



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Kerala Economic Review

2009

State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram

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CHAPTER-9

TOURISM

Kerala, the lush green strip of land on the southwest coast of India lies snuggled between the vast Arabian Sea on its west and the Western Ghats in the east. This Tropical paradise with its spectacular and diverse natural attractions has long attracted holidaymakers from across the world. A 600 Km long coastline stretching across 11 out of its fourteen districts, emerald backwaters, exotic wild life, beautiful waterfalls, historic monuments and misty hill stations has made it one of the most acclaimed State in the world.

9.2 The centuries-old holistic medicine of Ayurveda, the unique boat races that is the largest team sport in the world, the ride through the winding waterways in a cosy houseboat or the colourful and exotic festivals, Kerala offers a multitude of experience to the tourists. The land's natural beauty is further enhanced by a rich tradition of music and arts dating back over a thousand years, making Kerala truly God's Own Country

Kerala's Model for Success

9.3 In order to develop itself as a world class Tourist destination Kerala has successfully adopt following measures.

- Strong Brand Positioning
- Thinkng out of the Box
- Product Differentiation
- Model Public/Private Partnership
- Tremendous Political Support
- Public Acceptance

Indicators on Economic Impact of Tourism

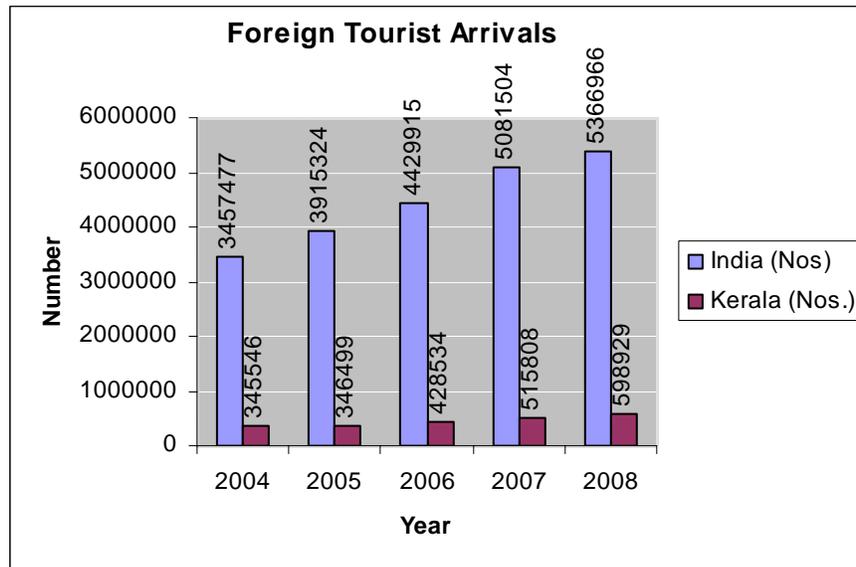
- Foreign Exchange Earnings during the year 2008 is Rs.3066.52 crores
- Total Revenue generated from tourism in 2008 comes to Rs.13130 crores
- Tourism's Contribution to State's GDP is around 7.70%
- The average per day expenditure of a foreign tourist is Rs.3200.
- The average per day expenditure of a domestic tourist is Rs.1500
- The average length of stay of a foreign tourist is 16 days
- The average length of stay of a domestic tourist is 6 days.

Tourist Statistics

Foreign Tourist Arrivals

9.4 Kerala Tourism is witnessing an enviable advantage in tourist arrivals during the year. The number of foreign tourists arrived in Kerala in the year 2008 is 598929. It shows an increase of 16.11 percent over the previous year. During the last year Kerala has contributed 11.16 percent of the total foreign tourist arrivals to India. Appendix 9.1 gives the details of foreign tourist arrivals in Kerala and in India from 2004-2008. Fig. 9.1 gives the Comparison of growth of foreign tourist arrivals in Kerala and India.

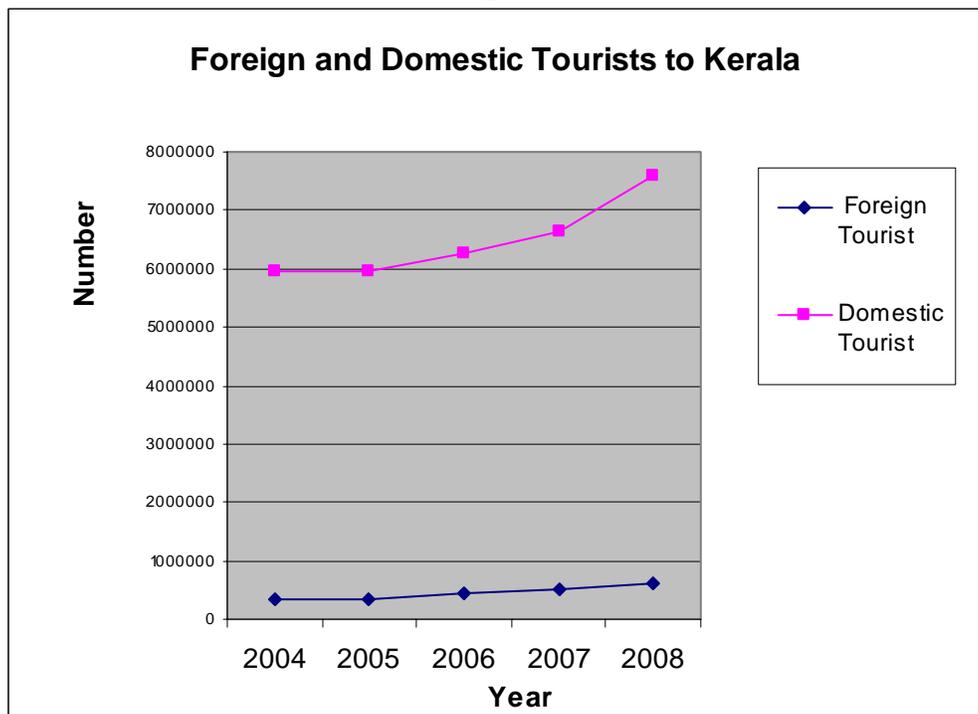
Fig. 9.1



Domestic Tourist Arrivals.

9.5 The number of Domestic tourists arrived in the year 2008 is 75,91,250. It shows an increase of 14.28 percent over the previous year. Appendix 9.2 gives the domestic tourist arrivals to Kerala from 2004-2008. The growth of foreign and domestic tourists arrival to Kerala during the last five years is given in Fig. 9.2.

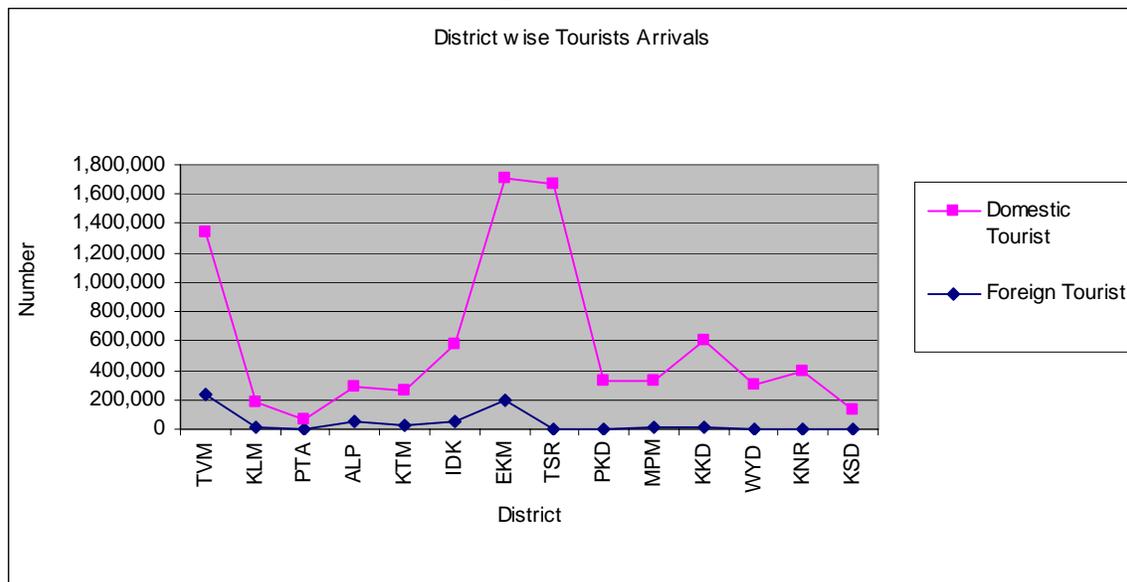
Fig.9.2



District wise Arrival of Foreign and Domestic Tourists in Kerala.

9.6 Considering the foreign Tourist arrival, Thiruvananthapuram District recorded the maximum foreign tourist arrival and Pathanamthitta District recorded the least number. In the case of Domestic tourist arrivals, Thrissur District recorded the maximum and Pathanamthitta the least. The district wise arrival of foreign and domestic tourists for the last two years is given in Appendix 9.3. Figure 9.3 gives the comparison of District wise arrival of foreign and domestic tourists in Kerala.

Fig 9.3

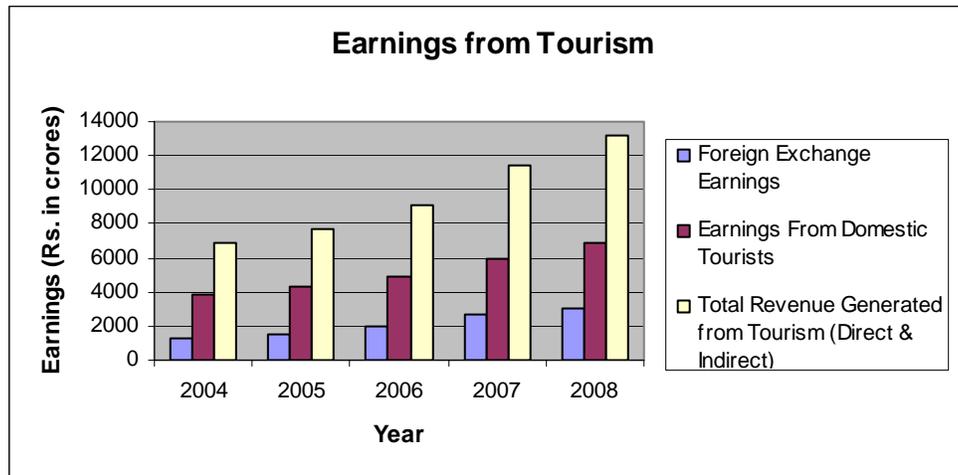


Economic Impact of Tourism

9.7 The tourism sector happens to be one of the largest earners of foreign exchange in the World, and has acquired tremendous significance in recent years. The sector is growing at a fast pace, especially in the developing countries. The tourism industry is a major contributor to the State's economy.

9.8 Foreign exchange earnings from Tourism have shown a steady growth over the year. Appendix 9.4 gives earnings from foreign tourists from 2004 to 2008. It is found that the foreign exchange earning during the year 2008 is Rs.3066.52 crore which recorded a growth of 16.11 percent over the previous year. The total revenue generated from tourism comes to Rs. 13130 crore, showing an increase of 14.84 percent over the last year and the tourism contribution to state's GDP is 7.70 per cent. From the graph shown below, it is clear that earnings from Tourism show an increasing trend over the years.

Fig. 9.4



Global Economic Recession and Kerala Tourism

9.9 The global economic downturn has been affecting the international tourist arrivals across the world. Kerala Tourism also face the challenges of the after effects of this situation. It is assessed that the net impact would be around 30 % reduction in business turnover due to cancellation and forced price reduction. A drop of about 25% in domestic business and roughly 35% in international business. The houseboat industry is forseeing difficult times ahead. There was no chartered flights operations to Kerala during this year, considering the fact that, in the previous years upto 7000 tourists have come to Kerala in chartered flights spending an average of ten days, the impact of tourist can be assessed.

9.10 The Government had taken efforts well in advance to form a Crisis Management Group with the representatives of industry. The major point of action was identifying new international markets which are not substantially affected by the recession. Through a process of secondary data analysis, the Scandinavian countries of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland were identified as potential markets and marketing activities including participation in Trade Fairs and Partnership Meets were initiated in these countries. Similarly new demographic markets were identified primarily to people who intensely used internet, mobile phones and social media and efforts were made to reach out them by adopting these media also for our primary campaign. Increased focus was given on domestic marketing activities and all the major tier- two cities of India were covered by partnership meets. Due to these sustained efforts, tourists arrivals also be continued more or less the same levels as in the previous years despite the economic downturn. New products like MICE, adventure and new destinations like Kollam, Kasaragod and Wayanad helped to attract and retain more tourists. With a view to reduce the total cost of travel to Kerala, apart from the rainy season campaign, a special tie-up was entered into with Jet Airways by which fixed number of seats in each flights was made available at a discounted rate to selected travel operators. Many other airlines have shown interest and the scope of the scheme would be expanded to include more airlines and more originating markets.

9.11 As the volatile economic situation started to affect global tourists' arrivals, Kerala Tourism has initiated the following Promotional Campaigns to boost the tourist flow to Kerala.

- Dream Season Campaign – attractive Holiday Packages promotion:- Department of Tourism joined hands with tourism trade including Hoteliers and Tour Operators in the state to put together value for money Kerala holiday packages.
- Dream Season – Radio Campaign Budget: - Department of Tourism has done a FM Radio campaign in Radio Mirchi and Suryan FM Radios in the major cities.
- Dream Season – Print Campaign Budget- The print campaign had classified advertisements in leading national and vernacular dailies.
- Jet 2 Kerala Campaign - Partnership with Jet Airways- The Dream Season campaign is being followed up by the Jet 2 Kerala campaign. As a part of Visit Kerala Initiative, Kerala Tourism has tied up with India's leading airline Jet Airways to offer highly discounted air tickets for holidays to Kerala.

Responsible Tourism

9.12 Kerala Tourism decided to set a new trend by implementing Responsible Tourism initiative at 4 pilot destinations viz, Kovalam, Kumarakom, Thekkady and Wayanad. Kerala is ideally suited to achieve positive benefits through Responsible Tourism, though there are challenges to be converted as opportunities. Responsible Tourism mainly identified with three kinds of responsibilities, which are Economic responsibility, Social responsibility and Environmental responsibility. In order to ensure consistency in implementing the responsible tourism initiative, Department of tourism had decided to coordinate and manage the implementation by seeking the service of professional expertise in diverse fields of socio-political and environmental setting of Kerala.

9.13 Government has constituted a State Level Responsible Tourism Committee (SLRTC) with three working committees in economic, social and environmental responsibility areas. Destination Level Responsible Tourism Committee (DLRTC) were also constituted. These committees have diverse representations at all levels, with the back up of people's representatives, local people and tourism industry representatives. The process enabled to lay a frame work for the initiative in the light of the complex and diverse field dynamics. Responsible tourism initiatives gave a new outlook about tourism to the people in four destinations.

Financial Assistance

9.14 The State plan allocation for tourism for the last five years are given in Appendix 9.5 and the Central plan allocation for Tourism for the same period are given in Appendix 9.6

Marketing Initiatives

- 9.15 Kerala Tourism is noted for its innovative and market focused campaigns.
- New initiative for the promotion of Monsoon Tourism
 - New initiative for promoting Kerala as one of the best health tourism destinations in the World

Cultural Initiatives

- 9.16 The following are the Cultural Initiatives
- Onam week celebrations with great people participation
 - Joint Initiative with Cultural Department to promote traditional arts and festivals
 - Nishagandhi festival
 - UTSAVAM – the Kerala Arts festival for the promotion of local cultural programmes.

New Policy Initiatives

- 9.17 The new initiatives of Kerala Tourism during 2008-09 are as follows
- New policy initiative on Responsible Tourism
 - Formulation of Destination Management Committees in every tourist destinations
 - Initiated schemes for promoting souvenir industry
 - District Tourism Promotion Councils reconstituted
 - Initiated schemes for promoting adventure tourism
 - Initiated schemes for promoting Ethnic Food tourism
 - Comprehensive development of Alappuzha heritage city
 - Comprehensive development of Kerala Kalamandalam
 - Development of Astamudi cruise circuit
 - Kadinamkulam Backwater project
 - Bringing the merit of IT for the Tourism Industry
 - Launching of a series of online initiatives branded Login. Kerala
 - Partnership with Google

Top Performance

- Responsible Tourism adopted as the cornerstone for tourism development in the State
 - * Destination level Responsible Tourism Committees and Working Groups were formed at Kovalam, Kumarakom, Thekkady and Wayanad
 - * Local Production and distribution of product is functioning under the leadership of Kudumbashree units
- Destination Management Council
Destination Management Councils were formed to undertake and maintain the tourism projects completed in tourism destinations and to evaluate the basic infrastructure, security, protection, encroachment and new schemes.
- My Village, Tourism Friendly Village
The Scheme launched to identify and develop unknown rural tourist destination with the participation of local bodies-introduction of new scheme viz. SAPARYA
- Wake up to Malabar
This is a comprehensive plan to promote North Kerala
- Kerala Souvenirs- Unique project launched for design development and capacity building – the committee appointed by the Government approved 110 souvenir designs and necessary steps were taken to market these items.
- Let's Learn- Unique Human Resource (HR) initiative launched for skill development in the tourism and hospitality sector-training at various sector is going on
- Grand Kerala Shopping Festival- A bold initiative to make Kerala, the shopping hub in the country-steady increase in participation
- Utsavam- Year long festival of traditional arts spread throughout the State – 23 venues-805 programmes-more than 1000 artists
- Dream Season-Dream season campaign launched to tackle seasonality
- Monsoon Tourism- offering many packages by travel and tourism industry
- International Convention Centre at Thiruvananthapuram
- Homestay-Promotion and classification- Presently 469 classified homestays
- Vazhiyoram- a unique scheme for development of wayside facilities through private participation
- Tourism Conservation and Preservation Act- To regulate tourism development.

Role of Government and Department

- Promotion and marketing
- Infrastructure development at tourist destinations
- Facilitation to private sector for investment in Tourism
- Development of new tourism centres
- Providing tourist information and facilitation
- Human Resource Development and Capacity building in tourism
- Ensuring cleanliness and hygiene at tourist destinations
- Upgradation and Development of tourism products
- Development of wayside facilities
- Conservation of nature, heritage and culture
- Promotion of local cultural programmes
- Promotion of rural tourism, ecotourism, farm tourism, adventure tourism etc
- Linking of traditional industrial and agricultural sectors to tourism
- Responsible tourism initiative to ensure tourism benefiting the local population in economic, social and environmental aspects
- Co-ordination of local tourism developments through DTTCs
- Approval/Classification of Tourism Units including home-stays
- Tourism Impact Studies
- Awareness Creation
- Application of IT in tourism
- Tourism legislations
- Safety and Security of tourists
- Management of Guest Houses, Residential Bungalows, Tourism Garages etc

Supporting Organizations and Activities.

9.18 The Contribution of Government in Kerala's development as a first class tourism destination is matched by the efforts of several private sector groups and their activities. These groups have been established to either directly or coincidentally promote Kerala's tourism industry. Without the energy, commitment and financial resources of these special interest groups, Kerala could not have grown to world class status.

Kerala Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC)

9.19 KTDC is a commercial agency, which is actively participating in building up basic infrastructure needed for the development of tourism in the State. KTDC is running Hotels and wayside amenity centers throughout Kerala. It promotes and conducts tours all over the State and maintains a hightech reservation system. Presently they own 8 Classified Hotels, 7 Budget Hotels, 13 Yathrinivases / Tamarind Hotels, 13 Motels, 20 Restaurant & Beer Parlour, 4 Restaurant and 4 Boat Clubs.

9.20 The number of bed available for the year 2008-09 is around 493486. Of this Domestic Tourist occupied 127183 and Foreign Tourist 12258 beds. The details of income and operational expenditure for the year 2008-09 is given in Appendix 9.8.

District Tourism Promotion Councils (DTPCs)

9.21 The DTPCs have undertaken the responsibility of creating and marketing local tourism products and opportunities. They are constantly improving the quality of these tourism products and services through surveys and other data collection means. The DTPCs also monitor and supervise the levels of sanitations in tourist areas. Other related activities of the DTPCs are the creation of awareness of the facilities and services in their specific area as well as the development of tourism clubs and the dissemination of tourism specific information.

Tourist Resort (Kerala Ltd.) (TRKL)

9.22 The TRKL researches, develops and assist in the implementation of joint venture project within the state of Kerala. It also oversees the local Land Bank Scheme.

Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies (KITTS) and Food Craft Institutes (FCIs)

9.23 These institutes are actively involved in the recruitment, training and placing of quality staff in the tourism sites throughout Kerala. All aspects of Human Resource Development for the tourism and hospitality sectors are taken care of by KITTS and FCIs by establishing and monitoring the quality regulations of the Tourism and Travel Training Institutes.

Bakel Resort Development Corporation (BRDC)

9.24 The BRDC was developed specifically to benefit tourism and tourist attraction in Bakel and its surrounding impact areas. The main focus is to provide marketing resources and to be actively involved in local, regional and State wide marketing promotions.

Directorate of Ecotourism

9.25 One of the most progressive groups active in Kerala today is the Directorate of Ecotourism. Charged with developing and creating new Ecotourism destinations throughout Kerala, this office is also active in the development and maintenance of wide life sanctuaries as tourist attractions

Thenmala Ecotourism Project

9.26 The first phase of the Thenmala Ecotourism project was inaugurated during 1999 with the commencement of boating in the Shenduruney Wildlife Sanctuary reservoir and the Deer Rehabilitation center. The second phase of the Thenmala Ecotourism project was inaugurated during 2001 with the commencement of eco-friendly general tourism activities like Leisure Zone with Sculpture Garden, Board Walk, etc., Adventure Zone with Elevated Walkway, and lot of Adventure activities and Culture Zone with facilitation center, Musical Dancing Fountain, Amphitheatre, Restaurant etc.

9.27 The details of the revenue generated and the number of tourists visited from 2000 to 2007 are as detailed below

Table - 9.1
Number of Tourists visited and revenue generated from Thenmala
Ecotourism Project

Financial Year	Number of tourist visited	Revenue generated (in rupees)
2000-2001	26148	445437
2001-02	41161	1138839
2002-03	65075	2147985
2003-04	118404	4044571
2004-05	104622	3563820
2005-06	114443	3926430
2006-07	120178	4954459
2007-08	104758	4602536
2008-09	929191	4813440

9.28 During this year new eco friendly activities like solar powered and manual coracle rides rafting in the reservoir, upgradation of Musical dancing Fountian and creation of jungle camping facilities, enhancing interpretation facilities etc were introduced. The Government had accorded sanction for the purchase of two higher capacity boats in order to enhance the boating experience for visitors at Thenmala.

Ecotourism Initiatives Implemented Through Forest Department

9.29 The Forest Department is evolving modalities for developing community based ecotourism products to the already identified potential ecotourism spots through the institution of Vana Samrakshana Smithy (VSS) / Eco Development Committees (EDC) ie, the committee of the local dependent communities. Certain successful models of these efforts are programmes at Athirappally, Vazhachal and Thekkady. Community led ecotourism activities are already in place at Palaruvi, Kallar, Chinnar, Aralam, Thommankoothu etc.

9.30 During the year Government of Kerala had accorded sanction for implementing the following Eco Tourism programmes.

- Ecotourism at Mannarkad
- Ecotourism at Silent Valley National Park
- Ecotourism at Parambikulam Wild life Sanctuary

Promotion and Publicity

9.31 The Department of Tourism has taken up various innovate initiatives in the areas of promotion and publicity. The result is evident from the very high growth rate of tourist arrivals in Kerala. The major initiatives in these promotions include conducting fairs and festivals, participating in major tourism marts, advertising in print and electronic media etc. The following are some of the International and National festivals and fairs participated by Kerala Tourism.

- International Roadshows in Stockholm, Sydney, Melbourne and Frankfurt.
- Internaional Fairs such as TTG-Italy, ITB -Singapore, WTM-England, VOR Start-Spain, Kerala Travel Mart(KTM) and Volvo Ocean Race Stop Over, Kochi
- Domestic Road Shows at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Pune, New Delhi, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kolkatta, Bangaluru, Chennai and Mumbai.
- IITM in Bangaluru, Chennai, Mumbai, Pune and Hyderabad
- Travel and Tourism Fair at Hyderabad, Kolkatta and Surat

- IATO
- PATA
- Chalojai
- India International Travel Mart, Goa
- India International Travel Fair, New Delhi
- Great Indian Travel Bazar, Jaipur..

Acclaims and Awards

- ❖ Kerala selected as the 3rd best tourist destination in Asia by Smart Travel Asia
- ❖ One of the three finalist international destinations in WTTC's "Tourism for Tomorrow" awards, 2006
- ❖ Kerala Tourism bagged six more National Awards from Govt. of India Ministry of Tourism in the following categories :
 - Best innovative adventure activities
 - Best state-most innovative cultural initiative – Utsavam
 - Best responsible Tourism Award
 - Best tourist friendly award – Trivandrum Golf Club
 - Best Tourist friendly port – Kochi
 - Best Tourism Film – Rhapsodies from God's own country.
- ❖ Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) – 2008
 - Gold Award in the Culture (Utsavam)- 2008
 - Gold Award in consumer Travel Brochure category (Kerala Tourism Theme Brochure) 2008
- ❖ UNESCO Asia Pacific Heritage Awards for Heritage Conservation, 2006
- ❖ Seven times winner of Best Tourism State award from India Govt. in the last eight years
- ❖ Kerala tourism website - www.keralatourism.org bagged one more award for the best tourism website from PC world.
- ❖ CNBC Travel Award
- ❖ A survey conducted by Smart Travel Asia Travel Magazine reveals that Kerala has won the distinction of being the third popular tourist destination in Asia.

Safety and Security Measures

9.32 The Thekkady boat tragedy has come as a shock not only to the Kerala but to the tourism fraternity all over the country. Following this, the State Government ensures the following security measures to make Kerala a safe destination for tourists.

- Every boat used for sight-seeing will be equipped with modern communication gadgets
- Fitness certificates of boat must renew every six months
- A rescue boat will be anchored at all tourist landing points
- One lifeguard will be posted on the boat for every 25 passengers
- Life jackets will be compulsory
- Bigger hotels have implemented screening and vehicle checks with metal detectors.

Threats to the Tourism Industry

- Global Economic Recession
- Opening of Srilanka as a safe destination
- Global warming and changing weather pattern
- Differing Monsoon Pattern
- Terror strike at Taj and Oberoi, the premier hotels in Mumbai
- SARS

CHAPTER 10

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure forms the foundation on which social, economic and industrial development is built. Kerala is among the well performing states in India and holds an important position in the industrial front. The state holds significant industrial potential owing to good infrastructure facilities like power, transport system, airports, port and harbours and availability of rare materials. Central agencies like Railways, National Highways, Ports, Post and Telegraph, Telecommunication and Civil Aviation Authorities play a significant role in providing infrastructure facilities. The major development indicators of Transport and Communication Sector in the state since 2004 are given in Appendix 10.1.

Road Network in Kerala

10.2 The PWD (Roads) wing deals with the maintenance of National Highways within the state and construction and maintenance works related to State Highways and Major District Roads. The department follows a strategy to improve, including upgrading the existing roads in a prioritized manner depending upon the condition and infrastructural needs for economic growth. The department intends to avail budgetary support, institutional and private finance in improving the road section.

National Highways In Kerala

10.3 There are 9 National Highways passing through the State of Kerala with a total length of 1542 km. They are

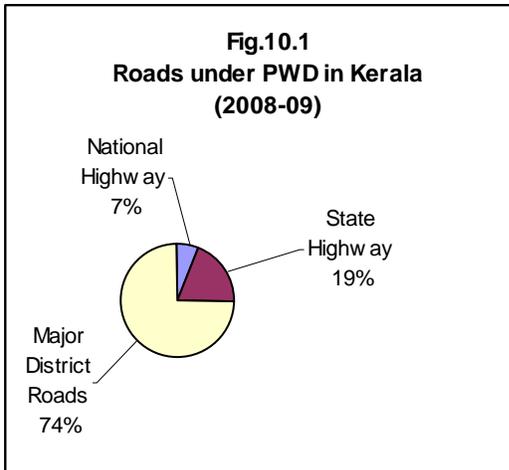
- NH-17 from Thalappady in Kasargode district to Edappally in Ernakulam district (416 km).
- NH 47 from Valayar in Palakkad district to Kaliyikkavila in Thiruvananthapuram district (421 km).
- NH-47/A from Wellington Island to Kundannur in Ernakulam district (6 km).
- NH -47/C from Vallarpadam to Kalamassery in Ernakulam district (17 km).
- NH-49 from Bodimettu in Idukki to Kochi (167 km).
- NH- 208 from Kollam to Chenkotta (81 km).
- NH-212 from Kozhikode to Kelligal (119 km).
- NH-213 from Kozhikode to Palakkad (125 km).
- NH 220 from Kollam to Theni (190 km).

10.4 The National Highway wing of PWD is responsible for the execution of improvement of works on National Highways utilizing the Budgetary Resources of Government of India. The main activities done by this wing is construction, maintenance and repairs of the roads declared as NHs. National Highway Authority of India is directly executing the four-laning work of NH-17 and NH - 47 under NHDP and the land acquisition for the same is in progress.

State Highways And Major District Roads

10.5 All major arterial roads which provide mobility are with the PWD (R&B) consisting 4460.279 Km State Highways and 17117.928 Km Major District Roads, where as the length of SH during the previous year is 4137 Km and that of MDR is 24066 Km showing a decrease in length in

MDR. Agencies maintaining roads in the State include PWD (R&B), PWD (NH), Panchayats, Municipalities, Corporations, Forests, Irrigation, Railways, KSEB etc. A part of decentralization of powers to Local Self Governments, the maintenance of village roads are vested with the concerned Local Self Governments. The Other District Roads under PWD converted as MDR during 2001-06 are now deleted and newly retained MDR as per G.O. (MS) No:52/09/PWD dated 14-8-2009 are added to MDR. Hence the length of MDR comes to 17118 Km showing decrease in length by 6948.072 Km. The district wise details are given in Appendix 10.2. Roads maintained by PWD (R&B) and PWD (NH) are shown in fig 10.1



10.6 Of the 14 districts in the State Kottayam has the major share of PWD roads with the length of 3086.77 Km and Wayanad has the lowest share with 700.38 Km. The district wise, surface wise and category wise length of road maintained by PWD (R&B) as on 31-3-2009 is given in Appendix 10.3. The surface wise and category wise length of PWD Roads added during 2008-09 is given in Appendix 10.4. Analyzing the PWD roads it reveals that only 6.655Km is cement concrete, 20511.001 Km is black topped and 447.238 Km water bound macadam. The district wise details are given in Appendix 10.5.

10.7 The number of bridges and culverts and number of unsafe bridges and culverts remained stagnant. There are 2179 bridges (627 on SH and 1552 on MDR) and 51422 culverts (11512 on SH and 39910 on MDR) in PWD. Of them 148 bridges and 1519 culverts are unsafe and need reconstruction /renovation as shown in Appendix 10.6.

10.8 The major works done by PWD (R&B) division include strengthening and improvement of surface of the road, construction and improvement of roads and bridges under RIDF with NABARD Assistance, Improvement of roads of Tourism Department, renovation and widening of roads and bridges, construction of Hill Highways, causeways etc.

10.9 During 2008-09, the Department was able to complete the following works.

- 159Km road under the scheme “Development and Improvement of Roads in State Highways”.
- 4 bridges and 20 culverts under the scheme “Development and Improvement of Bridges in State Highways”
- 818 Km road under the Scheme “Development and Improvement of Roads in MDR”.

- 70 culverts/ bridges under the scheme “Development and Improvement of bridges in MDR”.
- Improvement of 30 Km road under the Scheme “Roads in TVM, Kochi, KLM, TSR and KKD cities)
- 25 road Safety works.

Railway Over Bridge (ROB) Projects

10.10 Out of 65 ROB’s approved by Railways for Kerala on cost sharing basis 48 are to be constructed by Roads and Bridges Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd. (RBDCK) and 17 by PWD. RBDCK completed 16 ROB’s and works on 6 ROB’s are ongoing. Out of the remaining 26 ROB’s 17 new ROB’s are proposed to be constructed in the first phase. A project report for Rs. 344 crores has been approved by the government and land acquisition work has completed for 4 ROB’s. Remaining 9 ROB’s will be taken up in the second phase for construction.

Kerala State Transport Project (KSTP)

10.11 Kerala State Transport Project (KSTP) is an initiative of Public Works Department, Government of Kerala, was officially launched in June 2002 to improve 1600 Km of State Road network and 77 Km of Inland Water. The total cost of the project is US \$3.36 million (appx. Rs. 1612 crores). Out of this, the World Bank Assistance is US\$ 255 million (appx. Rs. 1224 crores) and the Government of Kerala share is US\$ 80.96 million (appx. Rs. 388 crores). The Eleventh Plan Outlay for KSTP is Rs.57500 lakh. The likely percentage of expenditure during 2007-10 is Rs.98.32.

10.12 Road Maintenance, Road Safety works, Inland Water Transport works and Transport Corridor Upgrading are the major components under KSTP. The performance during 2009 are the following.

I. Road Maintenance

10.13 Of the heavy maintenance of 1000 km of State roads taken, 954 km has been completed so far. The balance rearranged works are in progress

10.14 Consequent on the removal of phase II upgradation work from the scope of this project, 8 new RMC works totaling a length of 105 km were taken up for execution using the balance uncommitted loan amount.

II. Road Safety works:-

10.15 Of the 38 Road Safety works taken under the project, all works has been completed except one work due to no response from contractors.

III. Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC)

10.16 One PBMC work comprising 85 km length of road coming under Trivandrum Road Division was tendered and work awarded to Contractors in 12/2008. This work is in progress and it is expected that the work could be completed by the end of December 2010.

IV. Transport Corridor Upgrading (Roads and Canals) 600 km roads and 77 km of canals

10.17 Upgradation of 600 km of State Highway and Major District Roads are taken up under phase I and II .But due to inordinate delay in acquisition of required land for road widening work and cost escalation, phase II upgradation work has been taken out of this project as per government decision. Also upgradation of 77 km of feeder canals has been taken up under this project.

Research and Development in Road Sector

10.18 Research and Development activities play a crucial role in meeting the challenges of modernizing road system, technology Upgradation, road safety, traffic control and finding cost effective solution to infrastructure problems in general. NATPAC, KHRI and DRIQ Board are the agencies engaged in Research and Development of the Road Sector.

National Transportation Planning and Research Centre (NATPAC)

10.19 The broad area of activities of NATPAC includes Rural Regional Transportation, Transportation Planning and Road Safety, Highway Engineering, Traffic Engineering and Management, Project Planning, Training and Extension Programmes.

10.20 Major achievements of NATPAC during the year 2008-09 and up to 30.09.2009

- On the basis of Techno economic feasibility studies, the most feasible alignment of Hill Highways between Kasargode and Thiruvananthapuram Districts has been finalized and the Government have approved the routes identified as Hill Highway for Kerala.
- A detailed study has enabled the preparation of a Report on Integrated Development of Rural Roads in Idukki District under Swaminathan Package for balanced development of the region with an optimum road network.
- A pre-feasibility study for improving and widening of seven lead roads connecting the proposed Kannur Airport on BOT basis. .
- Prepared updation of Price Index for Stage Carriage Operations (PISCO) and for auto rickshaw & Taxi Operations-(PIATO). The updated price indices are used for taking a decision on revising the minimum fare for buses, taxi and auto rickshaw services in the State from time to time.
- Disposal of waste plastics is a major environmental problem in the state. Two road stretches in Malabar region laid with plastic wastes have demonstrated the benefits of using waste plastics in road pavement construction.
- Resource mapping of Road construction materials in different regions of Kerala has enabled to estimate the quantity and quality of different types of construction materials available in each district.
- Prepared comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Plan for Kochi city and adjoining areas, for realizing the short term and long term transportation goals of the region.
- Sustained road safety awareness programmes involving students, teachers, parents and local community in different regions were carried out. This has resulted in significant reduction in number of road accidents. Pedestrian Safety in small and medium sized towns in North Kerala was valued and recommended action plan for improving the safety of pedestrians.

Kerala Highway Research Institute (KHRI)

10.21 KHRI, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram is the only Research Institute under Kerala PWD. The main objectives of KHRI is to cater the needs of all the wings of PWD in carrying out laboratory tests and field tests of samples of flexible pavements, building materials, concrete, soil, bricks, tiles, steel etc and also to conduct traffic studies. The Institute functions under four divisions as follows.

- Soil Mechanics and Foundation Division conduct subsoil investigations, field studies, laboratory testing of soil samples etc. This division conducts 222 tests and earns Rs. 90948/- during 2008-09.

- Flexible Pavement Division conduct field studies for evaluation of flexible pavements, laboratory tests to ascertain the properties of aggregates and bitumen, carrying out bituminous mix design, pavement design etc. During 2008-09 this division conducts 38 tests and earns Rs. 40831/-.
- Concrete and structure division conduct mix design for concrete, testing concrete cubes, cement, sand, bricks, hollow bricks and other construction materials. During 2008-09 this division conducts 1158 tests and earns Rs. 7.77 lakh.
- Traffic Engineering Division carries out topographical surveys using total station, carries out investigations connected with road safety, accident analysis etc. KHRI also conduct training programmes for technical and non-technical staff of PWD under the State Training Policy of IMG with the support of regional centres at Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Kannur, Thrissur and Kottayam.

Design, Research, Investigation And Quality Control Board (DRIQ Board)

10.22 Designing and Building of Bridges, Research and Project Preparation, Quality Control and Computerisation are the major activities of DRIQ Board. The major achievements during 2008-09 are given below.

- 33 bridges are completed. Proposal of 16 Nos, General Design of 14 Nos and Detailed design of 16 Nos are done during the period.
- In case of project preparation, Feasibility Report completed for the heavy maintenance of the selected roads viz Pala Kaduthuruthy road in Kottayam district and Puthupady Erumalpady road in Ernakulam district.
- Computer cell of DRIQ Board maintained all Hardware and Software under its control and effected pending payment of previous financial years. It provided 3 multimedia LCD Projectors, 11 Desktop Computers, 2 LASER Printers, 2 UPS system etc.

Motor Vehicles Population

10.23 The Motor Vehicle Department is one of the government departments having large public interface. Total computerisation of the Department has been achieved through the project 'FAST' (Fully Automated Service for Transport Department) with private participation on BOMT basis. All the services to the public through the sub offices and check posts of the department have been totally computerized by an application software 'SMART MOVE'. Registration certificates and Driving Licenses are issued in laminated card form and permits are issued in security printed forms which are so legible and compact. Learners License tests is conducted through computer (Computer Aided Learners License System).

10.24 The Motor Vehicles Department, Kerala was awarded the CSI, NIHILENT E - governance Awards 2007-08 for the best e-governed Department during the International Conference on E-Governance (ICEG) 2008 held at New Delhi. A Driver Training Institute has been constituted by the Department to give effective training for drivers. Projects like SMART CARD, High Security Registration Plate, Automation of Enforcement Wing, e-payment, Vehicle Testing Station, Radar Surveillance System, Driver Testing Track are in progress.

10.25 The number of motor vehicles having valid registration as on 31-3-2009 is 4880059. The District wise and category wise details of motor vehicles having valid registration as on 31-3-2009 is given in Appendix 10.7. The number of newly registered vehicles or the year 2008-09 is 409785. The details are given in Appendix 10.8.

10.26 In Kerala wayanad has the lowest number of vehicles followed by Idukki. The highest vehicle population is registered in Ernakulam district followed by Thiruvananthapuram. District wise growth of motor vehicles in Kerala from 2001 to 2009 is given in Appendix 10.9 and category wise growth of motor vehicles in Kerala from 2001 to 2009 is given in Appendix 10.10.

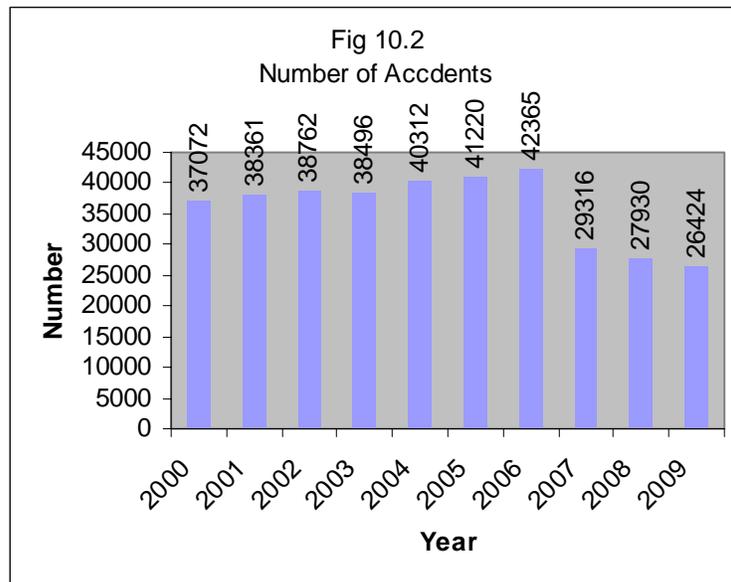
Trends of Road Accidents in Kerala

10.27 Tremendous increase in the volume of road traffic in recent years has caused increase of road accidents. Government of Kerala has initiated various programmes to address the alarming issues of increasing road accidents by coordinating all stakeholders of Road Safety namely Public Works Department, Motor Vehicles Departments, Police Department, KSRTC, NATPAC etc.

10.28 As vehicle population increases road accidents also increases. Highest accidents are recorded in Ernakulam district followed by Thiruvananthapuram and lowest in Wayanad followed by Ksargode and Idukki. District wise road accidents in Kerala are given in Appendix 10.11. Also 98.21 percent of the accidents are due to the fault of drivers of motor vehicles. The district wise and category wise details are given in Appendix 10.12.

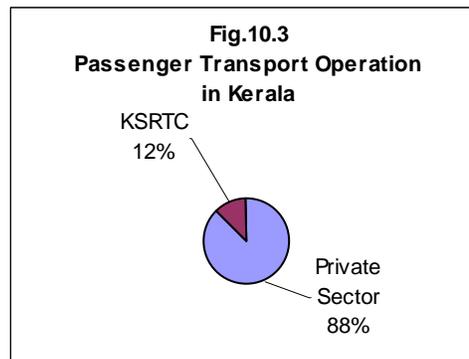
10.29 In Kerala almost 60 percent of the vehicles are two wheelers, which accounts to nearly 39 percent of the road accidents registered in the State. Details of Motor Vehicles involved in road accidents in Kerala during 2008- 2009 are given in Appendix 10.13.

10.30 The total number of road accidents in Kerala during 2008-2009 is 26424 as against 27930 in 2002-2008 showing a decrease of 5.40 percent. Though it is not satisfactory, the trend is positive. The trend of motor vehicle accident in Kerala from 2000 onwards is shown in fig 10.2. Among the 26424 accidents occurred 19139 accidents (72.58%) occur in daylight. The details are given in Appendix 10.14.



Road Transport Services

10.31 Road Transport acts as the feeder service to rail traffic, air traffic and ports and harbours of water traffic. Lion's share of Passenger Transport Operation in Kerala is vested in the hands of private operators. Total number of Stage Carriages in the State comes to 41998. But KSRTC holds only 5115 buses. The percentage of the Stage Carriages of KSRTC and private sectors can be seen in fig.10.3.



10.32 Out of the 5115 buses of KSRTC 1343 buses are aged above ten years. The age wise details of KSRTC buses are given in Appendix 10.15. The average daily kilometers operation rose from 12.47 Lakhs in the previous year to 13.39 Lakhs. So also, the average monthly collection of the Corporation increased from 72.15 crores in 2007-08 to 87.09 crores in 2008-09 due to introduction of new buses and control over unauthorized parallel services even though there was a fare reduction during 2008-09. The major indicators showing operational efficiency of KSRTC is given in Appendix 10.16. District wise details of KSRTC operational statistics are given in Appendix 10.17. The fares charged by KSRTC ranged from 52 paise per Km in ordinary and city buses, and 105 paise per Km in High-tech buses. The fare structure of KSRTC during 2008-09 is given in Appendix 10.18. The major performance indicators such as average Kms run per day per bus, average route length etc are given in Appendix 10.19. During the financial year, 759 new buses including 3 Volvo, 30 Super Deluxe and 19 super express buses were put on road. The details of buses owned by KSRTC including new buses from 2005 to 2009 are given in Appendix 10.20.

10.33 Total computerization is in progress and Electronic Ticket Machine (ETMs) have been introduced in 51 Depots. Online reservation system facilitating anywhere to anywhere booking/cancellation has been implemented in all the reservation counters in KSRTC including Bangalore Reservation Counters and the e-booking using credit/debit cards will be introduced soon.

10.34 As part of mobilizing non operating revenue, it is decided to construct shopping complex-Bus Station in major towns of Kerala. The work has already been started in Angamally, Kasargod and Kottarakkara. Several construction works were taken up which includes construction of 3 bay garage and public toilet at Kayamkulam bus station, concreting of bus station yard at Aluva, construction of bus station building at Karunagapally etc.

10.35 For the first time, a reduction in the ticket fares took place and also a special tariff in the fares was implemented for those passengers traveling more than 100 Kms continuously.

10.36 Training was given to 12,019 employees at the staff Training Centre, KSRTC, which includes all the newly recruited drivers, conductors and other staff. 773 drivers were given corrective training to the drivers with special emphasis on avoiding accidents.

10.37 Corporation has taken effective steps to improve mileage of vehicles (KMPL from 3.84 in 2005 to 4.18 in 2008-09). Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) training were given to 1028 drivers in 2008-09 alone.

10.38 Accident rate reduced from 252 accidents per 1000 buses in 2007 to 243 per 1000 buses in 2008 and the rate per lakh kms reduced from 0.21 in 2007 to 0.20 in 2008 as a result of effective training and awareness programmes among the drivers.

Transport Finance

10.39 Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation was registered under the Companies Act on 27-02-1991, started commercial business on 16-03-1992. The Corporation was formed with the aim of providing loans to Kerala State Road Transport Corporation and the company has expanded its business by granting loans to other Government / Quasi Government Organizations, individuals for purchase of new vehicles from 1998 onwards. Till date the Corporation has granted Rs.1066 Cr to Kerala State Road Transport Corporation. The company is mobilizing the funds required for these business activities through the issue of Bonds, Fixed Deposits, Bank borrowings etc.

10.40 The Corporation has launched its website during 1999. Through this web site any person from anywhere can get access to the information regarding the various schemes of the Corporation. The accounts of the corporation are fully computerized. The complete office system is connected through Local Area Network (LAN).

10.41 The Corporation has successfully completed one BOT project 'Trans Tower' at Vazhuthacaud in the land owned by Motor Vehicle Department. This Tower, which is an office-cum shopping Complex, is the first of such high-rise building in the State Government Sector. The Corporation has diversified its business by entering in to joint venture with KSRTC for operation of the following BOT projects at selected KSRTC Bus Stations.

- Angamali Bus Terminal Complex
- Kozhikode Bus Terminal Complex
- Thampanoor Bus Terminal Complex
- Malappuram Bus Terminal Complex

10.42 During the financial year the Corporation has granted loans amounting to Rs.24.05 Crores to public and other institutions and an amount of Rs 130 crores was released to KSRTC. The company has been mobilizing deposit from public, the repayment of which is fully guaranteed by the Government of Kerala. An amount of Rs. 141 Crores was mobilized as public deposit during the year. The deposits outstanding with the company as at 31.03.2009 is Rs. 288.26 Crores. An amount of Rs. 61.48 Cr was released as redemption on Bond Series I, II, and III.

Water Transport

Port Sector

National Scenario

10.47 India has 12 major ports and 187 non-major ports along its 7517Km long Indian coastline.

10.48 At the time of independence India had only five major ports. After independence development of ports was taken up in a planned manner. Mechanization and modernization of cargo handling facilities at ports have been given a thrust area in recent years, giving emphasis to development of infrastructure. Deepening of ports to receive larger vessels is the main priority area.

10.49 Most ports in the world are owned by the Public Sector. But privatization of port facilities and services has now gathered momentum and India is also toeing the line of global standard. To meet this requirement an enabling policy frame work has already been put in place by the Government of India.

10.50 The experience of operating berths through PPPs at some of the major ports in India has been quite successful. It was, therefore, decided to expand the programme and allocate new berths to be constructed through PPPs. Governments have also decided to empower and enable the 12 major ports to attain world class standards. To this end, each port is preparing a Master Plan for 20 years and an Action Plan for seven years. Recognizing that the shipping industry is moving towards large vessels, a plan for capital dredging of channels in major ports has also been formulated.

10.51 Major ports in India handle nearly 75% of the total cargo traffic. 70% of the traffic at major ports by volume is dry and liquid bulk, remaining 30% is general cargo including containers.

10.52 Container traffic at Indian Ports is growing rapidly and has increased by 102% in the last five years to 5.4 million Twenty-Foot-Equivalent Unit *(TEU) in 2006-07. It is expected that the growth rate will continue to be dramatic and that by 2016-17, the country will handle 15.64 million TEU.

10.53 The booming Indian manufacturing and export sectors require huge investment in the port infrastructure. Government have fixed a target of US \$ 150 billion for exports by the year 2008-09 to double India's share in world exports from nearly 0.80% to 1.50%. About 95% by volume and 70% by value of the country's international trade relies upon maritime transport. The total volume of traffic handled by all Indian ports during 2005-06 was 573 million tonnes and the projected traffic for 2011-12 is 1009 million tonnes.

10.54 The National Maritime Development Programme estimates total investment requirement of about Rs. 600 billion in Central Government Ports by 2013-14, of which Rs.115 billion through budgetary support, Rs.51 billion through ports own internal resources and Rs. 392 billion from private sector.

**The twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (often TEU or teu) is an inexact unit of cargo capacity often used to describe the capacity of container ships and container terminals. It is based on the volume of a 20 - foot long inter modal container, a standard sized metal box which can be easily transferred between different model of transportation such as ships, trains and trucks. The most common dimensions for a 20 – foot container are 20 feet (6.1 m) long, 8 feet (2.4 m) wide and 8.5 feet (2.6 m) high for a volume of 1.360 cubic feet (39 m³).*

Kerala Port Sector

10.55 Along its coastline of 585 Kms Kerala has one major port at Cochin and 17 non major ports. The non major ports are under the administration of Government of Kerala. Government of Kerala intends to provide a boost to coastal shipping with the development of ports.

Advantage

The main advantages of moving from Road/Rail Transport to Costal Shipping are that coastal shipping will ease the burden on the heavily congested highways in the State apart from savings in transportation cost.

Government, besides acting as a catalyst for establishment of ship repair and ship building industries, would also encourage other port based industries contributing to the development of ports.

Private Sector Participation

10.56 Recognizing the need to develop the ports in a time bound manner, taking in to account of the paucity of adequate resources for the same, Government of Kerala decided to encourage private sector participation. Government is committed to seek private sector investments into the port sector and to create a framework for such participation, the Kerala Port Policy was announced in the year 2004.

Cochin Port

10.57 Cochin Port is the only major port in Kerala. It spreads over 827 hectares. It has a water frontage of 7.5 Km. The port has connectivity to hinterland through NH 47, NH 17 and NH 49. Rail links to the Konkan and Southern Railway also give key rail access to its hinterland. An inland waterway connecting Kollam and Kottappuram on either side is being developed by the Inland Waterways Authority of India.

10.58 The total traffic handled by the Port during the year recorded a decrease by 1.66% to 154.94 lakhs tonnes as against 157.55 lakhs tonnes handled in the preceding year. During the year foreign cargo traffic increased by 0.88% to 106.96 lakhs tonnes from 106.03 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. Coastal cargo traffic decreased by 6.87% to 47.98 lakhs tonnes from 51.52 lakhs tonnes.

10.59 Total import traffic handled during the year recorded an increase by 4.24% to 127.84 lakhs tonnes from 122.64 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. Total export traffic handled during the year showed a decrease of 22.36% to 27.10 lakhs tonnes from 34.90 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year.

10.60 During the year the tonnage of container cargo (excluding tare weight of containers) handled recorded an increase of 12.12% to 29.52 lakhs tonnes from 26.34 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. Exports in containers showed a decrease by 8.56% during the year to 11 lakhs tonnes from 12.04 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year and import in containers showed an increase by 29.5% during the year to 18.52 lakhs tonnes from 14.30 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. Total number of containers handled also showed an increase to 260784 TEU's during the year from 253715 TEU's handled in the preceding year indicating an increase by 2.8%.

10.61 During the year 2008-09, 1082 ships called at the Port as against 1121 ships in the preceding year registering a decrease of 3.48% in shipping activity. The total NRT of ships called at the Port showed an increase of 0.92% during the year over that of the preceding year which is shown at Appendix 10.21.

10.62 Total number of passengers arrived at and sailed from Cochin Port during the year was 59899 and 62941 respectively as against 61909 and 66647 in the preceding year.

Vallarpadam International Container Transshipment Terminal

10.63 The Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone for Vallarpadam International Container Transshipment Terminal in 1995. Completion of this prestigious project would make the Cochin port a major hub port in the Indian Ocean region.

10.64 At present containers from the Indian sub continent are being transshipped to Colombo. With the development of Vallarpadam Mother Vessels will come to Kochi and consolidate and carry the containers from other ports of India to the outside world.

10.65 All statutory clearances required for the Terminal construction were received. The first stage work of Capital Dredging for providing 12.5 m depth at the existing Rajiv Gandhi Container Terminal was completed in 2006.

10.66 Regarding the construction of ICTT at Vallarpadam, Soil stabilization work with stone columns and band drains commenced and is in progress. Supporting infrastructure project namely stage-II capital dredging for providing 14.5 m draft at ICTT, National High Way connectivity at a route length of 17.2 kms and Rail connectivity with route length of 8.86 Km are at various stages of execution.

Vizhinjam Deep Water International Container Transshipment Terminal

10.67 Government of Kerala has construed a project on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis, to develop an International Deep Water Sea Port and Container Transshipment Terminal at Vizhinjam, 7 km South of the State Capital Trivandrum in South Indian Peninsula. This sea port and container transshipment terminal will serve the South Asian region as a hub port which currently does not exist in India. The proposed port site Vizhinjam is just 10 nautical miles from the International Shipping Lane.

10.68 Government of Kerala have set up a fully owned Government company viz Vizhinjam International Sea Port Ltd. (VISL) with the main objective of providing external infrastructure. VISL would also act as the ' Nodal Agency' for facilitating selection of developer through a transparent and competitive bidding process. Government of Kerala through VISL will provide the external support infrastructure (road/rail linkage, water and power supply) concurrent to the proposed construction.

10.69 The construction of a Terminal at Vizhinjam will increase the country's proximity to the international sea route, which links Europe, Persian Gulf and the Far East. Vizhinjam Deep Water Container Transshipment Terminal when completed would be able to cater to container vessels up to 8000 TEUs in the initial phase and 10000 to 12000 TEUs sizes in the subsequent phases.

10.70 Government of Kerala invited global re-tender for the project processing. The estimated cost of the Project is worked out at Rs. 5348.00 Crores and the first stage of the project is expected to be completed within three years. The budget provision of Rs. 2570 lakhs earmarked during 2008-09 is for providing external support infrastructure to boost up the implementation of the project Vizhinjam Deep Water International Container Transshipment Terminal. The amount has been released to M/s ViSL.

10.71 The natural depth of 16 m at the berth is proposed to be increased to 18.7 m in the final phase. Proposed phase-I development at Vizhinjam foresees for 2 main lines and 4 feeder berths with a quay length of 1.4 km. The final phase has 4 main lines and 9 feeder berths with a total quay length of 3.5 km. The initial project cost for developing state-of-the-art facilities and equipment is estimated to be Rs. 23.9 billion (approximately US\$ 580 million or Euro 425 million)

Table - 10.1

Phase	Berth Length (meter)	Capacity (Million TEUs)	Project cost (Rs. Billion)
Phase - I	1245	1.8	23.9
Phase – II	1900	3.0	11.0
Phase - III	2860	5.3	18.6
Total			53.5

Competitive Advantage of Vizhinjam

- Located on Southern tip of Indian Peninsula
- Only 10 nautical miles from the major international sea route and East-West shipping axis
- Natural water depth of more than 20 m within a nautical mile from coast.
- Minimal capital dredging (1 million cubic metres in Phase I).
- Least Littoral transport.
- Negligible maintenance dredging
- Central to the eastern and western coast lines of India-can cater to the needs of both west and east coast.
- *Greenfield nature- flexibility in design & connectivity.
- No significant environmental/social issues
- Proximity to rail (10 Km), road (3Km) network & airport
- No tariff regulations
- **Being Greenfield Project no legacy of excess personnel.
- Autonomy and freedom in operations to operate competitively
- No acquisition of land needed for the Port itself
- Nearer to State capital city, that has an International airport, the required human resources and social infrastructure.
- Scope for tourism infrastructure due to proximity to Kovalam (Cruise Terminal, Marina)

* The GOK is committed to VICTT for providing external infrastructure for the VICTT which has envisaged on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. Being a green field project, the prospective bidder (Private Partner) has all the freedom and flexibility in the design of the port, the connectivity from the port to the hinterland, an advantage which only a green field project can provide.

** As there is no existing port the question of take-over of a project with existing employees/liabilities does not arise which provides complete freedom to the private partner to select and employ employee personnel of his choice in the implementation of the port project.

Non Major Ports

10.72 The Non Major ports are under the direct control of State Government. The Government agencies involved in the development of ports in the State are Port Department, Harbour Engineering Department, Hydrographic Survey Wing and Kerala State Maritime Development Corporation.

10.73 Commodity – wise traffic handled in the non – major ports during the year 2007-08 are shown in appendix 10.22. Cargo handling during 2008-09 was confined mainly to Kozhikode, Vizhinjam and Azhikkal ports. The number of steamers and sailing vessels that called at non-major ports during 2008-09 are shown at appendix 10.23. 603 steamers and sailing vessels called at non- major ports during 2008-09 with registered tonnage of 306632.43. This is against the figure of 550 and 433171 respectively during 2007-08.

10.74 The number of crafts privately owned registered at these ports are shown in appendix 10.24 Alappuzha port recorded the top with registration/renewal of 1803 numbers.

10.75 Statement showing the revenue collection at the non-major ports during 2008-09 is shown in Appendix 10.25. The revenue collected during the year 2008-09 is Rs. 382.26 lakhs as against the collection of Rs. 171.13 lakh during 2007-08.

Development of Beypore Cargo Harbour

10.76 M/s. Consultancy Engineering Service Ltd was appointed as Consultant for the feasibility study and preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) to develop Beypore Port through Public Private Participation. Construction of passenger terminal, repairs of godown and repairs of the light house are the other works carried out. Construction of 100 M wharf, transit shed, parking and loading area completed. Repairs to approach road to the Department quarry at Pulikkal 2nd reach progressing. Passenger terminal became operational, procured 20 tonnes mobile crane and installed 160 KV generator.

Development of Azhikkal Cargo Harbour

10.77 Construction of approach road, new wharf, maintenance dredging and land acquisition are in progress. Water supply works completed. M/s. Deloitte Touche tohmatsu Pvt. Has been appointed as the consultant for reviewing and updating the detailed project report prepared by ICICI Kinfra for the development of Ahikkal Port. They have submitted the detailed project report. Repairs to Tug Zamorin has also been completed.

Development of Vizhinjam Port

10.78 Casting and placing of concrete blocks over main breakwater at Vizhinjam completed. Rectification of damages to the Cargo wharf at Vizhinjam Leeward Breakwater completed. Wharf lighting work is almost completed.

Cargo Berth at Kollam (Thangassery)

10.79 Renovation of Port godwon at Kollam (Thangassery) and construction of compound wall around port area is progressed. Steps initiated for the construction of a transit shed. Procurement of 600 HP Tug was placed with M/s. KSINC construction is in progress. M/s. Deloitte is appointed as the consultancy for developing Kollam Port into an all weather port. An amount of Rs.91.70 lakhs is allotted to Chief Hydrographer, Hydrographic Survey Wing for publishing the navigational chart of Kollam Port.

Kerala Maritime Institute

10.80 Government of Kerala have constituted 'Kerala Maritime Society Vide G.O. (MS)72/08/F&PD dated 31.10.2008 which is registered (Reg.No.T. 1393/09) on 26.09.2009 under the Societies Registration Act. The Kerala Maritime Society is constituted to establish two Maritime Institutes, one at Meencha project in Kasargod District to the other at Neendakara in Kollam District. The Kerala Maritime Society has already opened its registered office at Thiruvananthapuram.

Hydrographic Survey Wing

10.81 The Hydrographic Survey Wing was constituted in 1968 as a component of the Kerala State Port Department with a view to cater to the requirements of Hydrographic Investigation for the development of the non major ports of Maritime State of Kerala. There is no similar establishment in India run by a State Government.

10.82 Since its formation, the Wing has been conducting pre-dredging and post-dredging, pre-monsoon and post-monsoon surveys to ascertain various aspects such as requirement of dredging, data required for the construction of Fishing Harbours, Fish Lading Centers, Small ports etc. In addition to the routine pre-monsoon and post-monsoon survey at 16 non-major ports they also undertakes survey work for other departments like Irrigation, Inland Navigation, PWD and Research Institutions like Kerala Engineering Research Institute etc.

10.83 Hydrographic Survey of Munambam Fishing Harbour, Valiyathura, Vizhinjam, Chettuva, Neendakara, Muthlapozhy, Thankassery and round the clock tidal observation at Munambam were conducted by the Southern range of this Wing.

10.84 Hydrographic Survey of Azhikal both inside and approaches, Moplabay, Thalai, Koyilandi, Vellayil, Thanur, Parappanangadi, Beypore, Cheruvathur, Thalassery and coastline survey of Beypore to Badakara and pre-dredging and post-dredging survey of Malpe (Tebma Ship yard) in the Karnataka State were conducted by the Northern Range of this Wing.

10.85 Pre-dredging, Post dredging Hydrographic Survey at Marine Drive, Kochi, IFP, Kochi, Hydrographic Survey at thoppumpadi, Thevara for the Kerala State Maritime Development Corporation Ltd., round the clock observation and meteorological data collection at Neendakara and coastline survey of Vizhinjam, Thangassery and Neendakara were also conducted.

10.86 Hydrographic Survey at Koyilandi, Muthalapozhi, Moplah Bay were completed. In addition to the above, Hydrographic Survey of Kottayam port (Kottayam Wharf to NW 3, around 24 KM) and Hydrographic Survey of Malampuzha Reservoir for the CWRDM were also completed.

Inland Water Transport

National Scenario

10.87 Inland Water Transport, is a fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transportation. India is richly endowed with navigable waterways, comprising rivers, canals, backwaters, creeks, etc. It is estimated that a total of 14500 km of the waterways could be used for passenger and cargo movement. About 44 million tones of cargo is being moved annually by inland water transport. But, this means of transport is important only in few States, namely,

Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala. Also, it is operational only in restricted stretches of Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river; the Brahmaputra river; the Barak river; the rivers in Goa; the backwaters in Kerala; Inland waters in Mumbai and the deltaic region of the Godavari-Krishna rivers.

10.88 Besides, the capacity of this sector is under-utilized, because most navigable waterways suffer from hazards like shallow water and narrow width of channel during dry weather; silting of river beds and erosion of banks; absence of adequate infrastructural facilities like terminals for loading and berthing and surface road links.

10.89 Hence, as a part of the Government's policy to optimally develop and harness the potential of Inland Waterways in the country, the 'Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI)' was set up under the 'Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985'. The IWAI has been established for the development and regulation of Inland waterways for shipping and navigation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985, empowers the Government to declare waterways with potential for development of shipping and navigation as National Waterways.

Currently, three waterways have been declared as National Waterways:-

1. National Waterway No.1:- The Ganga between Allahabad-Haldia (1629 km) in UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
2. National Waterway No.2:- The Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of river Brahmaputra (891 km) in Assam; and
3. National Waterway No.3:- The Kollam – Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal along with Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals (205 km) in Kerala.

10.90 Also, in order to provide an impetus to the development of Inland water transport modes, an Inland Water Transport Policy has been announced. It includes several fiscal concessions and guidelines for encouraging private sector participation in development of infrastructure and ownership and operation of Inland vessels. IWAI is also authorized for joint ventures and equity participation in BOT projects.

Inland Water Transport in Kerala

10.91 The State of Kerala, with numerous backwaters, is one of the State in India, where waterways are successfully used for commercial Inland Water Transport. The transportation is mainly done with country craft and passenger vessels. There are 41 navigable rivers in Kerala. The total length of the Inland Waterways in the State is 1687 Kms.

10.92 The main constraints to the expansion of Inland Water transport in the State are lack of depth in the waterway caused by silting, lack of maintenance of navigation system and bank protection, accelerated growth of the water hyacinth, lack of modern inland craft terminals and cargo handling system.

10.93 The government agencies engaged in the development of Inland Water Transport in the State are Coastal Shipping and Inland Navigation Department (CSIND), State Water Transport Department (SWTD) and Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation Ltd. (KSINC).

12th Finance Commission Award.

10.94 The 12th Finance Commission has awarded an amount of Rs. 225 crores for Inland Water Transport development in the State during the period 2006-2010. The works proposed to be undertaken under the award are divided into two phases. Phase I programme comprises deepening of the existing canal, side protection works and phase II programme comprises construction of boat jetties and aprons, reconstruction of bridges and formation of canals in the uncut portion.

10.95 Government have accorded administrative sanction for Rs.52.25 crores for the works of the year 2006-07. 101.64 kms of the waterway is scheduled to be covered during the first year of the programme with deepening and widening to the state waterway standards providing side protection with pile, slab and gabion structures and improvement of important feeder canals.

10.96 The total expenditure registered under the scheme is Rs.27.60 crores upto September 2009. The main reason for the low expenditure of the scheme are the following.

1. Delay in settling encroachment disputes.
2. Delay in the process of acquisition of land
3. Delay in submitting detailed project proposals for Administrative Sanction form Government.
4. Delay involved in obtaining Administrative Sanction.

10.97 The Action Plan for the remaining period 2007-10 for Rs. 151.98 crores was approved and the total number of works for which AS issued is 120. 75 nos of works have been completed and 22 nos of works are in progress. Remaining works are to be started.

State Water Transport Department

10.98 The construction work of 4 new boats as per the work order during 2007-08 was completed and launched into service operation, thereby increasing the number of River-worthy boats and traveling facility extended to the passengers. Government have accorded Administrative Sanction for the construction of four 100 Passenger Capacity (PC) steel boats. Existing slipway in the Dock & Repair section was modernized, making the hauling and launching of boats for and after repairs more smooth and easy. Administrative Sanction has been accorded for the construction of a modern slip way in at Alappuzha, which will help dry dock boats at Ponjikkara also for repair. Supply order was placed for 8 steel boats of 75 PC. Timber worth Rs. 60 lakhs was purchased for the repair/reconstruction of wooden boats.

10.99 The department had been using only wooden boats to carry passengers. But when a wooden boat sank at Kumarakom, the department began switching over to the use of FRP (Fibre Glass Reinforced Plastic) boats and then to steel boats. The old wooden boats beyond economical repairs are being replaced by new steel in a phased manner. The old wooden boats are being sold in auction and new steel boats are being procured to maintain the required fleet strength. Now the department has 12 FRP boats and 24 steel boats, in addition to the remaining number of wooden boats.

The under mentioned civil works could be completed.

1. Oil store in the Dock & Repair section.
2. Structural building over the slipway in the Dock & Repair section.
3. Shed for painters and upholsterers in the Dock & Repair section.
4. Truss on Nedumudy Station office.
5. 4 Seventy five PC Steel boats, out of the 8 boats for which supply order was placed during 2008-09 were got constructed and launched for service operation.

Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation Ltd.

10.100 The Corporation was formed in 1989 by the statutory amalgamation of Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation Ltd. (KINCO) and Kerala Shipping Corporation Limited (KSC) two Government of Kerala Companies. The main objective of the company is to develop passenger and cargo transportation through Inland Waterways of Kerala, docking and repair of marine vessels, construction of boats, conducting navigation training programmes, conducting tourist cruises, providing navigational aids and maintenance in National Waterway-III.

10.101 The Corporation at present has 12 barges 11 boats and 2 Jhankars. With the commissioning of Goshree bridges the ferry services of the Corporation slumped and have since diversified into tourism sector.

10.102 Construction and repair of boats, barges and other marine vessels of the Corporation and customers in the public and private sector are carried out by the corporation leasing a slipway complex from Cochin Port Trust since 1991.

10.103 The Corporation had also started a Marine Training Institute for giving training for operating Inland Vessels and Crafts. Three batches have completed training. The volume of cargo carried by the Corporation during 2008-09 is 504.47 (000 tonnes) as against 518.68 (000 tonnes) during 2007-08. The Corporation is employing 258 persons.

Railways in Kerala

10.104 Railways are essentially the cause for Industrial upsurge in the nation and it still remained the largest employment provider for the huge population of the country. The total length of track used by Indian Railways is about 111599 Km. The State total Railway route has a length of 1148 Km and covers 13 Railway routes. The Railway divisions at Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad and Madurai jointly carry out Transport Operations in Kerala. The following are the new Train services started from Kerala during 2008-09.

1. Train No 2678/2677 Ernakulam – Bangalore City daily (Via Trichur, Palghat)
2. Train No. 2432/2431 Trivandrum – Nizamudin Rajdhani (Tri weekly Exp.) Via, Kollam, Alleppy, Ernakulam, Shornur.
3. Train No 2484/2483 Amritsar – Kochuveli Weekly Exp. Via Kollam, Alleppy, Ernakulam
4. Train No. 2237/2288 Kochuveli – Deradun Weekly Exp Via Kollam, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Palaghat
5. Train No. 2258/2257 Kohuveli – Yeseantpur (Tri weekly Exp) via Kollam, Kottayam, Ernakulam Palaghat.

Rail Coach Factory, Palakkad

10.105 The Planning Commission's approval for the coach factory at Kanjikode has taken the State one more step closer to the dream of rolling out wagons and coaches from its factory here and providing employment to thousands.

10.106 The task of land acquisition for the coach factory has become an Herculean task. But the State Government has stated that it was ready to formulate an attractive rehabilitation package, including a job for one member of each family, in the proposed coach factory whose land has been lost.

10.107 The coach factory entailed an investment of Rs. 5.000 crore in the first phase and the coaches were also meant to be exported. Once the processes are over and the land is handed over by the State Government, funds could be earmarked in the Railway Budget for the factory.

MEMU - Mainline Electrical Multiple Unit

10.108 Railway introduces Passenger friendly technology in MEMU trains. MEMU is meant for Mainline Electrical Multiple Unit. It is the small train instead of Passenger Train and can carry 1800 passengers. The MEMU Train will servicing on major railway stations. It will be realistic within 6 months.

10.109 A head code system is introduced in MEMU Trains which consists of a display unit where in the name of destination station is displayed. Through this system the passenger can select the train as per this destination. The name of the next stopping station, the date, time and advertisement are displayed through the GPS tracking system. The Public Address System (PAS) on MEMU Train will provide a medium of informing passengers about the next stopping train and the direction towards which it is heading. This system will help in communicating with the passengers in case of any eventuality such as accidents, fire, natural calamities, or change in schedule. It provides inter communication between this motor van and the guard in MEMU Train during the run. Amplifier and speaker units fitted inside the MEMU coaches.

10.110 There are 9 coaches in a train. 100 passengers can sit and 100 can stand in one coach. Its low floor platform will not make any inconvenience to the service. It can start immediately like bus. The MEMU which has engine on both sides can run at the moment of its starting.

10.111 MEMU Train Service between Thiruvananthapuram – Ernakulam route making Kollam as centre and Ernakulam-Coimbatore route making Palakkad junction as centre. Railway is directed to complete three construction work of MEMU centres immediately

Air Transport

10.112 Kerala has three Air Ports at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhicode handling both International and domestic flights. Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhicode Air Ports are owned by Government of India and Kochi Air Port is owned by Kochin International Air Port Ltd (CIAL), a company set up by Government of Kerala with public private participation. The details of flights operated by various agencies from the three Air Ports are given in Appendices 10.27 (A), (B) and (C).

The following are the major achievements at Kozhicode International air port during 2008-09.

- Power in, power out parking stand commissioned.
- New Passenger facilities like Fast food counter, left luggage room, public comfort station, Book vending machine, handicraft stall, cyber cafe etc introduced.
- Common use terminal equipment (CUTE) and three Aerobridges were commissioned.

The following developmental activities have been carried out during 2008-09 in Cochin International air port.

- The expansion work of International Departure Terminal has been completed.
- An exclusive center for Perishable Cargo (CPC) has been set up and put into operation.
- CIAL Aviation Academy has been inaugurated and various aviation related MBA and Diploma courses are offered in this academy.

Kannur Air port

10.113 The construction of the proposed Kannur International air port, fully owned by the Government of Kerala will begin this year. The runway for the airport would be modeled on lines similar to the Nedumbasseri airport. It was initially proposed to be a domestic airport.

10.114 Kannur airport is expected to provide a major boost of the Malabar, North Kerala in terms of business, in terms of tourism revenue and help its thriving textile industry. An air port city is also planned in Kannur where plantation tourism will be promoted.

10.115 The airport coming up at Moorkhanparamba near Mattanur has received the Environment Ministry's clearance as well as the permission from the Aviation Ministry

Cargo Traffic

10.116 Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd. is the official export house for the promotion of exports as recognized by the Govt. of India. Major activity of the Company is the management of the two Air Cargo Complexes at Thiruvananthapuram and Calicut Airports. The company is also engaged in trading activities through the three Sales Emporia at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode and also through its e-com site keralacade.com. KSIE also continues to act as the Virtual Office in Kerala of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India.

10.117 During the year 2008-09, the company earned a total income of Rs. 1855.75 lakhs as compared to Rs. 1367.07 lakhs during the previous year. Major portion of the income was earned from the operation of Air Cargo Complexes followed by income from trading activities. The net profit of the company has gone up by 4% to Rs.377.06 lakhs as compared to Rs. 360.53 lakhs during the previous year. During the year under report 16280 MT of import Cargo and 30774 MT of export Cargo were handled by the Air Cargo Complexes which were operated by KSIE compared to 17821 MT of import cargo and 28479 MT of export cargo handled during the previous year. Both the Air Cargo Complexes maintain a high standard of quality justifying their status as ISO 9001 certified cargo terminals. Board of Directors has recommended a dividend @ 35% on the Equity Share Capital i.e. Rs. 42 lakhs for the year 2008-09. Details of export and import through air cargo complex at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhicode from 2003-04 to 2008-09 is given in Table. 10.2.

Table - 10.2

Year	Export (MT)	Import (MT)	Value (Rs. lakh)
2003-04	25545	12177	571.13
2004-05	25550	13482	681.32
2005-06	24166	14990	1017.32
2006-07	30075	18896	1216.95
2007-08	28479	17821	1367.07
2008-09	30774	16280	1855.75

Passport and Emigration

10.118 The three passport offices at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhicode together received about 600085 passport application and issued about 605179 passports during 2008-09. Number of passports issued from the three passport offices from 2000 onwards is given in Appendix 10.28.

10.119 The work relating to emigration of Indian citizens from India to other countries for employment and return of emigrants is the responsibility of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. Office of the Protector of Emigrants, Cochin is under the supervision and control of the Protector General of Emigrants, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, New Delhi. 36607 clearances granted during 2008-09 from the office of the Protector of Emigrants, Kochi.

Postal Network of Kerala

10.120 Postal Circle comprises 5068 Post Offices of which 5054 Post Offices are located in Kerala, 10 post offices in Union Territory of Lakshadweep and 4 in Union Territory of Pondicherry (Mahe). These include 51 Head Post Offices, 1907 Sub Post Offices and 3096 Extra Department Post Offices. The growth of post offices in Kerala during the last 9 years is given in Appendix 10.29. Also 83.29% of the Post Offices are located in the rural areas. Every one of the 1453 revenue villages of the state have at least one Post Office. Speed post centers are now introduced in all post offices as illustrated in Appendix 10.30. Division wise and category wise post offices under Kerala circle is given in Appendix 10.31. Urban / Rural split of post offices as on 31.03.08 is given in Appendix 10.32. District wise details of area and population served by one post office during 2007-08 is given in Appendix 10.33. During 2008-09 some of the important products and services introduced through the Postal network include the following:

- Introduction of Flat Rate Boxes of different weight limits for sending international parcels anywhere in the world, irrespective of distance.
- Electronic Money Order or e-MO facility has been introduced in the Circle in all computerized Post Offices which provides the old traditional money order service in an electronic format.
- A new service called instant Money Order or iMO has been introduced in 51 Head Post Offices across the State which facilitates remittance of cash ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 50,000 across the country at a very economical rate.
- Logistic service has been introduced through the Department between Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode, for conveyance of parcel and logistic consignments without any weight limit, at a very reasonable charge. Free pick up and delivery service is also being extended within a radius of 10 kms at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode and within a radius of 5 kms at the other centres.
- The Department has envisaged its capability for providing Post Office Savings Bank facilities, savings Bank Certificate facilities etc for undertaking the disbursement of wages under NREGS through the Post Office savings Bank Accounts. Up to September 2009 there are approximately 1,09,449 wage earners covered through the Post Office network including very remote areas where no banks exist.
- Postal Life Insurance, like the Post Office Savings Bank scheme, continues to be one of the important products offered through all Post Offices in the Circle. By 30-9-2009 the Department had 1,14,462 Postal Life Insurance holders and 3,37,287 Rural Postal Life Insurance holders in Kerala. In Post Office Savings Bank the total number of accounts is Rs. 95.93 lakhs with a total deposits value of Rs. 467.12 crores.
- The Department has introduced the facility for corporate e-post which facilitates a customer to send messages from one source to many, e-post allows the electronic transfer of messages to any citizen including those who do not have any computer facility.
- E-payment facilities are being extended to customers as that their customers. There are 644 Post Offices in Kerala providing this facility to the public. On an average there are 91640 transactions are undertaken per month in the circle.
- A co-branded product called World Net Express facilitates the booking of international parcel and documents up to 35 kgs to more than 250 countries and territories covering approximately

1.2 lakh destinations across the world. This product, which has also a track & trace facility and time bound delivery, is available at Speed Post Centers at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode.

- Sale of gold coins as an investment option has been made available in association with World Gold Council and Reliance Money Limited in 34 Post Offices across Kerala including the Head Post Offices at Thiruvananthapuram GPO, Ernakulam, Kochi, Kottayam, Thrissur, Calicut Civil Station, Kalpetta, Kunnankulam, Chalakkudi, Changanacherry, Chengannur, Tiruvalla, Attingal, and Kollam.
- Sale of Pension products of ICICI Prudential has also been introduced in selected Post Offices including all 51 Head Post Offices in the State.
- Sale of foreign exchange through Post Offices has been introduced in collaboration with HDFC bank in 14 Post Offices.
- Personal accident policy for Rs. 15 per annum to provide coverage of Rs. 1 lakh to every Post Office Saving Bank account holder.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)

10.121 Kerala telecomm circle serves the whole of Kerala state, the union territory of Lakshadweep and part of union territory of Pondicherry (Mahe). The circle has 11 major secondary switching Areas and one minor Secondary switching Area of Lakshadweep. The circle with a population of 3.19 cr. has a telephone density more than 750 per thousand population as on 30.09.2009 from all operators. The teledensity by BSNL alone is 221 per thousand populations where as rural teledensity is 176 per 1000 population and urban teledensity is 395 per 1000population. The market share of BSNL in Kerala is 30.26.

10.122 All the Panchayats and all the villages in the Circle have been provided with public telephones. There is a wide network of over 118841 public telephone for easy access to the average public and same has become very popular among the people. The state has a modern telecom network which is served by 1242 automatic exchanges all of which are Digital electronic.

10.123 The number of telephone connections working is 70.58 lakhs (Landline:34.20 lakhs, WLL:5.68 lakhs and mobile :30.70 lakhs). There are 561603 internet customers and 310811 broadband customers available in the Circle as on 30.09.09.

10.124 Public Grievance cell is working at circle level with 12727 and district level with 12728 other than computerized 198 fault repair services.. Call Centre with '1500' is fully functioning for kerala. Call Centre for Mobile service is 9447024365. Internet helpline is also working at 12678 for kerala circle.

10.125 145115 new wireless connections, 360572 new cellular connections and 132605 WLL connections have been provided during 2008-09.. Also 45295 Internet connections, 116483 Broad band connections provided and 1530.24 RKM OF cables laid during 2008-09 by BSNL.

Urban Development

10.126 The process of urbanization is a global economical phenomenon. In fact all the developed countries in the world are generally urbanized. Growth of population is more prevalent in urban areas and it provides better economic opportunities.

10.127 The urbanization trend in the state of Kerala shows marked peculiarities. Generally, increase in the growth rate of urban population is the result of over concentration in the existing cities especially metropolitan cities. But in Kerala, the main reason for the growth of urban population is the increase in the number of urban areas and also urbanization of the peripheral areas of the existing major urban centers.

10.128 The urban sector of Kerala consists of 5 Municipal Corporations and 53 Municipalities . More than one fourth of the total population of Kerala live in urban areas (25.96%) and this is little less than the national average. Compared to other states the urban- rural system in Kerala have many distinct and peculiar characteristics. In Kerala, it is very difficult to demarcate the urban and rural areas since the features in rural and urban areas are almost alike. Urbanization trend in the state shows slow progress and it is presented in Table-10.3.

Table - 10.3
Trends in Urbanization of Kerala 1901-2001

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Census Year</i>	<i>Total number of Urban Towns</i>	<i>Total Population (in crores)</i>	<i>Total Urban Population (in crores)</i>	<i>Percentage of Urban Population</i>	<i>Decennial growth (%)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	1901	21(9)	0.64	0.04	7.11	
2	1911	27(14)	0.71	0.05	7.34	+15.44
3	1921	44(23)	0.78	0.07	8.73	+29.78
4	1931	53(23)	0.95	0.09	9.64	+34.58
5	1941	62(23)	1.10	0.12	10.84	+30.47
6	1951	94(25)	1.35	0.18	13.48	+52.72
7	1961	92(30)	1.69	0.25	15.11	+39.89
8	1971	88(32)	2.13	0.35	16.24	+35.72
9	1981	106(48)	2.55	0.48	18.74	+37.64
10	1991	197(65)	2.91	0.77	26.39	+60.97
11	2001	159(60)	3.18	0.83	25.96	+7.64

Source: Census 2001 Government of India, New Delhi

Note: Number of statutory towns are given within brackets

10.129 This table shows that the number of urban agglomerations /towns has increased over the period from 1901 to 2001, but the change from 1991 to 2001 is only marginal. There were 197 census urban towns (65 statutory towns and 132 census towns) in the state in 1991 which decreased to 159 (60 statutory towns and 99 census towns) in 2001.

10.130 The population of Kerala has increased from 255 lakh in 1981 to 291 lakh in 1991 and 318 lakh in 2001. This growth marks an increase of 14.12 per cent during 1981 to 1991 and 9.28 percent during 1991 to 2001. The density of population was 747 persons per sq km in 1991, which increased to 819 persons per sq km in 2001. The density of population varies from the coastal

plains to the highland regions, the highest in the coastal land and the lowest in the highland. The share of urban population in Kerala recorded steady growth from 7.11% in 1901 to 26.39% in 1991, but then declined to 25.96% in 2001.

10.131 In Kerala, urban content has been increasing from 7.11% in 1901 to 26.39% in 1991, but a slight decline seen in the decade 1991 to 2001. This is partially due to the declassification of Pandalam, Piravom, Koothattukulam and Mannarkad municipalities during 1991-2001. The declassification of Eloor and Earattupetta municipalities has not affected urbanization due to classification of the area contained in these municipalities as census towns in 2001 census.

10.132 The settlement pattern of Kerala is most intriguing on account of the land scarcity and the composite nature of family income. The population has got settled all along the transportation routes in non-nucleated settlements with the conurbation points wherever community facilities such as schools, administration and market centers etc. have been created. The geographical features, availability of subsoil water, climatic factors, easy access to transportation corridors and the socio-economic factors etc. have contributed to the development of a dispersed settlement pattern spread all over the State. The effectiveness of investments in infrastructure development and social services is considerably reduced since the scarce resources are spread too thinly throughout Kerala and the accruing benefit is only marginal.

10.133 It is seen that more urban centres are located along the main transportation routes with about 75% by the side of National Highway or the railway line. The average distance between these urban centres is about 15 Km. The settlement pattern is characterized by scattered settlements of varying sizes. The overall development presents a rural urban continuum or 'rurban' character. This has led to the development of evenly spaced urban centres. Due to the nearness of the urban centres and the easy availability of infrastructure facilities even in rural areas, there is practically no push factor to urban areas from rural areas. The fast urbanization trend noticed in Kerala is not due to the rural to urban migration, but rather due to the transformation of the rural areas due to occupational shift.

10.134 Declassification of a few census towns in 2001 as rural has also contributed to the lower proportion of urban population in the state. Among the districts, the percentage of urbanization has varied from 3.8% in Wayanad to 50.4% in Kannur. Ernakulam district follows Kannur with 47.6% urban population. In six districts of Kannur, Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram, Alappuzha and Thrissur, the percentage of urban population is higher than the state average. In three districts namely Wayanad, Malappuram and Idukki, the urban population is 10% or less.

Urban Slum Population

10.135 The concept of slums and its definition vary considerably across the states depending upon the socio-economic conditions or local perceptions prevailing in the society. There are regional differences in the names of slums but physical characteristics in most of these are essentially the same. As per 2001 census, a total of 425.8 lakh population live in slums of 640 cities/towns across 26 states and union territories, which constitutes 4% of the total population of the country. In terms of percentage of slum population to the total population of cities/towns having reported slums, Meghalaya has the highest proportion of slum population (65%) followed by Maharashtra (33.3%) and Andhra Pradesh (32.2%). Kerala has the lowest proportion of slum population (2%) as compared to the total population of 13 cities/towns having reported slums.

10.136 The slum population constitutes nearly 15% of the total urban population of the country. Among the states, Maharashtra has the highest proportion of slum population (27.3%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (24.9%) and Haryana(23.2%). Kerala has the lowest percentage of slum population in the urban area (0.8%) while Goa (2.2%) and Assam (2.4%) have also a very low proportion of slum population.

10.137 In Kerala only 13 cities/towns reported slums with a population of 64556 persons which constitute 0.8% of the urban population. Details of slum population of 13 cities/towns are given in Appendix –10.35. As compared to the urban population more than 13% of the children in 0-6 age group are living in the slums. The details of slum population as compared to the urban population of Kerala are given in Table 10.4.

Table - 10.4
Details of slum population as compared to the urban population in Kerala

Sl.No	Items	Urban	Slum	Percentage
1	Total Population (Nos.)	8266925	64556	0.78
	Male	4017332	31699	0.79
	Female	4249593	32857	0.77
2	Child (0-6) Population	935460	8645	0.92
3	Sex Ratio ('000 Males)	1058	1037	-
4	Child (0-6) Sex Ratio	958	935	-
5	Literacy rate	93.2	83.9	-

Source: Census India 2001

Urbanization Policy for Kerala

10.138 Urbanization is an important aspect of the process of economic and social development and is associated with many problems such as migration from villages to towns, relative cost of providing economic and social services in the towns of varying sizes, provision of housing for different sections of the people, provision of facilities like water supply, sanitation, transport and power, pattern of economic development, location and dispersal of industries, civic administration etc. The main objective of Urban Development Policy as envisaged by the National Commission on Urbanization included the following:

- i) Saving the super-metros and national cities and also reviving their economies
- ii) Development of fast growing intermediary level urban centres by ensuring financial investment for maintaining the existing infrastructure and augmenting it to a level wherein there will be more efficient urban entities and
- iii) Development of stagnating towns by providing gainful employment opportunities

10.139 In Kerala situation, the development of territory sector is the main cause of urbanization. It is not the outcome of accelerated industrialization and urbanization, as seen in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Kannur district, with an urban population of 50.4% is ranked first in urban content, but 11th in per capita income. This is mainly due to the prevalence of low-income generating small-scale industries. Ernakulam District with an urban content of 47.6 % ranked second in urban content and first in per capita income. This is due to production

specialization in industrial activities and port induced service sector development. Idukki district though ranks 13th in urban content, is second in per capita income. This is the outcome of production specialization in plantation crops.

Urban Development Strategy

10.140 The National Commission on Urbanization suggested that urbanization strategy should be a part of the major strategy of generating economic growth. Urbanization and Economic Development have long been recognized as concomitant factors. The State Government also accept the special economics interrelated to urban development. The State Urban development Strategy prepared in 1996 states that the first priority in the strategy for urban development shall be given for Kochi Urban Agglomeration. Second priority is for Thiruvananthapuram Urban Agglomeration and the third for Kozhikode Urban Agglomeration. Major parameters considered in evolving the State Urban Development Strategy were:

- Density of population
- Functional linkage with parent settlement
- Functional dependency of the surrounding panchayats
- Corridor development along major arterial roads
- Transportation and land use
- Functional category of town in the region

Urban Development Programmes

10.141 The major Urban Development Programmes implemented at the state level are given below.

1. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

10.142 The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by GOI during the year 2005-06 to improve the infrastructure in small and medium towns in the country in a planned manner. The scheme is for a period of seven years. In Kerala, 54 urban local bodies (excluding Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi Corporations, Thrissur and Kalamasseri Municipalities) are eligible for getting financial assistance under the scheme. The objectives of this Scheme are:

- Improving infrastructural facilities and helping in the creation of durable public assets in small and medium towns having potential to emerge as regional centres of economic growth and employment, thereby reducing the inclination of the people belonging to rural and smaller urban areas to migrate to bigger cities and towns for jobs or settlement.
- Decentralising economic growth and employment opportunities and promoting dispersed urbanization while taking due advantage of the functional interlinkages between villages, towns and cities through a regional planning approach.
- Increasing the availability of sites for housing, commercial and industrial uses and promoting the principles of planned and orderly spatial development.
- Integrating spatial and socio-economic planning as envisaged in the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 and preparing and implementing Town/City Development Plans.
- Promoting resource-generating schemes for the urban local bodies to improve their overall financial position and ability to undertake long-term infrastructure development programmes on their own as well as to repay the borrowed capital and usher in necessary municipal reforms.

- Enhance Public-Private partnership in Infrastructural Developments and promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

10.143 The funding pattern is 80:20 shared by the central and state governments. The State Share (20%) would be equally shared (ie.10% each) by state government and the participating urban local self governments. Details of projects approved under UIDSSMT are given in Table-10.5.

Table -10.5
Details of projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT

(Rs. in Crore)			
Sl.No	Name of Towns	Component	Approved Cost
2007-08			
1	Koyilandi	Solid Waste Management	2.08
2	Alappuzha		4.23
3	Nedumangad		2.29
4	North Paravur		1.83
5	Aluva		1.85
6	Guruvayur-Chavakkad(combined project)	Water Supply	50.45
7	Thalassery		41.20
8	Vadakara		20.92
9	Kalpetta		32.17
10	Perinthalmanna		8.11
11	Chittur-Thathamangalam		6.50
12	Changanassery		3.92
13	Thiruvalla		6.28
14	Ottappalam		18.00
15	Malappuram		19.76
	Sub Total		219.59
2008-09			
1	Kanhangad	Solid Waste Management	4.05
2	Kannur		3.99
3	Tirur		3.78
4	Malappuram		3.82
5	Kunnamkulam		4.10
6	Guruvayoor		4.64
7	Irinjalakkuda		3.62
8	Kayamkulam		3.54
9	North Paravur	Storm Water Drainage	5.42
10	Project Implementation Unit	Solid Waste Management	1.15
	SubTotal		38.11

Source: Department of Town & Country Planning

2. Capital City Development Project

10.144 The Capital City Development Project was introduced during 2003-04 to improve the quality of life of people in the capital city by strengthening and improving the critical infrastructure like roads, water supply augmentation, solid waste management, and surface water drainage and city beautification. Details of projects under taken by Capital city Development Programme are given in Appendix.10.36.

3. Development Authorities

(i) Thiruvananthapuram Development Authority (TRIDA)

10.145 TRIDA is the primary implementing agency for the overall developments of the Capital city. The jurisdiction of TRIDA extends to Thiruvananthapuram corporation and 10 grama panchayaths covering an area of 293.65 square kms. TRIDA has been appointed as the nodal agency for the land acquisition related works as a part of the Capital Region Development Programme. Under this programme, 12 roads totaling to a distance of 42.6 Km have been taken up for improvements. The land acquisition of the project widening of roads has been completed and the land was handed over to the Kerala Road Fund Board (KRFB) for road widening works. The construction of a flyover at Bakery Junction is progressing. Details of major project under taken by TRIDA are given in Appendix 10.39.

(ii) Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA)

10.146 Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA) is an autonomous body constituted under the Local Self Government Department of the Government of Kerala. The GCDA aims at formulating and implementing various urban development schemes and projects for the welfare of the general public in the area covering under its jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of this authority covers an area of 632 sq.kms consisting of Cochin Corporation, 6 Municipalities and 25 Panchayaths. The details of major programmes under taken by GCDA are given in Appendix 10.37

4. Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project (KSUDP)

10.147 The Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project is an externally aided project funded by the ADB in the sectors of (1) Water Supply, (2) Sewerage and Sanitation, (3) Urban Drainage, (4) Solid Waste Management, (5) Roads and Transportation and (6) Poverty Alleviation in the five Municipal Corporations of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kochi, Thrissur and Kozhikkode. The overall development goal of the project is to ensure sustainable growth and reduce poverty of the people in the municipal corporations of Kerala. The development purpose of the project is to assist local self governments to “promote good urban management, develop and expand urban infrastructure to increase economic opportunities and to reduce vulnerability to environmental degradation and urban poverty”. The projects are being evolved with technical assistance from ADB with the following components.

- Promote good governance in municipal management.
- Develop and expand urban infrastructure.
- Formulate support programmes for improving urban social services for the elderly, destitute, women and street children.

10.148 Details of major projects included under KSUDP are given in Appendix 10.38

5. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

10.149 Cities and towns of India constitute the world’s second largest urban system. Government of India has approved a mission mode approach for implementation of urban infrastructure improvement programme in a time bound manner in selected cities. The mission

entrusted with this task is known as the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. The mission was launched in 2005 and will continue until 2012. Corporations of Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi were selected as mission cities from Kerala State. The Mission objectives are:

- Focused attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in the cities covered under the Mission.
- Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the infrastructure and services created in the cities are not only maintained efficiently, but also become self-sustaining overtime.
- Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban infrastructure services.
- To take up urban renewal programme, ie. Redevelopment of inner city areas to reduce congestion.
- For providing basic service to urban poor.

10.150 Admissible components included in the mission are redevelopment of inner city areas, water supply and sanitation, sewerage and solid waste management, construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains, urban transport including roads, highways/expressways/MRTS/metro projects, parking lots/spaces on Public Private Partnership basis, development of heritage areas, prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion/landslides only in case of special category states where such problems are common and preservation of water bodies. Details of projects approved for implementation under JNNURM are given in Table 10.6.

Table - 10.6
Projects approved for implementation under JNNURM
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of project	Approved cost
	Thiruvananthapuram	
1	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme-TVM	8716.00
2	Improvements to Sewerage Scheme Phase I-TVM	21541.00
3	Improvements to Sewerage Scheme Phase II-TVM	12115.00
4	Strom Water Drainage- Thiruvananthapuram	4039.00
5	Solid Waste Management – Thiruvananthapuram	2456.00
6	Purchase of Buses- Thiruvananthapuram	5340.00
	Kochi	
7	Improvements of Water Supply Scheme-Kochi	20117.00
8	Improvements to Sewerage Scheme-Kochi	7841.00
9	Upgrading Surface Water Drainage-Kochi	978.00
10	Solid Waste management- Kochi	8812.00
11	Purchase of Buses-Kochi	7100.00
12	Traffic& Transportation- Kochi	10964.00
13	E-Governance- Kochi	870.50
	Total	110889.50

Source: KSUDP

CHAPTER 11

EDUCATION

Kerala has received laurels from policy makers and developmental economists all over the globe for the investments it had made in the sectors of education and health over the years which helped the state in becoming an enlightened state with a very talented human resource base. Many experts have cited the remarkable social sector development of the state by pointing out that Kerala's accomplishment shows that the well-being of the people can be improved, and social, political, and cultural conditions transformed, even at low levels of income, if there is appropriate public action. In Kerala, the action of mass organizations and mass movements against social, political, and economic oppression and the policy actions of governments have been the most important constituents of public action.

11.2 Among the Indian states Kerala is miles ahead of others in social indicators like literacy rate, higher enrolment of students, percentage of girl and SC, ST students in school, schools and colleges even in remotest regions, low dropout rate among students etc. State Government and Local Self Government Institutions are committed in providing good quality infrastructure and hygienic environment in schools.

11.3 Public spending on education has been equitably distributed between the sexes and between different social groups and regions in the state to a greater extent. The state is making concerted efforts in sustaining the achievements in the elementary education sector and improving the quality of secondary, higher, technical education and research.

Literacy

11.4 Kerala's literacy rate is comparable to the most advanced regions of the world. Kerala's literacy rate which was only 47.18% in 1951 has almost doubled to 90.92% in 2001. The male, female literacy gap which was 21.92% in 1951 has been narrowed down to 6.34% in 2001. Kerala's literacy rate from 1951-2001 is given in Appendix.11.1.

11.5 Districtwise analysis of Kerala's literacy rate according to 2001 census shows that Kottayam district has the highest literacy rate in the state followed by Pathanamthitta and Alappuzha districts. Literacy rate by sex for districts in 1991 and 2001 census are given in Appendix 11.2.

11.6 Kerala State Literacy Mission is implementing the literacy and equivalency programmes by appointing 'Preraks'. 48583 people were benefited from this equivalency programme in 2008-09. Out of this 60.91% are women. Details of the number of people benefited from Equivalency programme of Literacy Mission from 2001-02 to 2008-09 are given in Appendix 11.3

School Education

11.7 As per the figures of 2008-09, 12649 schools are there in Kerala. Out of these 4501 are government schools, 7284 are aided schools and 864 are unaided schools. This means 57.59% of total schools in the state are aided schools, 35.58% are government schools and 6.83% are private unaided schools.

11.8 Aided schools outnumber government schools in all sections. Malappuram District has the largest number of schools in the state followed by Kannur and Kozhikode Districts. Malappuram District has also the largest number of government and unaided schools in the state. But largest number of aided schools is functioning in Kannur district. Details of district-wise, management wise and stage-wise number of schools in Kerala during 2008-09 are given in Appendix 11.4. Stage-wise number of schools in the state in 2008-09 is given in Table 11.1.

Table - 11.1
Stage wise number of schools -2008-09

	High schools	UP schools	LP schools	Total
Government	1002	952	2547	4501
Private Aided	1429	1869	3986	7284
Unaided	375	220	269	864
Total	2806	3041	6802	12649

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction.

11.9 727 schools in the state are offering syllabus other than the one prescribed by the state government. These include 587 CBSE schools, 100 ICSE schools, 26 Kendriya Vidhyalaya and 14 Jawahar Navodayas. District-wise details of schools with syllabus other than state syllabus in the year 2008-09 are given in Appendix 11.5.

Physical infrastructure and facilities in Government Schools

11.10 At present 99.80% of Government Schools in Kerala are functioning in pucca building. All L.P government schools in the state are functioning in pucca buildings. There are only 9 schools having thatched sheds in 2009. In the preceding year 28 schools were having thatched sheds. Own buildings have to be constructed for 213 government schools which are now working in rented buildings. District-wise details of government schools having building facilities are given in Appendix 11.6.

11.11 Local Self Government Institutions and programmes like SSA have contributed much to the overall development and improvement of physical infrastructure and common facilities in government schools in the state. Data available in 2009 show that 95.67% of government schools have access to drinking water and 96.05% of total government schools in the State have urinals/latrines facilities. District wise details of government schools having drinking water/latrines/urinal facilities in Kerala in 2009 are given in Appendix 11.7.

Enrolment of Students

11.12 Enrolment of students in the state has been showing a slight decline in the recent years. In 2008-09, 45.46 lakh students were enrolled in schools in the state. In 2009-10 this has got reduced to 44.58 lakh students. Enrolment of students in 2009-10 shows 1.94% decline over the last year. Change in demographic pattern of the state due to low birth rate is the main reason attributed for this phenomenon. The decline of students in LP section has increased from 51,624 students in 2008-09 to 74839 students in 2009-10. While the decline rose from 16,728 in UP section in 2008-09 to 28472 in 2009-10, but in the High school section there is a moderate increase of 15241 students over the previous year. LP section accounted for more than 84% of total reduction in the enrolment of students. The stage-wise enrolment of students in schools in Kerala during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Table 11.2.

Table - 11.2
Enrolment of Students in Schools in Kerala stage-wise 2007-08,
2008-09 and 2009-10

(in lakhs)				
Year	LPS	UPS	HS	TOTAL
2007-08	17.18	14.69	14.39	46.26
2008-09	16.66	14.53	14.27	45.46
2009-10	15.91	14.24	14.43	44.58

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction.

11.13 In 2009-10 enrolment of Students in Lower Primary, Upper Primary and High School sections are 35.69%, 31.94% and 32.37% respectively. 30% of total students are studying in Government schools. 61.82% of students are enrolled in aided schools and the remaining 8.18% in unaided schools. Details of management-wise and standard wise enrolment of students in schools in Kerala in 2009-10 are given in Appendix 11.8. District-wise and stage-wise enrolment of students in schools in the state in 2009-10 is given in Appendix 11.9.

Enrolment of Girl students

11.14 Girl students constitute 49.29% of total student enrolment in schools. Except Thiruvananthapuram district in all other districts boys outnumber girl students. Generally, in Kerala there is a more or less uniform pattern in the enrolment of girl students across districts.

SC/ST Enrolment

11.15 As per the figures of 2009-10 SC students constitute 10.95% of total students in the state. The percentage of SC students in Government schools, private aided schools and private unaided schools are 13.65%, 10.62% and 3.55% respectively. 37.40% of SC students are studying in Government schools while this figure for the total students is 30%. 59.94% of SC students are enrolled in aided schools and only 2.66% of SC students in the State are studying in Unaided schools, whereas 61.82% and 8.18% of total students in the state are enrolled in aided and unaided schools respectively.

11.16 ST students constitute 1.74% of total enrolment in schools in the year 2009-10. The percentage of ST students in government schools, private aided schools and private unaided schools are 3.01%, 1.26% and 0.34% respectively in 2009-10. The standard-wise strength of SC/ST students in the state in 2009-10 is given in Appendix 11.10.

Drop-out rate

11.17 Kerala has achieved the distinction of the state having the lowest dropout rate of school students among the Indian states . In the year 2007-08 dropout ratio among school students in Kerala was 0.83%. The drop-out ratio in Lower Primary Section, Upper Primary Section and High School Section were 0.60%, 0.52% and 1.41% respectively.

11.18 Among the Districts, Wayanad has the highest drop out ratio in the Lower Primary section (1.88%), Upper Primary (1.95%) and High School Section (2.83%). District-wise/Stage-wise dropout ratio in schools in 2007-08 is given in Appendix 11.11. Drop-out ratio among SC students in Kerala as per the figures of 2007-08 was 0.96% and that of ST students was 4.53%. Standard wise details of drop out among SC and ST students in Kerala for the year 2007-08 are given in Appendices 11.12 and 11.13.

Number of Teachers

11.19 The number of school teachers in Kerala including TTI teachers during 2008-09 was 1,72,639. Out of this 1,04,928 teachers are working in aided schools and 13,797 teachers are working in private unaided schools. This means that 68.77% of total teachers in the state are working in private management schools. The remaining 31.23% of teachers are working in Government schools.

11.20 50.27% of total teachers in the state are teaching in high schools, 25.83% in upper primary schools, 23.36% in lower primary schools and the remaining 0.54% in TTI's. 71.28% of total teachers in the state are women. The teacher pupil ratio during 2008-09 works out to be around 1:26.

11.21 Stage-wise and management-wise number of teachers in schools in Kerala during 2008-09 is given in Appendix 11.14.

Protected Teachers

11.22 3083 protected teachers are there in Kerala in 2008-09. Out of this 1456 teachers are deployed in Government schools, 987 are retained in parent school and 339 are deployed in other aided Schools. The remaining 301 protected teachers are undeployed. Kozhikode district has the largest number of protected teachers in the state followed by Kannur and Kollam districts. The details of protected teachers in the State in 2008-09 are given in Appendix 11.15.

Uneconomic Schools

11.23 There are 3661 uneconomic schools in Kerala as per the figures of 2008-09. Out of these 1839 are government schools and 1822 are in the aided Sector. District-wise analysis shows that most number of uneconomic schools are in Kannur district. 24.80% of uneconomic aided schools in the state are in Kannur district. District wise details of uneconomic schools in the state in 2008-09 are given in Appendix 11.16.

Box. 11.1 **School Resource Group (SRG)**

School Resource Group (SRG) is a body of teachers comprising of all teachers in the school for discussing matters related to the effective transaction of the curriculum. SRG meetings are held once in a week in Primary schools and once in a month in High schools and Higher Secondary schools. The SRG members share their class room experiences, plan their lessons and evolve innovative strategies and techniques to tide over the issues related to curriculum transaction. The issues that are not resolved at the SRG level are reported to the cluster trainings for higher level inputs so that class room issues are resolved professionally.

Box. 11.2 **'Noottukku Nooru' Project**

This is a research initiative undertaken by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to develop innovative materials and methodology for trying out new learning strategies in English, Hindi and Mathematics in 100 selected Grama Panchayats of the State covering 1300 schools.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

11.24 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated in 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 years age group, a fundamental right. SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations. The pattern of funding during the 10th Five Year Plan period between Government of India and state government was 75% and 25% respectively. The funding pattern in 2007-08 and 2008-09 was 65:35 and in 2009-10 it was 60:40 between central and state governments. In 2010-11 the funding pattern of SSA between central and state government is proposed to be 55:45 respectively.

11.25 There are 152 Block Resource Centres (BRC) functioning in various districts in Kerala. On an average every BRC has 84 schools. There are 559 Alternative and Innovative Education Centres (Multi Grade Learning Centres) with about 13172 children. SSA has a special focus on girls' education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide. SSA is earmarking considerable amount of money for the construction of Block Resource Centres, Cluster Resource Centres, boundary walls for the schools, drinking water facilities in schools, construction of toilets etc. Free text books/ work books/evaluation tools are supplied to all children from standard 2-8th. This scheme of SSA is benefiting 12 lakh LP children and 17 lakh UP children. SSA is also implementing programmes like community awareness, capacity building training and orientation to LSG members, PTAs and NGOs.

Box.11. 3

Single window system for Higher Secondary admission

Through this process, the state could ensure accuracy, social justice and transparency in the process of admission to Higher Secondary Schools. Since the process of admission was very transparent, maximum number of students could get admission to higher secondary courses. Single window system has helped to fill 95.54% of seats of Higher Secondary Schools compared to 90% in 2007-08 and 80.84% in the year 2006-07.

Higher Secondary Education

11.26 The Higher Secondary courses were a part of the higher education system for many decades. In 1990-91, the process of delinking higher secondary education from colleges and attaching to the school education was initiated. This process was completed within a decade.

11.27 1703 Higher Secondary schools are there in 2009 in the state. Out of these 735 (43.16%) are Government schools, 529 (31.06%) are Aided schools and the remaining 439 (25.78%) are Unaided schools.

11.28 There are 4491 batches for higher secondary courses in 2009. Science group has the maximum batches followed by Commerce and Humanities. Among the districts Malappuram has the largest number of Higher Secondary schools in the state followed by Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram districts.

11.29 District wise/Management-wise number of Higher Secondary schools and number of batches are given in Appendix-11.17.

11.30 2,88,149 students are admitted to the Higher Secondary schools in the State in the year 2008-09. Out of this 1,44,330 (50.09%) are studying in Government schools, 1,03,083(35.77%) students are studying in Aided schools and the remaining 40,736(14.14%) are studying in Unaided schools.

11.31 The pass percentage of students in higher secondary courses has increased to 84% in 2008-09 from 72.78% in 2007-08. The pass percentage of SC and ST students in Higher Secondary schools also improved remarkably in 2008-09 compared to 2007-08. The pass percentage of SC students which was 56.94% in 2007-08 increased to pass percentage of 68.50% in 2008-09. ST students rose from 49.12% in 2007-08 to 64.78% in 2008-09. Details are given in Appendices 11.18 and 11.19.

Vocational Higher Secondary Education

11.32 Vocational Higher Secondary Education was introduced in the state in 1983-84 in 19 Government High Schools. Vocational Higher Secondary Education in the state impart education at plus two level aiming to achieve self/wages/direct employment as well as vertical mobility. The course is designed to prepare skilled work force in middle level in one or more group of occupations, trade or job after matriculation at 10+2 stage of education. 389 Vocational Higher Secondary Schools are there in the State with a total of 1100 batches for 42 courses. The intake capacity is 25 students per batch with a total of 55,000 students for the two year course.

11.33 Out of the 389 Vocational Higher Secondary Schools 261 are in the Government sector and 128 in the Aided sector. 48,503 students are studying in Vocational Higher Secondary Schools in 2008-09. Kollam District has the largest number of Vocational Higher Secondary Schools in the State. District wise details of Vocational Higher Secondary Schools and courses during 2009-10 is given in Appendix.11.20.

11.34 The pass percentage of students in Vocational Higher Secondary examination in 2009 March is 79.40%, while the pass percentage in 2008 March was 78%. The number of students who appeared and those who passed Vocational Higher Secondary examination from the year 2001 to 2009 are given in Appendix 11.21.

State Institute of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT)- Kerala

11.35 SIEMAT Kerala was established in July 2005. Major functions of SIEMAT include developing network of institutions engaged in identical task and playing supportive and collaborative role, acting as a clearing house of ideas and information on research, training and extension activities in educational planning and administration. In 2008-09 SIEMAT undertook large number of management development programmes and training. SIEMAT has also published many handbooks, bulletins and reports. SIEMAT- Kerala has given academic support for the training of 11696 HMs, 1126 DHSE Principals and 385 VHSE Principals in the state during 2007-08 and 2008-09.

University and Higher Education

11.36 There are a total of 7 universities functioning in the state. Out of these four universities viz. Kerala, Mahatma Gandhi, Calicut and Kannur are general in nature and are offering various courses. Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Cochin University of Science and Technology and Kerala Agricultural University offer specialized courses in specified subject areas. Besides these, the National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS) established in 2005 is the only National Law University in the state of Kerala.

Box.11. 4
The Erudite Scholars in Residence Programme

The programme is intended to provide opportunity to the faculty and students of our Universities to interact with Nobel Laureates and eminent scholars within India and abroad. The interaction with eminent scholars will foster research temper in our younger generation. These interactions between eminent academics, teachers and students will help students to get exposed to the brightest of brains which could take them to new horizons of knowledge and to enrich the pedagogical practices and research culture of the faculty.

Grant to Universities

11.37 The State Government provide Plan and Non plan grants to universities which are a major source of their revenue. Rs. 215.02 crore is earmarked as grant to universities in the year 2009-10. Out of this, Rs. 177.42 crore (82.51%) is provided under non plan head. Rs. 37.60 crore is earmarked under plan head in the year 2009-10. Kerala university has received the maximum assistance from state government in the year 2009-10. In the year 2009-10, 11.64% increase is registered in financial assistance to Universities over 2008-09 Revised Estimate. Details are given in Table. 11.3.

Table - 11. 3
Plan and Non plan grant to Universities in Kerala
(Rs.Crore)

Name of University	2007-08 Accounts			2008-09 Revised Estimate			2009-10 Budget Estimate		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
Kerala	4.75	55.00	59.75	6.00	58.85	64.85	6.50	64.74	71.24
Calicut	3.75	39.95	44.60	6.90	42.75	49.65	6.50	47.03	53.53
Mahatma Gandhi	4.75	22.89	27.64	5.50	24.49	29.99	6.50	26.94	33.44
Sree Sankaracharya	1.50	10.48	11.98	2.50	11.21	13.71	3.10	12.33	15.43
Kannur	7.00	4.40	11.40	6.30	4.81	11.11	7.0	5.18	12.18
Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT)	2.5	18.36	20.86	4.00	19.30	23.30	8.00	21.20	29.20
Total	24.25	151.08	175.33	31.2	161.41	192.61	37.6	177.42	215.02

Source: Detailed Budget Estimates 2009-10, Vol .I Government of Kerala

11.38 8721 students are studying in the university departments of the state. Out of this, 6177 are studying for PG courses and 590 for M.phil courses. 1954 students are registered for PhD degree in universities across Kerala. 835 teachers are working in university departments. Details are given in Table. 11.4.

Table - 11. 4
Number of Students and Teachers in University Departments

Sl. No.	University	Students				Teachers		
		PG	M phil	PhD	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kerala University	1638	338	634	2610	101	69	170
2	Mahatma Gandhi University	421	125	121	667	64	33	97
3	Cochin University of Science and Technology	931	41	419	1391	115	67	182
4	Sree Sankara University of Sanskrit	1163		132	1295	87	76	163
5	Calicut University	949	67	232	1248	129	42	171
6	Kannur University	1075	19	416	1510	38	14	52
	Total	6177	590	1954	8721	534	301	835

Arts and Science Colleges

11.39 Including 150 Private Aided Colleges and 39 Government Colleges there are 189 Arts and Science Colleges in the State. Ernakulam district has the largest number of Arts and Science colleges in the state followed by Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur districts. Thiruvananthapuram district has the largest number of Government colleges in the state. District-wise number of Arts and Science colleges in the state in 2009 is given in Appendix 11.22.

Enrolment of Students

11.40 The total number of students enrolled in various Arts and Science colleges (excluding unaided colleges) under the four general universities in Kerala during 2008-09 is 1.71 lakh. Of this 1.18 lakh (69.33%) are girls.

11.41 Out of the total 1.56 lakh students enrolled for degree courses, 44.92% are enrolled for BA degree courses, 39.81% enrolled for BSc degree courses and 15.27% enrolled for B.Com degree course. Girls constitute 68.14% of total enrolment for degree courses. 27 subjects are offered for BA degree courses. Among the subjects, Economics has the largest number of enrolment of students. 31 subjects are offered for BSc course and Mathematics has the largest number of student enrolment. Details of enrolment of students in Arts and Science colleges for BA, BSc and B.Com are given in Appendices 11.23 to 11.25. 14,279 students are admitted to post graduate course in the state in 2008-09. 82.34% of those enrolled in PG courses are girls. Details of enrolment of students in Arts and Science colleges for MA, MSc and M.Com courses are given in Appendices.11.26 to 11.28.

11.42 The number of teachers in Arts and Science colleges in 2008-09 is 8548. Out of this 47.44% are women. University-wise number of teachers in Arts and Science colleges in the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in Appendix.11.29.

SC, ST Students

11.43 The enrolment of SC students in degree and post graduate courses are 22757 and 1773 respectively. SC students constitute 14.37% of total students in 2008-09. Girls constitute 65.84% of total SC students in Arts and Science colleges.

11.44 2460 Scheduled Tribe students were enrolled for courses in colleges in 2008-09. The enrolment of ST students in degree and post graduate courses are 2243 and 217 respectively. Girls constitute 56.30% of total ST students in Arts and Science colleges. Enrolment of SC and ST students in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala in 2008-09 is given in Appendix.11.30.

11.45 2503 Arts and Science college teachers in the state have PhD degree. Details are given in Appendix 11.31. A total of 1750 Guest Lecturers are working in Arts and Science colleges of the state in 2009. Details are given in Appendix.11.32.

Box. 11. 5
Cluster of Colleges

The concept first mooted by the Kothari commission, has been prompted by the National Knowledge Commission and Yash Pal Committee. The Kerala State Higher Education Council has taken pioneering steps for the establishment of clusters of colleges in the State. The Council has set up two clusters of colleges initially one at Thiruvananthapuram and the other at Ernakulam. The preliminary work to start a new cluster at Kozhikode has been initiated. These clusters will progressively share existing infrastructure and manpower and create new common facilities.

Kerala State Higher Education Council

11.46 On the basis of Kerala State Higher Education Council Ordinance 2006, Kerala State Higher Education Council was set up on 16th March 2007. The ordinance was replaced by the Kerala State Higher Education Council Act 2007. Higher Education Council is a high profile academic body, which has His Excellency, the Governor of Kerala as the patron, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala as the visitor and Hon'ble Minister for Education as its Chairman. The Council has a three tier structure consisting of Advisory Council, Governing Council and an Executive Council. The major functions of the council are:

- a) Render advice to the Government, universities and other institutions of higher education in the state.
- b) Co-ordinate the roles of the Government, universities and apex regulatory agencies in higher education within the state.
- c) Initiate new concepts and programmes in higher education.
- d) Provide common facilities in higher education without impinging upon the autonomy of other institutions of higher education.

11.47 In accordance with the above mandate, Council has been undertaking activities like setting up a data bank on higher education, framing state policy on higher education, restructuring of undergraduate education and setting up of clusters of colleges, setting up of a higher education scholarship fund, teacher exchange programme, scholar in residence programme and a journal for convergence studies.

Box. 11. 6
Higher Education Scholarship Fund

The Kerala State Higher Education Council has proposed to raise Rs 100 crore scholarship fund for prompting the study of basic disciplines by giving scholarships on a merit cum means basis. The purpose is to improve quality and ensure social justice. The funds will be raised through contributions from the public and the Government.

Centre for Continuing Education

11.48 Kerala State Civil Service Academy under Centre for Continuing education is offering free coaching for Civil Service mains and interview for all Keralites who cleared the preliminary examination and mains examination respectively. The Centre has given free coaching to all SC/ST students and BPL category students for the state level Engineering/ Medical entrance examinations. Government has accorded sanction for starting Institute of Fashion Technology, Kerala at Kundara in Kollam district. Land has been allotted to the Centre to establish an Institute of Career Development of Minority communities at Ponnani on the recommendations of Paloli Muhammed Kutty Committee report.

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

11.49 NCC has been imparting effective training to cadets and helped in preparing them for leadership roles in various walks of life. NCC is managed and administered jointly by the Central and State Government. In Kerala NCC is functioning in 226 colleges and 489 schools. The present cadet strength is 74000 consisting of senior/ junior division boys of Army, Navy and Air force, senior wing and junior wing girls. At present 31% of the enrolled strength comprise of girls and it is envisaged to increase the girls strength to 33% in the next year. The NCC activities have undergone a remarkable change since its inception. From drill and weapon training in the beginning, the spectrum of NCC activities has expanded considerably to include games, sports, adventure activities, career counseling and personality development. 105 cadets from the State participated in the Republic Day Camp 2009 at New Delhi. 600 cadets from the state attended various adventure courses like mountaineering (basic and advance), sailing, rock climbing, trekking, scuba diving, yachting, ocean sailing etc. NCC has been in the forefront of various community development programmes and social service activities. NCC is actively involved in programmes like tree plantation, blood donation, AIDS awareness week, traffic awareness campaign etc. 31 cadets were selected for various professional courses under the NCC quota.

National Service Scheme (NSS)

11.50 National Service Scheme intends to inculcate the spirit of voluntary work among students and teachers through sustained community interaction. The NSS programme is funded by Government of India and the State Government. The expenditure of the scheme is being shared by the Central and State governments in the ratio 7:5. National Service Scheme has two types of programmes- regular activities and special camping programmes. Regular activities include activities undertaken in campus, village adopted and slums. Duration of these service is 120 hours. Special camping programme is a camp of ten days duration in adopted places and it provides unique opportunities to the students for group living, collective experience sharing, sharing responsibilities addressing various developmental issues of regional and national importance and constant interaction with the community.

Kerala Council for Historical Research (KCHR)

11.51 Kerala Council for Historical Research is an autonomous academic institution committed to scientific research in History and Social Sciences. It is a recognized research centre of the University of Kerala and has academic affiliations with leading research institutions and universities inside and outside the country. Major activities which are undertaken by KCHR in the past include creating and maintaining people's achievements of Kerala, writing local/micro histories, life histories and institutional histories, achievements on family histories and biographies etc. KCHR has planned to publish a comprehensive volume on the scientific history of Kerala from pre-historic to the present times.

11.52 A sustainable/historical tourism project is conceived in the Kodungallur-Parur zone and KCHR is identified as the nodal agency to provide technical assistance. Besides the conservation of historical monuments of the region the project envisages a 'Journey through Kerala History'- a novel means to learn and feel the history of the land.

11.53 From 2006-07 onwards KCHR has successfully undertaken the multi disciplinary excavation at Pattanam. The excavation has yielded significant evidences for re-conceptualizing the early history of Kerala.

11.54 Scholars in residence fellowship is a unique research support instituted by KCHR and is meant to support senior scholars who wish to complete some of their ongoing projects.

Technical Education

11.55 Directorate of Technical Education is the nodal department for Technical Education in the state. The details of Technical institutions under the administrative and financial control of Directorate of Technical Education is given in Table-11.5

Table - 11.5
Technical Institutions under Directorate of Technical Education-2009

Sl. No.	Institutions	Nos
1	Government Engineering Colleges	9
2	Private Aided Engineering Colleges	3
3	Government Polytechnic Colleges	36
4	Government Women's Polytechnic Colleges	7
5	Private Aided Polytechnics	6
6	Fine Arts Colleges	3
7	Government Technical High Schools	39
8	Government Commercial Institutes	17
9	Tailoring and Garment making training centres	42
10	Vocational Training Centres	4
	Total	166

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

11.56 The other major institutions functioning under this Department are Regional Directorate of Technical Education (2 nos), Curriculum Development Centre, Supervisory Development Centre, Office of the Joint Controller of Technical Examinations, State Project facilitation unit of TEQIP Programme of World Bank and Industry Institute Interaction Cell.

Engineering Colleges

11.57 84 engineering colleges are there in the state with a total sanctioned intake of 26112 in 2009. Out of these engineering colleges, 70 (83.33%) are self financing colleges, 11 (13.10%) are government colleges and 3 (3.57%) are private aided colleges. Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam has the largest number of engineering colleges affiliated to it. The details are given in Table. 11.6

Table - 11. 6
University wise Engineering Colleges in Kerala 2009

Sl. No.	Name of University	No. of Colleges
1	Kerala University	18
2	Mahatma Gandhi University	22
3	Calicut University	18
4	Kannur University	5
5	CUSAT	19
6	Agricultural University	2
	Total	84

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

11.58 Among the 11 government engineering colleges in the state, 2 Colleges are under the control of Kerala Agricultural University. These colleges are college of Dairy Science and Technology, Mannuthy and Kelappaji College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Tavannur, Malappuram.

11.59 Thriuvananthapuram district has the largest number of engineering colleges in the state followed by Ernakulam and Thrissur districts. Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alapuzha, Ernakulam and Kasargode districts do not have government engineering colleges in their area. District-wise and management wise number of engineering colleges and sanctioned intake are given in Appendix-11.33. Branch-wise distribution of seats in engineering colleges in 2008-09 is given in Appendix. 11.34. 4728 students are studying in government and aided engineering colleges for graduate courses in the year 2009-10. Out of these 35% are girls. 386 students are studying in government and aided engineering colleges for post graduate courses in the year 2009-10. Girl students constitute 53.88% of total students in government and aided engineering colleges studying for post graduate courses. Details are given in Appendix. 11.35 .

Polytechnics and Technical High Schools

11.60 43 government polytechnics and 6 private aided polytechnics are functioning in Kerala during 2009-10. The annual intake of students in government polytechnics and private aided polytechnics are 8400 and 1500 respectively. The total number of students in government polytechnics during the year 2009-10 is 25200 and that of private aided polytechnics is 4508. The girls percentage in polytechnics in 2009-10 has increased to 20% from 15.31 % in 2008-09. Details of annual intake and students strength in polytechnics from the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in Appendix.11.36. 7.86% of total students in polytechnics belong to SC community and 2.28 % belongs to ST community. Details of Trade-wise annual intake of students in polytechnics of the state in 2009-10 are given in Appendix 11.37.

11.61 Total number of teachers working in polytechnics of the state are 1781. Women teachers constitute 21.33% of the total teachers in polytechnics. SC/ST teachers constitute 6.79% of teachers. Details of number of students and teachers in polytechnics in the years 2008 and 2009 are given in Appendix11.38. Number of SC/ST students and SC/ST teachers in polytechnics in the year 2008-09 to 2009-10 are given in Appendix.11.39.

11.62 39 government technical high schools are functioning in the state. Total number of students in technical high schools in the year 2009-10 is 6920, out of which girls share has further dropped from a meager 9.16% in 2008-09 to 8.96% in 2009-10. There are 1008 teachers working in technical high schools of the state. Women teachers constitute 17.56% of teachers in technical high schools. Numbers of students and teachers in technical high schools from 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in Appendix.11.40. SC students in technical high schools accounted for 9.80% of total students. ST students in technical high schools constitute 1.39% of total students. Details are given in Appendix. 11.41.

Institute of Human Resource Development (IHRD)

11.63 IHRD is an autonomous institution fully owned and controlled by Government of Kerala. IHRD was established in 1987 for imparting quality education especially in the technical education sector for development of manpower of the required level of competence to match the growing demand of the industry for well equipped manpower in the field of Electronics, Computer, IT and other emerging technologies. IHRD has a network of 81 institutions which include 9 Engineering Colleges, 7 Model Polytechnics, 28 College of Applied Science, 26 Technical Higher Secondary Schools, 6 Extension Centers and 5 Regional Centers.

Kerala State Science and Technology Museum and Priyadarsini Planetarium

11.64 Government of Kerala established the Kerala State Science and Technology Museum in 1984. The institution was registered under Travancore-Cochin Literary Scientific and Charitable Societies Act with a view to create scientific temper among all sections of the society with emphasis in taking science and technology to the common man. Many developmental activities are undertaken by the Museum. The Science and Technology museum has plans to work in collaboration with other Museums, industrial organizations, research centres, professional institutions, educational institutions and other suitable agencies in India and abroad for mutual benefit in general and for updating the museum in particular. Science and Technology museum has started many new ventures such as second mobile exhibition unit, astronomy van with most modern telescope, modification of galleries etc. In 2009 Museum has implemented 'Inculcate' scholarship programme with the objective of nurturing the inborn talents of students for scientific learning and research. In the first year there were about 6500 applicants, out of which 260 students from general category and 25 students from SC/ST category would be selected for the 1st phase of the programme.

Kerala State Audio Visual and Reprographic Centre

11.65 The main objective of the centre is to undertake printing and reprographic works for the Government Departments/Autonomous Bodies/public as per the rate approved by the governing body of the centre from time to time. Centre has the head office complex at Vattiyoorkavu, Thiruvananthapuram and city centre at Punnapuram, Thiruvananthapuram. In addition, centre has sub centers at 9 places in the state. The Centre has undertaken and executed printing works of highly confidential nature. Centre has launched KSAVRC Multi Media Academy for imparting training in the field of animation and multimedia through out the state on franchisee basis.

LBS Centre for Science and Technology

11.66 LBS Centre for Science and Technology was constituted in 1976 with the main objective of acting as a link between technical institutions, universities and other professional bodies in the state and industry including public utility undertakings. For the last three decades, the centre is actively involved in consultancy services and its core capacity is civil engineering with emphasis on site surveying, preparation of architectural design, geo-technical investigation, foundation design, structural design, quantity survey and preparation of tender documents. Two Engineering Colleges 1 at Thiruvananthapuram and the other at Kasargode are functioning under the LBS.

Expenditure on Education

11.67 Rs. 6117.44 crore is earmarked for Education under plan and non plan heads in 2009-10. 81.17% of total outlay on education is earmarked for Elementary and Secondary Education. 94.83% of total assistance in 2009-10 is given as Non-plan assistance. Rs. 4434.50 crore is the total expenditure reported in the Education sector in 2007-08. The details are given in Table 11.7

Table - 11.7
Budget Estimate and Expenditure on Education

Sl. No	Stage	Expenditure 2007-08			Revised Budget Estimate 2008-09			Budget Estimate 2009-10		
		Plan	Non plan	Total	Plan	Non plan	Total	Plan	Non plan	Total
1	Elementary Education	11.44	1849.06	1860.50	43.92	2110.47	2154.39	14.18	2308.26	2322.44
2	Secondary Education	40.45	1707.95	1748.40	57.15	2119.54	2176.69	176.26	2467.16	2643.42
3	University and Higher Education	35.54	568.12	603.66	45.63	729.66	775.29	58.74	788.09	846.83
4	Adult Education	2.10	0.10	2.20	3.78	0	3.78	5.60	0	5.60
5	Language Development	1.75	20.79	22.54	2.35	23.21	25.56	3.14	24.51	27.65
6	General	6.88	6.47	13.35	7.47	7.88	15.35	14.01	5.27	19.28
	Sub Total General Education	98.16	4152.49	4250.65	160.30	4990.76	5151.06	271.93	5593.29	5865.22
7	Technical Education	17.53	166.32	183.85	32.51	197.86	230.37	44.31	207.91	252.22
	Total Education	115.69	4318.81	4434.5	192.81	5188.62	5381.43	316.24	5801.20	6117.44

Source: - Demand for Grants and Detailed Budget Estimates 2009-10 vol. 1. Government of Kerala

Sports and Youth Services

11.68 Kerala is one of the few states in the country which has legislated a bill (Kerala Sports Act 2000) and thus provided an impetus to the growth of sports and games in the state. The election of State Sports Council and District Sports Council will be completed during 2010 and thus Kerala will become the first state in the country having elected sports councils from the panchayat level to the state level.

11.69 Government of Kerala has appointed the Kerala State Sports Commission on June 2008 under the chairmanship of the founder Director General of Sports Authority of India, Sri. Arun Kumar Pandya, IAS (Retd) with a view to examine the current sports scene in its totality and recommend comprehensive changes for the overall development of sports and games in the state. The Commission has submitted the final report to Government. The selected major recommendation of the Kerala State Sports Commission is given in Box. 11.7.

Box. 11.7

Selected major recommendations of the Kerala State Sports Commission

Selected major recommendations of the Kerala State Sports Commission are given below:

- Sports and physical education should be a regular activity in schools right from the lower primary to standard XII. All the schools in the State should be covered in a phased manner by 2014-15.
- The subject of sports and physical education should be a part of the evaluation processes for promotion from 2015-16.
- In view of international competitions for youth below eighteen years, specific game selection in the schools should start at age 10-12 years so that intensive training can start around the age of 15 years.
- Norms for posts of physical education teachers be suitably revised to meet the requirement of the much larger student population in all the schools in the State. There should be one Physical Education teacher for each group of 500 students. Posts for the higher secondary sections should be created in each school.
- To overcome parental hesitation, enable conceiving sports as a science and ensure pursuit of academics by performing meritorious sports students in the schools, offer of two sports related subjects, (i) Health and Physical education and (2) Sports and Injury Management (Home Nursing) to be considered by the Kerala Board of Higher Secondary Education at the plus-2 stage in the Humanities group.
- There should be linkage at College and University level for pursuit of academics by meritorious sports students completing school education. A four-year BPEd degree course having a 2-year foundation course followed by specialization for two years in physical education or sports coaching or sports science should be considered.
- One Government school having requisite playing facilities and land for expansion should be converted as a Sports School in each district.
- In the light of performance at the national and international level the State may initially prioritise to concentrate on the following 15 sports disciplines. 1. Athletics, 2. Aquatics, 3. Gymnastics, 4. Volleyball, 5. Boxing, 6. Cycling, 7. Badminton, 8. Football, 9. Basketball, 10. Rowing, 11. Canoeing and Kayaking, 12. Fencing, 13. Handball, 14. Kabadi and 15. Kho-Kho. Periodical preview of performance can lead to additions as well as deletions.
- Sports academies should be opened in each district to cater to meritorious school students in the age group 15-18 years. Each academy should have facility for about 4-5 disciplines out of the prioritized list of disciplines with appropriate residential facilities and playing surfaces of international training standard.
- Centers of Excellence should be opened, 2 or 3 in each region, (Malabar, Kochi and Travancore) to cater to performing sportspersons of above 18 years. Each Centre of Excellence should have appropriate residential facility and playing surface of international competition level for about 6-7 sports disciplines.
- A State Sports Development Fund should be created on the pattern of the National Sports

Development Fund. Besides the 10% of sports fee collection, contributions to the Fund can be made by individual or corporate houses desirous of availing tax benefits. The State Government should add annually an amount equal to total collections every year.

- 1968 Act for preservation and creation of play fields should be effectively implemented.
- For broad basing sports activities down to the village and panchayat level as envisaged in the Kerala Sports Act, 2000 full advantage of PYKKA scheme of Ministry of Sports, GOI as well as NREGS should be taken to create the required sports infrastructure in rural interior.
- To meet the objective of “Sports for All” it is recommended that the State Town and Country Planning Act be amended, if necessary, so as to provide for a play ground of foot ball discipline size, an indoor hall and a jogging cum walking track in every housing colony that may be developed by State Housing Board, Development Authority or a private developer.
- Authentic data on sports infrastructure, including incomplete projects, is presently not available. GIS based database system should be put in place in KSSC to overcome the above lacunae.
- The State Government may take a view whether to continue with an existing two field institutions- KSSC and Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs- or to set up a single institution on the lines of SAI or Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh. In the event of both the institutions continuing as hitherto, there should be clear cut allocation of functions in order to avoid duplication and ensure total accountability.
- Pending setting up of sports schools in each district, sports academies and centres of excellence as proposed by the Commission, the present condition of sports hostels attached with various schemes should be drastically improved by way of improving living conditions, diet and playing facilities.
- Games specific training aids should be provided in all the hostels.
- New sports infrastructure like outdoor and indoor stadium should be more athlete centric and less spectator centric.
- One outdoor stadium, one indoor stadium and 25 meter swimming pool in each district be the policy approach for promotion of sports.

Source: Kerala State Sports Commission report, 2009

11.70 The Kerala State Sports Commission has recommended integrating sports and physical education into the school curriculum from the academic year 2009-10 onwards. The syllabus for introducing Physical Education as a part of school curriculum has been approved. The books and other materials are being prepared by the experts. The programme is to be initiated in the academic year 2009-10. The introduction of physical education and sports as a subject of study in schools is certain to add another feather to Kerala’s achievements across various sectors dealing with the day-to-day life of the people

11.71 The Kerala State Sports Commission has reviewed the initial implementation of the Total Physical Fitness Programme. During 2008-09, as part of the scheme, health related physical fitness testing was conducted in school students studying in classes V to IX. The test used for physical testing is the TFPF Health Related Physical Fitness Test (TFPF-HRPFT). The TFPF is a comprehensive project launched as a joint initiative of Education, Sports, Health and Local Self Government Departments and which was formally launched on 1st November 2008 by Her Excellency Smt. Prathibha Singh Patil, the President of India. During 2008, the physical Fitness Test was conducted among 1628943 students enrolled in classes V to IX from 4315 schools representing about 73 percent of the total school going population. The major findings of the test are summarized below in Box 11.8.

Box. 11.8
Sampoorna Kayikashamatha Padhathi (Total Physical Fitness Programme)

Out of the total number of 5909 schools, 4315 schools participated in the programme and 1628943 students were tested. The major findings of the test are:

- Only 19.61 per cent of the student's were found to be within the minimum recommended standard on all the physical fitness test items.
- 4.1% students (66795 Nos) have come to the level of above 75% in the first phase and eligible for the 2nd phase testing.
- In the second phase testing 8161 students (45 %) got the required standard of 75 points on all the test items directly tested by state testing authority.
- In the second phase testing 474 students obtained above 90 points and got A grade.
- 1430 students obtained B Grade (80-90 points)
- 6257 students obtained C grade (75-80) points
- Highest percentage of students qualified is in Ernakulam District (5.94%)
- The best performance school selected is MAHS, Thuravoor, Ernakulam.

Source: Kerala State Sports Commission report, 2009

35th National Games

11.72 Government of Kerala is hosting the 35th National Games in 2010. National Games Secretariat has been constituted as a charitable society to carry out all the works needed for the successful conduct of the games. Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode are the main venues and Kollam, Alappuzha, Thrissur and Kannur are the proposed sub venues. As the time available is limited, it has been decided to conduct the games in stadia which are to be renovated. About 23 stadia are selected for upgradation. At few locations some green field stadium will be constructed. A Games village is also to be made available, where all the athletes and team officials are to stay during the games, as agreed in the Host City Contract. Roads leading to the stadium have to be upgraded and other facilities like water supply, games equipments has to be ensured.

11.73 National Games will certainly improve the sports infrastructure in the State. National Games will boost the sports ethos of the people of the state, especially the younger generation and it will be a boon for further development of sports in Kerala in the coming years.

Sports and Youth Affairs

11.74 Kerala is a state renowned for its commendable achievements in sports both at national and international levels. The Government provides financial assistance to Kerala State Sports Council, Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs, Directorate of Public Instruction and Collegiate Education for promoting sports activities and to Kerala State Youth Welfare Board for youth empowerment activities.

11.75 There are duplication of activities of the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs and KSSC. The Kerala State Sports Commission has also suggested that duplication of schemes and discharge of identical activities by both the KSSC and the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs must be avoided to ensure proper accountability. The Commission is of the view that the State Government may decide whether to continue the two fold institutions KSSC and the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs or to set up a single institution on the lines of SAI or Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh.

Kerala State Sports Council

11.76 Kerala State Sports Council is an autonomous body formed in 1954. It has been made a statutory body with the enactment of Kerala Sports Act 2000 which extends the concept of sports for all. There are District Sports Councils to look after the affairs at district level. In accordance with the objectives of the Act, the entire spectrum of sports promotion and allied activities in the state has been brought under the purview of Kerala State Sports Council.

11.77 Kerala State Sports Council is the apex agency for the promotion and development of sports and games and allied activities. There are 18 centralized sports hostels, 31 sports hostels in colleges and 15 sports hostels in schools which are financially supported by KSSC. The centralized sports hostels are directly maintained by KSSC and the school and college hostels are maintained by respective managements. There are about 1350 students in these hostels. The Council has been organizing coaching camps and tournaments, upgrading sports infrastructural facilities and assisting District Sports Councils for the conduct of district level tournaments.

11.78 In order to popularize football in Asian Countries, a project named Vision Asia has been introduced by Asian Football Confederation. As part of this, State Sports Council and State Football Association have jointly undertaken a project named Vision India with the help of Education Department. As an initial step it was implemented in seven selected districts. The scheme intends identification of talented school students at the age of 11 years and imparts advance training in football for moulding them into players of international standard. The final competition of the students selected in the first batch was conducted from 12th to 23rd May, 2009 at Ernakulam. The programme is intended to expand to all districts.

11.79 The first phase of the High Altitude Training Centre at Munnar has been completed by utilizing Rs. 5.68 crore. The provision for track, volleyball court, football court, jumping pit, hostels, modern indoor stadium etc. are provided at international level. With the assistance of SAI and Indian Olympic Association it is expected to complete the second phase of construction within two years.

11.80 The construction of synthetic track at Maharajas College ground has been completed at a cost of Rs 4.70 crores and synthetic track in the University Stadium, Thiruvananthapuram has also been completed.

11.81 The construction of Aquatic Complex, Pirappancode and District Sports Complex, Attingal is expected to be completed during this year.

11.82 Sports council provides financial assistance for infrastructure development of play fields/ construction of stadium for Panchayats/Schools and financial assistance to 55 Panchayats/Schools were given during 2008-09 under the scheme.

11.83 Medal winners in the national and international sports events were given cash awards. State Championship Tournament 2008-09, district and state level rural sports tournaments were conducted. Sports events were also organized for women, from block to state level. Kerala State Sports Council have conducted refresher course for coaches and deputed coaches/officials as observers to National and International meets, mini games, summer coaching camps and distributed G.V.Raja awards during 2008-09.

Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs

11.84 Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs was established in 1986 for the development of proper and quality infrastructure for sports and games, imparting awareness on sports and games among public, providing facilities for proper training for grooming sports persons of international standards.

11.85 The Directorate financially supports sports infrastructural development activities and maintenance of sports assets in the state. Financial assistance is given to recognized sports associations for conducting tournaments, training and coaching camps to sports persons for participation in international tournaments, to injured sports persons for treatment, for purchase of sports equipments, providing facilities/ assistance to talented sports men to participate in tournaments abroad or giving cash awards in having won tournaments.

11.86 Under the scheme for the maintenance/ development of play fields in the state an amount of Rs. 129.90 lakh was sanctioned for maintenance/development of play fields of 52 institutions. Of the total, 38 are school play fields and 14 are play fields of LSGIs.

11.87 Government has implemented a scheme for providing pension to circus artists in indigent circumstances. The rate of monthly pension is fixed as Rs. 525 (Rs. 500 pension+ Rs. 25 money order charge). During the period under review an amount of Rs. 71.88 lakh was sanctioned to circus artists. The monthly income of Rs 1500 is fixed as the eligibility of an applicant for the pension. The number of indigent circus artists receiving pension is about 1150.

11.88 Taekwondo is a Korean martial art and it has gained world wide acceptance to be included in competition for Olympics as well. A training programme to school children below the age of 18 years was started for boys & girls. The training programme has been conducted in 42 schools in the State and in each training centres 30 children were trained during the period.

11.89 Similar other sports disciplines which are being promoted in Kerala include Karate, Judo etc. Karate is a martial art to achieve physical fitness, improve mental discipline and emotional equanimity, learn self defense skills and develop sense of responsibility for oneself and others. During 2008-09, Directorate of Sports sanctioned Rs. 5 lakh for the implementation of Karate training for 300 students. Judo adopted from traditional Japanese martial art is an item of Olympic Games. The Directorate of Sports & Youth Affairs launched a scheme for imparting Judo training by starting 14 district training centers, one school each identified for this purpose in each district and an amount of Rs 14 lakh has been utilized during 2008-09

11.90 As part of the development and promotion of ancient martial arts of Kerala a festival on Kalaripayattu is conducted every year and arranged as a joint venture of Kerala Kalaripayattu Association and the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs. About 380 participants including women from different districts of Kerala participated in the festival. During the year 2008-09 an amount of three lakh rupees were sanctioned for the conduct of the state festival. Establishment of Kalaripayattu (Martial Art) Academy at Poovar, Thiruvananthapuram district is in progress. District martial arts centers were functioning in 13 Districts (except Pathanamthitta). District-wise details of fund allotted to District Martial Art Centres during 2008-09 are given in Table 11.8.

Table - 11.8
Fund allotted to District Martial Art Centres during 2008-09

Sl. No	Centres	Amount(Rs)
1.	Thriuvananthapuram	1,00,000
2.	Kollam	1,00,000
3.	Ernakulam	1,00,000
4.	Kottayam	1,00,000
5.	Thrissur	53,000
6.	Malappuram	1,00,000
7.	Kannur	70,000
8.	Wayanad	30,000
9.	Kozhikode	1,00,000

Source: Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs

11.91 Rajiv Gandhi Sports Medicine Centre at the Directorate of Sports is the only sports medicine centre in the state to promote excellence in sports by lending scientific and prompt medical assistance and rehabilitation therapy to sports persons. Under the period the centre has given medical treatment to 1800 sports persons. District Sports Medicine centers has also started providing necessary service at district level.

11.92 The District and State level selection were conducted in Athletics, Football, Badminton, Table Tennis, Volleyball, swimming and power lifting during September 2008. AICS football tournament was held at Malappuram on January 2009 and 22 teams were participated in the tournament and Kochi Regional Sports Board was the winner. Financial assistance of Rs 1.10 lakh was given to five fencers for participating in the second Common Wealth Fencing Championship held at Malaysia during February 2009.

Kerala State Youth Welfare Board

11.93 Kerala State Youth Welfare Board is an autonomous body constituted in 1985 to function as an apex body for co-ordination and implementation of all youth welfare schemes in the state. Kerala State Youth Welfare Board with its headquarters at Thiruvananthapuram have a state youth centre and 14 district youth centres, a National Adventure Academy at Devikulam, Idukki district and a sub centre of the Academy at Muzhuppilangadu, Kannur district.

11.94 As part of spreading Board's activities into youths it has established youth centres in all districts and these are working as youth development centres. Through these centres youth can get information about carrier guidance, self employment training and various other activities. These centres are very active in ensuring the involvement of the clubs and NGOs. Youth centres have organized youth leadership camp, exhibition for youth, adventure activities etc.

11.95 Keralotsavam a unique festival for the rural as well as urban youth of Kerala enables them to participate in the cultural, artistic, sports and games competitions. This mega fest is conducted through local self government departments at four levels .The primary level is at Grama Panchayats/ Municipalities/ Corporations level. The second phase is at Block level. The third level is at District level and the fourth is at State level. The winners of district level, state level Keralolsavam were given prize money in addition to the certificates. About 15 lakh youths are participating in this festival every year. During the year, state level inauguration of Grama panchayat level Keralotsavam was held at Karumannur Grama panchayat in Idukki District. About 36 sports items and 46 arts events competitions are conducted for the youth between the

age group of 13 to 35. So far an amount of Rs 116.93 lakh were distributed to LSGIs for conducting the mela during 2009-10. The Kerala team of 75 members comprising of winners of state level keralotsavam participated in the XIVth National Youth Festival conducted at Amrithsar in Punjab from 12 to 16 January 2009 and won first prize for mridangam and two second prizes for folk songs, veena and third prize in Karnataka sangeetham.

11.96 Board has launched the Yuvasakthi project and the state level inauguration was conducted on 21st October 2009 at Aruvikkara, Thiruvananthapuram. A state level training for the 843 panchayath youth co-ordinators are expected under the programme. Various self employment training, agricultural club activities, awareness programme etc. are conducted under the scheme

11.97 For encouraging spirit of adventure among youth, 540 youths have been trained in various adventure sports like trekking, paragliding etc at the National Academy Devikulam. Programmes like adventure carnival, paragliding, wind surfing, parasailing, trekking, mountaineering etc have been implemented. Also financial assistance was given to the Academy for Mountaineering and Adventure Sports at Neyyattinkara, Thiruvananthapuram district and financial assistance were given to 6 adventure clubs for conducting adventure activities.

11.98 The youth clubs play a vital role in organizing and implementing various environment awareness programmes, social forestry programmes and formation of nature clubs at local levels. Board has formulated several awareness building programmes such as seminars, workshops and publicity through media against substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, social evils like dowry, child marriage, gender injustice etc. During 2008-09 the Board has organized 69 awareness programmes by utilizing Rs 4.81 lakh.

11.99 During 2009-10, a national integration camp and national folk fest under the name of Youth Fiesta on May 2009 has been conducted and 250 youth's from 12 states participated in the programme.

11.100 Kerala State Youth Welfare Board has given financial assistance to youth clubs. The scheme provides training to unemployed youth for promoting self employment in the areas like DTP, mobile phone servicing, computerized financial accounting, auto driving, electrical and electronic equipment maintenance, agriculture production, processing and marketing etc. The expenditure on training cost of materials and trainers cost are met by the Board. During 2008-09 an amount of Rs 20.25 lakh was utilized under the scheme. District wise details of financial assistance to youth clubs for conducting self employment training are given Table 11.9

11.101 As per the National Youth Policy, the definition of youth covers all individuals in the age group of 13 to 35. Kerala State Youth Welfare Board introduced a new scheme for "Empowering Adolescents" during 2007-08. As a part of this teen clubs were formed in all districts. Also a special programme named 'Sanada Ballyam' intended for the benefit of deprived children in orphanages, care homes etc. were organized. During 2008-09, Sanadaballyam programme started in 84 Orphanages (Care homes).

Table - 11.9
District wise Details of Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs during 2008-09

Sl. No.	District	Number of Clubs allotted Financial Assistance	Sanctioned Amount (Rs in lakh)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	16	3.44
2	Kollam	11	1.81
3	Pathanamthitta	5	1.10
4	Alappuzha	6	1.03
5	Kottayam	6	0.72
6	Idukki	7	1.20
7	Ernakulam	10	1.13
8	Thrissur	10	1.21
9	Palakkad	5	1.07
10	Malappuram	11	2.16
11	Kozhikode	9	1.93
12	Wayanad	6	1.31
13	Kannur	5	0.92
14	Kasaragod	9	1.22
	Total	166	20.25

Source: Kerala State Youth Welfare Board

11.102 Board distributed sports kits to rural youth clubs with the aim of promoting sportsman spirit among rural youth. During 2008-09, financial assistance of Rs 2.55 lakh were given to 186 youth clubs for distributing sports kits.

11.103 Information and guidance centers named Jalakam are functioning in the district youth centres with computer internet facilities, services of counselors etc. Information and guidance for higher studies, employment etc, are available from the District Youth Centers at Thiruvananthapuram , Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Kannur.

Outlay and Expenditure of Sports and Youth Affairs sector during 2008-09

11.104 The outlay and expenditure of various schemes implemented in Sports and Youth Affairs sector is shown in Table 11.10 .The total expenditure of the sector upto March 2009 is Rs 2317.52 lakh, which accounts for 130 % of the budgeted outlay of Rs 1778 lakh during 2008-09.

Table - 11.10
Outlay and Expenditure during 2007-08 and 2008-09

Sl No	Name of Scheme	2007-08		2008-09	
		Budgeted outlay	Expenditure	Budgeted outlay	Expenditure
1	Kerala State Sports Council	300.00	1387.67	900.00	900.00
2	Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs	20.00	420.88	508.00	868.61
3	Kerala State Youth Welfare Board	124.00	310.62	320.00	499.73
4	Other schemes	38.00	74.38	50.00	49.18
	Total	482.00	2193.55	1778.00	2317.52

Source: Budget Estimates 2009-10, Govt. of Kerala

Art and Culture

11.105 God's own country, Kerala has a rich heritage of art and culture. It is endowed with more than five hundred folk performing arts, half a dozen classical performing arts, including Kathakali and Koodiyatom, and two semi-classical performing arts (Sopana Sangeetham and Thullal) other than theatre, cinema, dance, music, painting and sculpture. There are many institutions solely set apart for the promotion and encouragement of these art forms.

11.106 Academies, publishing houses, cultural centres, institutions of fine arts and folk arts, research centres and Directorates like museums and zoos, Archives, Archaeology etc., are such institutions. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.2602.00 lakhs has been provided as plan assistance to this sector and an amount of Rs 1593.29 lakh has been utilized for the development of the sector.

11.107 The following section presents a brief summary of activities carried out by the institutions during the year 2008-09.

1. Kerala Sahitya Academy

11.108 The Kerala Sahitya Academy is an autonomous institution established for the promotion and development of Malayalam language and literature. The Academy organises literary programmes, publishes books, honours writers and participates in literary exhibitions.

11.109 During the year 2008-09, the academy published 30 books and in the current year 24 books were published up to September 2009. The periodicals like Sahitya Chakravalam, Sahitya Lokam and Malayalam Literary Survey were published by the Academy. A digital conservation lab has been set up in the Academy Archives. 800 books were digitalized and converted to e-books up to September 2009 and the same was made available in the library. Also books published in Malayalam before 1950 are preserved in micro film in the library. Academy has developed software named Kairali in the library field. The Academy is recognized as an apprentice training centre for library graduates by Central Human Resources Development Department. An interactive CD named 'Malayala sahithya parambariyam' has been prepared by including the portraits, sound, hand writing, publications and biography of famous literary men.

11.110 During the report year, memorial lectures, debates and seminars were organized in honour of renowned writers of Kerala like K.T.Muhammed, Kadammanitta, Uroob, Pala Narayanan Nair, M.N.Vijayan, M.R.B, Premji, Appan Thampuran, Kaliyeth Damodaran and others. During 2008-09 scholarships were given to 9 writers for producing books by utilizing the academy library and also assistance given to four cultural organizations for conducting cultural programmes. Awards were given to eminent writers who contributed to language and literature. The Academy also conducted many cultural exchange programmes and book exhibitions.

2. Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy

11.111 The Academy is the nucleus of all amateur arts clubs and training institutions in the state and it always stands for the betterment of art forms. The Academy is affiliating all cultural institutions in the state. The Academy conducts festivals, competitions and seminars for promoting dance, drama and music. The Academy conducted the 'International Drama festival 2009' during the year. The details are given in Box 11.9. Dance festival and Swathi Sangeetha Festival were the other cultural events organised during the year.

Box . 11.9
International Theatre Festival of Kerala, 2009

The second International Theatre Festival of Kerala (ITFOK – 2009) organised by the Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academi was held at Thrissur from December 20-29, 2009.

The ten day long festival was conducted as a tribute to Bharath Murali .The festival focussed on plays from African countries. Magnet Theatre group of South Africa, Theatre Company of Kenya and Ajoka Theatre of Pakistan were the main participants. In addition to the above theatre groups, Motely Theatre Mumbai, Siddigoma troupe of Gujarat, Chorus Theatre of Impal and drama troupes within Kerala also participated in the festival. 52 foreign artists participated in the festival. Face-to-face sessions with theatre directors from different countries, open forum discussions, seminars, exhibition of theatre photographs and book exhibitions were held as part of the festival.15 Malayalam plays were staged in the Malayalam panorama.

Source: Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy

3. Kerala Lalithakala Academy

11.112 The Academy promotes the talents of painters and sculptors through camps, demonstrations and exhibitions. During 2008-09, the academy organised many national and state level camps and exhibitions on drawing, sculpture, photography etc in which renowned artists took part.

11.113 During 2008-09, the Academy has organized nine painting camps by utilizing an amount of Rs 14.77 lakh. During the current year upto September 2009 twelve camps were organized and 82 artists participated in the programme. The Academy has organized 30 exhibitions, 28 video film melas, 11 'kalari' programmes for children and three speeches during 2008-09 and for the period upto September 2009. The Academy assisted many artists during the year for exhibiting their paintings and drawings.

11.114 Construction of building for Centre for Art Reference and Research (CARE) at Ernakulam has been initiated and the library was started.

4. Kerala State Chalachitra Academy

11.115 The Kerala State Chalachitra Academy is the only academy for motion pictures in India. During 2008-09, the Academy organised many programmes for promoting film and TV media. The Academy organised the 13th International film festival in December 2008. About 232 movies including 200 foreign movies were screened in the festival. In June 2009, the second Inter National Documentary and Short Film Festival was conducted at Thiruvananthapuram. Documentaries, video films, animation movies etc were screened in this festival.50 films under competition section and 92 films under non competition section were screened. The Academy also conducted Mexican Festival, European Union Film Festival, National Film Festival of Kerala, Visual Appreciation Camps for Children, Teachers workshop on Film Appreciation etc., during the year. The 14th IFFK was organized in December 2009 and the details are given in Box 11.10.

Box .11.10
14th International Film Festival of Kerala, 2009

The International Film Festival of Kerala (IFFK) is a film festival held annually in Thiruvananthapuram. This festival was started in 1995 and is organised by Kerala State Chalachitra Academy on behalf of the Department of Cultural Affairs of the State Government. The festival is held in November/December every year. Competition is restricted to films produced in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The festival also has a section devoted to Malayalam cinema. Contemporary world cinema, new Malayalam cinema, retrospectives of major filmmakers, homage and tributes, contemporary Indian cinema, short films and documentaries etc are screened during this film festival. Film market and seminars on important issues concerning cinema are being scheduled in the festival. The festival is always noted for its public support.

The 14th International Film Festival of Kerala was held from 11 to 18 of December 2009. It was inaugurated by Sri.Mrinal Sen. The opening film of the festival was 'A Step into the Darkness' by Turkish director Atlic Inac. The eight-day long festival had 156 films from 40 countries. 14 films, including two Malayalam films, were in the competition section. Bahman Ghobadi headed the jury, which also consist of Balufu Bakupa-Kanyinda(Congo), Mamta Shanker, Prassanna Vithanarge(Srilaka) and Hala Kalil(Egypt) and members representing FIPRESCI (International Federation of Film Critics) and NETPAC (Network for the Promotion of Asian Cinema).

The Honours

The winners in the competition section were:

Suvarna Chakoram and cash prize of Rs.10 lakh for the best film shared between: *Darbareye Elly/About Elly* (Iran) and *Jermal/Fishing Platform* (Indonesia).

Rajatha Chakoram and cash prize of Rs.3 lakh for best director: *Nosir Saidov* for the film *True Noon* (Tadjikistan).

Rajatha Chakoram and cash prize of Rs.2 lakh for best debut film: *Izulu Lami/ My Secret Sky*.

Rajatha Chakoram and a cash prize of Rs 1 lakh for audience award : *Ghiyame Rooz/True Noon*(Tadjikistan)

FIPRESCI award for best film: *La Mosca en La Ceniza/A Fly in the Ashes*(Argentina)

FIPRESCI award for the best Malayalam film: *Pathaam Nilayile Theevandi/Train on the Tenth Floor*

NETPAC award for the best Asian film: *Jermal/Fishing Platform*(Indonesia)

NETPAC award for the best Malayalam film: *Kerala Cafe*

Hassan Kutty award for the best debut Indian film: *Harishchandrachi Factory/Harishchandra's Factory*(Marathi)

Source:Kerala State Chalachitra Academy

5. Kerala Folklore Academy

11.116 The Kerala Folklore Academy is an autonomous institution closely associated with folklore subjects. The objectives of the Academy are promotion of traditional folk arts of Kerala, dissemination of folk performing arts, welfare of the folk artists and scientific documentation of these arts and their classification and publication of books, journals promoting culture and traditional art forms.

11.117 During 2008 – 09 and 2009 – 10 the Academy carried out many programmes for popularizing folk art forms. All Kerala Poorakkali festival held at Thuruthi (Kazaragod),

Mappilappattu festival at Palghat, All Kerala Marathukali festival at Payyannur and Chavittu Nataka Kalari Kalavur, Alappuzha in association with Kripasanam and intensive folklore series of workshops for students were conducted at Guru Gopinadh Natana Gramam (TVM) and Cherukunnu (KNR). More than 60 artists were given financial assistance for treatment. About three dozen programmes were held in collaboration with art clubs in the different parts of Kerala. Two issues of *Poli*, journal of the Academy were released.

11.118 A Workshop of the comparative study of folk and classical arts was held at Kerala Kalamandalam in March 2009. Folk theatre workshop at KPAC, Kayamkulam, Mask workshop at Kripasanam and performances on Mahabharatha at Payyannur were the important activities collaborated with South Zone Cultural Centre

11.119 The Construction of the three storied building complex of the Academy is in progress and will be completed by March 2010.

6. State Institute of Children's Literature

11.120 The Institute was established with the ultimate aim of all-round literary and cultural prospects of the children of the state. With a view to promote the creative and cultural growth of the children belonging to the different strata of the society, the Institute organises programmes, literary competitions and publishes children's books and periodicals.

11.121 During the year 2008-09, the Institute has published 27 books for children and during the current year 9 books were published up to September 2009. The children's monthly magazine "Thaliru" has been brought out in new form since June 2007. The Institute organizes 'Thaliru vayana matsaram', possibly the largest reading promotion campaign in the country. "Thaliru" subscription has reached 20000 and 200 children got Thaliru reading scholarship during 2008-09. Institute has conducted 5 workshops for children's writers as well as children during 2008-09. A book fair was organized in Thiruvananthapuram during December 2008 and about two lakh people visited the fair.

11.122 One of the main objectives of the Institute was the publication of an Encyclopaedia in eight volumes. The sixth volume viz Sankethika Vidhya was published during 2008-09.

7. The State Institute of Languages

11.123 The State Institute of Languages publishes books, organises seminars, festivals, exhibitions and other activities for the enrichment of Malayalam language. During 2008-09, the Institute has published 122 books on various subjects, such as languages, literature, music, history, women's study, engineering, art, folklore, dalith movements, journalism and tourism. Institute has under taken new ventures like translation camps at Kozhikode, Kannur and Thrissur district. In order to give a golden opportunity to the people of Kerala for buying books published by different publishers and writers from different parts of the country and abroad, the Institute conducted an International book fair at Kozhikode on November 2008.

11.124 For the development of Malayalam language the Institute has initiated a new mission called "Language Computing Programme" in association with state IT mission. The Institute has started a year long programme 'Bhashabimana Varsham' for the development of Malayalam Language in February 2008. The Institute has decided to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Institute by commencing a year long programme which was inaugurated in September 2008.

11.125 The Institute has conducted book exhibitions in rural areas with the help of the mobile book selling unit. For the purpose of university studies the Institute has published 51 books with the help of the grant received from Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT). The preparation of glossaries on science and humanities have been launched with the financial help from CSTT. Under the programme of the translation of Dr. Ambedkar Sampoorna Krithikal, the Institute has published 1 to 34 volumes with the help of the grant given by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi.

11.126 Construction of the Institute building was initiated during 2008 and computerization of the sales and academic division has been introduced. A new website for the institute and web journal has been launched. An amount of Rs 99 lakh has been utilized during 2008-09, of which Rs 60 lakh is of plan assistance and the balance is from the revolving fund accumulated from book sales.

8. Kerala Book Marketing Society

11.127 Kerala Book Marketing Society is an agency for selling publications of Government Institutions, Kerala Sahitya Academy and National Book Trust. Books are sold through their eleven branches and one mobile sales counter. The society participates in exhibitions and organises book fairs for promoting sales

11.128 During 2008-09, books worth rupees nine crore were sold through the society and during 2009-10 books worth about 2.40 crore were given to 12000 schools in 166 BRCs. The income of the society during 2008-09 through sales was Rs 24 lakh and the establishment expenditure for the period was Rs 40 lakh and the anticipated profit for 2009-10 is only Rs 15 lakh.

9. Kerala State Library Council

11.129 Kerala State Library Council is the apex body of the libraries in the State. There are 7162 libraries affiliated to State Library Council of which 5162 libraries are working satisfactorily. Library Council is collecting the library cess. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs 9.15 crore was collected as library cess. The Council undertakes projects to increase the infrastructure facilities of the libraries and for the activities in the cultural and information fields. The projects are implemented through the District Library Councils.

11.130 Many new schemes like Balavedi, Vanitha Vedi, Students corner, Akila Kerala Vayana Matsaram etc were implemented through libraries to enhance reading habits and to strengthen the library service.

11.131 A model village library has been started in all the 14 districts. These libraries function as social and cultural development centres with separate wings for women, children, youths, farmers etc. The Council has started academic study centres in one selected library from each district. Reference facilities are provided for college students and researchers in these centres. Financial assistance was provided to 13 jail/juvenile libraries, seven hospital libraries and six orphanage libraries.

11.132 During 2008-09, computers(42 nos), public address system(566 nos), photocopier(2 nos), rack(150 nos), table(138 nos), LCD(7nos), almirah(603), chairs(361 libraries), DVD(20 nos) were given to selected libraries. For implementing various schemes an amount of Rs 2.37 crores were disbursed to District Library Councils during 2009-10, upto January 2010.

10. State Central Library

11.133 State Central Library is functioning under the Higher Education Department. The Library is the first one of its kind in the nation which is fully computerized and provided with most modern technology of Radio Frequency Identification System and Digital Wing. The library has more than 35000 active members and 20,000 inactive members. Upto December 2009, the number of documents available in various branches of the library is 3, 50,279. The library is now subscribing to all the leading dailies in English, Malayalam, and Tamil along with 203 periodicals of different nature.

11.134 The modernization activities of the library are in progress. It is fully computerized and books and periodicals are issued through *Libsys* software. Radio Frequency Identification System enables self check in and check out system, stock verification of the books and prevention of theft. Digitization of old, precious and ancient books was taken up in the first phase and 707 ancient and rare books containing 3, 28,268 pages have been digitized and made available to public. To cope up with the development of information technology, a High Speed Internet Browsing centre for the members and the public has been provided at State Central Library.

11.135 The State Central Library is conducting summer school programmes in various subjects. The children's wing of the library has been strengthened to compensate the inadequacy of children's section in school libraries to a certain extent. Similarly extension activities have also been organised at frequent intervals to create awareness about the importance of library and benefit of reading.

11.136 The library has also taken charge of the British Library collections and is going to function as a separate section. Construction of a heritage model reference block has been initiated during 2009-10. The library has converted its computerized catalogue into an Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) and intends to provide access to its digital library globally by creating an internet portal.

11. The Centre for Heritage Studies (CHS, Thrrippunithura)

11.137 Centre for Heritage Studies incepted in the year 2000 is an autonomous academic and research centre for promoting heritage and cultural studies. The centre conducts P.G. diploma in Archaeology & Museology and Archival Studies. Conservation and Heritage Tourism Management and research programmes are also being undertaken. It is also a training centre for teachers and demonstrators in theoretical and practical subjects like primitive, ancient, medieval and modern art.

11.138 During the year, the centre has conducted short term job - training courses for the B.A History students of five colleges. A special training programme on Heritage Eco-Tourism has been started exclusively for 15 students among the tribal community of Wayanad for a period of six months. The centre has published books on 'Sanskrit Tradition of Thripunithura' and 'Hortus Malabaricus-Malabarile Sasyasampathum' and revised editions of 'Handbook on the Museums of Kerala' and 'A Guidebook on Hill Palace'.

11.139 As a part of the development programme a plant nursery of indigenous herbal plants has been established in the palace campus. By way of ticket collection the annual income during 2008-09 was Rs 40.97 lakh.

12. Margi

11.140 Margi is a cultural centre for promoting 'Kathakali' and 'Koodiyattam'. Koodiyattam has been proclaimed as a World Heritage art by UNESCO in 2001. Margi has a permanent group of forty traditionally trained senior artists. Margi staged 77 Kathakali and 84 Koodiyattam during the year 2008-09 and 23 Kathakali and 21 Koodiyattam programmes in the current year up to September 2009.

11.141 Part time training in Kathakali is given to school students without fees to promote interest in youngsters in traditional arts. Special training is given with stipends in Koodiyattam under a special programme of the Kendra Sangeetha Nataka Academy, New Delhi.

13. Kerala Kalamandalam

11.142 Kerala Kalamandalam is an institution for training and research in classical art forms such as Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, Chakyarkoothu, Thullal and Kalari arts. Kalamandalam gained the status of a Deemed University in 2007. Kalamandalam has initiated several measures for upgrading the institution to the standard of a Deemed University. The institution has introduced PG and research courses, initiated infrastructural developmental activities, enhanced the library referral unit etc by adhering to UGC norms.

11.143 As part of the efforts to perpetuate and promote classical art forms, seminars and workshops are conducted. 'Kathakali Noorarangu' is a new project which aims to take Kathakali to the masses and create new Kathakali lovers. The statewide inauguration of this project was held in August 2008 and the project was completed its targeted 100th stage during February 2009

11.144 In order to record and document the history, evolution, trends, teaching methodology etc of traditional art forms, it was decided to document and record traditional art forms like Kathakali, Mohiniyattam and Koodiyattam. The documentation of history and evolution of Mohiniyattam were completed and eight DVD's were produced. As part of documentation of Kathakali, a documentary on Kathakali maestro Vazhenkada Kunchu Nair was produced. One major publication is 'Melapperukkam', a collection of authoritative articles on Kathakali and similar performing arts and subsequently six more titles were published.

11.145 During the year, the academy carried out many modernization and maintenance activities. Construction of girl's hostel was completed and the construction of boy's hostel is in progress.

11.146 The Ministry of Tourism, GOI has sanctioned Rs 207 lakh for various development activities at Kalamandalam and the main activity undertaken under the programme are construction of kalaries employing traditional architecture. The Kalamandalam has been selected for the state award for the year 2007 in the category of best performing art centre by the Tourism Department of Kerala.

14. Vasthu Vidya Gurukulam

11.147 Vasthu Vidya Gurukulam in Aranmula is an institution for promoting the traditional architecture 'Vasthu Vidya' and 'Mural Painting'. Human Resource Development, Ministry of India declared Vasthuvidya Gurukulam as a nodal agency for Vasthu and other related subjects. University recognized Vasthuvidya course is being conducted by Vasthuvidya Gurukulam. Consultancy service in Vasthu principles is rendered for constructing houses and other buildings.

Gurukulam has so far designed 5700 houses, 210 temples and 12 churches based on Vasthu principles.

11.148 Gurukulam has documented all the important architectural buildings in South India. The construction of Koothambalam in the premises of Thrissur Ramanilayam is in progress. Gurukulam is preparing heritage plan of Alappuzha and Thalassery for the State Town Planning Department and renovated the mural paintings of Sree Padmanabha Swami Temple, Thiruvananthapuram.

15. Guru Gopinath Natana Gramam

11.149 Guru Gopinath Natana Gramam is a cultural institution for imparting training in classical dance and music with special focus on popularising "Kerala Natanam" which is a combination of Kathakali and Koodiyattam. The institution provides necessary facilities for imparting art education to children and training to talented youths.

11.150 Natana Gramam conducts regular and vacation classes in dance, music and other performing arts. During 2008-09, training was given to 360 students in seven Govt. Schools and the activity was continued in 2009-10 in eight schools.

11.151 The construction of Chilampoli open auditorium was completed during 2008-09. Construction of art gallery, administration block, renovation of Thullal kalari etc. are also completed during the year.

16. Kumaranasan National Institute of Culture

11.152 The memorial in the name of great poet Kumaranasan has become a cultural pilgrimage centre inspiring common man through its cultural and literary activities and beautiful landscaping. The institute has a vast collection of mural paintings.

11.153 A five day long National Cultural Festival was organised which was enriched with seminars, symposiums, classical and folk dances during December 2008. Literary activities for children were organised through Balasree Club. Vacation workshop for children was arranged, in which seminars were conducted in different subjects.

11.154 Many developmental activities were undertaken during the year. As part of the development of tourism, four large sculptures designed by the renowned sculptor Sri. Kanayi Kunjiraman is being constructed in the Institute premises and is expected to be complete during the current year. As part of cultural tourism and eco-garden, a complete lighting adjustment programme in the premises of the Institute was taken up. In connection with eco-garden programme a plant nursery was set up in the premises. The library was modernised by digitizing the research and reference section. Arrangements for starting post graduate courses and computer courses are in progress.

17. Multipurpose Cultural Complex Society (Vyloppilly Samskrithi Bhavan), Thiruvananthapuram

11.155 Vyloppilly Samskrithi Bhavan is an institution built with the support of Government of India to function as a research, documentation and performance centre of traditional and classical

cultural traditions. It is one of the few institutions of its kind in India and is a UNESCO approved centre for cultural heritage preservation.

11.156 The Mudra Fest is an important annual programme of Samskrithi Bhavan. It is conceived as a forum to study and appreciate the value of classical dances from the great masters of the country. During the report year, 'Mudra Fest' was held in September, 2009. Classical dances and lecture demonstrations were conducted in which renowned artist's performed. During April 15-May 15, 2009 a one month vacation camp called "Mampazhakkalam" was organized for the school students. Interviews with famous artists and veterans' in the socio-political field, classes in different subjects, yoga and small tours were conducted under the programme.

11.157 Weekly programmes on Kathakali, Nangiarkoothu, Ottanthullal, Vilpattu, Classical dances, Music concerts and Dramas were organised by the center.

18. Jawahar Balabhavan

11.158 Balabhavan imparts training in arts and crafts for children between the age of four and sixteen. Classes are held after school hours and during vacations. Training is imparted in all forms of creative arts and crafts, general knowledge, yoga, electronics, spoken English, personality development, aero modeling, kalaripayattu etc. Nearly 3000 children attended the vacation classes in Thiruvananthapuram and about 1500 children attended vacation classes in Thrissur.

19. Archives Department

11.159 Collection, management and preservation of records are the major functions of the State Archives Department. The records transferred from various departments/institutions are scrutinized and arranged as per archival principles. Department follows scientific methods for the preservation of paper and palm leaf records kept in the department. Records from Secretariat Cellar and Health Department were transferred to the State Archives Department. A conservation lab at Central Archives, Thiruvananthapuram, has been set up.

11.160 As a part of arising archival awareness among the public, the Department conducted exhibitions, seminars and workshops. The international archives week celebration was conducted at Chirayinkil, Thiruvananthapuram during February 2009. International book fair and cultural fest were conducted in 10 venues. One exhibition was conducted at Mumbai. The department has launched a documentary on archives titled 'Gathakala smrithikalude adayalam'. Also various training programmes were conducted for the staff of the department.

11.161 In order to make the students and teachers aware of the necessity of preserving our cultural heritage the department launched a prestigious project by setting up heritage clubs at school level. A new project 'history quiz 2009' has been launched during the year aiming the student community for creating heritage consciousness in the mind of the young generation.

20. Archaeology Department

11.162 Scientific conservation of cultural heritage of the state is the prime function of Archaeology Department. The Department is having 145 protected monuments, 10 archaeological museums and one regional conservation laboratory. Periodical explorations and excavations are conducted in search of archaeological remains. Ancient monuments and traditional structures like

forts, bridges, caves, buildings etc are protected and maintained. Mural paintings in temples and churches, oil paintings in palaces etc are also scientifically conserved.

11.163 Conservation of forts of north Kerala, conservation of heritage campus Thrippunithura, conservation of fort area heritage zone, Thiruvananthapuram, Hill palace museum, Thripunithura and Padmanabhapuram palace, Thakalay etc are undertaken under Twelfth Finance Commission Award and the projects are expected to be completed during 2009-10.

11.164 During 2008-09, the total income of the department was Rs 220.10 lakh. During this year there was an enormous increase in the number of visitors in different museums and as such an income of Rs 139.92 lakh has been received up to September 2009 by way of entry fee of museums and price of publications. Revenue of Rs 350 lakh is anticipated during 2009-10.

21. Museums and Zoos Department

11.165 Museums and Zoos have been functioning as tourist spots except the Thiruvananthapuram Zoological Park which is for conservation of wildlife and promotion of research in the field of animal behaviour, nutrition etc. In the year the Directorate carried out many modernising and maintenance activities in the Museum and Zoo institutions, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur and Kozhikode. The constructions of open enclosures for Otters and Crocodiles in Thiruvananthapuram zoo are in final stage of completion. The work of aviary for Rosy Pelican, Grey Pelican, White Ibis, Spoon Bill, Painted Stork and Grey Heron were completed and the birds were released. New animals like lion and lion tailed macaque were acquired for the zoo during 2008-09. Conservation work of Napier museum under Twelfth Finance Commission Award for heritage conservation is in progress and expected to be completed during 2009-10.

11.166 The restoration of Raja Ravi Varma paintings was entrusted to National Museum, New Delhi and the conservation of 43 paintings are already over and displayed in the gallery. The conservation of seven paintings and 22 pencil sketches will be completed in the next year.

22. Kerala State Film Development Corporation, Thiruvananthapuram

11.167 KSFDC (a public limited company) has been providing support facilities for the production of theatre films and documentaries since 1975. The Corporation owns ten theatres and the Chitranjali Studio.

11.168 KSFDC has successfully launched several modernizing works and evolved new programmes for raising its revenue during the year. Chitranjali Studio has been modernised by equipping it with modern lights, track, trolley and other latest film equipments. The total turnover of the studio during 2008-09 was Rs 1.77 crore and 19 documentaries produced resulting in a turnover of Rs 99 lakhs. A film museum, exhibiting the various equipments used at various stages of evolution of cinema was set up which has attracted visitors. During 2008-09, 34 feature films were produced utilizing the facilities of Chitranjali Studio and during the current year 25 feature films were produced up to September 2009.

11.169 During 2008-09, an amount of Rs 120 lakh has been utilized for modernization, new effects and dubbing studio at Chitranjali, film museum and editing and dubbing studio at Kochi. The post production facility at Kochi is in progress and the installation of DTS in the 3 theatres and Kalasbhavan theatre and digital protection system in all the ten theatres is expected to be materialized during 2009-10.

11.170 A major problem faced by the Corporation is non-enhancement of the subsidy amount allowed to the producers who avail the facilities of Chithranjali studio for film production. The present subsidy allowed for feature films is Rs 4 lakh, whereas in other states it ranges from Rs 10 lakh to 40 lakh. Unless the subsidy amount is increased, there will be a shortfall of number of productions undertaken in Chithranjali studio in coming years.

23. State Institute of Encyclopaedic Publications, Thiruvananthapuram

11.171 The State Institute of Encyclopaedic Publications is an institution established for publishing Encyclopaedias and other similar reference books in the Malayalam language keeping a high standard comparable to that of renowned Encyclopaedias like 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' and 'Americana'. After the formation of the Institute in 1976 different schemes were introduced with a view to enlarge its sphere of activities. The most important ones were the publication of subject Encyclopaedias on World Literature and Environment.

11.172 The Institute has so far published 14 volumes of the General Encyclopaedia and six volumes of the Encyclopaedia World Literature. As such, six volumes of the General Encyclopaedia and four volumes of the Encyclopaedia World Literature still remain to be published. The preparation of the 15th volume of General Encyclopaedia and 7th volume of the Encyclopaedia of World Literature and revised edition of Malayalam Encyclopaedia (Vol 6) are in the final stages. The revised edition of General Encyclopaedia (*sarvavijnanakosam*) Vol 1&2 has been released and the Encyclopaedia of Astronomy and Encyclopaedia of Evolution are released on January 2010.

CHAPTER 12

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The urgent need for public delivery of health care services is increasingly being recognized and has drawn considerable attention in recent years. Kerala's remarkable achievements in health care were to a large extent based on its vast network of public health institutions which enabled her to earn the fame of 'Kerala Model of Health' worth emulating even by advanced countries. The hall mark of this model was the low cost of health care, universal accessibility and availability to the poor sections of the society. This health model was made possible by many socio-economic conditions, important among which was the high female literacy rate in the state. Apart from these, the extensive network of medical care institutions in modern medicine, homeopathy and ISM has also made this possible. Despite all these, Kerala faces some major problems in the health sector at the beginning of the 21st century. Difficult access to health care owing to high out of pocket health care expenditure, has resulted in the impoverishment of a sizeable segment of the population. A major programme of the state in the 11th Plan has been to strengthen the public health system and provide universal health security. This is being attempted through the Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CHIS) launched in the state, building upon the Government of India scheme of Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojana (RSBY) for the BPL workers in the unorganized sector (as defined by the Planning Commission). Rapidly increasing prevalence of diseases associated with lifestyle, ageing and environment owing to problems of community hygiene and pollution are emerging as a threat for which a massive awareness creation is needed with adequate facilities for treatment.

BASIC HEALTH INDICATORS

12.2 Table 12.1 below shows the basic health indicators of both Kerala and India during 2008-09.

Table - 12.1
BASIC HEALTH INDICATORS – KERALA AND INDIA 2008-09

Sl.No.	Health Indicators	Kerala	India
1	Birth rate ('000 population)	14.7	23.1
2	Death rate (,,)	6.8	7.4
3	Infant mortality rate (,,)	13	55
4	Child mortality rate (,,)	3	17
5	Maternal mortality rate (per lakh live birth)	110	301
6	Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	2.9
7	Couple protection rate (in percent)	48.28 (2009)	46.6 (2005)
8	Life at birth		
	Male	71.3	62.3
	Female	76.3	63.9
	Total	73.8	63.1

Source: Directorate of Health Services

The institution wise review for the year 2009 is given below:

**INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH CARE –
DEPARTMENT WISE INSTITUTIONS**

12.3 Kerala's total health care system spread across villages and communities consists of institutions in Government sector, co-operative sector, and in private sector with systems of treatment in allopathy, ayurveda, homeopathy, sidha, unani and naturopathy. Department wise review highlights the nature and volume of functions in different systems of treatment under Government sector.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

12.4 DHS is the premier establishment in Kerala looking after the basic health needs in the State at the grass root level. There are 1253 institutions and 36787 beds under the Directorate of Health Services. Institutions include 144 hospitals, 839 primary health centres, 244 community health centres, 23 TB clinics/ centres and 3 leprosy control clinics/ units. Out of the total beds, 20228 (55.0 %) beds are in hospitals, 5823 (15.83%) in primary health centres, 7146 (19.43%) in community health centres, 1916 (5.21 %) in Leprosy Control Clinics/Units and 1674 (4.56%) in TB clinics. Details of major medical institutions under DHS are shown in Table 12.2 below.

**Table – 12.2
Major Medical Institutions under DHS**

Sl.No.	Institution	2008 (Nos.)	2009 (Nos.)
1	Primary Health Centres (including MCH Centres)	929	839
2	Community Health Centres	114	244
3	Taluk/District /Women &Children Hospitals	136	144
4	Dispensaries	59	NA
5	T.B.Clinics/Centres	18	23
6	Grant-in-aid institutions	29	NA
7	Leprosy Control Units	18	3
8	Sub Centres	5094	NA

Source: Directorate of Health Services

12.5 Category wise major medical institutions and beds in Kerala under DHS are given as Appendix 12.1.

Primary Health Centres:

12.6 839 Primary Health Centres including the 178 PHCs which are operational on a 24x7 basis were functioning in the state during 2009 compared to 929 in 2008 . The reduction in number denotes the up gradation and development of these centres into CHCs and other hospitals. Primary care in these centres is to be strengthened along the lines of the Indian Public Health Standards and is progressing rapidly with the help of NRHM. District wise number of PHCs and PHCs working 24x7 basis with details of beds are given as Table 12.3. and 12.4.

Table - 12.3
District wise Number of Primary Health Centres with Beds – 2009

Sl.No.	District	No. of PHCs	No. of Beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	62	182
2	Kollam	48	32
3	Pathanamthitta	39	288
4	Alappuzha	39	54
5	Kottayam	41	62
6	Idukki	29	122
7	Ernakulam	41	60
8	Thrissur	68	262
9	Palakkad	64	414
10	Malappuram	63	184
11	Kozhikode	56	80
12	Wayanad	13	24
13	Kannur	68	442
14	Kasaragod	30	0
	Total	661	2206

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Table - 12.4
**District wise Number of Primary Health Centres Working
as 24*7 with Beds – 2009**

Sl.No.	District	No. of PHCs 24* 7	No. of Beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	8	121
2	Kollam	6	114
3	Pathanamthitta	4	72
4	Alappuzha	18	266
5	Kottayam	13	316
6	Idukki	11	164
7	Ernakulam	35	922
8	Thrissur	11	166
9	Palakkad	11	206
10	Malappuram	20	330
11	Kozhikode	8	118
12	Wayanad	8	140
13	Kannur	15	334
14	Kasaragod	10	168
	Total	178	3437

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Community Health Centres:

12.7 In Health Department, 244 Community Health Centres were functional during 2009 while the number was 114 Community Health Centres in the previous year. Major departments like surgery, orthopaedics etc are functioning in some CHCs. The district wise number of CHCs and allotment of beds during 2009 is given in Table 12.5 shown below:

Table - 12.5
District wise Number of Community Health Centres and Allotment of Beds during 2009

Sl.No.	District	No. of CHCs	No. of Beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	24	890
2	Kollam	20	591
3	Pathanamthitta	13	242
4	Alappuzha	17	403
5	Kottayam	17	609
6	Idukki	14	302
7	Ernakulam	25	889
8	Thrissur	26	913
9	Palakkad	20	497
10	Malappuram	22	538
11	Kozhikode	16	334
12	Wayanad	8	242
13	Kannur	11	379
14	Kasaragod	11	319
	Total	244	7146

Source: Directorate of Health Services

General /District /Taluk Hospitals:

12.8 There are 10 General Hospitals, 11 District Hospitals, 6 Women and Child Centres, 66 Taluk Headquarters Hospitals and 51 other Govt. Hospitals under Health Department during the reporting year. Implementation of speciality cadre departments like cardiology, gynaecology, paediatrics, surgery, orthopaedics, ENT, ophthalmology, dermatology, etc. implies that they are to be well equipped, in tune with the latest development in Biomedical Engineering field and on par with Indian Public Health Standards. District wise total number of hospitals with allotment of beds is shown in Table 12. 6.

Table - 12.6
District wise number of Hospitals with Allotment of Beds under DHS- 2009

Sl.No.	Districts	Hospitals	
		No.	Beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	18	2182
2	Kollam	9	1585
3	Pathanamthitta	7	626
4	Alappuzha	9	1501
5	Kottayam	8	1489
6	Idukki	7	657
7	Ernakulam	13	2641
8	Thrissur	10	1157
9	Palakkad	16	1206
10	Malappuram	13	1471
11	Kozhikode	8	1487
12	Wayanad	12	710
13	Kannur	9	1637
14	Kasaragod	5	612
	Total	144	18961

Source: Directorate of Health Services

12.9 District wise details of inpatient/outpatient, major/minor operations conducted in hospitals/dispensaries under DHS during 2008 and 2009 are given in Appendix 12.2.

Women & Children's Hospitals:

12.10 There are only 6 Women & Children's hospitals in Kerala. More Women & Children's hospitals are to be established covering all districts of Kerala, ensuring 100 percent institutionalization of delivery and making pregnancy safe with speciality treatment in gynaecology and early detection of child diseases.

T.B.Clinics/Centres:

12.11 There are 23 T.B. Clinics/Centres in Kerala with 1674 beds under DHS in which district wise distribution of clinics and beds available is given in Table 12. 7 shown below.

Table - 12.7
Distreict wise distribution of T.B. Clinics/Centre and Beds - 2009

Sl.No.	District	No. of Clinics/Centres	No. of Beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	508
2	Kollam	2	0
3	Pathanamthitta	3	714
4	Alappuzha	3	212
5	Kottayam	2	48
6	Idukki	1	0
7	Ernakulam	1	40
8	Thrissur	1	0
9	Palakkad	1	0
10	Malappuram	2	52
11	Kozhikode	2	100
12	Wayanad	1	0
13	Kannur	1	0
14	Kasaragod	1	0
	Total	23	1674

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Leprosy Control Units:

12.12 At present there are 3 leprosy control units with 1916 beds in Kerala under DHS for the eradication of leprosy. District wise leprosy control units are given in Table 12. 8 shown below.

Table - 12.8
District Wise Distribution of Leprosy Control Units in Kerala – 2009

Sl.No.	District	No. of Units	No. of Beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0	0
2	Kollam	0	0
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0
4	Alappuzha	1	993
5	Kottayam	0	0
6	Idukki	0	0
7	Ernakulam	0	0
8	Thrissur	1	660
9	Palakkad	0	0
10	Malappuram	0	0
11	Kozhikode	1	263
12	Wayanad	0	0
13	Kannur	0	0
14	Kasaragod	0	0
	Total	3	1916

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Kerala State Institute of Virology & Infectious Diseases, Alappuzha:

12.13 KSIVID is a prestigious institute under the Department of Health Services to act against virological and infectious diseases. This Institute was started many years back and has become very critical now considering the periodical outbreak of communicable diseases like Chikungunia, Dengu Fever, Leptospirosis and other occasional threat of some other diseases like Avian Flu, Anthrax, etc. It is now a part of the Alappuzha Medical College and needs to be developed into a national level institute.

State Institute of Health and Family Welfare:

12.14 An apex training institute with functional autonomy from 2004 onwards, the SIHFW is set up for providing training facilities to the medical and para medical staff of the department to update them with recent changes that need be adopted in the medical field. A new teaching block with hostel facilities was created under the European Commission supported Sector Investment Programme (ECSIP) in 2007. At present trainings under RCH Programme, NRHM and various national health programmes like National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) are being conducted.

Welfare Society for the Locomotor Disabled:

12.15 The Welfare Society for the Locomotor Disabled supplies mobility appliances to the poor besides conducting training for the stakeholders, for the early detection of disability and other ameliorative actions.

Society for Medical Assistance to Poor:

12.16 A registered society started in 1998 to provide necessary financial assistance to the poor patients for life threatening diseases such as: brain surgery, open heart surgery, pacemaker implantation, angioplasty, renal transplantation surgery, tumor resection and prosthesis, tumor of lumbar thoracic vertebral, cancer, dialysis, and liver transplantation surgery.

Para Medical Services:

12.17 The following Table 12.9 shows the different type of laboratories functioning for the paramedical services in the State:

Table - 12.9
Laboratories And Its Major Functions In The Health Sector

Sl.No.	Institution	Major Functions
1	Public Health Laboratory	Diagnostic needs of patients both from government and private sector
2	Government Analyst Laboratory	Testing of food and water samples
3	Chemical Examiner's Laboratory Department	Caters to the needs of the judiciary in the prosecution of criminals by examining and certifying material objects involved in murder, sexual offences, human poisoning cases, animal poisoning cases, liquor samples, narcotics etc., to provide expert opinion to various courts in the State
4	Drugs Control Department	Testing of Drugs and Cosmetics, licensing of manufacturing units and sales premises, prosecutions

Public Health Laboratory:

12.18 The State Public Health and Clinical Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram a pioneer institution in the field of Bio-medical investigations was started in 1937. It caters to the diagnostic needs of patients from both government and private sectors. Technical sections to carry out different type of investigations are: Clinical Pathology (Diagnostic), Biochemistry, Serology, Bacteriology, Cytology, Radioimmunoassay and Central Malaria Lab. In addition to this, a teaching section for Diploma in M.L.T. course and a Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre (V.C.T.C.) are also functioning. There are two Regional Public Health Laboratories at Ernakulam and Kozhikode and the third one has started functioning at Kannur.

Box No.12. 1

Anaemia among Women, Men, and Children

More than half of women in India – 56 percent – have anaemia, including 39 percent with mild anaemia, 15 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women with no education, women from scheduled tribes, and women in the two lowest wealth quintiles. Lactating / pregnant women are also more likely to have anaemia. Anaemia is more widespread in both women and children than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2.

One-fourth of men are anaemic, with men under 20 and 40 more likely to suffer from anaemia. About two in five widowed men, scheduled tribe men, and men belonging to the lowest wealth quintile are anaemic.

Source: National Family Health Survey-3, Key Findings.

Government Analyst Laboratory:

12.19 Government Analyst Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram and Regional Analytical Laboratory of Ernakulam and Kozhikode and District Food Testing Laboratory, Pathanamthitta are working for food analysis as well as water analysis need of the State.

Chemical Examiner's Laboratory:

12.20 Chemical Examiner's Laboratory is under the administrative control of the Home Department and is issuing certificates after examining material objects involved in criminal cases and also provides expert opinion to various courts. Annual report of its technical work for the year 2007-08 is given below as Table 12.10.

Table - 12.10
Consolidated Annual Report of the Technical Works of the Chemical Examiner's
Laboratory Department – 2008-09

Sl. No	Crime Head	No of cases received during 2008-09		No of cases examined during 2008-09		No of cases pending as on 1-4-2009	
		Cases	Articles	Cases	Articles	Cases	Articles
1	Murder Cases	397	2125	289	1475	287	1279
2	Sexual Offences	991	3568	687	2506	1067	3840
3	Human Poisoning Cases	3974	14164	5340	19891	18496	72456
4	Animal Poisoning	40	210	36	247	104	522
5	Drunkenness/Blood Alcohol	213	272	136	195	236	358
6	Excise	13550	47200	11049	35120	12227	36034
7	Distillery	3439	9298	3426	9265	14	35
8	Narcotics	589	2819	494	2539	180	1016
9	Miscellaneous Cases & Explosives	272	1121	214	940	119	357
10	Tinctures Under M&TP	49	1025	48	727	62	1701
	Total	23514	81802	21719	72905	32792	117598

Source: Annual Report 2008-09 of Chemical Examiner's Laboratory Department

Articles: It refers to material objects for examination in the Laboratory broadly classified into various categories such as articles suspected to be stained with blood in murder cases, articles suspected to be stained with semen in sexual offences, etc.

Drugs Control Department:

12.21 The enforcement of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945 which involves the works of (i) Licensing; (ii) Inspections; (iii) Drawal and analysis of random samples of drugs; (iv) Prosecution against offenders of law and other related acts are implemented by the department. The Department regulates drugs manufacturing centres for 69 Allopathic Units, 23 Homeopathic Units, 49 Cosmetic Units, 1245 Ayurvedic Units, 149 Blood Banks and 13 Blood Storage Centres. The Department also regulates allopathic, ayurvedic and homeopathic drugs sales premises.

Kerala State Aids Control Society:

12.22 The Kerala State Aids Control Society implements various programmes with the support of National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) and supported by UNAIDS and WHO. The main programmes of the Society are the following:

- Blood Safety Programme
- Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (Jyothis/Sneha)
- Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Programme (Pulari)
- Targetted Intervention Programme (Sureksha Programme)
- Anti Retro Viral Treatment Centres (Ushus)

Box No.12.2**Blood Safety Programme**

- * As a result of promoting Voluntary Blood Donation programme, blood donation increased from 26% to 77% during 2009.
- * Blood Bank of Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram has been upgraded to Model Blood Bank by National AIDS Control Organization. NACO has provided financial assistance of Rs.1 crores by way of equipments.
- * Publication of monthly Malayalam news letter 'Ariyuka' for disseminating information about HIV prevention programme.
- * Web site of KSACS has been developed as a web portal to provide latest information on HIV/ AIDS

Source: Aids Control Society

12.23 The details of blood units collected in Blood Banks in Kerala monitored by KSACS is given as Appendix 12.3.

Nursing Education – Nursing Schools:

12.24 There are 14 Nursing Schools under DHS, which provide three year general nursing course. In this, 10 nursing schools are functioning under the State Plan schemes. Though most of the schools were started six to seven decades ago, the infrastructure facilities of these institutions is far below the standards set by the Indian Nursing Council.

12.25 Details on the annual intake in different nursing courses during 2008 are given in Annexure 12.4.

Commissionerate of Food Safety:

12.26 In order to achieve the optimum level of Food Safety Standards, Government of Kerala had formed a Commissionerate of Food Safety recently so as to implement the act and rules in force in Kerala more effectively. Rs.50.00 lakh was provided during 2009-10. The aim of this department is to make all edible items used by people safer.

Social Security Schemes under DHS:

12.27 Other than the disease surveillance programmes, medical services and treatment, Department of Health Services had undertaken a number of social security measures embracing a wider perspective on health. Most prominent schemes during 2008-09 are listed below:

- School Health Programme
- Control of Food Adulteration, Prevention & Administration
- Society for Medical Assistance to the Poor
- Tele Health and Medical Education Project with ISRO
- Tsunami Medical Support Programme
- Family Welfare Programmes

12.28 District wise details of medical and para medical personnel under DHS are given as Annexure 12.5.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

12.29 The medical education, training and research under allopathy are implemented through government, co-operative and self financing sectors. Super speciality departments are mostly located in medical colleges. The number of major medical institutions under DME are given in Table 12.11.

12.30 Medical and Para Medical Courses conducted in Government Medical Colleges with annual intakes of students under DME is given in Annexure 12.6.

Table 12. 11
Major Medical Institutions under DME - 2009

Sl.No.	Institutions	Nos
1	Medical College	5
2	Dental College	3
3	Nursing College	5
4	Regional Institute of Ophthalmology	2
5	College of Pharmaceutical Science	1
6	State Board of Medical Research	1
7	Directorate of Radiation Safety	1
8	State Drug Formulary	1
9	Child Development Centre	1
10	Kerala Heart Foundation	1
11	Regional Cancer Centre	1
11	Malabar Cancer Centre	1
12	Indian Institute of Diabetics	1
13	State Institute of Sports Medicine, MCH, Kozhikode	1
14	Para Medical Council	1

12.31 Details of Personnel (Clinical and Non Clinical) in Medical Colleges under DME are given in Annexure 12.7.

State Board of Medical Research:

12.32 Providing more incentive and encouragement for research initiatives and paper presentations at international forums from the teaching institutions is promoted through this scheme. The idea is to provide funds for those who present papers or chair sessions in international conferences, on the lines of Government of India norms.

Medical Colleges:

12.33 Five Government Medical Colleges are functioning, at Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Alappuzha and Thrissur. The minimum requirements expected to keep the Medical Council of India norms seem difficult due to lack of adequate financial resources available in time. The immediate task of these colleges is to facilitate upgradation activities, creation of new infrastructure, modernization through Information Technology, availability of specialized manpower requirements, adequate power generation facilities, hospital waste management etc.

Dental Colleges:

12.34 At present 3 Government Dental Colleges are functioning in Kerala at Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode and Kottayam.

Nursing Colleges:

12.35 There are five Government Nursing Colleges now functioning under the Directorate of Medical Education at Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Thrissur and Alappuzha.

Regional Institute of Ophthalmology:

12.36 There are Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode. The Regional Institute of Ophthalmology in Government Medical College, Kozhikode is being upgraded to a centre of excellence in eye treatment.

College of Pharmaceutical Science:

12.37 In Kerala there is only one College of Pharmaceutical Science at Thiruvananthapuram to provide the needs of pharmaceutical education in the State.

State Drug Formulary:

12.38 The main purpose is the updation of the drug formulary currently under use and continuous medical education on the essential drug concept.

Directorate of Radiation Safety:

12.39 Directorate of Radiation safety was formed to provide no-objection certificate after examining the radiation safety measures undertaken on installation of x-ray machines, scanning machines etc in hospitals.

Child Development Centre:

12.40 Child Development Centre was initiated as a project during 1987, to develop feasible strategies for a policy change towards proactive anticipation of childhood disability and adolescent problems rather than a passive attempt at provision of rehabilitation services alone. Research activities, clinical activities, distance education programme, community extension programme etc are the present activities undertaken by the Centre which is now being developed into a National Centre of Excellence in Developmental and Adolescent Paediatrics with 15 new departments/divisions.

Kerala Heart Foundation:

12.41 Kerala Heart Foundation was formed as an autonomous society with its base unit being the Department of Cardiology in the Medical College Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram.

Regional Cancer Centre:

12.42 RCC at Thiruvananthapuram is an autonomous institution for Cancer research as well as treatment. After cardiovascular disease, cancer is the second most common cause of death. The

diseases can be fought through early detection. Data collected from RCC shows that a large number of patients are treated in the age group of 45-59 and 60-74 years. While cancer usually occurs in the later years of life and with increase in life expectancy, the numbers would grow, it is also distressing to note its high incidence in the not-so-old age groups.

12.43 Major activities undertaken by Regional Cancer Centre during 2008-09 are the following:

- Academic and Training programmes
- Early Cancer Detection Clinics (ECDC)
- Rural Cancer Registry
- Tele-medicine Network
- Digitised Library & Information System
- Anti-tobacco Clinic
- * District Cancer Control Programme
- * Pain & Palliative Care Unit
- * Bone Marrow Transplant Unit
- * Community Oncology Division
- * Free Treatment to poor cancer patients

12.44 Data regarding free treatment to the cancer patients belonging to BPL families for the last four years is given below in Table 12.12

Table - 12.12
Free Cancer Treatment to the BPL families for the last four years

Sl.No.	Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	No. of new patients registered	10310	11173	11327	12123
2	Existing number of patients	118131	129974	139818	151714
3	No. of free category patients	4249	5586	5550	5455
4	% of free category patients(2/1)	41	50	49	45
5	No. of patients got Chemotherapy free of cost	176	174	197	147
6	No. of Chemotherapy free of cost	4386	4757	3575	4267
7	No. of free Radiation treatment	2930	3175	2918	3717
8	No. of free surgeries	2024	2153	2113	2886
9	Total cost of free treatment (Rs.in lakh)	800.00	804.00	1188.00	1060.00

Source:Regional Cancer Centre,Tvm.

Malabar Cancer Centre:

12.45 MCC has been established with the aim of providing oncological care and related cancer treatments to the people of Malabar area. The present activities include out patient services, surgery, palliative care, diagnostic services etc.

Indian Institute of Diabetes:

12.46 Indian Institute of Diabetes is functioning at Pulayanarkotta, Thiruvananthapuram as a joint venture of Government of Kerala and World India Diabetic Foundation.

State Institute of Sports Medicine:

12.47 Sports Medicine has emerged as an important medical speciality now. The number of professional sportsmen and women are increasing at a fast pace and the absence of a comprehensive sports medicine facility makes it difficult to meet their medical needs. The State Institute of Sports Medicine Centre at Medical College, Kozhikode caters to the much felt need of sportspersons for specialized medical care.

Para Medical Council:

12.48 At present a good number of paramedical courses are conducted in government as well as private sector. The courses at Government level are conducted by various Universities and DME; there are 14 courses conducted which include post graduate diploma courses, post graduate courses, degree courses, diploma courses and certificate courses. There is no governing body at present to prescribe a uniform syllabus/curriculum, to check substandard and unauthorized courses to maintain the standards. It is necessary to have a Para Medical Council in the State.

Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences:

12.49 The Government of Kerala has established a Medical University in the State named as “Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences” in December 2009. Now it has started functioning in the premises of Government Medical College, Trichur, to ensure proper and systematic instruction, teaching, training and research in Modern Medicine, Homeopathy, and Indian System of Medicine including Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani and allied sciences and to have uniformity in the various academic programmes in medical and allied subjects. In order to make the University a full fledged one as envisaged in the ordinance, a lot of construction and other infrastructure works are to be commenced and completed in a phased manner.

AYURVEDA

12.50 Indian System of Medicine Department renders medical aid to the people through the network of Ayurveda hospitals, dispensaries and speciality hospitals such as Mental Hospital at Kottakkal, Nature Cure Hospital at Varkala, etc. The major institutions under this department is given below in Table 12.13

12.51 District wise distribution of Institutions, Beds, Patients treated under ISM Department during 2007-08 is given in Annexure 12.8.

Table - 12.13
Major Institutions under Indian System of Medicine

Sl.No.	Name of Institution	Place
1	Ayurveda Hospitals	District/Taluk H.Q.s
2	Ayurveda Dispensaries	Panchayat/Town areas
3	Mental Hospital	Kottakkal (Malappuram)
4	Nature Cure Hospital	Varkala (Thiruvananthapuram)
5	Marma Hospital	Kanjiramkulam (Thiruvananthapuram)
6	Panchakarma Hospital	Alappuzha
7	Sidha Hospital	Vallakadavu (Thiruvananthapuram)
8	Visha Hospitals	Kadampanadu (Pathanamthitta) Vadakkancherry & Madakathara (Thrissur)
9	Unani	Mogral (Kasaragod)
10	OUSHADI	Thrissur

Source: Administration Report of ISM Department 2006-07

Ayurveda Hospitals:

12.52 During 2009, there are 117 hospitals functioning in 14 districts of Kerala under ISM department with 2764 beds and 29583 inpatients and 5050873 out patients.

Ayurveda Dispensaries:

12.53 There are 747 Ayurveda Dispensaries throughout Kerala during 2009. The total number of outpatients treated is 16966412.

Box No.12.3

100 temporary Ayurveda dispensaries and one temporary Unani dispensary have been set up through NRHM

Source: Department of Ayurveda

Mental Hospital:

12.54 The Mental Hospital, Kottakkal, Malappuram treated a total number of 246 inpatients and 6,322 outpatients during the year 2007-08.

Nature Cure Hospital:

12.55 A total number of 893 inpatients and 4957 outpatients were treated in the Nature Cure Hospital, Varkala, Trivandrum and Naturopathy section attached in the Government Ayurveda Hospital, Ottappalam.

Marma Hospital:

12.56 Marma hospital is situated at Kanjiramkulam, Trivandrum and there are marma departments attached to other hospitals. During 2007-08, 3,044 inpatients and 154,966 outpatients were treated.

Panchakarma Hospital:

12.57 The Panchakarma Hospital, Alappuzha and the Panchakarma section attached to other hospitals are working under this department. During the year 2007-08, 1,421 inpatients and 268,953 outpatients were treated.

Sidha Hospital:

12.58 During 2007-08, 343 inpatients and 146,183 outpatients were treated at Sidha Hospital at Vallakadavu, Trivandrum.

Visha Hospitals:

12.59 There are three Visha Hospitals in Kerala, viz: at Kadampanadu (Pathanamthitta), Vadakkanchery and Madakathara (Thrissur). During 2007-08, 1,337 inpatients and 283,600 outpatients were treated.

Unani Hospitals:

12.60 A Unani Dispensary is functioning at Mogral in Kasaragod District. 5,358 patients were treated. During 2007-08, 2741 medical camps were conducted..

OUSHADI:

12.61 OUSHADI is the largest manufacturer of Ayurvedic medicines all over India in the Government sector and is functioning as a profit making public sector undertaking. The details of turnover for the period from 2000-01 to 2008-09 are given below in Table 12.14.

Table - 12.14
Details of Turnover, Sales and Profit of OUSHADI from 2000-01 to 2008-09
(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Capital Received	Sales to ISM Department	Total Sales	Profit Before Tax	Profit After Tax	Dividend paid to Govt. of Kerala
2000-01	16.66	271.86	1082.68	98.50	38.50	11.55
2001-02	22.16	243.82	1045.86	91.88	66.13	17.43
2002-03	66.66	294.49	1175.74	132.62	84.20	17.55
2003-04	34.00	393.61	1304.57	100.46	65.92	22.26
2004-05	32.00	458.03	1425.34	133.55	91.92	27.55
2005-06	40.00	720.10	1933.77	308.99	207.42	29.50
2006-07	88.00	701.51	2199.58	229.51	150.30	29.50
2007-08	25.00	728.18	2537.31	260.59	170.51	37.31
2008-09	450.00	682.89	3234.17	264.70	172.26	AUA

AUA=Accounts under Audit

Source: The Pharmaceutical Corporation (IM) Kerala Ltd., Thrissur

AYURVEDA MEDICAL EDUCATION

12.62 Of the 14 Ayurveda Colleges meant to promote Ayurveda medical education in Kerala 3 are in government sector, 2 in private sector and 9 in self financing sector. The major institutions under the control of Ayurveda Medical Education Department are given below in Table 12.15

12.63 Details on annual intake of students and courses in Ayurveda Colleges under DAME are given in Annexure 12.9.

Table - 12.15
Major Institutions under Ayurveda Medical Education Department

Sl.No.	Name of Institution	Place
1	Ayurveda Medical Colleges	Thiruvananthapuram, Thrippunithura and Kannur
2	Kerala Ayurvedic Studies and Research Society, Kottakkal	Malappuram
3	Panchakarma Hospitals	Selected areas

Ayurveda Medical Colleges:

12.64 There are 3 Government Ayurveda Medical Colleges situated at Thiruvananthapuram, Thrippunithura and Kannur. The details of beds, patients treated in Ayurveda Medical Colleges 2008-09 are given in Table 12.16

Table - 12.16
Beds And Patients Treated in Ayurveda Medical Colleges – 2008-2009

Sl.No.	College Hospitals	Beds	OP	IP	Total
1	Govt. Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram	410	84207	4259	88466
2	Govt. Ayurveda College, Thrippunithura	489	225570	3088	228658
3	Govt. Ayurveda College, Kannur	150	10696	366	11062
	Total	1049	320473	7713	328186

12.65 Intake capacity of BAMS students is enhanced to 50 in GAC, Thrippunithura.

12.66 Kerala Ayurvedic Studies and Research Society is functioning at Kottakkal in Malappuram to promote research and studies in Ayurveda.

Panchakarma Hospital:

12.67 Panchakarma hospital, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram is one of the prestigious institutions under Ayurveda Medical Education. This hospital is imparting specialized Panchakarma treatment. The total bed strength is 52. It is proposed to convert this centre into a National Institute of Panchakarma and Research Centre.

HOMEOPATHY

Box No.12.4

Opened 101 temporary dispensaries as per Government instructions and 41 temporary dispensaries using NRHM funds with the full co-operation of LSGIs.

Source: Department of Homeopathy

12.68 Homeopathy is being accepted more and more by the public as a system of treatment especially because of its economy, easy treatment, absence of side effects etc. The major institutions under the Homeopathy Department are given in Table 12.17 shown below. The district wise distribution of institutions, beds and patients treated under Homeopathic Department is given as Annexure 12.10.

Table - 12.17
Major Institutions under Homeopathy Department

Sl.No.	Name of Institution	Nos / Place
1	Homeo Hospitals	30
2	Homeo Dispensaries - Rural	488
3	„ - Urban	38
4	HOMCO	Alappuzha

Homeo Hospitals:

12.69 Out of 30 homeo hospitals, 14 are district homeo hospitals and 16 other hospitals. Total bed strength in these hospitals comes to 945. During 2009, 1,32,59,866 patients sought homeopathy treatment and out of them, 14,387 were inpatients and 1,32,45,479 outpatients.

Box No.12.5

Ultra sound scanning units in 6 hospitals started.

Source: Department of Homeopathy

Homeo Dispensaries:

12.70 In 2009, there were 526 homeo dispensaries in the Homeopathy Department of which 488 were rural dispensaries and 38 urban dispensaries.

The Kerala State Homeopathy Co-operative Pharmacy Ltd. Alappuzha (HOMCO):

12.71 The HOMCO is the one and only Pharmacy functioning in public sector with assistance from Central and State Governments in the field of manufacture and sale of homeopathic medicines. The HOMCO is supplying medicines to 15 States all over India and has also started export of medicines to many countries. It has started a medicinal farm with the assistance of the State Government and the National Medicinal Plant Board. The production of drugs in the Pharmacy has gone up during the last few years which is clear from Table 12.18, shown below. This significant physical achievement is the result of completion of the expansion programme under CSS and State Government grant-in-aid:

Table - 12.18
Details on the Production of Medicines during 2003-04 to 2008-09

Sl.No.	Year of Production	Production of Medicine in Value (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2003-04	167.00
2	2004-05	271.00
3	2005-06	240.00
4	2006-07	345.00
5	2007-08	573.00
6	2008-09	661.00

Source: The Kerala State Homeopathy Co-operative Pharmacy Ltd., Alappuzha

12.72 At present HOMCO is planning the expansion of a second unit as well as the production capacity of the present unit with respect to mother tinctures and dilutions. The total sale and net profit registered from 2006-07 to 2008-09 is given as Table 12.19

Table - 12.19
Statement Showing Sale and Net Profit of HOMCO from 2006-07 to 2008-09 (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Total Sale	Net Profit
2006-07	345.00	47.96
2007-08	573.00	106.00
2008-09	660.63	168.77

Source: The Kerala State Homeopathy Co-operative Pharmacy Ltd., Alappuzha

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL EDUCATION

12.73 The Homeo Medical Education Department is formed to promote education, research and training in the field of homeopathy in Kerala. An independent building for the Directorate is yet to materialize. It is now housed in the building of the Govt. Homeopathic Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram and is under the control of a Controlling Officer, so as to provide and facilitate its functions. The Directorate Under the HMED, there are two Govt. Homeopathic Medical Colleges, one functioning at Thiruvananthapuram and the other at Kozhikode. There are BHMS and PG Courses conducted with 50 seats for BHMS and 18 seats for PG courses in each college. Alongwith this, BHMS courses with 50 seats each are conducted in three other non-governmental institutions viz, (i) ANSS Homeo Medical College, Kottayam (ii) Dr. Padiar Memorial Homeo Medical College, Ernakulam and (iii) Shree Vidyadhiraja Homeo Medical College, Nemom, Thiruvananthapuram. Hospitals attached with Govt. Homeo Medical Colleges are functioning with 100 beds.

Dr. Padiar Memorial Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Chottanikkara:

12.74 Government of Kerala is paying salary to teaching and non-teaching staff of this institution under direct payment system w.e.f. 01-01-2000. The institution is availing grant-in-aid for infrastructure development under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Government of India. Annual intake of students and courses in Homeo Colleges are given in Annexure 12.11.

Co-operative Sector

12.75 During 2009, there were 65 hospitals with 6605 beds and 889 doctors and 3529 nurses and paramedical staff in Kerala compared to 73 co-operative hospitals with 5826 beds and 757 doctors and 3183 nurses and para medical staff in 2008. The patients treated as inpatients during 2009 was 3.05 lakh (2.90 lakh in 2008) and as outpatients 26.02 lakh (2.67 lakh in 2008). District wise details are given in Appendix 12.12.

Private Sector

12.76 Details of private health care facilities in Kerala are available only for 1995. A study conducted by Department of Economics and Statistics shows that there were 4288 allopathic medical institutions with 67517 beds, 4922 ayurveda institutions with 2595 beds and 3118 homeopathic institutions with 394 beds in the year 1995.

Insurance Medical Services

Box No.12.6

Glucometers with glucose oxidized strips were provided to all the 137 dispensaries.

Source: Medical Insurance Department

12.77 There are 12 ESI hospitals with 1123 beds and 137 dispensaries in the State. There are 241 doctors working in hospitals and 316 doctors in dispensaries. The number of other paramedical staff including nurses working both in hospitals and dispensaries comes to 740. Institution-wise details of ESI hospitals, beds, inpatients, outpatients, major operations, minor operations etc are given in Appendix.12.13. In addition to this, 14 homeo units and 10 ayurveda units attached to dispensaries are functioning effectively.

NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM):

12.78 The National Rural Health Mission was launched on April 12, 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions. The thrust of the Mission was on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels, to ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health like water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality. Under the NRHM, the focus is on a functional health system at all levels, from the village to the district. (Economic Survey 2007-08 of Govt. of India 2008).

Box No.12.7

Health in Kerala

In Kerala, the people are now facing the problem of high morbidity both from re-emergence of communicable diseases and the second generation problems like the ageing population and non communicable diseases.

Source:NRHM report

12.79 A few of the initiatives and achievements of the NRHM in Kerala in 2009 are mentioned below:

- Fully functional Ward Health Sanitation Committees and monthly Ward Health Nutrition days (formed in 18232 wards)
- Bridging the critical shortage of humanpower – Over 1400 doctors and 1500 nurses were employed on contract basis.
- Appointment of AYUSH doctors – 76 Ayurveda and 129 Homeo doctors have been appointed in various dispensaries newly started in the state.
- Through NRHM, funds have been released for providing medicines for AYUSH institutions.
- Till July, 2009, 30909 ASHAs have been selected and 27904 ASHAs have been given the induction training.
- 22750 drug kits have already been procured and distributed to ASHAs
- An amount of Rs.2.3 crores has been distributed to ASHAs as incentives till April 2009.
- 120 Community Health Centers and a number of other selected institutions are being upgraded to IPHS under NRHM. 70 CHCs have already been upgraded and work on the remaining is going on in full swing.

- Expenditure: Out of the total receipt of Rs.520.75 crores since the inception of the project, an amount of Rs.420.20 crores has been utilized till March 2009 (81%) with a carry over balance of Rs.100.55 crores.

ACCREDITED SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVIST (ASHA):

12.80 One of the key players under the NRHM is a community health worker, i.e., Accredited Social Health Activist for every village (with a norm of 1,000 population). The role of ASHA vis-à-vis that of Anganwadi Worker (AWW) and Auxillary Nurse Mid-wife (ANM) is also clearly laid down. Under the implementation framework for the NRHM, the scheme of ASHA has now been extended to almost all States including of course the 18 high focus States.

MEDICAL SERVICES CORPORATION:

12.81 The Medical Service Corporation was registered as a company on 28th December 2007 and started functioning from 1st April 2008 for the procurement and distribution of quality drugs, purchase of surgical items, medical equipments etc for the hospitals in Health Services Department at low cost. Medicines are now procured at 20 to 30 percent less than market rates.

SPORTS MEDICINE

12.82 Sports Medicine has emerged as an important medical speciality now. As the number of professional sportsmen is increasing at a fast pace, there is a felt need for a comprehensive sports medicine facility. Hence, the Government of Kerala has been active in facilitating sports medicine in allopathy and ayurveda to support and strengthen the sports field.

State Institute of Sports Medicine

12.83 A State Institute of Sports Medicine is started at the campus of the Government Medical College, Calicut . Rs.100 lakh and Rs.120 lakh are allotted during 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively for the development of the Institute.

Sports Ayurveda

12.84 A Research Cell for Indian System of Sports Medicine in selected District Sports Councils had been started during 2009-10 as a pilot programme with an allocation of Rs.30 lakh. Its official inauguration was done in January 2010 and its research and treatment programme has now started at Ernakulam and Kannur districts with the help of District Sports Councils.

Prevalence Rate of Public Health Diseases:

12.85 The prevalence rate of principal communicable diseases be faced in Kerala during 2009 is given in Table 12.20 below and the details on incidence and death due to major diseases during 2008 and 2009 are given in Appendix 12.14:

Table - 12.20
Prevalence of Principal Communicable Diseases – 2008-09

Sl.No.	Diseases	Attack during 2008	Attack during 2009 (up to 9/09)
1	Acute Diarrheal Diseases	364147	289024
2	Diphtheria	17	0
3	Acute Polio Millitis	0	0
4	Whooping cough	117	113
5	Measles	3285	2457
6	Chickenpox	16679	11490
7	Acute Respiratory Infection	7090504	5050211
8	Pneumonia	14446	13374
9	Tuberculosis	12823	10041
10	Enteric fever	5924	3277
11	Dengu fever	614	1057
12	Viral-Hepatitis-A	9000	5355
13	Viral-Hepatitis-B	911	600
14	Rabies	16	5

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Immunization coverage

12.86 Kerala has almost attained universalisation of immunization. During 2008-09, the coverage of BCG was 509554 beneficiaries compared to 539947 in 2007-08. Similarly the coverage of DPT, Polio, Measles and TT for pregnant women is shown in the table given below. Target and achievements of immunization programmes in Kerala during 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Appendix-12.15. The coverage of immunization programmes in Kerala during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Table.12.21.

Table - 12.21
Coverage of Immunization Programme in Kerala (2007-08 and 2008-09)

Sl. No.	Programme	Coverage (No. of beneficiaries) 2007-08	Coverage (No. of beneficiaries) 2008-09
1	DPT	509175	491454
2	Polio	509004	498149
3	BCG	539947	509554
4	Measles	486788	490817
5	TT for Pregnant Women	523078	527145
6	TT for 5 years	379557	322088
7	TT for 10 years	318494	391912
8	TT for 16 years	381515	333290
	Prophylaxis against nutritional anemia		
1.	Women	451487	327299
2.	Children	280340	NA

Source: Directorate of Health Services

12.87 District wise details of Dengu fever, Leptospyrosis, treatment and death reported, Chikungunia and Viral fever are given in Appendix 16,17,18,and 19.

Family Welfare

Box No. 12. 8 **Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD)**

According to the MND (Micronutrient Deficiencies) Surveys carried out during 2002-03 by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) in 8 States, the overall prevalence of Bitot Spots, the objective sign of Vitamin A deficiency (VAD) was 0.8%, which is more than the WHO cut-off level of 0.5%, indicating public health significance of VAD, in all the States surveyed, except Kerala (0%) and Orissa (0.3%).

Source: Yojana, October 2009 (Page 27)

Box No. 12.9 **Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD)**

Iodine deficiency contributes a wide spectrum of disorders such as increased incidence of still births and abortions, deafmutism, neurological / myxoedema cretinism, various degrees of mental retardation, hypo-thyroidism, goitre etc. The women of reproductive age group and young children are the most vulnerable to this problem, followed by adolescent girls.

Source: Yojana, October 2009 (Page 27)

Box No. 12.10 **Iron Deficiency Anaemia (IDA)**

Iron deficiency is the most common micronutrient deficiency in the world. More than 2 billion people worldwide are anaemic and much of it is due to iron-deficiency. The problem is more extensive in Southeast Asia and sub-tropical Africa where anaemia is linked to poverty. Iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) is widely prevalent in India among all the age and physiological groups. MND survey carried out by NIN revealed that the prevalence of anaemia was maximum among lactating women (78%) followed by pregnant women (75%), preschool children (70%) and adolescent girls and adult males (55%).

Source: Yojana, October 2009 (Page 27)

12.88 Family welfare programme in Kerala is implemented through a network of government hospitals and community health centres in urban areas and primary health centres in rural areas. Family welfare programmes is also implemented by private hospitals and clinics as well as non-governmental organizations. Kerala's achievement in family welfare front has been impressive in terms of major indicators viz. birth rate, death rate, maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, couple protection rate etc. State has achieved couple protection level of 53.48% in 2007 and 47.22% in 2008 48.28% in 2009. District wise details of family welfare programmes and couples protected by effective family planning methods are given in Appendices-12.20 and 12.21.

Box:12.11
Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojana and Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme

The Union government has launched a Health Insurance Scheme, the **Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojana** (RSBY) for BPL workers *as defined by the Planning Commission* and their families in the unorganized sector, to be implemented by the Labour Department (see: Chapter on Labour and Employment). This scheme was launched in Kerala on October 2nd 2008 to cover all districts and a total of 11.79 lakh (Absolute Poor) households as part of a more ambitious insurance programme, the **Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme** (CHIS) which covers the non-RSBY population of BPL households also. The Health Department together with NRHM has undertaken a number of measures to upgrade/strengthen facilities in the public health system so that a large part of the insurance premium paid by the Central and State governments flows back into the public system. Within one year Kerala has made significant progress in enrolling the BPL beneficiary households and stands first among all states in terms of enrolment.

Boxe:12.12

Important factors contributing to the rise of Medical Tourism include:

- *Exorbitant medical care costs in developed nations
- *Long waiting lists for surgery in some developed countries
- * Rapidly improving standards of health care in many developing nations, where generally costs are only a fraction of that in the developed nations
- *Ease and affordability of international travel

Source: Review of Social Sciences Published by The Kerala Academy of Social Sciences (Page 95) of January – June 2008 issue.

Expenditure on Medical and Public Health

12.89 Kerala spends fairly substantial amount on medical and public health compared to other Indian states. The plan fund earmarked for Medical and Public Health in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and annual plan for 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in Table-12.22

Table – 12.22
Annual Plan Outlay and Expenditure on Medical and Public Health During Eleventh Five Year Plan (Rs.in lakhs)

SI No	Sector	Outlay (2007-12)	Outlay 2007-08	Expenditure 2007-08	Outlay 2008-09	Exp.2008-09	Outlay 2009-10	Ant.Exp. 2009-10
1	Allopathy – Health Services	57687.00	5746.00	3010.55	5453.00	5453.00	3678.00	3678.00
2	Medical Education	21750.00	4691.61	1627.81	3505.00	3505.00	4244.00	4244.00
3	Ayurveda	1650.00	149.00	154.78	750.00	750.00	1022.00	1022.00
4	Ayurveda Medical Education	4600.00	404.48	277.58	896.00	896.00	900.00	900.00
5	Homeopathy	882.00	258.00	79.20	607.00	607.00	866.00	866.00
6	Homeo Medical Education	1600.00	275.00	84.74	325.00	325.00	410.00	410.00

Source: Programme Books of respective Annual Plans & Report of CPMU.

CHAPTER 13

HOUSING

Housing is one of the basic requirements for human survival next to food and clothing and it needs to be met on priority basis. For a citizen owning a house provides significant economic security and dignity in society. For a shelter less person, possession of a house brings about a profound social change in his/her existence, endowing him/her with an identity, thus bringing about an integration with the immediate social milieu. The demand for housing increases due to growth of population, sub division of families, rapid pace of industrialization and urbanization. This is especially true in the context of the need to fulfil the long term goal of eradicating the problem of inadequate housing, effecting improvements in housing conditions and providing a minimum level of basic services and amenities of living to all. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) uses a broader term “Settlement Conditions” because it extends to all those components of the physical environment with which an individual or a community comes into contact and which are used on a regular basis for a whole range of human activities – the individual dwelling and its related services, the dwelling’s immediate surroundings, community facilities, transportation and communications network and so on. The National Housing Policy as advocated by the Global Shelter Strategy seeks to facilitate provision of affordable shelter for all by creating an enabling environment for housing by the State public agencies.

Salient features of the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007

- Focus of the Policy is on affordable urban housing with special emphasis on the urban poor.
- Role of Housing and provision of basic services to the urban poor has been integrated into the objectives of the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
- Special emphasis has been laid on Scheduled Castes/Tribes/Backward Classes/Minorities and empowerment of Women within the ambit of the urban poor.
- The Policy focuses on a symbiotic development of rural and urban areas in line with the objectives of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act.
- 10-15% of land in every new public/private housing projects or 20-25% FAR, whichever is greater to be reserved for EWS/LIG housing through appropriate spatial incentives.
- Policy gives primacy to provision of shelter to urban poor at their present location or near their work place.
- Use of proven cost effective technology and building materials to be encouraged.
- Green cover for cities to be encouraged for balanced ecological development
- All States to be encouraged to develop a “Habitat Infrastructure Action Plan” for all cities with a population of over one lakh.

13.2 Kerala has been witnessing very high levels of investments in housing. Housing is the second largest employment generation economic activity next only to agriculture with a large direct employment potential in addition to large scale indirect employment. It is estimated that overall employment generation in the economy due to investment in housing/construction is eight times the direct employment. According to census 2001 while 51.8% of households lived in permanent houses and 30% in semi permanent houses at the all India level , the corresponding

figures in Kerala were 68% and 21.6% respectively. The State has always been implementing innovative schemes to house the houseless among the weaker sections of the population despite the paucity of resources with the government. About 80% of the support provided by the state to various housing programmes has been for the Economically Weaker Sections. But concentration of substandard houses, high density and over crowding, unsanitary conditions, absence of basic amenities and slum like conditions are visible in certain rural and urban settlements in the state. The problem of housing in both urban and rural areas is aggravated by the high input cost of construction as well as affordability.

13.3 Kerala has been a pioneer state in introducing cost effective housing and appropriate technologies in housing contribution with many innovative technologies, pioneered by Padma Sree Laurie Baker.

Demand for Housing

13.4 The population in Kerala State as per 2001 Population Census was 3.18 per cent of the country's population, but the housing stock in Kerala is 66 lakh, which was 3.75 per cent of the total stock of housing in the country. Estimates based on 2001 Census show that there was only a numerical shortage of 0.63 lakh housing units in the State. However, housing inequality has widened in the State. More than 8 per cent of the households live in dilapidated houses. Taking into consideration the reconstruction of dilapidated houses and major repairs and renovation of a substantial numbers of houses, the total demand by 2011-12 is assessed at around 10 lakh units (see Economic Review 2007). Another aspect is the relatively high number of vacant houses in the State. As per 2001 Census more than 7.3 lakh houses are listed as vacant houses. Of this 5.1 lakh houses are in rural areas (7.4 per cent of rural houses) and the remaining 2.2 lakh in urban areas (9.1 per cent of urban houses). The total number of homeless families in Kerala is estimated as 7.1 lakh. Out of this 3.72 lakh people are landed but houseless and the number of landless and houseless people is 3.33 lakh. District wise statistics of homeless families is given in Table 13.1.

Table - 13.1
Number of Families with Land but Homeless and Landless and Homeless in Kerala

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of families with land but homeless	No. of families who are landless and homeless	Total no. of families who are homeless
1	Thiruvananthapuram	30989	42445	73434
2	Kollam	25527	20165	45692
3	Pathanamthitta	18270	21198	39468
4	Alappuzha	9668	6709	16377
5	Kottayam	106226	12052	118278
6	Idukki	11967	71104	83071
7	Ernakulam	22230	19128	41358
8	Thrissur	27286	19959	47245
9	Palakkad	35272	35571	70843
10	Malappuram	14763	15990	30753
11	Kozhikkode	19373	13038	32411
12	Wayanad	14972	19266	34238
13	Kannur	27688	31717	59405
14	Kasargod	8253	4614	12867
	Total	372484	332956	705440

Source: Kerala Housing and Habitat Policy 2008

13.5 Considering the present trend in increase in population and houses, the population in 2011 is projected to be around 3.38 crore and number of houses will be 83.42 lakh.

13.6 Several agencies have made more recent estimates of the housing situation in Kerala. The total number of houses constructed during 1996-2006 was 5.77 lakh according to a survey conducted by the Housing Commissionerate based on a small sample of Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations. The number of dilapidated houses worked out at 15.45 lakh and the houseless families were found to be 10.85 lakh. As per the data collected from different agencies by the Housing Commissionerate, 7.19 lakh houses have been constructed under assisted schemes and 7.46 lakh units under loan scheme during the last 10 years. The percentage of assisted housing works out to be approximately 50% of the total houses constructed during the period. So it can be inferred that 45 to 50% of the total number of houses being constructed need assistance from Government/ Governmental agencies.

Government Agencies

13.7 Several Governmental agencies are implementing housing schemes in the State. These agencies are mainly funding the house construction of the lower & middle income groups, the poor and destitutes. These agencies are the Kerala State Housing Board, Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation, Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST, SC/ST Development Department, Rural Development Department (including 'Ashraya' housing scheme of Kudumbasree for the destitutes), Fisheries Department, Sainik Welfare Department, Nirmithi Kendra, Kerala Police Housing and Construction Corporation Ltd, Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks, Nationalised Banks and Local Self Governments.

13.8 Non-governmental agencies such as COSTFORD, Habitat Technology Group, Canfin Homes and Housefed have also helped in constructing houses.

13.9 The above agencies/departments have provided assistance to construct 4.49 lakh houses during 2005-09. Out of this 1.15 lakh houses were constructed during 2008-09. Details are given in the following Table:

Table - 13.2
Houses constructed by various agencies 2005-2009
(Numbers)

Year	Houses constructed
2005-06	98869
2006-07	103696
2007-08	102707
2008-09	115383
2009-10 (up to 30.09.09)	28620
Total	449275

Source: Housing Commissionerate

In addition, advances outstanding in Housing sector of Commercial banks as on March 2009 including Kerala State Co-operative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank(KSCARDB) is in respect of 587540 houses for an amount of Rs.15390.63crores (As per SLBC,Kerala).

13.10 Local Self Government Institutions have been actively involved in the house construction for economically weaker sections. During 2008-09 Rural Development Department had provided financial assistance for the construction of 0.38 lakh houses, Panchayat Directorate-0.43 lakh houses, SC Development Department 0.06 lakh houses and Fisheries Department 0.01 lakh houses (Appendix 13.1).

Box. No. 13.1
EMS Housing Scheme

Government had issued guidelines of EMS Housing Scheme. The vision of the scheme is to provide house to all in 3years from 2008-2011 .

- Providing land to landless and house to houseless BPL families
- Shelter up gradation by changing roof of dilapidated houses.
- An integrated approach towards house construction, including provisions for roof water harvesting, toilet and soakpit latrines, sewage channels and smokeless chulahs.
- Plinth area of each house is 25 to 40 sq.feet.
- Subsidy amount @ Rs 75000, Rs 1 lakh and Rs 1.25 lakh to General, SC and ST category respectively.

Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra

13.11 Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra (KESNIK) was established in 1989 to actively engage in the field of housing and habitat development through the propagation of Cost Effective and Environment Friendly (CEEF) technology. The objectives of Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra are transfer of technology from lab to land, dissemination of CEEF technologies, training in alternative housing and building material technologies, implementing/demonstrating CEEF technologies by undertaking construction and consultancy projects.

13.12 KESNIK has undertaken the construction work of 400 houses at Aralam for the STs under the rehabilitation programme. The construction of School of Pedagogical Science for M.G. University, Kottayam has been completed and the Kendra is undertaking construction works of Government, PSUs and LSGD.

13.13 'Kalavara' a building material fair price shop launched during 2007-08 is a novel venture in the field of marketing building materials to curb the ever-increasing price of building materials in the State. KESNIK has already started 9 kalavara units in 7 districts such as Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Thrissur, Kollam, Kottayam and Alappuzha. Around 3500 bags of cement and 120 tonnes of steel were supplied through these fair price shops during 2008-09.

13.14 The Laurie Baker Nirmithi Training & Research Institute, the academic wing of Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra envisages the promotion of studies in alternative sustainable habitat, facilitating Research and Development activities of young talents in tie up with Premier Building Research Institute, setting up of finishing school and creating awareness among the public about good habitat practices. There is a proposal to rename this Institute and enlarge its scope and nature of activities.

Kerala Police Housing and Construction Corporation Ltd

13.15 The Kerala Police Housing & Construction Corporation Ltd was established in 1990 with the objective of taking up construction activities for the Police, Fire & Rescue Services, Prisons, Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau.

13.16 For the Police Department, major projects that are presently being undertaken by the Corporation utilizing state funds are Police Headquarters Complex, Thiruvananthapuram, Women Police Cells and Community Police Resources Centers, repairs and maintenance of existing Police Office buildings and Police Quarters, Police Complex at Kochi etc..

13.17 The details of projects completed from 1.4.2008 to 31.3.2009 are furnished in the following Table:

Table - 13.3
Projects completed by the Kerala Police Housing & Construction Corporation Ltd (1.4.2008 to 31.3.2009)

Sl.No	Projects	Completed (Numbers)
1	Police Stations	3
2	Women Police Constable Rest Rooms	39
3	Lower Subordinate Quarters	650
4	Upper Subordinate Quarters	114
5	Circle Inspector Office	14
6	Extension to Police Stations	17
7	Range IG Office	1
8	Sub Divisional Police Office	4
9	Traffic Police Station	4
10	Kennels	3
11	District Police Control Room	3
12	SBCID	3
13	District Passport Cell	1
14	Vanitha Police Station	1
15	DCRB	1
16	Police line	1
17	Jail Works	10
18	District Police Office	1
19	Other Miscellaneous works	13
20	Computerisation and networking in Unit/District Offices	20
21	MGP Construction	6

Source: The Kerala Police Housing & Construction Corporation Ltd

13.18 Besides the allocation in State budget, Finance Commission Awards and Government of India schemes like 'Modernisation of Police Force' Corporation raises institutional finance from HUDCO and LIC. During 2007-09 as well as in 2009-10 till date no amount was raised from HUDCO. The details are given below:

Table - 13.4
Funds raised by Kerala Police Housing & Construction Corporation Ltd.

(Rs lakh)

Year	HUDCO	State budget	Other agencies
2005-06	300.00	350.00	4411.15
2006-07	300.00	350.00	1042.50
2007-08	0	350.00	970.75
2008-09(Revised)	0	450.00	910.00
2009-10(up to 30.09.09)	0	160.00	0

Source: The Kerala Police Housing & Construction Corporation Ltd

Kerala State Housing Board

13.19 Kerala State Housing Board has been acting as the nodal agency of Govt. of Kerala for implementing housing schemes, in particular for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). The Board also undertakes schemes such as housing loan schemes, house construction, plotted development schemes, construction of commercial complexes and revenue towers, implementation of Coastal housing and Resettlement Programme (CHRP) by mobilising institutional finance. To overcome its financial problems the KSHB should initiate rigorous action to raise more resources by way of aggressive loan recovery, consultancy services, sale of developed house plots, sale of completed houses, enhancing rents of rented out revenue towers etc.

13.20 *Suraksha Housing Scheme*: The Scheme is to give financial assistance for construction of houses to economically weaker houseless sections of people in both urban and rural areas having at least 2 cents of land. A Government subsidy of Rs 25000/- per house is granted for constructing a house with the help of voluntary organisations or NGOs. The Board has constructed 1153 houses till 30.09.09. The voluntary organizations/NGOs shall give assistance to the beneficiary to build the structure up to roof level and the government subsidy shall be disbursed on completion of the roof. The financial pattern of the scheme is as follows:

<i>Share of beneficiary</i>	<i>Rs 25000/-</i>
<i>Share of voluntary organization</i>	<i>Rs 50000/-</i>
<i>Government subsidy</i>	<i>Rs 25000/-</i>
Total	Rs 100000/-

13.21 Reconstruction of houses under One Lakh Housing Scheme: The one lakh housing scheme was launched in 1972 and a substantial number of houses are in need of renovation/reconstruction. The scheme has been renamed as MN Lakshamveedu Punarnirmana Padhathi on 19.09.08. During 2008-09, 4103 houses were reconstructed with Government share of Rs 1158.50 lakh. During 2009-10, Rs 474.38 lakh has been disbursed up to 30.09. 09 for the re-construction of 1728 houses. The estimated cost of renovation of one house has been revised to Rs1.25 lakh. The subsidy components are also revised @ Rs. 1.25 lakh, Rs.1 lakh and Rs. 75,000/- to ST, SC and General category respectively of which half will be provided by Kerala State Housing Board. The pattern of financing of one house is:

<i>Government subsidy</i> (KSHB)	Rs 62500/- (for ST category)
	Rs 50000/- (for SC category)
	Rs 37500/- (for General category)

The balance amount shall be met by the Local Bodies / voluntary organizations/ philanthropic individuals.

13.22 An innovative scheme was envisaged from 2008-09 to provide modern dwelling units to urban workers who commute from long distances to their workplace. Housing would be in the nature of flats with necessary infrastructure and community facilities. A minimum of one third of the dwelling units would be allotted to female headed households. Rs.250 lakhs was released during 2008-09 towards the construction of 36 flats at Thrikkakara in Ernakulam district and 16 flats at Poojappura in Thiruvananthapuram district and the works are nearing completion.

13.23 In the case of loan component HUDCO was the main banker. But during the last 4 years HUDCO has not granted any amount by way of loan due to a large outstanding liability of the Housing Board. During 2008-09 KSHB had received Rs 813.75 lakh by way of financial assistance from the State government. But no amount was received from any other agencies during 2007-08,2008-09 and 2009-10 so far. The details are given in the following Table:

Table - 13.5
Fund raised by KSHB

(Rs lakh)

Year	Fund flow		Others
	State government	HUDCO	
2004-05	5770	445.49	22.82
2005-06	6500	0	4552.69
2006-07	4820	0	5.07
2007-08	1917.37	0	0
2008-09 (Revised)	813.75	0	0

Source: KSHB

Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

13.24 Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation Ltd, registered on 23.09.1970 is the apex body for financing the Primary Co-operative Housing Societies in the State. At present 206 Primary Housing Co-operative Societies are affiliated to the Federation. The main sources of funds to the Federation are share capital contribution from member societies and State government and borrowing from LIC, National Housing Bank and Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The main objective of the Federation is to provide financing facilities for the affiliated Primary Co-operative Housing Societies for the construction of houses.

13.25 The Federation has received Rs 1928.08 lakh as share capital contribution from government till 30.09.09 leaving an outstanding balance of Rs 1290.99 lakh. The Federation had mobilized Rs 7000 lakh in 2008-09 and Rs 4300 lakh in 2009-10 till 30.09.09 to strengthen the housing activities for its members. The details in this regard from 2005 to 2010 are furnished in the following Table:

Table - 13.6
Fund Flow to Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation (2005-06 to 2009-10)
(Rs lakh)

Year	Funding agencies	Fund raised
2005-06	Federal bank	2500
	Canara bank	4000
2006-07	LIC of India	4000
2007-08	LIC of India	3000
2008-09	LIC of India	4000
	Canara Bank	3000
2009-10 (upto 30.09.09)	Federal Bank	1300
	Canara Bank	3000

Source: KSCHF

13.26 During the period up to 30.09.09, construction of 0.07 lakh housing units was assisted by the Federation by disbursing an amount of Rs 11537.10 lakh. Out of this 331 houses were for economically weaker sections (Appendix 13.2).

Financial Institutions

13.27 A large number of financial institutions have been providing assistance for house construction along with the government agencies in the State. The financial institutions in this respect are Nationalized Banks, HUDCO, HDFC, LIC Housing Finance Ltd, Sundaram Home Finance, GIC Housing Finance, HOUSEFED, Dewan Housing Finance, Canfin Homes, BOB Housing Finance, Kerala State Co-operative Bank, Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd, and HSBC. Consequent to the growing competition among these agencies in bank deposit rate and lending rates, the rates of housing loans are also changing within short spells of time, and in recent months the rates of interest on housing loans have risen. However counter cyclical policies announced by the GOI and the Reserve Bank of India are likely to bring down the effective interest rates on housing loans in the coming months.

13.28 The lowest current floating interest rate for house loan is 8 per cent .The floating and fixed interest rates in the case of 20 institutions as on 15.11.09 are furnished in Appendix 13.3

HUDCO

13.29 HUDCO has extended financial assistance for housing and urban infrastructure schemes all over the country since 1970. Deposits are mobilized from individuals and institutions for the HUDCO Public Deposit Scheme. HUDCO also functions as an appraisal agency for extending Central government grant assistance in housing sector under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). There are 54 urban local bodies in Kerala coming under the purview of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) schemes. Out of these, projects worth Rs.55.51 crore of 11 urban local bodies involving Govt. of India assistance of Rs.41.94 crore were sanctioned during 2008-09.

13.30 Besides housing finance, HUDCO is funding the construction of sanitation units, development of plots and urban infrastructure projects. In Kerala, HUDCO had granted funds to all the local bodies which had placed their requests. Besides, a good number of government and semi-government organizations received financial assistance from it. HUDCO was involved as the appraising agency of Integrated low cost Sanitation scheme wherein Kerala Suchitwa Mission functions as the nodal agency. The total release of loans in Kerala during 2008-09 and upto 9/09 is Rs.66.35 crore for 189 schemes against the national level loan release of Rs. 5498.5 crore.

13.31 In urban infrastructure sector, assistance amounting to Rs 23.35 crore in 2008-09 was sanctioned to Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) for fleet augmentation and to the corporation of Calicut for installation of flood lighting system in the stadium.

13.32 Details of assistance regarding units, amount sanctioned and amount released by HUDCO during 2005-2010 are furnished below:

Table 13.7
Assistance provided by HUDCO to individuals

Year	Unit	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
2005-06	161	344.62	435.00
2006-07	89	198.00	210.00
2007-08	104	514.00	356.00
2008-09 (Revised)	123	400.08	445.50
2009-10 (up to 30.11.09)	35	130.13	141.06

Source: HUDCO

LIC Housing Finance Ltd

13.33 The Life Insurance Corporation of India assisted the establishment of LIC Housing Finance. The company was established in 1989. There are presently 115 offices of the company in India including 5 branches located in Kerala at Kochi, Kottayam, Kozhikkode, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur. It mainly caters to the financial needs of individuals who require funds to buy, build or remodel houses and so far sanctioned loans to 8.5 lakh customers all over India. It had recently introduced a loan scheme, New Grihalakshmi, against National Savings Certificates, Life Insurance policies and term deposits.

13.34 LIC Housing Finance has been doing exceptionally well in the last few years and its net profit has increased 37% from Rs 387.19 crore in 2008 to Rs 532 crore in 2009. The amount of loan disbursements by LIC Housing Finance rose 35% from Rs 2036 crore to Rs 2747 crore.

CHAPTER 14

POVERTY AND SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR WEAKER SECTIONS

Poverty is a world wide phenomena irrespective of whether the country is developed or developing one. Poverty may be defined as the inability to attain the minimum standard of living in a society. Poverty can be identified from those who are unable to achieve basic facilities like food, safe drinking water, and shelter or access to information, education, health care, social status, political power or even the opportunity to develop meaningful connections with other people in the society. This condition is absolute poverty. While there is relative poverty which is the condition of having fewer resources or less income than others within a society or country or compared to world wide averages. Generally, the accepted definition of poverty emphasizes minimum level of living rather than reasonable level of living.

14.2 In India, accordingly, a very specific definition has been traditionally used, on the basis of the minimum calories intake. As per this, those who are unable to attain 2400 calories/day in rural areas and 2100 calories/day in urban areas are living Below Poverty Line (BPL). The poverty line is defined as that level of expenditure at which a person accesses this minimum level of calorie intake. The practice has been to take the level of expenditure corresponding to the poverty line in some base year and to update it for subsequent years for each state using the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI_{AL}) in rural areas and Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI_{IW}) in urban areas.

14.3 Incidence of poverty is estimated by the Planning Commission on the basis of large sample surveys on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The recent NSSO Survey finding is that there are 37.5 lakh people below the poverty line in Kerala is a cause for concern. There is also a pronounced rural-urban divide, with a curiously skewed pattern. There are more poor people in the urban areas of the state than in the rural regions. While 13.28% of the rural population in the State is BPL, the percentage is 20.2 in the urban areas.

14.4 Though poverty in India is decreasing, it is still a major issue. The poverty ratios illustrated here are divided into two types-urban and rural. Specific reasons for poverty vary in the urban and rural settings. Rural Indians depend on unpredictable agriculture income, while urban Indians rely on jobs/wages that are, at best, scarce.

14.5 A number of factors are responsible for poverty in the rural areas of India. Rural population primarily depend on agriculture, which is highly dependent on weather/ unpredictable climatic condition of the region. Inadequate rain and irrigation facilities can obviously cause low, or in some cases no production of crops.

14.6 The phenomenal increase in the city population is the main reason for poverty in the urban areas of India. A major portion of this additional population is due to the migration of the rural families from villages to cities. This migration is mainly caused by poor employment opportunities in villages. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that there are only few job opportunities in the urban areas of India.

14.7 Viewed from different angles, it may be inferred that Kerala leads these states with lesser rural and urban poverty. Trends in recent years further indicate that the number of people Below Poverty Line (BPL) will be substantially reduced in the coming years in Kerala.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

14.8 Since 1970, the India government has implemented a number of programmes designed to eradicate poverty which have made an impact. Some of the poverty alleviation programmes in rural areas are free mid day meals to primary-school children, institution of supplementary nutrition programmes for pregnant mothers and pre-school children from poor households, granting of old-age pensions to rural workers in a number of occupations and the implementation of NREG programme. Poverty alleviation can be achieved along with a reduction in spatial and gender gaps – the two important gaps that are quite prominent in the development experience. The former refers to the gap between rural and urban areas; the latter refers to the gap between men and women. Kerala experience shows that while the rural-urban gap is quite narrow, there are a number of indicators wherein women perform as well as men or even better.

14.9 The failure of some anti-poverty programmes in the past can be attributed to the fixation of target, lack of involvement of beneficiaries, absence of poor understanding of poverty and its causes and manifestations, the top down approach and the over dependence on bureaucracy. Kerala is seeking to achieve a break in participatory poverty reduction through kudumbasree, which is implemented by the State Poverty Eradication Mission through the local self government institutions. All urban local governments and village panchayats have been included under Kudumbasree.

Kudumbasree Programmes in Rural Areas

Micro Finance and Poverty Alleviation

14.10 Micro finance is being used as a major tool for poverty eradication. The Kudumbashree mission follows a simple model of micro finance to facilitate easier availability and better utilization of loans for poor people.

Community based organization for poor people

14.11 Kudumbashree promotes thrift mobilization by setting up Thrift & Credit Societies at NeighbourHood Group (NHG) level to encourage the poor to save and to provide them cost effective and easy credit. Thrift and credit societies facilitate easy and timely credit to the un-reached. The amount of loan and the priority of disbursement are decided by the NHG. The repayment is collected weekly during the routine NHG meetings. District wise details of community based organization status are given in Appendix 14.1.

Linkage banking

14.12 The bank linkage programme has helped the NHGs to augment their existing resources collected through thrift. The cumulative amount which has been lent to NHGs under linkage banking is Rs.805,50.76 lakhs and number of NHGs that have borrowed from banks at least once are 108,032 (as on September 2009). District wise details are in Appendix: 14.2

Lease Land Farming

14.13 Lease Land Farming (LLF) is introduced to improve the livelihood of the poor families in the neighbourhood groups and increasing agricultural production by bringing fallow and cultivable waste land into agricultural use. The programme is implemented in all the districts with the support of LSGs. The activities include training and distribution of inputs and release of incentives. There are two types of incentives, namely area incentive and production incentive. Area incentive is given to cultivators based on the area of cultivation and production incentive is given to cultivators when the actual productivity is equal to or exceed state's average productivity.

14.14 Lease land farming programme, initiated in the rural areas during the 2002-03 has been successfully extended to 870 grama panchayats benefiting 310098 families through 44883 NHGs as on September 2009. Through this programme 74301.44 acres of waste land have been brought under cultivation. The district wise details of lease land farming as on September 2009 are shown in Appendix 14.3.

Strengthening of Bala Sabha/Bala Panchayat and Holistic Child Health Activities.

14.15 Balasabha is the grass root level group of children in LSGs. The Mission organizes the children of the poor families in to Balasabhas as a part of its holistic approach to community development. Cultivating creative potential in children, by providing opportunities to express, learn and develop, identifying and nurturing innate talent, that leads to the larger goal of recognition and protection of child rights. Bala panchayats have been formed in 996 grama panchayat with the support of UNICEF to help the children who hail from poor socio-economic backgrounds, have voice and visibility in the society. Kudumbashree has completed the formation of 50000 Balasabha across the state with membership of nearly 8 lakh children. District wise details are given in Appendix: 14.4.

Rural Micro Enterprises (RME)

14.16 RME is specially designed for providing Self Employment Assistance to Women belonging to rural areas started during the financial year 2001-02. The minimum number of people required for a group enterprise is five. In the case of individual enterprise, maximum subsidy admissible is Rs.7500/- or 30% of the project costs whichever is less. In the case of group enterprise with ten or more members, maximum subsidy admissible is Rs.1,00,000/- or 50% of the project cost whichever is less. If the number of members of the group is five or more but less than ten, subsidy is admissible proportionately. District wise details are in (Appendix 14.5 & 14.6).

Other Major Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Rural Areas

14.17 The programmes implemented in the state benefiting the rural population, especially people Below Poverty Line are Swaranajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaaz Yojana (IAY), National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS).

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

14.18 The scheme aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas building upon the potential of the rural poor. Emphasis under the programme is for group approach. SGSY is conceived as a holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects

of self employment viz. formation of self help groups (SHGs), capacity building, planning activity, clusters and infrastructure build up, technology credit and marketing. This programme lays emphasis on skill development through training courses.

14.19 The allocation, release and expenditure of SGSY during XIth plan upto the end of November 2009 are shown in Table 14.1.

Table - 14.1
Allocation, Release and Expenditure of SGSY upto November 2009
(Amount Rs in Lakhs)

Year	Opening balance	Allocation			Release			Total fund	Expenditure	% of exp.
		Centre	State	Total	Centre	State	Total			
2007-08	82.24	3042.75	1014.25	4057.00	3022.70	1007.56	4030.26	4112.51	3932.07	96
2008-09	180.44	3597.15	1199.05	4796.2	3615.65	1205.21	4820.86	5043.83	4721.31	94
2009-10 (Nov. 2009)	322.52	3689	1229.67	4918.67	1844.5	614.86	2459.36	2781.87	2247.97	81
TOTAL	585.2	10328.90	3442.97	13771.87	8482.85	2827.63	11310.48	11938.21	10901.35	91

14.20 Total amount of subsidy and credit disbursed to SHGs and individual swarozgaris during 2007-08, 2008-09 and till the end of November 2009 are shown in table 14.2.

Table - 14.2
Credit and Subsidy disbursed under SGSY
(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Credit disbursed to (Rs.in Lakhs)			Subsidy disbursed to (Rs.in Lakhs)		
	SHGs	Ind.Swarozgaris	Total	SHGs	Ind.Swarozgaris	Total
2007-08	4733.48	1802.93	6536.41	2192.34	658.98	2851.32
2008-09	6062.54	2196.95	8259.49	2579.24	730.94	3310.18
2009-10 (Nov. 09)	3320.25	1129.21	4449.46	1326.37	340.81	1667.17
Total	14116.27	5129.09	19245.36	6097.95	1730.73	7828.67

14.21 The physical achievements of SGSY includes the number of members covered through Self Help Groups and individual swarozgaris. Details of beneficiaries through SGSY till the end of November 2009 are shown in table 14.3.

Table - 14.3
Physical Achievements of SGSY during 2007-08, 2008-09 & upto November 2009

Year	Self Help Group (No. of members covered)					No. of Individual Swarozgaris				
	Total	SC	ST	Women	Disabled	Total	SC	ST	Women	Disabled
2007-08	22955	8476	1099	17967	472	6764	5221	474	3102	796
2008-09	28448	10740	984	21966	407	7474	5839	474	3789	755
2009-10(Nov.09)	20605	7608	541	17335	230	3475	2754	194	1766	290
TOTAL	72008	26824	2624	57268	1109	17713	13814	1142	8657	1841

Indira Awaas Yojana

14.22 The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana is to help construction of dwelling units by members of SC/ST, freed bonded labourers and also non-SC/ST rural poor below poverty line by providing them with grant-in-aid @ Rs.38,500/- per house. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme sharing cost between Centre and the State in the ratio 75:25. The Central Share is released directly to the District Rural Development Agencies (PAUs of the District Panchayats).

14.23 The beneficiaries of the scheme are selected by Grama Sabha. The beneficiaries should have at least two cents of land for house construction. They should not have dwelling units fit for occupation. The assistance is sanctioned to the female members of the family or in the joint name of husband and wife. The house constructed under the scheme should have not less than 20 sq. mts. of plinth area but no plan or design is prescribed for the houses.

14.24 The Physical achievements during 2007-08, 2008-09 and upto November 2009 are shown in table 14.4.

Table - 14.4
Physical achievements of IAY during 2007-08, 2008-09 and upto November 2009
(Rs. in lakh)

Year	New houses (Nos)				Upgradation (Nos)			
	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
2007-08	14429	1311	11102	26842	5265	496	3839	9600
2008-09	19209	1963	14320	35492	8145	485	6383	1501
2009-10 (Nov.09)	8370	1025	8373	17768	2925	133	2031	5089
TOTAL	42008	4299	33795	80102	16335	1114	12253	29702

14.25 The allocation and release to the scheme for the years 2007-08; 2008-09 and upto the month of November 2009 are indicated in the table 14.5.

Table - 14.5
The Allocation, Release and Expenditure of IAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Opening balance+ other receipts	Allocation			Release			Total fund	Expenditure	% of exp
		Centre	State	Total	Centre	State	Total			
2007-08	733.48	7718.85	2572.94	10291.79	7603.11	2562.5	10165.61	10899.09	10186.83	93
2008-09	712.26	10805.52	3601.85	14407.37	15655.7	5009.45	20665.15	21610.53	15190.55	70
2009-10 (Nov. 09)	6419.98	16261.55	5420.52	21682.07	8130.78	2710.26	10841.04	17473.18	10647.52	61

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Kerala

14.26 The NREGA gives a unique opportunity to activate and empower the Panchayat Raj Institutions including Grama Panchayat and Grama Sabha and it will give the scope for meaningful employment generation resulting in reduction of poverty in rural areas. Employment generation under NREGA are detailed in Appendix 14.7 & 14.8

14.27 The Government of India have passed the NREGA in September 2005. The Act provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of India by providing at least one hundred days guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It aims at developing rural infrastructure by undertaking generation of wage employment schemes that address the causes like drought, deforestation and soil erosion. The Govt. renamed NREGA as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme since October 2nd 2009.

14.28 It is the right of the applicant to obtain employment within a radius of 5 kms of village where the applicant resides at the time of applying. In cases the employment is provided outside such radius, it must be provided within the block, and the labourers shall be paid 10% of the wage rate as extra wages to meet additional transportation and living expenses.

14.29 The person/households who are willing to do unskilled manual work, with age not less than 18 years, shall get registered in the Grama Panchayath where he/she is residing. The entitled 100 days of employment to the household can be shared with the available persons in the family having valid registration for unskilled manual work under the scheme.

14.30 The Grama Panchayath is responsible for providing wage employment to the applicant within 15 days on any ongoing work or by starting a new work, if the Grama Panchayat does not allot the employment to the within 15 days, the Block Programme officer will allot employment to the persons concerned and will be entrusted to the Grama Panchayat concerned. If employment is not provided within 15 days, daily unemployment allowance, in cash has to be paid. Liability of payment of unemployment allowance is of the States.

14.31 Types of works implemented under the scheme shall be water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation). Irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works, provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to the SC/ST or to land of beneficiaries of land reforms or that of the

beneficiaries of IAY. Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks, land development, flood control and protection works, including drainage in water logged areas, rural connectivity to provide all weather access. Any other work, which may be notified by the central Government in consultation with the State Government.

- 14.32 Kerala has some constraints compared with other states in India. The main constraints are
- NREGS works are to be carried out in public land (exception is land development, irrigation and horticulture works in the land of SC,ST, IAY beneficiaries, land reforms beneficiaries, and MF and SF), which is scarce in Kerala.
 - The types of works that can be taken up in coastal areas are limited
 - Limitation in taking up NREGS works in plantation areas.
 - Difficulty in devising a procurement system which is transparent and corruption-free. Therefore Kerala has been slow in taking up works involving material component.
 - The number of person days is almost 8% while ST for only 1.5% of population. So the ST participation is comparatively low.

14.33 As far as the works taken up under NREGS are concerned there is a clearcut policy focus on natural resource management and corruption-free implementation. The administrative measures introduced to operationalise the policy especially the involvement of the Kudumbasree network have resulted in laying a strong foundation and opened up space for pro-poor innovations. At present the focus is on (a) providing maximum days of employment (b) formation of Labour Banks of workers (c) creating inter-sectoral convergence, particularly linking NREGS and with forestry, water resources and agriculture (d) taking up large works like rejuvenation of major rivers (e) developing an anti poverty sub plan with NREGS and (f) natural resource management.

14.34 The expenditure under NREGS during XIth plan is depicted in Table (14.6).

Table - 14.6
Expenditure under NREGS during eleventh plan period

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	OB and other receipts	Central Release	State release	Total	Total fund available	Expenditure	Percentage against total fund
1	2	3	3	5	6	7	8
2007-08	3333.43	5810.55	756.70	6567.25	9900.68	8333.83	84
2008-09	7080.52	19887.32	2359.66	22246.98	29827.50	22440.92	75
2009-10 (up to November 09)	7377.22	23785.23	2623.95	26409.18	33786.40	16134.66	48

14.35 Even though total amount received by the state and average number of days of employment provided to those who reported for work are less compared to other states, Kerala has been praised by the central government for corruption free implementation, involving the LSGIs in a big way, giving women a lot of responsibilities in running the scheme and paying wages to all the workers through their bank account.

14.36 In many panchayats in Wayanad and Palakkad districts average expenditure as wages is over Rs.2 crores. District wise details of Employment generated and Financial programmes through NREGS are appended in 14.7 & 14.8.

Land Reforms

14.37 Distribution of surplus land is the major activity under Land Reforms. An extend of 28082.57 acres of land has been distributed to 158349 families as on November 2009. The beneficiaries of land reforms include 59,168 SC, 7,529 ST and 91,652 number of others. Resurvey in the state is being implemented since 1996-97 onwards. The distribution of surplus land to SC/ST and others as on November 2009 is shown in Appendix 14.9

Panchayats

14.38 Burial ground and Slaughter houses are the mandatory responsibility of Grama Panchayat. District wise details of Burial Ground and Slaughter houses under LSGI are appended in Appendix 14.10 & 14.11.

Urban Poverty

14.39 Urban poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. The urban poverty was not only nutritional deficiency but deficiencies in the basic needs of housing, water, sanitation, medical care, education and opportunity for income generation also. As per the National Commission on Urbanization, poverty cannot be characterized adequately in terms of income, expenditure or consumption pattern alone. The focus should be a human up gradation for reduction of poverty. Thus what is required is a multi dimensional concept inclusive of the environment, access to services, social and psychological supports.

14.40 In spite of the tremendous development Kerala could achieve in several areas like literacy and health care, poverty refuses to leave the state. More than fifteen lakh families of the state, alias 'gods own country' are still in the clutches of poverty. High density of population in urban area of Kerala has contributed to urban poverty. This manifests in many forms, such as slums, unemployment, lack of social services, and increasing violence and crime. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in its 61st round survey (2004-05) estimates that in Kerala the poverty ratio was 20.6 % in urban areas. The magnitude of urban unemployment is also increasing due to the weak economy. In particular, due to stagnation in manufacturing industry in Kerala, sufficient employment opportunities are not available for the urban dwellers. National Sample Survey data show that urban unemployment in Kerala is the second highest in India, at 10% in 2000 (only after Goa). Due to the rapid increase in land price and construction costs, a good number of the urban people in Kerala are forced to live in slums. The living conditions of slum dwellers are very pathetic. Availability of drinking water and sanitary facilities are grossly inadequate. Only one-fourth of households in slums have electricity. The composition of the poor has been changing. While rural poverty is getting concentrated in the agricultural labour and artisan household urban poverty is in the casual labour households.

14.41 Rapid growth of urban population, expansion of existing towns and cities and low investment in urban development have created deficiencies in basic amenities especially in the urban areas. The shortages are serious for the urban poor due to inequality in the access to these amenities.

14.42 A well co-ordinated approach is necessary to reduce urban poverty for which the following aspects have to be considered seriously. i) Employment opportunities of a permanent nature need to be made available to the poor both by macro strategies aimed at labour intensive growth and micro strategies to enable the poor to attain the skills needed by the formal and semi formal sectors. ii) Self-employment, product development, and marketing. iii) With the support of urban local bodies and state Government, basic urban infrastructure related to housing, water supply, sanitation, electricity and roads are to be provided to a minimum standard. iv) The access of the poor to quality health and education facilities needs to be ensured, which again calls for improving the services available through hospitals and schools. Finally, the most vulnerable groups need to be identified through a transparent index. A robust social protection system has to be set up for them, with a much higher level of support than at present. Many of these issues will be addressed through the proposed project in the urban sector.

14.43 **Poverty Index:** Every two years, a survey is conducted for assessing the urban poor by CDS using the poverty index following non-economic criteria with nine risk factors reflecting the poverty situations of families. The neighbourhood community verifies these factors with the identified families.

The nine risk factors of the poverty index in urban area

A family having

- Less than 5 cents of land/no land
- Dilapidated house/no house
- No sanitary latrine
- No access to safe drinking water within 150 meters
- Women headed household
- No regular employed person in the family
- Socially disadvantaged groups SC/ST
- Mentally retarded/disabled/chronically ill member in the family
- Families without colour TV

Any family having 4 or more factors is classified as family at risk.

(Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram)

14.44 **Kudumbashree:** The State Poverty Eradication Mission is the state level nodal agency for the implementation of major centrally sponsored urban poverty reduction programmes viz Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Integrated housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). The physical and social developments as well as direct assistance to employment generation are the schemes taken up under these programmes. Kudumbashree has organized community based organizations (CBOs) of the poor in the State. Community Development Societies (CDS) act as delivery system for various centrally sponsored urban poverty reduction programmes.

Urban Poverty Reduction Programmes

1. Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

14.45 Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched in December 1997. It is shared on 75:25 basis by both Central and State Governments. The objective of this integrated poverty alleviation programme is to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor by setting up self employment ventures and

taking up wage employment in public works. The programme is being implemented by the Urban Local Bodies through Community Based Organization (Coos) of the poor.

- (1) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (2) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (3) Skill training Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (4) Urban Wage Employment programme (UWEP)
- (5) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

1. Urban Self Employment Programme

The major objectives of the scheme are focuses on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful employment ventures-Micro enterprises.

- 2. Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)** encourage under employment and unemployed urban poor to set up small enterprises relating to manufacturing, servicing and petty business for which there is a lot of potential in urban areas. Local skills and local crafts should be encouraged for this purpose.

- 3. Skill training Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP):** focus on providing assistance for skill formation/up gradation of the urban poor to enhance their capacity to undertake self employment as well as access better salaried employment.

4. Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

This programme seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

5. Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

This programme focus on strengthening of community structures and community development networks.

14.46 Kudumbashree has organized community based organization (CBOs) of the poor in all the 52 municipalities and 5 corporations in the state. There are 13982 Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), 1494 Area Development Societies (ADSs) and 62 Community Development Societies (CDSs). The CBOs in the urban areas act also as Thrift and Credit Societies and facilitate savings and credit to the poor. In 2008, the CBOs in urban areas mobilized thrift fund to the tune of Rs. 7067.54 lakh and disbursed loan worth Rs. 8576.90 lakh. District wise details of NHGs, ADSs, CDSs and thrift fund mobilized are given in Appendix.14.12

14.47 Under the SJSRY, Kudumbashree have developed 25371 micro enterprises of which 2460 units are group enterprises (each group with minimum 10 women) and 22911 are individual enterprises. Most of the group enterprises are innovative and are owned and operated by the women from poor families. Details of micro enterprises and group enterprises are given in Appendices 14.13 and 14.14. The activities of group enterprises vary from solid waste management to the computer hardware assembling. The financial and physical achievements of SJSRY are shown in Table 14.7 & Table 14.8

Table – 14.7
Financial achievement of SJSRY (2006-07 to 2009-10)

(Rs in Lakh)

Year	Fund Released			Expenditure	% of expenditure
	Central	State	Total		
2006-07	639.220	213.073	852.293	951.60	111.65
2007-08	629.74	209.913	839.653	742.03	88.37
2008-09	1017.91	300.00	1317.91	1159.76	88.00
2009-10	474.07	0	474.07	189.62 (up to 31/10/2009)	40.00
Total	2760.94	722.986	3483.926	3043.01	87.00

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Table - 14.8
Physical achievements of SJSRY (2006-07 to 2009-10)

Year	Individual Enterprises Developed	Group Enterprises Developed	Persons Trained	Man days created under Wage Employment
2006-07	2010	241	4731	120800
2007-08	1493	189	5344	
2008-09	2079	357	5344	
2009-10 (up to Oct 2009)	442	150	718	13796

Source : Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

2. Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

14.48 Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched during 2006-07 aiming at the holistic development of slums in urban areas. The basic objective of the scheme is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The programme was formulated by combining two erstwhile schemes viz. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and National Slum Development Programme (NSDP). IHSDP is to be implemented in all towns and cities identified as per 2001 census except cities/towns covered under JNNURM. (Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi corporations).

14.49 The components for assistance under the scheme include slum improvement/upgradation/relocation of projects including upgradation/ new construction of houses and infrastructural facilities, like water supply and sewerage. Cost of land for such projects will not be provided under the programme and has to be borne by the State Government. Housing should not be provided as free to the beneficiaries by the State Government. A minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution should be stipulated, which in the case of SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections shall be 10%. Minimum floor area of dwelling unit is not less than 25 sq.mtrs. Ceiling cost for dwelling unit will be @ Rs.80000 per unit for cities other than those covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

14.50 The funding pattern of IHSDP is 80:20 shared by Central and State Governments. The State share (20%) would be equally shared by (10% each) the State government and the participating Urban Local Self Governments. Kudumbashree is the Nodal Agency for IHSDP. Central assistance released will go directly to the nodal agency as Additional Central Assistance. Release of central share to nodal agency will depend on availability of state share and submission of utilization certificates in accordance with the provisions of General Financial Rules. State share has to be deposited in a separate account to become eligible for the central grant. 50% of the central grant will be released to the State Nodal Agency after verification of the state share and on signing the tripartite Memorandum of Agreement.

14.51 Projects of 37 ULBs with total project cost of Rs.188.22 crore have already got approved by Government of India. An amount of Rs.55.11 crore has already been released to ULBs by GOI as central share of sanctioned projects. Details of projects approved by GOI during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 of 28 ULBs are given in Appendix 14.15

3. Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)

14.52 Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) is a sub-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and implemented through Kudumbashree. The duration of mission is seven years beginning from 2005-06. In Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi Corporations alone come under the scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide basic services to the urban poor viz. housing, solid waste management, water supply, improvement of slums, construction and improvements of drains/storm water drains, sewerage, drainage, street lighting, health care etc.

14.53 The financing pattern of BSUP for Thiruvananthapuram is 80:20 and that of Kochi is 50:50 as agreed to by the Government of India and State Government. Also a minimum share of 10-12% is stipulated as beneficiary share for individual benefits such as housing.

14.54 During 2006-07, projects having total cost of Rs.42.32 crore are approved for Thiruvananthapuram and Rs.26.61 crore for Kochi Corporation. In 2007-08, projects having total cost of Rs. 125.88 crore are approved for Thiruvananthapuram and Rs.104.45 crore for Kochi Corporation. In 2008-09 projects having total cost of Rs.39.55 crore are approved for Thiruvananthapuram and Rs.4.59 crore for Kochi Corporation. Details of projects sanctioned under BSUP for the two Corporations during 2006-07, and 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Appendices 14.16 and 14.17.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

14.55 Modernization and urbanization have resulted in radical socio-economic changes and given rise to new conflicts and tensions consequent upon the erosion of age old family and fraternal security. The transition from agricultural economy to an industrial economy brought in special problems that necessitated social security.

14.56 The debate on social security took a new turn since the 80's given the growing insecurity and informalisation of the work force and the realization that even large poverty alleviation measures do not guarantee adequate and timely protection to the poor against identifiable forms of deprivation. This of course has been aggravated by the processes of globalization and the recognition that social safety measures are essential in cushioning the poor during the structural adjustment programme set in motion in the 80's.

14.57 The International Labour Organisation (ILO) bases its approach on Social Security keeping in mind its two central objectives: the alleviation of poverty and the granting to all people of the opportunities to live their lives in the absence of debilitating material insecurity to which its members are perennially exposed. These risks are essentially contingencies against which an individual of small means cannot effectively provide by his own ability or foresight alone or even in private combination with his fellows. This definition of ILO focuses on provision of support to an individual or to his/her family to protect them falling into contingent poverty. These contingencies as per ILO are sickness, medical care for the worker, maternity, unemployment, work injury, death of worker, invalidity and widowhood.

14.58 The Global Campaign to extend social security to all was launched in 2003 the mandate for which forms part of the ILO's obligation to "...further among the nations of the world, programmes which will achieve... the extension of social security measures to provide a basic minimum to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care..."

14.59 The purpose of any social security measure is to assure individuals and families and give them the confidence that their level of living and quality of life will not erode by social or economic eventuality; provide medical care and income security against the consequences of defined contingencies; facilitate the victim's physical and vocational rehabilitation; prevent or reduce ill health and accidents in the occupations; protect against unemployment by maintenance and promotion of job creation and provide benefit for the maintenance of any children.

14.60 The social security strategies in India include (1) social insurance with the participation of the beneficiary pooling risks and resources; (2) social assistance financed from general revenues and grant of benefits on the basis of means test; (3) employer's liability schemes where there is an identifiable employer and the contribution is within the economic capacity of the employer; (4) National Provident Funds and (5) universal schemes for social security.

14.61 In India, matters relating to Social Security are listed in the Directive Principles of State Policy and one of the subjects in the Concurrent List. As per the Directive Principles of State Policy the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. It also asserts that the State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

14.62 Through the Five Year Plans, Kerala State has witnessed remarkable achievements in social welfare activities through institutional care and pension schemes. The State's position on human and gender development based in terms of both Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender Development Index (GDI) brings out this clearly. The Human Development Index for Kerala ranks first among Indian States (0.500 in 1981, 0.591 in 1991, and 0.638 in 2001 (National Human Development Report 2001).

14.63 Kerala has made considerable progress in extending Social Security coverage through the mechanism of tripartite welfare fund boards. However, many of these schemes lack clear perspective, and need to be restructured. Their delivery mechanisms are often inefficient and expensive. A "Frame Legislation" will be enacted to bring in a degree of perspective and order to all Social Security initiatives, aimed at consolidating the current set of enactments, executive

orders, provide guidelines for working out future schemes and obviate the need for individual legislations, apart from providing a standard set of basic operating policies and procedures.

14.64 Extending the coverage of the social security net to cover vulnerable workers in the unorganised sector is one of the major priorities of the Government. New welfare schemes have to be introduced for domestic workers, self-employed workers in the service sector and other unprotected categories. These new schemes will be introduced by utilizing existing administrative structures. The delivery system will have to be computerized to facilitate efficient disbursement; and social security cards should be introduced to facilitate universal access and to prevent leakage and malpractice.

14.65 However, while Kerala has been a pioneer in adopting social security and welfare measures for the economically and socially weaker sections of the population, in particular women, in terms of shelter homes, rehabilitation measures, pensions, women specific organisations, welfare funds for unorganized sector workers and so forth, the need for better quality delivery of services is emerging as a major requisite. It is essential to upgrade institutions as also to make provision for hitherto relatively neglected areas of concern - the ageing population, the physically and mentally challenged persons and growing problems of adolescents.

Social Security and Welfare through Institutional Care and Protection

14.66 Major welfare activities under institutional care and protection are undertaken by the following Government Departments, Commissions, Institutions, Corporations as given below, (Box: 14-1).

Box: 14.1

Major Government Departments and Agencies stands for social security measures

Sl. No.	Major Government Departments/Agencies	Major Activities
1	Social Welfare Department	Social security welfare activities, social defence activities, nutrition programmes
2	Prisons Department	Welfare, protection, employment and economic upliftment of prisoners.
3	Sainik Welfare Department	Welfare of Ex-servicemen and war-widows.
4	State Commissionerate for Persons with Disabilities	Welfare and social security measures for the disabled.
5	Women's Commission	Welfare and social justice measures addressing atrocities against women, adalaths, legal workshops, jagratha samithies, etc.
6	Kerala State Women's Development Corporation	Welfare, skill development, economic development through income generating and employment generating schemes.
7	National Institute of Speech and Hearing	Welfare, education, health activities of disabled in speech and hearing.
8	State Institute for the Mentally Handicapped	Welfare, education, skill development etc of mentally challenged persons.
9	Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation	Welfare, employment, income generating programmes of physically handicapped persons.

14.67 Apart from the above, there are other major Government departments and agencies addressing the problems of deserving groups for social security and welfare measures such as Scheduled Castes Development Department, Scheduled Tribes Development Department, Kudumbasree etc. They stand for the welfare, education, skill development, income generating activities of SCs, STs, poverty ridden groups respectively. Reviews on these activities are given in other respective chapters.

14.68 The major welfare institutions run by the Social Welfare Department offer the following major services as shown in Box: 14.2.

Box. 14.2
Major Welfare Institutions run by Social Welfare Department and Services

Sl.No.	Name of Institution	Services Offered
1	Mahilamandiram	Maintenance, education, vocational training, rehabilitation of the abandoned women above the age of 13 years
2	After Care Home	Care, protection and rehabilitation for children/ adolescents in the age group of 14 to 21 years coming from Juvenile/ Welfare institutions.
3	Rescue Home	Protection and Rehabilitation of girls above 13 engaged in immoral activities or who are in fear of being forced into such activities.
4	Children's Home	Functioning in Alappuzha provides care and protection to destitute children and children of leprosy patients
5	Old Age Home and Day Care Center	Care, protection and rehabilitation of the aged by providing food, clothing, medical services, shelter, etc.
6	Home for Physically Handicapped (Men & Women)	Care, maintenance and rehabilitation of the destitute handicapped above the age of 16. Separate homes are functioning for women and men.
7	Asha Bhavan	Mentally cured patients abandoned by relatives are taken care of by providing food, medicine, clothing, etc. and rehabilitation/reunion with family whenever possible.
8	Care Home for the Diasbled	Maintenance, education, rehabilitation, etc of the handicapped children in the age group of 4-16.
9	Short Stay Home	Providing living amenities to women in distress arising out of family discord, and those fearing of being forced in to immoral activities. They are given proper counseling and rehabilitated within a stipulated period.
10	Home for Mentally Deficient Children	To provide special education, maintenance and rehabilitation of mentally challenged children between the age of 14-16.
11	Pratheeksha Bhavan	Care, protection, maintenance of mentally challenged persons above the age of 16.
12	Vocational Training Centres	To provide vocational training courses for the physically handicapped boys and girls so as to rehabilitate them.
13	Home for Physically Handicapped (Aged)	Care and protections of the aged and physically handicapped who have nobody to look after.
14	One day Home	To provide shelter for the girls or women who came to the cities for attending PSC test, interviews etc.
15	Home for mentally challenged persons (Adult) female (Prathyasa Bhavan)	Care and protection of mentally deficient women above the age of 16.

14.69 There are 50 Welfare Institutions and 30 Juvenile Justice Institutions functioning under the Social Welfare Department for the welfare and rehabilitation of women, infirm, destitutes, aged, orphans and disabled juvenile delinquents. The welfare institutions functioning at present are 12 Mahila Mandirams, 11 Old Age Homes, 4 Homes for Physically Handicapped (aged), 1 Home for physically Handicapped (Men), 2 Homes for physically Handicapped (Women), 6 Asha Bhavans, 2 Care Homes for the Disabled Children, 1 Rescue Home, 3 After Care Homes, 1 Short Stay Home, 1 Home for Mentally Deficient Children, 1 Children Home, 1 Day Care Centre and Old Age Home, 1 Prathyasa Bhavan, 2 Vocational Training Centres and 1 Pratheeksha Bhavan. Details are given in Table 14-9. The number of inmates in the Government welfare institutions is far below the sanctioned strength.

14.70 As against the total sanctioned strength of 2725 inmates in the 50 institutions, the occupants are 1573 in 2009, ie, about 58% of the sanctioned strength. This needs to be examined. It could be that the sanctioned strength no longer exists in practice due to financial difficulties in maintaining large numbers. For improved delivery of services, it appears necessary to revamp these institutions. The sanctioned strength and district-wise beneficiaries in welfare institutions are given in Appendix 14-18.

Table - 14.9
Welfare Institutions, Sanctioned strength and Inmates – 2009

Sl. No.	Institutions	Numbers	Inmates (Nos)	Sanctioned Strength (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mahilamandiram	12	231	300
2	After Care Home	3	96	250
3	Rescue Home	1	17	100
4	Children's Home	1	31	50
5	Old Age Home	11	493	1075
6	Homes for Physically Handicapped (aged)	4	127	150
7	Asha Bhavan	6	262	300
8	Care Home for the disabled children	2	22	50
9	Short Stay Home	1	4	25
10	Home for Mentally Deficient Children	1	41	50
11	Pratheeksha bhavan	1	45	50
12	Vocational Training Centre	2	100	100
13	Home for physically Handicapped men and women	3	63	125
14	Home for adult mentally challenged persons (female) (Prathyasa Bhavan)	1	18	25
15	Day Care Centre and Old age Home	1	23	75
	Total	50	1573	2725

Source: Social Welfare Department

Welfare of the Old Age People

14.71 The old age population (60+) in India is a fast growing phenomenon. The old age population in 1961 was 25.6 million while after 30 years i.e., in 1991 it was more than double

which comes to 56.7 million. It is expected to increase to 113.26 million during the 25 years ending 2016. In percentage terms it was 5.83% in 1961, 8.82% in 1991 and 9.79% in 2001 which is much higher than in other states. **It is also to be noted that majority of old age people in Kerala are widows.** In 1991, among the old age people in the range of 60-69, 53.8% are widows and among those above 70 years it comes to 69.20 %.(see "State Old Age Policy 2006").

14.72 During 2009, it is reported that there are 11 Old Age Homes and 1 Day Care Centre & Old Age Home with 516 inmates and a sanctioned strength of 1150 as against 454 inmates in 2008. (Table 14.10).

Table - 14.10
Old Age Homes and Day care Centre for Aged during 2009

Sl.No	Institution	Institutions	Total Inmates (Nos)	Sanctioned Strength (Nos)
1	Old Age Home	11	493	1075
2	Day care Centre & Old Age Home	1	23	75
	Total	12	516	1150

Source: Social Welfare Department

Welfare of the Disabled

14.73 National Sample Survey Organization in the year 2002 estimated that the number of persons with disabilities is 1.85 crore which constitute 1.8% of the population of India.. Estimates by different types of disabilities are: (i) Locomotor disabled- 106.34 lakh, (ii) Hearing - 30.62 lakh, (iii) Speech - 21.55 lakh, (iv) Blindness - 20.13 lakh, (v) Low vision - 8.13 lakh, and (vi) Mental Retardation - 9.95 lakh. The results from Census 2001 are somewhat different, there are 2.19 crore persons with disabilities which constitute 2.13 per cent of population (India-2006). In Kerala, as per 2001 Census there are 8.61 lakh disabled persons which form 2.7% of the total population; it is also observed that approximately 5 lakh children have one form of disability or other (SPAC, Kerala 2004).

14.74 As per the Census Report 2001 there are 8, 60,794 disabled persons in Kerala; 4,02,444 females and 4,58,350 males. As per the Persons with Disability Act, it is mandatory to provide disability certificates to all disabled. The certificates are needed for granting pension and for availing other benefits from local bodies. Out of the total disabled persons in Kerala around 1.5 lakh were given disability certificate cum-identity cards and the remaining 7 lakh need to be provided with disability certificate-cum-identity cards on a war footing. The disability certificates are issued by a competent medical board headed by the DMO. At present there is only one Medical Board at the district level which is insufficient to meet the requirements. Only Government Hospital experts are authorized by the Government to be the members of Medical Board but sufficient members are not available. Sufficient numbers of technicians are not available in government hospitals. Sufficient funds are not available for transportation of disabled and for meeting the expenses of the camps. Hence the State Government has started a scheme during 2009-10 viz, **Issuing Disability Certificate – cum- Identity Cards to the Disabled Persons** with the objective of issuing laminated disability certificate-cum-identity cards to all the disabled in Kerala in two years from 2009-10. The Kerala Social Security Mission has started conducting camps starting with Nedumangad Block in Thiruvananthapuram district during 2009-10. The Social Welfare Department is the nodal agency for the implementation of the programme, with the participation of the Commissionerate for Persons with Disabilities, Kerala

State Physically Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation, National Institute of Speech and Hearing etc.

14.75 On the welfare of the disabled, the social welfare department imparts social security to the disabled through institutional care and protection. A number of institutions are there and here too, the need for revamping them to enable improved delivery of services and facilities appears to be essential.

14.76 There are 7 institutions for the care of physically and mentally retarded persons in the state with facilities for 750 inmates; however there are only 578 inmates. Details are given in Table 14.11.

Table - 14.11
Institutions for Physically & Mentally retarded persons – 2009

Sl. No.	Institutions	Total Inmates (Nos)	Sanctioned Strength (Nos)
1	Home for Mentally Deficient children	41	50
2	Home for Physically Handicapped	63	125
3	Home for Cured Mental patients (Asha Bhavan)	262	300
4	Care Home for Disabled Children	22	50
5	Home for Physically Handicapped (Aged)	127	150
6	Pratheeksha Bhavan (Home for Mentally Retarded above 16 years)	45	50
7	Home for adult Mentally Challenged Persons (female) Prathyasa Bhavan	18	25
	Total	578	750

Source: Social Welfare Department

State Commissionerate for Persons with Disabilities

14.77 Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 - a comprehensive law, has been enacted and enforced in February, 1996. The law deals with both prevention and promotion aspects of rehabilitation such as education, employment and vocational training, creation of barrier free environment, provision of rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities, institutional services and supportive social security measures like unemployment allowances and grievance redressal machinery at the Central and State Level. The State Commissionerate in Kerala conducts awareness camps, mobile medical board as per PWD Act, redressal of the complaints of disabled persons, inspection of institutions for disabled, seminars/meetings etc.

National Institute of Speech and Hearing (NISH)

14.78 The National Institute of Speech and Hearing established in 1997 aims at the education, training, treatment and rehabilitation of hearing impaired persons. Since its inception NISH has developed into an institute of hope for the thousands of hearing handicapped persons in the state. It has all the basic facilities for detection and evaluation of hearing loss, intervention and rehabilitation. Most of the infrastructure for the institute has been set up and a comprehensive approach consisting of early detection, early intervention and rehabilitation have been implemented using state of the art methods and methodologies. The on going activities of the Institute are (i) Audiological evaluation of hearing loss, (ii) Auditory training and speech therapy,

(iii) Ear Mould making and hearing aid repair, (iv) Pre school and parent guidance center, (v) Diploma course in software systems course for hearing impaired students, (vi) Computer aided teaching learning materials, (vii) Externally funded research projects on rehabilitation, (viii) Bachelor degree course in audiology and speech language pathology, (ix) Maser degree course in audiology and speech language pathology and (x) Diploma Course in Teaching Young Hearing Impaired Children. The Institute has shifted to the new building at Akkulam in August 2007.

14.79 The audiology division has conducted 1897 audiological evaluations during the reporting year of which 726 were new cases, 228 children are attending speech therapy on weekdays and 49 children on weekend programmes. The audiology division of the institute has conducted Medical Camps at Vithura, Kottayam and Cherthala during the reporting period. The ear mould lab in the institute has made 739 Ear Moulds during the year. The institute has commenced two degree courses viz, B.Sc (Computer Science) and Bachelor of Fine Arts exclusively for students with hearing impairment in the academic year 2008-09, which are affiliated to the University of Kerala. The audiology division participated in all the medical camps organized by Kerala Social Security Mission in Nedumangad Taluk for issuing disability cards. Hearing screening facility has been set up at District hospital Wayanad and Ernakulam.

Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation

14.80 Kerala State Handicapped Person's Welfare Corporation, a public sector undertaking established in 1979 aims at formulating, promoting and implementing welfare schemes for the improvement of the living conditions of the disabled. It implements self employment programmes and distributes aids and appliances to disabled persons. For their self-employment scheme a subsidy of 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of 2,500/- is given to the beneficiaries through the various commercial banks throughout the state for income generating activities. During 2007-08 & 2008-09, a considerable decrease in the number of applications received, sanctioned, and amount released by the Corporation needs scrutiny. This may be because of the ceiling of a lower amount of maximum subsidy fixed by the Corporation. Table 14.12 gives details of self employment assistance provided to physically handicapped persons for the last 8 years.

Table - 14.12
Self Employment Assistance to Disabled Persons

Year	Applications Received (Nos)	Applications sanctioned and forwarded to Banks	Applications sanctioned by the Bank(Nos)	Amount released by the Corporation (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	1348	1348	242	4,81,000
2002-03	1303	1303	281	5,62,500
2003-04	1256	1256	344	7,56,535
2004-05	1417	1417	314	7,73,475
2005-06	1503	1503	354	8,74,660
2006-07	1142	1142	370	9,21,020
2007-08	642	642	295	7,25,821
2008-09	643	643	268	7,22,100

Source: Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation

14.81 The Corporation has been supplying free aids and appliances to disabled people with annual family income below Rs.60,000/- per year. Equipments like Tricycles, Wheel Chairs, Crutches, Calipers, Artificial Limbs, Hearing Aids, White Canes, Braille Slates, Colostomy Bags, etc. are the items being given to the beneficiaries. Every three years the disabled people have to be given new aids and appliances as per legal norms.

14.82 Details on aids and appliances distributed for the last 8 years by the Corporation is given below as Table 14.13.

Table - 14.13
Aids and Appliances Distributed through
KSHPWC from 2001-02 to 2008-09

Year	No. of Aids and Appliances Distributed	Amount (Rs.in lakhs)
2001-02	1,071	16.10
2002-03	1,644	33.07
2003-04	1,166	27.29
2004-05	1,368	34.26
2005-06	996	28.00
2006-07	2,069	43.78
2007-08	561	19.27
2008-09	1065	30.00

Source: Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation

14.83 Besides this, distribution of Motorized Tricycle with a subsidy of Rs.5,000/- to disabled students and for the self-employed, cash award to the differentially abled student who rank first in SSLC examination in each district, @ Rs.2500/-, coaching-cum-guidance for disabled people for competitive examinations, financial assistance to the disabled lottery agents, self help groups of handicapped persons, subsidy for installation of tea/ coffee vending machines to handicapped etc. are the schemes implemented by the Corporation.

14.84 The Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation is the state channelising agency of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporations which extends loan to the disabled persons below poverty line and having disability of 40% and more for self employment. The Corporation is also implementing the scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances, which is a grant-in-aid scheme of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The main objective of the scheme is to assist the disabled persons by supplying aids and appliances. Under the scheme Rs. 204.00 lakh has been sanctioned by Government of India and the full amount has been utilized during 2008-09. Under the Central Government scheme of National Programme for the Rehabilitations of Persons with Disabilities (NPRPD) an amount of Rs. 2.56 crore has been sanctioned for early detection and prevention of disability, community based rehabilitation work, medical care of the disabled, vocational training, income generating activity etc. As per the scheme disability has to be detected at an early stage and rectification measures taken. Disabled children who cannot be admitted into a formal school have to be educated informally through special educators. All kinds of medical care have to be imparted to the physically and mentally challenged persons. They have to be trained for

rehabilitation and to take up jobs so as to earn their livelihood. This scheme is to be implemented in the three districts of Kasargod, Palakkad and Kollam in the state with the active participation of the local bodies. The KSHPWC is the nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme. The implementation committees in all the three districts have already been convened and the process of implementation is now in progress.

State Institute for the Mentally Handicapped

14.85 C.H. Mohammed Koya Memorial State Institute for the Mentally Handicapped at Pangappara, Thiruvananthapuram is an autonomous society under Education Department imparting special education, training and rehabilitation service to the mentally retarded in the State.

14.86 The Vocational Training Centre functioning under the Institute imparts training to 50 special children in candle making, file/office cover, chalk making etc. Training is effectively being given in gardening. As far as placement is concerned four special children got placement in Science and Technology Museum. Diploma in Special Education (Mental Retardation) a course recognized by the Rehabilitation Council of India, is being conducted by the SIMH so as to generate trained personnel for dealing with mentally challenged children. The other schemes include parents training and counseling programme, guidance and counseling in rural areas, placement service for mentally retarded candidates, vocational training centres, assessment and early intervention centre, etc.

Social Security and Pension

14.87 Several pension schemes are being implemented by Government as a safety net for vulnerable sections of the society. There are more than 40 pension schemes of which 20 are financed by the State itself. These pension schemes are implemented directly by the Government departments or through different Welfare Fund Boards. More than 59 lakh people are benefited through different pension schemes.

14.88 The National Old Age Pension Scheme (renamed as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme) is part of National Social Assistance Programme of Government of India and was implemented from 1995 for persons above 65 years of age. During 2009, 1,73,071 persons are benefited while in 2008, only 1,56,871 persons were benefited by this scheme. Under this scheme, Central share is Rs.200 and State share is Rs.50 (total Rs.250) per month per beneficiary. District wise beneficiaries on pension schemes implemented through Revenue department is given in Appendix 14.19. The details on the rate of assistance of social security/pension schemes in the State including Welfare Fund Boards are given in Appendix 14.20.

Social Security Measures Exclusively for Women

14.89 Women constitute 51.42 % (2001 census) of the total population of the state. Several schemes for the social security of women are under implementation. Destitute/widow pension is a major scheme. The scheme benefited 4,19,038 women during 2009. Of the total number of beneficiaries, Thiruvananthapuram has the largest number with 53,527 women and the lowest number is in Idukki District with 6,925 beneficiaries. Unmarried women above 50 years of age are also paid a monthly pension and the scheme benefited 40,979 women during the period under review. Its district-wise details are also given in Appendix 14.19. Financial assistance is also given to poor widows for the marriage of their daughters.

Kerala Women's Commission

14.90 Kerala Women's Commission was established in 1996 as a statutory body constituted under Kerala Women's Commission Act 1990 (Act 17 of 1995) with the objective to improve the status of women in Kerala and to enquire into unfair practices against women. Conducting gender conscientisation seminars, adalaths, district level Jagratha Samithies, DNA tests, publishing of Sthree Shakti magazine, managing short stay home and petition/redressal are the major activities of the Commission. The nature of complaints show that majority of them relate to harassment of women, harassment by husband, neighbours' nuisance and property related harassment. The complaints received by Kerala Women's Commission from January 2009 to September 2009 are given as Appendix 14.21. Activities for the year 2008-09 are given in detail in the chapter on Gender and Development.

Kerala State Women Development Corporation

14.91 KSWDC was established in 1988 under the Companies Act 1956 with the objective of formulating, promoting and implementing women welfare and development schemes. KSWDC has been selected as State channelising agency for national corporations such as NSFDC, NSTFDC, RMK, NBCFDC, NMDFC and NHFDC.

14.92 The Corporation initiates self employment loans, entrepreneurship development programmes, marketing support/centres, gender awareness programmes, finishing school for women etc. Activities for the year 2008-09 are given in detail in the chapter on Gender and Development.

Women Development Programmes

14.93 Major women development programmes are implemented through the Social Welfare Department. Vocational Training Centres, starting of one day homes, economic support to women headed families, development of Anganwadi Centers as community resource centres for pregnant and lactating mothers, nutrition programme for adolescent girls, and overall development of women and children are provided through various schemes and programmes implemented by the department.

Welfare of Ex-Servicemen and War Widows

14.94 There are 1,55,401 Ex-Servicemen and 302 War Widows holding identity cards issued by Zila Sainik Welfare Offices up to 30th September 2009. An amount of Rs.600/- per month is provided as financial assistance to Second World War veterans who are in indigent circumstances. The number of beneficiaries for the scheme upto 30-09-09 comes to 1845. Re-employment opportunities of Ex-Servicemen and employment to widows are limited to State service and Quasi Government Institutions. Hence new ventures and policies are required to absorb those seeking employment. The present numbers of Ex-Servicemen and widows in Kerala holding identity cards issued by Zilla Sainik Welfare Officers for the last eight years are given in Table 14.14.

Table - 14.14
Ex-Servicemen and War Widows in Kerala – 2002 to 2009

Year	Ex-Servicemen(nos)	War Widows (nos)
2002	138148	272
2003	142088	269
2004	145140	267
2005	146952	263
2006	147440	261
2007	149946	313
2008	153318	303
2009	155401	302

Source: Department of Sainik Welfare

14.95 During the year under review 195 children of Ex-service men were given scholarship at various rates, studying in different educational institutions. Major activities implemented through the Sainik Welfare department and its achievements during 2007 are shown in Table 14.15.

Table - 14.15
Major Welfare schemes/ achievements of Ex-Servicemen/War Widows during 2009

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Beneficiaries (Nos)	Amount spent during 2009 (Rs in Lakh)
1	Financial assistance to Second World War Veterans who are in indigent circumstances @Rs. 600 p.m.	1845	76.58 (up to Sep 09)
2	Construction of houses for disabled Ex-Servicemen	9	2.50
3	Cash awards to recipients of Gallantry Decorations in the defence service and dependents of defence personnel	10	2.11
4	Financial help for children of Ex-service men	195	2.62
5	Training to Ex-service men/widows	116	2.86
6	Cash awards to recipients of Territorial Army, Medal/Decorations in the Territorial Army Service and dependents of Territorial Army personal	8	0.16

Source: Department of Sainik Welfare

Welfare of Prisoners

14.96 The Jail infrastructure in the state consists of 3 Central Prisons, 2 Open Prison, 2 Women prisons, 3 District Jails, 7 Special Sub Jails, 29 Sub Jails, and Borstal School. In 2009, there were 6857 prisoners out of which 210 were women while in 2008 there were 6757 prisoners of which 185 were women. The details of district wise jail prisoners during 2008 are furnished in Table: 14.16.

Table – 14.16
District-wise Number of Prisoners in Jails in Kerala – 2008

Sl. No	District	Central Jail		District Jail		Sub Jail		Open Jail		Women Jail		Special Sub Jail		Grand Total	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Trivandrum	1379	33	371	0	84	0	305	0	35	35	0	0	2174	68
2	Kollam	0	0	180	7	174	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	17
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	138	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	9
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	77	7	155	7
5	Kottayam	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	149	5	239	5
6	Idukki	0	0	0	0	75	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	1
7	Eranakulam	0	0	0	0	408	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	408	21
8	Thrissur	592	24	0	0	230	3	0	0	0	0	132	0	954	27
9	Palakkad	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	107	4	201	4
10	Malappuram	0	0	0	0	173	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	2
11	Kozhikode	0	0	340	12	57	2	0	0	0	0	41	0	438	14
12	Wayanad	0	0	0	0	69	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	2
13	Kannur	1057	13	0	0	72	0	0	0	15	15	170	0	1314	28
14	Kasargod	0	0	0	0	144	5	21	0	0	0	0	0	165	5
15	Total	3028	70	891	19	1886	55	326	0	50	50	676	16	6857	210

Source: Department of Prisons

14.97 The Prison department is implementing the scheme modernisation of prison administration with 75% central assistance for the enhancement of authorized capacity of Prisons. The construction works were entrusted to the Kerala Police Housing and Construction Corporation Limited. During the review period four new jails were opened with an authorized total capacity of 243. The newly opened prisons are 1) Women's Prison Kannur, 2) Special Sub Jail Kannur, 3) Special Sub Jail Kozhikkode and 4) Sub Jail Viyyur. This has resulted in much relief to other prisons which were over crowded. The CCTV surveillance system was introduced in Central Prison Thiruvananthapuram with the help of Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation. Under the Welfare of Prisoners scheme, Government has sanctioned the establishment of crèches and nursery attached to Women's Prison Neyyattinkara, Womens Prison Kannur, Central Prison Kannur and Central Prison Viyyur. Computer labs are being established in Open Prison Nettukaltheri, Womens Prison Neyyattinkara and District Jail Kozhikkode.

Adoption

14.98 The state government have approved and declared the state policy, i.e., State Plan of Action for the Child in Kerala 2004 and reiterated its commitment to children. The major activities proposed are; (i) to establish baby cradle centres (Amma Thottils) in four district hospitals i.e., Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Idukki and Kottayam; (ii) strengthen/organize adoptive parents organization in all districts and organize district level and state level get-together conferences of adoptive parents, adoptive children and other stakeholders; (iii) adoption awareness programme in each district by involving state departments such as Local Self

Governments, Revenue, Police, Social Welfare, Health, NGOs and other stakeholders; (iv) minimum standards of services and procedures for adoption placement agencies and minimum standards of services for all functionaries will be developed with the help of expert academic institutions. Details on adoption of children as in-country and inter-country under Juvenile Justice Law from 2002-03 to 2009-10 are given in Table 14.17 shown below:

Table - 14.17
Adoption of Children in Kerala – 2002-03 to 2009 – 10

Year	In-country adoption			Inter-country adoption		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2002-03	125	136	261	12	19	31
2003-04	134	152	286	10	10	20
2004-05	115	104	219	12	13	25
2005-06	119	147	266	15	16	31
2006-07	114	132	246	14	17	31
2007-08	183	10	184	9	13	22
2008-09	49	41	90	6	6	12
2009-10 (upto 30-09-09)	30	24	54	5	5	10

Source: Social Welfare Department

Social Security and Welfare to Unorganized Sectors

Welfare Fund Boards

14.99 In Kerala, there are 26 Welfare Fund Boards providing welfare assistance and income security and employment to workers in the unorganized sector. Details available for 26 Welfare Fund Boards show that the total numbers of members enrolled in these Boards are 59.18 lakh. Out of them, 16.27 lakh are in agriculture sector and 11.58 lakh are in construction sector. Female workers outnumbered males in industries which primarily employ women like cashew, tailoring, coir, bamboo, beedi industries and anganwadi workers. In the Anganwadi Workers Welfare Fund Board, 100 % enrolled workers are female. Similarly in tailoring, 84.92 % workers are female. In Boards like Toddy Workers, and Abkari Workers, above 99% of the workers are male. Details regarding estimated workers, enrolled workers and male-female workers are shown in Table 14.18.

Table – 14.18
Workers in the sector and workers enrolled as members in the
Welfare Fund Boards – 2009

Sl. No	Name of the Board	Total workers in the sector (Nos)	Members enrolled in the Board (Nos)			Percentage of Members to total workers in the sector		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kerala Coir Workers WFB	400000	85520	102583	188103	21.38	25.65	47.03
2	Kerala Cashew Workers WFB	200000	15477	139294	154771	7.74	69.65	77.39
3	Kerala Toddy Workers WFB	38143	37850	293	38143	99.23	0.77	100
4	Kerala Building and Other Construction Workers WFB(2006)	1500000	825280	588200	1413480	55.02	39.21	94.23
5	Kerala Tailoring Workers WFB	494808	74605	420203	494808	15.08	84.92	100
6	Kerala Bamboo, Kattuvalli and Pandanus Leaf Workers WFB(2006)	150000	NA	NA	20961	NA	NA	13.97
7	Kerala Agriculture Workers WFB	2100000	NA	NA	1992673	NA	NA	94.89
8	Kerala Head Load Workers WFB	300000	92965	389	93354	30.99	0.13	31.12
9	Kerala Artisans and Skilled Workers WFB	223897	82842	141055	223897	37.00	62.99	100
10	Kerala Hand Loom Workers WFB	NA	11878	9798	21676	NA	NA	NA
11	Kerala Beedi and Cigar Workers WFB	1200000	860	32950	33810	0.07	2.75	2.82
12	Kerala Abkari Workers WFB	1887	1877	10	1887	99.47	.53	100
13	Labour Welfare Fund Board(2006)	NA	NA	NA	349645	NA	NA	NA
14	Kerala State Lottery WFB(2006)	75000	4240	360	4600	5.65	0.48	6.13
15	Traders Welfare FB	NA	NA	NA	69200	NA	NA	NA
16	Kerala Motor Transport Workers WB	1048470	241337	355	241692	23.02	0.03	23.05

17	Kerala Anganwadi Workers & Helpers WF(2004)	64400	NA	52356	52356	NA	81.30	81.30*
18	Kerala Autorickshaw Workers WFB	303092	20143	13	20156	6.64	0.01	6.65
19	Kerala Khadi Workers WFB	12052	14	605	619	0.12	5.02	5.14
20	Kerala Fishermen's WFB(2006)	NA	218507	66020	284527	NA	NA	NA
21	Kerala Ration Dealers WFB(2006)	13782	9883	2617	12500	71.71	18.99	90.69
22	Kerala Co-operative Employees Board (2004)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Kerala Advocates Clerks WF Committee	15000	4904	895	5799	32.69	5.97	38.66
24	Kerala Automobile Workshop WWF Scheme	150000	12592	NA	12592	8.39	NA	8.39
25	Kerala Dairy Farmer's WFB	200000	145675	41088	186763	72.84	20.54	93.38
26	Kerala Rural Employment Welfare Society	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	8490531	1886449	1599084	5918012			

Source: Details received from different Welfare Fund Boards

*Note: Since all the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are women the percentage of females in the sector should be treated as 100%. The percentage stated, which is 81.30, is only because of the short fall in the number of enrolment.

14.100 The expenditure on administration and for welfare measures by each Welfare Fund Board is given as Table 14.19.

Table - 14.19
Expenditure on Administration and Welfare Measures in Welfare
Fund Boards – 2008
(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the Board	Administrative Expenditure		Expenditure on Welfare Measures		Total Expenditure	
		2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kerala Coir Workers WFB	120.51	135.49	1410.67	1394.48	1531.18	1529.97
2	Kerala Cashew Workers WFB	103.50	116.28	1000.28	1377.42	1103.78	1493.70
3	Kerala Toddy Workers WFB	796.87	702.50	6821.95	3995.28	7618.82	4697.78

4	Kerala Building and other construction WWFB	382.50	310.07	4391.41	5524.76	4773.91	5834.83
5	Kerala Tailoring Workers WFB	98.77	123.74	320.93	470.98	419.70	594.72
6	Kerala Bamboo, Kattuvalli and Pandanus Leaf WWFB	7.33	7.69	21.72	49.81	29.05	57.50
7	Kerala Agriculture WWFB	172.70	204.54	1134.72	1250.19	1307.42	1454.73
8	Kerala Head Load Workers WFB	1009.64	1051.78	2635.24	3489.94	3644.88	4541.72
9	Kerala Artisans and Skilled W WFB	46.76	59.33	99.89	124.44	146.65	183.77
10	Kerala Hand Loom Workers WFB	26.36	31.53	157.37	197.83	183.73	229.36
11	Keala Beedi and Cigar WWFB	13.43	11.75	33.91	59.46	47.34	71.21
12	Kerala Abkari Workers WFB	55.72	60.78	143.47	192.02	199.19	252.80
13	Labour Welfare Fund Board	91.93	88.33	70.67	82.27	162.60	170.60
14	Kerala State Lottery WFB	NA	29.79	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Traders W.F.B.	7.75	8.15	114.70	57.68	122.45	65.83
16	Kerala Motor Transport Workers WB	260.33	443.18	2.80	13.73	263.13	456.91
17	Kerala Anganwadi Workers & Helpers WF	25.48	205.12	10.94	8.61	36.42	213.73
18	Kerala Autoickshaw Workers WFB	0.11	0.40	1.10	1.16	1.21	1.56
19	Kerala Khadi Workers WFB	32.78	47.83	35.39	90.70	68.17	138.53
20	Kerala Fishermen's WFB	233.50	266.74	695.31	722.50	928.81	989.24
21	Kerala Ration Dealers WFB	10.48	16.41	77.73	79.91	88.21	96.32
22	Kerala Co-operative Employees Board	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Kerala Advocates Clerks WF Committee	7.76	8.66	42.38	40.34	50.14	49.00
24	Kerala Automobile Workshop WWF Scheme	1.66	1.09	0.20	0.30	1.86	1.39
25	Kerala Dairy Farmer's WFB	20.01	19.01	627.90	780.18	647.91	799.19
26	Kerala Rural Employment Welfare Society	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	3525.88	3950.19	19850.68	20003.99	23376.56	23954.18

Source: Details received from different Welfare Fund Boards

Note: WF - Welfare Fund, FB-Fund Board, WFB- Welfare fund Board, WWFB-Workers Welfare Fund Board

Welfare Measures of the Workers of Welfare Fund Board

14.101 General Welfare Measures implemented by the Workers Welfare Fund Boards are the following:

1. Pension benefits to the workers on their retirement or invalidity or family pension after their death.
2. Ex-gratia financial assistance to workers on prolonged illness/ permanent disability and death relief to the dependents for funeral and related functions.
3. Medical reimbursement for medical treatment of the workers or dependents.
4. Marriage assistance for daughter's marriage.
5. Educational assistance to members' children like scholarships, cash awards and lumpsum grants.
6. Long term housing loans at low interest rate.
7. Maternity benefits.
8. Funeral expenses.

14.102 The major welfare measures implemented by the Workers Welfare Fund Boards are given in Appendix.14.22.

Unemployment Assistance

14.103 Unemployment assistance scheme was introduced in the state in 1982 under non-plan and is being implemented through Local Governments. The present rate of assistance is Rs.120 per month. Up to September 2009, there were 3,32,280 beneficiaries under unemployment assistance and an amount of Rs.2361.13 lakh was disbursed. The details of unemployment assistance from 2002 to 2009 (up to 30/09/2009) is given in Table 14.20.

Table - 14.20
Beneficiaries of Unemployment Assistance and Expenditure (2002-2008)

Year	Beneficiaries (Nos)	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)
2002	332287	2,516.40
2003	348027	1423.10
2004	387370	7398.43
2005	344698	10243.38
2006	339879	3667.71
2007	361930	5005.76
2008	337032	5094.78
2009 (up to 30/09/2009)	332280	2361.13

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

Social Security Mission

14.104 The state government has launched a major programme, the Kerala Social Security Mission, during this period with a view to bring about a convergence of various social security measures/activities and facilitate a wider coverage of the population who are in dire need of social provisioning. The primary objectives of the mission are:

1. To organize social security programmes all over the state with a view to extend service and support to the destitute, poor, aged, children, women, chronically ill, cancer patients and other sections of population which deserve and demand care and protection.
2. To formulate and implement schemes for the protection and support for the aged.
3. To identify, undertake and implement social security projects.
4. To draw and implement a cancer care scheme to extend medical expenses/assistance to children afflicted with cancer.

The major schemes presently undertaken by the mission are:

1. Cancer Suraksha Scheme
2. Hunger Free City Programme
3. Disability Certification Programme
4. Karunya Deposit Scheme
5. Rehabilitation of destitute patients in Government hospitals.

14.105 Cancer, the killer disease was once considered incurable. However, advances in medical science have helped conquer the disease to a very large extent. It is scientifically proven that pediatric cases of cancer are largely curable, if treated early. However, treatment being very expensive it is almost non-affordable even to the middle class families. In order to help children to overcome the disease by getting proper treatment, the Cancer Suraksha Scheme provides financial assistance of Rs.50,000 to children belonging to families with annual income below Rs. 60,000/-, who seek treatment in RCC/Government Medical Colleges, Malabar Cancer and Eranakulam General Hospital. Since its inception, under the 11th Plan, 457 child patients were assisted under the scheme.

14.106 The project titled “Hunger Free City” aims to provide highly subsidized meals once a day to the public at designated centers in a city. Kozhikode is the first city chosen for this. The kitchen of the Medical College, Kozhikode has been renovated to house a modern kitchen and restaurant with seating capacity of 350 persons at a time. It is proposed to provide rice based meal with vegetable curry during lunch time. The patients will be given meal totally free of cost. Lunch will be provided at Rs. 2/- per meal to the general public including bystanders.

NUTRITION AND CHILD WELFARE

Integrated Child Development Services

14.107 Kerala has around 40.37 lakh children, that is, 13% of Kerala’s population, who are below the age of 6 years. A large number of them live in economic and social environment which impedes the child’s physical and mental development. These conditions include poverty, poor environmental sanitation, proneness to disease, infection, inadequate access to primary health care, inappropriate child care and feeding practices. Government of India proclaimed a National Policy on Children in August 1974 declaring children a, “supremely important asset”. The policy provided the required frame work for assigning priority to different needs of the child. The programme of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme was launched in 1975 seeking to provide an integrated package of services in a convergent manner for the holistic development of the child.

14.108 The scheme provides a package of services as indicated below to children below six years and pregnant women and nursing mothers;

1. Supplementary nutrition
2. Immunization
3. Health check-up
4. Referral services
5. Pre-school education
6. Nutrition and health education

14.109 The Integrated Child Development Services is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme wherein the State Government is responsible for programme implementation. The scheme is implemented all over Kerala through 163 projects (151 Rural, 11 Urban and 1 Tribal). There is one Anganwadi Centre for every 1000 population in rural and urban projects and one for every 700 population in Tribal area. There are 32230 operational Anganwadi Centres in the state. District-wise ICDS beneficiaries in Kerala are given in Appendix-14.23 and Project wise details of ICDS are given in Appendix 14.24.

Udisha Training Programme (ICDS Training)

14.110 The aim of ICDS training is to develop all the functionaries of ICDS into agents of social change. Government of India has introduced this project for the provision of training of ICDS functionaries to provide better quality care for early childhood and development. It is carried out in all the 163 ICDS projects. The components of the scheme include job training, orientation training, IEC materials and other training. During 2008-09, job training course and refresher training are given to 4476 and 2932 beneficiaries respectively.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme.

14.111 Supplementary Nutrition Programme is an important component of ICDS. Under the schematic pattern of ICDS, states are responsible for providing supplementary nutrition as per nutritional norms. Though the responsibility of providing supplementary nutrition lies with the states, from 2005-06 GOI supported states at the rate of half of of the financial norms laid down for various categories of beneficiaries or 50% of actual expenditure on supplementary nutrition whichever is less.

14.112 In Kerala as part of decentralized planning of state Government, the supplementary nutrition through anganwadi centres is transferred to the concerned local self government institutions. The LSGIs are free to identify the food stuffs suited to the local conditions having the prescribed nutritional value as per ICDS norms. Under the rural ICDS projects the expenditure on SNP is met by the Grama Panchayats and the Block Panchayats in the ratio of 2:1.

14.113 An amount of Rs.5597.50 lakh has been received from GOI as 50% central assistance on SNP during 2008-09. Since the LSGIs are implementing the SNP, the 50% central assistance received has to be handed over to the LSGIs through the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) concerned. During 2008-09, 17,11,410 beneficiaries have been given supplementary nutrition. The number of beneficiaries who have got supplementary nutrition as on 30/09/2009 is 17,59,661.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

14.114 The upliftment of the socially and economically downtrodden sections of the society especially the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes and Backward Communities was a major challenge to the successive governments since independence. Realisation of the fact that reservations in jobs and admission to educational institutions alone are not sufficient to solve the problem compelled planners and governments to consider other measures also to remove the social segregation of these communities. The fact that the educational backwardness and social seclusion of SCs/STs deprive them to get the benefits of the schemes announced in the plans and budget forced governments to implement separate schemes for their welfare which eventually resulted in the introduction of SCP and TSP in its present form. Compared to the status of SCs/STs at national level, in Kerala their position is slight better. Table 14.21 presents a comparison of the national and State level status.

Table - 14.21
Status of SC/ST (as per census 2001)

Sl. No	Item	SC		ST	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	Population (in lakh)	31.24	1666	3.64	836
2	Percentage to total Population	9.81	16.23	1.14	8.15
3	Decadal Growth Rate (%)	8.14	20.55	13.75	23.30
4	Child population to the total population	11.65	17.42	13.7	18.43
5	Sex Ratio	1048	936	1027	978
6	Literacy rate - General	82.66	54.32	64.35	47.08
7	Literacy Rate-Female	77.56	41.31	58.11	34.75
8	Poverty(as per 55th Round)	14.6	36.2	24.2	45.8
9	Percentage of Population in Slum Areas	7.50	17.40	0.20	2.40

Source: Census 2001

14.115 In Kerala there are 53 communities which belong to SC as per the Amendment Act of 2006 to the Constitution of India. The settlement pattern in Kerala is entirely different from that of other states and a major portion of the Schedule Caste population lives in scattered households with other people and only a small portion live in concentrated colonies, in which very limited number are isolated. The highest distribution of Scheduled Castes is in Palakkad District (13.85 %) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (11.87 %), Thrissur (11.34 %) and Kollam (10.34). Nearly half of SC population of the state is distributed in the above four districts. The Scheduled Tribes in Kerala are not only geographically concentrated, but are overwhelmingly rural. Highest concentration of Scheduled Tribes is seen in Wayanad district (37.36 %) followed by Idukki (14 %) and Palakkad (10.89 %) and these three districts together account for over 60 per cent of STs of the state. The coastal district of Alappuzha has the lowest percentage (.15%). Details are given in Table 14.22. District wise Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population details are given in Appendix. 14.25.

Table - 14.22
District-wise distribution of SC/ST Population in Kerala

Sl. No	District	Percentage Distribution		Percentage to Total Population	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kasargod	2.88	8.33	7.49	2.52
2	Kannur	3.17	5.48	4.11	0.83
3	Wayanad	1.07	37.36	4.27	17.43
4	Kozhikkode	6.43	1.63	6.98	0.21
5	Malappuram	9.14	3.36	7.87	0.34
6	Palakkad	13.85	10.89	16.53	1.52
7	Thrissur	11.34	1.33	11.91	0.16
8	Ernakulam	8.44	2.76	8.48	0.32
9	Idukki	5.1	14	14.11	4.51
10	Kottayam	4.81	5.04	7.69	0.94
11	Alappuzha	6.37	0.86	9.45	0.15
12	Pathanamthitta	5.19	1.8	13.13	0.53
13	Kollam	10.34	1.43	12.49	0.20
14	Thiruvananthapuram	11.87	5.74	11.47	0.65
	Total	100	100	9.81	1.14

Source: Census 2001

Education and Enrolment

14.116 Education, being the key instrument not only for social empowerment but also provides the essential base for all development pursuits, steps are being taken to ensure provision of quality education to SC/ST so as to equip and enable them to enhance their employment prospects with competitive ability and thus address the problems of their marginalization and deprivation in the employment market.

14.117 The proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Lower Primary, Upper Primary and High Schools during 2009-10 are relatively higher than their population percentage as seen in Table 14.23. It can be seen that drop out ratio beyond class VIII is relatively considerable in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. If we examine the strength of students in Government, private and aided schools, about 60% of total SC students are studying in Private aided schools and 37% in Government schools whereas 45% of ST students choose private aided schools and 53.4% Government schools. The standard wise strength of SC/ST students at school level are given in Appendix 14.26

Table - 14.23
Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students at School level as on 01.10.2009

Section	Total	SC	% to Total	ST	% to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
L.P	1591154	177782	11.17	33775	2.12
U.P	1424068	159310	11.19	25926	1.82
H.S	1442534	151122	10.48	17811	1.23
Total	4457756	488214	10.95	77512	1.74

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

14.118 On a look at the details of SC/ST Students in the Arts and Science Colleges during 2008-09 given in Appendix 14.27 it is seen that number of girls students is about twice the number of boys in cases of SC and it is 1.3 times in the case of ST where as the total representation of girl students is about more than twice that of boys.

Performance in SSLC and Higher Secondary Examination

14.119 The percentage of pass in the SSLC examination is a good indicator of social and educational development among different social groups. In the regular SSLC examination of 2009 out of the 41384 students belonging to Scheduled Castes who appeared and 34656 have passed. The corresponding figures for Scheduled Tribes are 5127 and 4061 respectively. The percentage of passed students from SC is 83.74 and that of ST is 79.21 which are below the overall state percentage of 91.89.

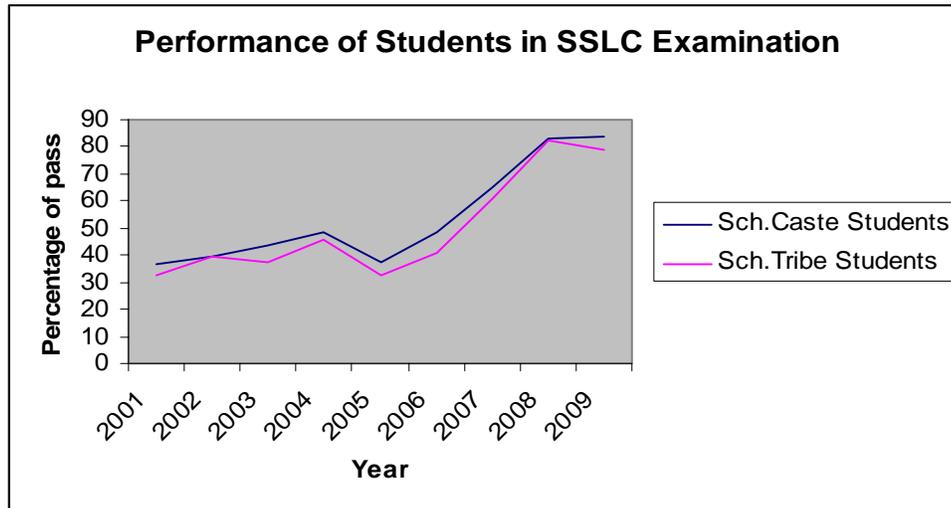
14.120 A comparative statement showing the performance of students in SSLC examination from 2001 onwards is given in Table 14.24, which reveals that ST students are far behind others though there is improvement in their performance.

Table - 14.24
Performance of Students in SSLC Examination
(Percentage of Pass)

Year	Total Students	Sch.Caste Students	Sch.Tribe Students
1	2	3	4
2001	56.22	36.74	32.85
2002	60.62	39.32	39.69
2003	64.85	43.75	37.72
2004	70.06	48.14	45.95
2005	58.61	37.09	32.55
2006	69.33	48.58	41.18
2007	82.23	65.17	60.67
2008	92.08	83.37	82.46
2009	91.89	83.74	79.21

Source : Commissioner for Govt. Examinations

Figure 14.1



14.121 Table 14.25 shows the performance of students in Higher Secondary Examination 2008-09.

Table - 14.25
Performance of Students in Higher Secondary Examination (2008-09)

Category		Number of Students Appeared	Number of Students Passed	Percentage
Scheduled Castes	Boys	12507	8127	64.98
	Girls	16024	11416	71.24
	Total	28531	19543	68.50
Scheduled Tribes	Boys	1577	927	58.78
	Girls	1870	1306	69.84
	Total	3447	2233	64.78
Others (excluding SC/ST)	Boys	153961	123733	80.37
	Girls	164219	148609	90.49
	Total	318180	272342	85.59

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education

14.122 From the above table it is clear that the percentage of passed students from SC is 68.50% and that of ST is 64.78% only as against the overall percentage of 84.00%. Also it is interesting to note that in all the categories, the pass rate of girls is higher than that of the boys.

Occupational Pattern

14.123 The Table 14.26 below shows that while just 25.87 per cent of total population were main workers as per 2001 Census, the corresponding figures for SC and ST population are 29.75 and 30.17 respectively indicating that a moderately higher proportion of the disadvantaged groups are workers. The ratio of female workers belonging to SCs and STs is almost double than that of other population. It is significant to note that the decline of workers among total population was marginal during the decade 2001 compared to 1991, it is substantial in case of SCs and the same is alarming for STs during the period. The decline in the proportion of main workers, both male and female, is not a welcome change as it is indicative of growing unemployment, underemployment and deprivation among the population.

Table 14.26
Distribution of Main Workers 1991-2001 (per cent)

Sl. No.	Category	Total		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	Main Workers	28.53	25.87	36.82	29.75	40.28	30.17
2	Male Main Workers	44.82	41.77	47.22	41.54	51.11	40.66
3	Female Main Workers	12.81	10.85	26.72	18.51	29.42	19.90
4	Percentage of Cultivators to Main Workers	12.24	7.12	3.10	1.61	16.66	13.67
5	Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Main Workers	25.54	12.40	53.79	29.48	55.47	41.12
6	Percentage of Main Workers engaged in Household Industry	2.58	3.35	2.44	2.60	0.47	2.57
7	Percentage of Main Workers engaged in Other Services	15.17	77.13	10.70	66.31	5.28	42.65
8	Marginal Workers	2.90	6.43	4.38	10.63	5.76	16.18
9	Work Participation Rate	31.43	32.30	41.21	40.38	46.04	46.35

Source: Scheduled Tribe Atlas of India

14.124 An analysis of the Table 14.26 indicates excessive dependence of STs on agriculture (54.79 %) for their livelihood as against just 19.52 per cent for the total population and for SCs the corresponding figure is 31.09 per cent. Other services is the source of income for 77.13 per cent of the total population, while the sector offers livelihood for two third of the SC population. The above analysis of the occupational pattern shows that the SC population is closely following the other population with regard to the change in occupational structure that has been taking place in the Kerala economy while the ST population is far behind in this respect.

14.125 In Kerala, as per Rule 14(a) of the Kerala State and Subordinate Service Rules 1958, 8% reservation in Public service is provided to SCs and 2% to STs. It shows that SC/ST had already achieved more than 10% reservation in all the three categories. But ST candidates alone had not achieved 2% reservation in State service. Total representation of SC/ST employees in Government services as on 1.1.08 was 11.89% (SC-10.17% & ST-1.73%). Details regarding this are given in Appendix 14.28. It shows that the number of SC employees in Gazetted posts and last grade are more than their population percentage whereas in non-gazetted posts it is only 9.62%. As regards to STs, Government employees in gazetted posts (1.1%) is less than their population percentage and in the remaining two categories it is more than their population percentage.

Poverty among SC/STs

14.126 Kerala has registered a remarkable improvement in poverty reduction over the years among all the social sections, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the NSSO. Poverty level among the Scheduled Castes was reduced to 14.6 per cent in 1999-2000 from 62.3 per cent in 1983. The share of BPL population among Scheduled Tribes declined to 24.2 per cent in 1999 – 2000 from 37.3 per cent in 1993-94. Details are given in Table 14.27.

Table 14.27
Percentage of population below poverty line (Rural in 38th, 50th and 55th NSSO Rounds)

Sl No.	NSSO Rounds	India			Kerala		
		Total	SC	ST	State Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	38 th Round(1983)	45.6	58.1	63.8	39.1	62.3	NA
2	50 th Round (1993-94)	37.1	48.1	52.2	25.5	36.3	37.3
3	55 th Round (1999-2000)	27.1	36.2	45.8	9.4	14.6	24.2

Source: NSSO

14.127 The incidence of poverty among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is only half that of the all India level. The decline in the incidence of poverty in the state may be broadly attributed to the land reform measures, prevailing wage rate structure of workers and the large number of anti-poverty programmes undertaken by both the Central and State Governments. Also the growth of the economy which in turn raised the level of income contributed to poverty reduction.

Generalised Deprivation

14.128 To assess disparity among districts in terms of the incidence of poverty, a more desirable approach would be to examine the incidence of deprivation instead of household consumer expenditure. The index of deprivation of reported in Human Development Report 2005 (Kerala) is based on deprivation of four basic necessities for well being such as housing quality, access to drinking water, good sanitation and electricity for lighting. The Table 14.28 given below shows the district wise index of deprivation and rank of districts of Kerala in 2001.

Table -14.28
Generalised Deprivation

Sl. No	District	SC	Rank	ST	Rank	All	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	54.4	13	60.1	10	39.5	11
2	Kollam	47.8	8	50.7	5	30.4	8
3	Pathanamthitta	50.3	10	54.6	7	31.1	9
4	Alappuzha	45.9	6	40.1	3	29.6	6
5	Kottayam	42.1	4	43.1	4	25.1	3
6	Idukki	40.8	2	65.3	13	42.7	13
7	Ernakulam	29.3	1	37.2	1	15.5	1
8	Thrissur	42.0	3	37.5	2	24.7	2
9	Palakkad	52.9	12	65.3	12	40.4	12
10	Malappuram	46.2	7	56.8	8	28.6	5
11	Kozhikkode	48.8	9	50.9	6	28.3	4
12	Wayanad	51.5	11	66.0	14	46.3	14
13	Kannur	43.8	5	57.7	9	29.7	7
14	Kasargod	62.7	14	61.3	11	37.6	10
	Total	45.5		57.9		29.5	

Source: Human Development Report 2005

14.129 The incidence of deprivation among SCs and STs is 45.5 and 57.9 respectively while that for total population is only 29.5. Kasargod, Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad, and Wayanad districts have deprivation indices of above 50 percent regarding SC population. In 10 districts, the deprivation indices is above 50 in respect of ST population and the same is highest in the three ST population concentrated districts of Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad.

14.130 Among the Scheduled Castes, Vedan, Nayadi, Kalladi and Chakkilian are the most economically, socially and educationally backward castes. Majority among these are landless and living in huts built in 'Purambock' and are in starving conditions. Special emphasis is needed for the development of these communities including provision of land and homes.

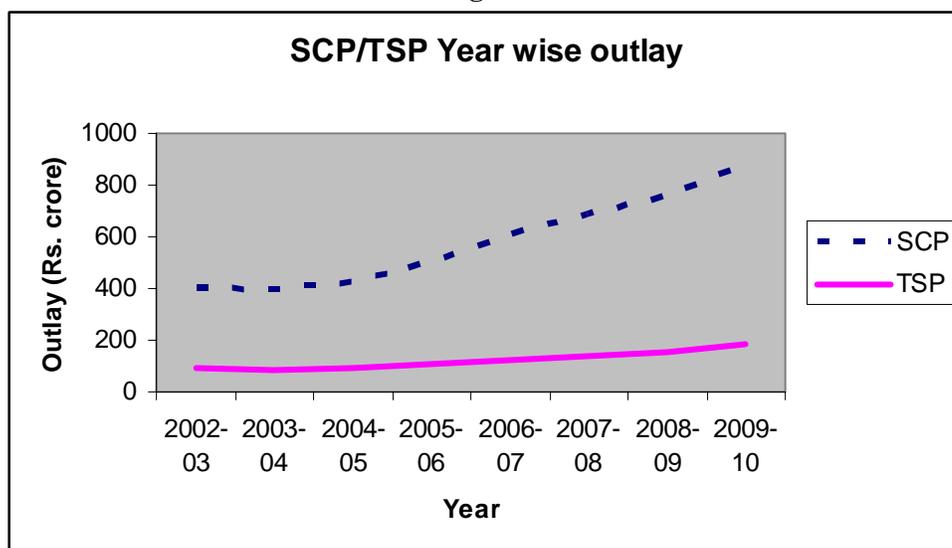
Development Programmes for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

14.131 Kerala Government earmarks funds for SCP and TSP from State Plan outlay in proportion to the ratio of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population of the State. Out of the total SCP/TSP Plan outlay a certain percentage of funds is allocated to Local Self Government Institutions for implementation of schemes under decentralized Planning. A portion of funds was considered as Notional Flow to other departments till 2008-09. This was meant for implementing schemes exclusively for SC/ST population in the respective sectors. As this experiment was not found successful the concept of Notional Flow was dispensed with from the annual plan 2009-10. A system of earmarking certain amount of SCP/TSP as pooled fund under SCP and TSP for taking up schemes adopting a project approach was introduced. This gives scope to get wide range of schemes with varied objectives and physical targets which put together will help the allround development of the targeted groups.. The total plan provision set apart for the development of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes during 2009-10 was Rs 874.73 crore and Rs.180.85crore respectively. Year wise details from 2002-03 onwards are given in Table 14.29.

Table - 14.29
SCP/TSP-Year wise Outlay

	(Rs. Crore)	
Year	SCP	TSP
2002-03	398.26	90.75
2003-04	390.76	87.62
2004-05	419.37	94.88
2005-06	501.72	106.35
2006-07	605.00	121.00
2007-08	681.80	139.00
2008-09	755.95	154.10
2009-10	874.73	180.85

Figure 14.2



14.132 A two pronged strategy is followed for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the state. Infrastructure facilities like roads, electricity and water supply are provided in habitats having more than 50 per cent SC/ST families. For implementing minor irrigation work, more than 50 per cent of the area should be owned by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. Whereas, for projects benefiting individuals and families, 100 per cent of the beneficiaries should belong to SCs, STs.

Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan through Local Governments

14.133 Local Government wise budget provision and expenditure pertaining to SC and ST during the year 2008-09 are given in Table 14.30.

Table - 14.30

Grant-in-aid to LSGIs-Category wise Outlay and Expenditure during 2008-09 (Rs.in lakh)

Type of LSGIs	General				SCP			
	Budgeted Outlay *	Fund available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 5	Budgeted Outlay *	Fund available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grama Pts	65601.98	74092.86	58976.39	79.6	25878.52	35156.45	21715.66	61.77
Block Pts	14058.01	15202.91	12469.59	82.02	8626.18	10583.89	8356.87	78.96
District Pts	14108.01	13794.71	9346.44	67.75	8626.18	10949.77	6734.1	61.5
Municipality	10683.3	11961.14	9860.42	82.44	3032.25	4206.22	2563.72	60.95
Corporation	8530.7	7425	4827.2	65.01	2599.87	3591.43	1979.55	55.12
Total	112982.00	122476.62	95480.04	77.96	48763.00	64487.76	41349.90	64.12

Type of LSGIs	TSP				Total			
	Budgeted Outlay *	Fund available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 17	Budgeted Outlay *	Fund available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 23
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Grama Pts	3618.48	4756.05	3377.42	71.01	95098.98	114005.35	84069.47	73.74
Block Pts	1447.31	1834.72	1560.92	85.08	24131.50	27621.52	22387.38	81.05
District Pts	2171.02	2982.64	2267.58	76.02	24905.21	27727.12	18348.12	66.17
Municipality	83.19	156.46	107.47	68.69	13798.74	16323.82	12531.61	76.77
Corporation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11130.57	11016.43	6806.75	61.79
Total	7320.00	9726.87	7313.39	75.16	169065.00	196694.24	144143.33	73.28

Source: IKM

*Rs. 335 lakh provided under general sector as undistributed amount for giving incentives to best LSGIs.

14.134 During the year 2009-10 a total of Rs 535.99 crore was given to Local Governments as plan grant under Special Component Plan and Rs. 80.51 crore as Tribal Sub Plan. Budget provision of SCP/TSP through LSGIs during 2009-10 is given in Table 14.31.

Table - 14.31
Budget provision of SCP/TSP through Local Self Government Institutions 2009-10
(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No	Local Self Government Institutions	Budget Provision			Total
		General	Special Component Plan	Tribal Sub Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Grama Panchayat	72420.70	28465.76	3980.05	104866.51
2	Block Panchayat	15518.90	9488.84	1591.88	26599.62
3	District Panchayat	15518.90	9488.84	2388.11	27395.85
4	Municipality	11806.73	3325.61	91.38	15223.72
5	Corporation	9383.88	2830.42	0.00	12214.30
	Total	124649.11	53599.47	8051.42	186300.00

14.135 Percentage distribution of plan grant to Local Governments during 2009-10 is represented in Figures 14.3 and 14.4.

Figure 14.3

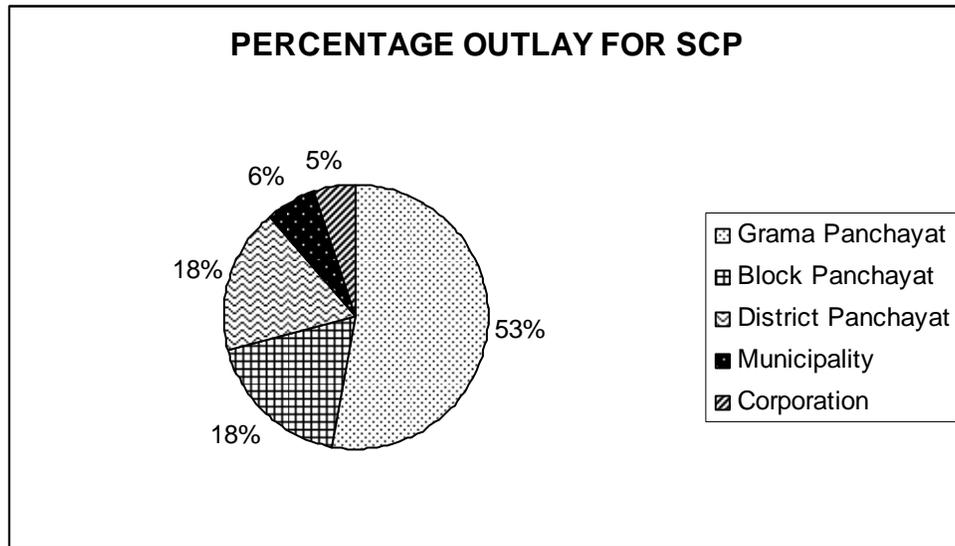
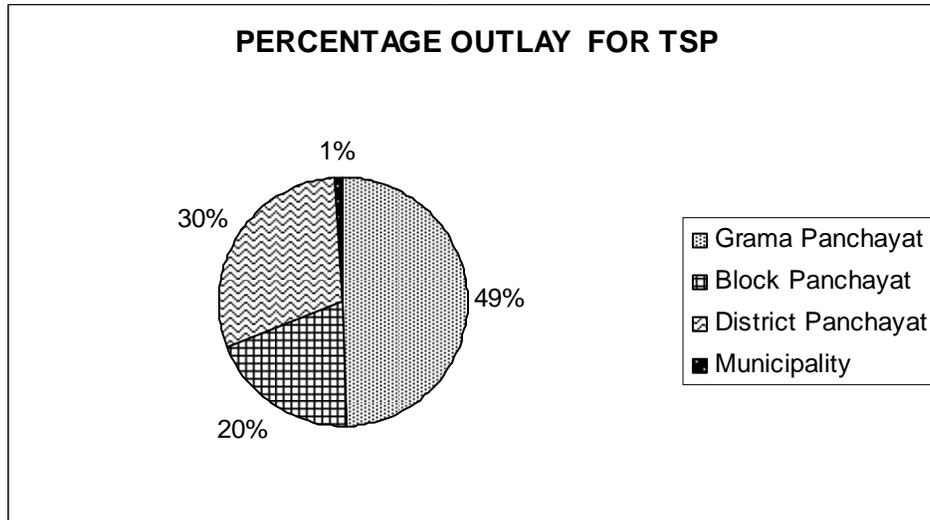


Figure 14.4



14.136 Physical achievements of Local Self Government Institutions for 2007-08 & 2008-09 are given in Appendix 14.29&14.30. (Details from 2007-08 onwards are not yet furnished by IKM)

Programmes of Scheduled Caste Development Department

14.137 State schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as the projects taken up under corpus fund and pooled fund are the programmes implemented by the Scheduled Caste Development Department for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. During 2009-10 the total state plan provision set apart for the development of Scheduled Castes is Rs. 874.73 crore. This is 9.81% of the total state plan outlay. Out of this Rs.338.74 crore is earmarked as state share for the development programmes of the SC Development Department including Rs. 21.84crore for RD Schemes. An amount of Rs. 535.99crore is provided as grant in aid to local bodies. Provision for schemes of welfare of Scheduled Castes Rs. 190.07 is 100% CSS and the central share of 50%CSS is Rs. 9.51 crore during 2009-10. In addition to this Rs.4.50 crore is included in the budget as Special Central Assistance to SCP.

14.138 The state and central government programmes cover a wide area comprising education, economic and social welfare activities for the multifaceted development of Scheduled Castes which have produced favourable results in these areas.

14.139 Scheme wise outlay and expenditure of welfare of SCs for 2008-09 & 2009-10 and the physical achievement are given in appendices 14.31 and 14.32 respectively.

Education Schemes

14.140 The department is implementing various education schemes such as pre-matric studies, post-matric studies, running/construction of model residential schools, assistance to students studying in self-financing colleges etc. The details of lumpsum grant, stipend, scholarship and pocket money given to students during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 31-10-09) are given in Appendices 14.33 & 14.34 respectively. A major breakthrough in the welfare of SC/ST/OBC is the launching of a project captioned "e-grantz" a web-based lump sum grant distribution system to SC/ST/OBC/KPCR students.

Box.3

e-grantz

- *e-grantz* project of the SC/ST Development Department aims to leverage ICT for timely disbursement of educational assistance to students. Software for this project has been developed by C-DIT, while the banking solution has been provided by SBI.
- Getting financial assistance by way of lumpsum grant, monthly stipend and fees for the educational institution in time is extremely important for students to devote themselves wholly to studies.
- *e-grantz* now makes it possible for students to apply online for the benefit; after verification of the claim the same has to be forwarded by the educational institution to the District office of the Department for further verification and sanction.
- SBI have extended the benefit of specially designed, simple, application forms for opening accounts, with zero-balance facility, both for the students and educational institutions.
- The amounts sanctioned by the Department are electronically transferred to the savings bank accounts of the students and current account of educational institutions.
- The students can now withdraw their stipend or grants through the ATMs of any bank at their convenience.
- 1.60 lakh student accounts have been opened so far this year and Rs. 110 crores disbursed.
- Students can also check on the position their claim online now, without approaching the office of the educational institution or the Department
- *e-grantz* is thus a veritable revolution that has introduced IT into the world of students from the weaker sections and has got them dealing with a bank.

Website: www.e-grantz.kerala.gov.in

14.141 The department is running 7 Model Residential Schools of which one school is functioning in rented building and rest in own buildings. The MRSs provide education with residential facilities from standard V to +2 levels. Accommodation including mess, uniform, text books and study materials are provided to the students under this scheme. Even though the sanctioned student strength is 1445, those got admitted during 2009-10 is 1206. During 2008-09, 203 students appeared for the SSLC examination with 100% pass. Details are given in Appendix-14.35.

14.142 In addition there is a sports school, called Ayyankali Memorial Sports School for promoting sports talents of SC students. Students are admitted from Class V with accommodation and other facilities provided up to Class X. The admission to students is limited to 30.

14.143 The number of students benefited under the scheme assistance to students of self financing college during 2008-09 was 4676.

14.144 Apart from this, the department is running 91 pre matric hostels with sanctioned strength of 2993 which are transferred institutions of Block panchayath and 16 post matric hostels having a sanctioned strength of 1185 are now working under this department. Out of the prematric hostels, 23 are in rented buildings and out of the 16 post matric hostels one is in rented building. 2279 students were admitted in pre matric hostels and 796 students were admitted in post matric hostals during 2008-09. The Scheduled Caste Development Department runs Pre-Examination Training Centres at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Palakkad, Kozhikode to provide special coaching to SC/ST candidates for selection to various jobs in Government/Aided institutions. Department runs coaching facilities for SC/ST candidates who complete in Civil Service Examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission. The selection is made through an entrance test and interview. Department also sponsored and funded an autonomous institution called Centre of Excellence at Kozhikode. This is an institution originally set up under the IIM, Kozhikode to prepare SC/ST students for higher posts and admission to institutions of higher learning. Department runs 41 ITCs, which give training to the trainees in 11 different trades. Every year 1122 trainees are admitted in these ITCs.

Housing Scheme

14.145 Financial assistance for constructing a house has been raised from Rs. 75000 to Rs.1 lakh from 18-9-2009. During 2007-08, Rs. 5628.55 lakh was expended for housing under Corpus fund. Out of the 15099 houses sanctioned during 2007-08, 11685 were completed as on 31-10-2009. For the completion of the 15099 spillover houses, Rs.30 crore is set apart from the Corpus fund 2008-09.

14.146 During 2008-09, Rs. 10 crore was set apart from the housing scheme and Rs. 57.50 crore from the corpus fund for spillover and new houses. District wise details of houses sanctioned and constructed by SC Development Department during 2007-08 and 2008-09 (up to 31-12-2009) are given in Appendix 14.36

14.147 Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra and Kerala State Housing Board are the two main agencies which have undertaken the construction of 1812 and 2556 houses respectively during 2006-07. About 1655 and 2213 houses were completed by these agencies as on 31/10/2009. District wise details are given in Appendix 14.37.

14.148 Also an amount of Rs.500 lakh is provided during 2008-09 for land to landless scheme and the expenditure incurred was Rs.410.18 lakh benefiting 907 persons. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs.30.98 crore including Rs. 98 lakh as one time ACA is provided for this scheme. District wise details are given in Appendix 14.38.

Health Schemes

14.149 During 2008-09, financial assistance was given to 7911 persons and the total expenditure under this scheme was Rs. 500 lakh. An amount of Rs. 500 lakh is provided during 2009-10 and the number of persons benefited as on 31-10-2009 is 6132.

Development programmes for the Vulnerable communities among SCs

14.150 The objectives of this scheme is rehabilitation of landless and homeless SCs belonging to vulnerable communities. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 10.32 crore including Rs. 9.32 crore as one time ACA is provided and an amount of 286.96 lakh was expended benefiting 210 persons during 2008-09. Also during 2009-10 the budget provision is Rs.5.72 Crore including Rs. 4.22 crore as One Time ACA from GOI.

Self employment Scheme

14.151 Assistance is given to Self Employment Projects for promoting new ventures among SCs in the ratio of 1:2 as subsidy and loan for taking up productive, service, market oriented projects subject to the condition of Government stipulation. Rs. 200 lakhs was provided in the Budget for 2008-09 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 199.95 lakhs. The number of persons benefited is 455. An amount of Rs. 200 lakh is provided during 2009-10 and expenditure as on 31-10-2009 is Rs. 122.86 lakh. District wise details are given in Appendix 14.39.

Assistance for the Marriage of SC girls

14.152 An amount of Rs. 119.35 lakh is expended during 2008-09 as marriage assistances of SC girls @Rs.100000/-. Also Rs. 300 lakh is provided for the scheme during 2009-10 and expenditure up to 31-10-09 was Rs. 225.30 lakh

Enforcement of Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989

14.153 The number of cases of harassment/atrocities of SCs in the State for which compensation has been granted during the last two years is given below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Compensation Granted</u>
2007-08	83	Rs. 14.47 lakhs.
2008-09	85	Rs. 13.46 lakhs
2009-10	80	Rs. 11.16 lakhs.

- The main causes and nature of these harassment/atrocities are social harassment, sexual exploitation, insult, intimidation and humiliation, outraging the modesty of woman causing injury and insult or annoyance, giving false evidence, etc.
- Three Special Mobile Squads are functioning at Palakkad, Wayanad and Kasaragod to deal with atrocities towards Scheduled Castes more effectively.

Atrocity prone area are Wayanad, Kasaragod and Attappady in Palakkad.

SCA to SCP

14.154 An amount of Rs. 10.07 crore was expended during during 2008-09 against the Central Assistance proposed for undertaking employment cum income generation activities Rs. 15 crore. An amount of Rs. 4.50 crore is proposed in the BE 2009-10.

Programmes of Scheduled Tribe Development Department

14.155 Out of the amount of Rs. 61.90 crore earmarked during 2008-09 for the, development programmes of the ST Development Department, the expenditure is 57.99 crore. The total State Plan provision set apart for the development of Scheduled Tribes during 2009-10 is Rs. 180.85 crore, which is 2% of the total state plan outlay. Out of this Rs. 100.34 Crore is earmarked as state share for the development programmes of the ST Development Department including Rs. 9.16 crore for RD Schemes. An amount of Rs. 80.51 crore is provided as grant in aid to local bodies. For the 50% and 100% CSS Schemes Central Share is Rs.22.65 crore and Rs.20.32 crore respectively. In addition to this Rs.4.50 crore is included as Special Central Assistance to TSP in the state budget Details of Financial and Physical achievements of schemes implemented by the department from 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to 31.10.09) are given in Appendices 14.40 and 14.41 respectively.

Educational Programmes

14.156 The thrust of the development programmes is to promote the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and to free them from exploitation. Lack of awareness which is the result of educational backwardness is the main hurdle in the socio economic progress of the Scheduled Tribes and hence top priority is given for their educational development and about 50% of total budget provision (both plan and non-plan) is set apart for the education sector. The department is distributing educational concessions, scholarships and other kinds of assistance to the tribals from preprimary to post graduate level. Apart from this exemption from all kinds of fee, they are given lumpsum grant meant for the purchase of books, stationery and dress materials and monthly stipend at varying rates. There are nearly 78,000 prematric and 12500 post matric tribal students in the State. Details of the amount spent during the period 2002-03 to 2009-10 for educational concessions is given in Table 14.32.

Table - 14.32
Details of Educational Concessions distributed by ST Department

Year	No. of students [Pre-matric & post matric]	Plan[post matric] (Rs. lakh)	Non Plan[prematric & post matric] (Rs. lakh)
2002-03	62766	100.00	331.00
2003-04	69809	96.31	492.28
2004-05	78382	199.77	545.13
2005-06	82935	399.97	781.45
2006-07	82935	257.22	704.38
2007-08	84849	526.80	845.95
2008-09	83044	585.36	1157.05
2009-10 (As on 30.11.2009)	77581	264.39	529.51

Source: Directorate of ST Development

14.157 Educational concessions, scholarships and other kinds of assistance are provided to tribal students from pre-primary level to post graduate level. Details showing the number of ST students benefited and amount spent during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to 30.11.2009) are given in Appendix 14.42(A) & 14.42(B) respectively.

14.158 As stated by the department a study made by the ST Development Department reveals that nearly 10% of the tribal habitats are very remote and lack even primary school facility within a radius of 2 km. In fact the position has improved to some extent during the last two five year plan periods . However the school facilities in primitive tribal areas are still poor with 71.95% of the PTG's lacking L.P school facilities with in 1 km area.

14.159 Major portion of the non-plan outlay of ST Development Department is for educational development activities including scholarship, boarding and lodging charges, incentive to parents etc. During 2008-09, Rs. 2704.70 lakh was budgeted and Rs. 2368.61 lakh expended. The plan provision of ST Development Department for educational programmes during 2008-09 was Rs. 2224.17 lakh and expenditure Rs. 1212.91 lakh. [Both revenue and capital].

14.160 With a view to provide residential education to tribal students from remote areas the ST Development Department is running 108 pre-matric hostels and 3 post matric hostels in the State for providing boarding, lodging and tuition facilities. There are 29 single teacher schools for providing pre-primary education to tribal students living in very remote and inaccessible areas. Of these 27 are in Idukki District.

14.161 For providing pre-primary education to the tribal students 13 kindergartens and 22 Balawadies are functioning under local self government and the ST department respectively. The nutritional requirements of the children are taken care of to a great extent in these institutions. The Department also runs 20 training centres for imparting job oriented technical training. At present 2% of the total seats in educational institutions are reserved for ST students.

14.162 In order to provide quality education to ST students, 18 Model Residential Schools are functioning under this department viz., 15 Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan areas and 2 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools and one special Model Residential[CBSE] school (100% Assistance under Art. 275[1]). The Model Residential schools could achieve impressive results in the SSLC examination 2009. Also under the Ayyankali Memorial scheme, selected students from STD. IV and VIII are provided with continuous special tuition and counselling. For imparting primary education to primitive tribe children living in remote tribal settlements, 24 centres are functioning under the scheme "Peripatetic Education Centres of PTG's".

14.163 The Department give tuition fee of ST students who get admitted to professional course in self financing colleges under government quota. During 2008-09 the Department gave Entrance Examination coaching to 120 students . The Plan and Non Plan outlay & expenditure during 2002-03 to 2009-10 in respect of educational sector are furnished in Table 14.33.

Table - 14.33
Details of Educational schemes(Revenue component only)
(Rs. lakh)

Year	Plan		Non-Plan	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	1106.60	931.97	863.95	900.61
2003-04	953.60	725.83	914.24	837.88
2004-05	1223.50	1068.23	1234.15	1197.63
2005-06	1242.14	1062.10	1574.67	1541.27
2006-07	1918.98	1735.33	1606.20	1523.30
2007-08	1878.85	1753.17	2046.94	1952.13
2008-09	2965.70	2757.25	2704.70	2368.61
2009-10(As on 30.11.09)	2224.17	1212.91	2397.32	1309.67

Source: Directorate of ST Development.

Housing

14.164 During the 11th Five Year Plan, top priority is given for providing houses to all houseless STs in the state. In the eleventh plan, it is proposed to construct houses to all houseless families in a time bound manner. At present the requirement of new houses is more than 25000. The ST Development Department, TRDM, Rural Development Department [IAY Scheme] and the local bodies are the major agencies involved in the tribal housing area in the State. During 2006-07, 1111 houses were sanctioned exclusively to the primitive tribal families@ Rs. 90000/- under the Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 10 crore and 962 houses completed as on 31-11-2009. During 2008-09 Rs. 400 lakh provided under general housing for the construction of 400 new houses. The number of houses completed including spillover during 2008-09 was 224. During 2009-10 Rs.5 crore was sanctioned for undertaking construction of new houses and for the completion of spillover houses.

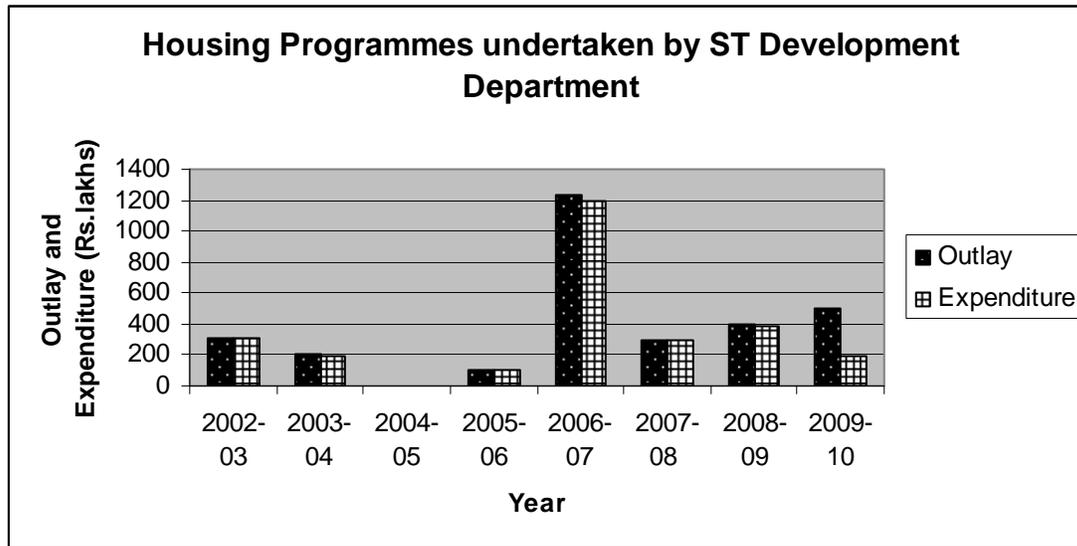
14.165 The outlay and expenditure of the housing schemes under plan and non plan implemented by the Department during the period 2002-03 to 2008-09 are given in Table 14.34

Table - 14.34
Details of Housing Programmes undertaken by ST Development Department
(Rs. Lakh)

Year	Plan	
	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	311.68	308.01
2003-04	211.68	188.11
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	100.00	99.16
2006-07	1227.19	1194.36
2007-08	300.00	296.98
2008-09	400	390.04
2009-10(As on 31.11.2009)	500	196.06

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Tribe Development

Figure 14.5



14.166 District wise details of houses constructed by the ST Development Department for 2006-07 onwards are given in Appendix 14.43.

Health

14.167 Various measures are taken for providing timely medical attention to STs. The Health Services Department run 63 PHCs in the tribal areas. Besides the ST Development Department has 4 Midwifery centres, 17 Ayurveda Dispensaries, 3 Allopathy Dispensary/O.P. Clinics, 1 Ayurveda Hospital, 2 Mobile Medical units and 1 Allopathy Hospital at Mananthavady. During 2007 the Nalloorad and Attappady hospitals under the ST Development Department were transferred to the DHS and are now functioning well. Apart from the PHCs and Ayurveda Dispensaries, Homoeo Dispensaries are also functioning in tribal areas under TSP of the respective Department. The Health Department conducts medical camps in tribal areas to diagnose diseases. Serious diseases detected are referred to district hospitals and financial assistance given for treatment. Studies by the Health Department as well as AIIMS, New Delhi show that nearly 15 % of the tribal families in Wayanad and Palakkad Districts have traits of the genetical problem “Sickle Cell Anaemia”. In order to tackle the problem, Kozhikode Medical College has set up a Sickle Cell Anaemia unit with Electrophoresis machine. Also programmes for rehabilitating Sickle Cell Anaemia patients are also undertaken in Wayanad District. During 2009-10 Rs.8.40 lakh is provided to Swami Vivekananda Medical Mission Kerala for extension of vocational cum production centres for rehabilitating Sickle Cell Anaemia patients belonging to ST communities of Wayanad.

14.168 As stated by the Department during 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 223.72 lakh was provided by the ST Development Department for health programmes under plan and non plan. During 2007-08 a new scheme “Complete Health Care Programme for the Tribals” has been implemented by the department utilizing the ACA of Rs.10 Crores received from Government of India and so far 27657 peoples benefited.

14.169 There are a few remote settlements in Idukki, Palakkad, Thrissur, Wayanad and Malappuram where such health care facilities are still lacking. Outlay and expenditure for plan and non plan health programme for the period 2002-03 to 2009-10 are given in the table 14.35.

Table - 14.35
Details of Health Programmes

[Rs. Lakh]

Year	Plan		Non-plan	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	120.00	120.00	76.11	56.95
2003-04	229.56	119.42	68.81	66.02
2004-05	137.50	183.09	85.46	75.42
2005-06	120.00	106.90	91.33	85.50
2006-07	280.00	129.86	130.73	100.98
2007-08	1217.00	1201.62	148.76	115.98
2008-09	170.00	116.11	137.58	114.96
2009-10(As on 30.11.2009)	75.01	53.63	148.71	75.50

Source: Directorate of ST Development

Resettlement of Landless Tribes

14.170 A special scheme for providing land to the landless and houses to the houseless is being implemented in the state. As part of the resettlement of landless, Tribal Resettlement and Development Mission (TRDM) has been formed to undertake rehabilitation activities based on a Master Plan. They have identified 22052 landless tribal families and 32131 families with less than one acre of land. Land distribution was inaugurated on 1/1/2002 and TRDM could so far distributed 8295.341 acres of land to 6134 tribal families as shown in table 14.36.

Table - 14.36
District wise details of land distribution

Sl.No	District	Families (No's)	Extent (Acre)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Nil	Nil
2	Kollam	128	114.68
3	Pathanamthitta	28	12.19
4	Kottayam	19	19
5	Alappuzha	35	7.67
6	Idukki	949	1460
7	Ernakulam	296	418.9
8	Thrissur	20	5.68
9	Kozhikkode	420	600
10	Palakkad	10	4.44
11	Malappuram	61	46.38
12	Kannur	3102	3006.37
13	Wayanad	997	2526.601
14	Kasargod	69	73.43
	Total	6134	8295.341

Source: TRDM

14.171 The Aralam Farm with an extent of 7612 acres, has been purchased by the State Government at a cost of Rs. 42.09 crore. Half the area of the farm will be retained as farm itself and the remaining portion (about 3779 acres) has been distributed to 2557 families during the year 2006 & 2007. In addition to this Government of India has been approached for diversion of

12196 hectare of forest land for assignment to the landless families. The statement showing the land distributed to landless tribal's by the TRDM is given in Appendix 14.44

14.172 The resettlement activities involves the following items viz. (i) preliminary work such as identification of land, survey and demarcation of the plots, completion of procedures for selection of beneficiaries in a transparent manner prior to the resettlement; (ii) the actual resettlement by providing land and facilities such as housing, drinking water, sanitation, health care, education etc;(iii) the development of the plots into self sufficient agricultural farms, through crop husbandry, animal husbandry, soil conservation activities, irrigation facilities, etc; and (iv) providing other essential infrastructure development.

14.173 Major projects such as Sugandhagiri Cardmom project, Priyadarshini Tea Estate, Pookot Dairy project, Attappady Farming Co-operative society (ACFS), Vattachera Tribal Collective Farm etc were started to improve the socio-economic conditions of ST and to free them from exploitation. These five projects could rehabilitate 1089 ST families in 3295 hectares of land. The rehabilitated families have been given housing and other amenities and employment in the farms of the project. As a policy decision of the State Government to issue land to landless tribal families, land belonging to sugandhigiri Cardamom project, Pookot Dairy project and Vattachira Tribal Collective Farm were distributed to the Tribal families within the project area. Now two Group Farms are functioning viz ACFS and Priyadarshini Tea Estates (Mananthavady) and the grant-in-aid to these two farms were given out of the budget provision under "Support to Group Farms" .

14.174 District-wise details of distribution of surplus land furnished by survey and land records department as on 30.11.2009 are given in Appendix 14.45.

Corpus Fund

14.175 An amount of Rs. 806.05 lakh out of the Corpus Fund of Rs. 813.15 lakh was expended during 2008-09 for undertaking various development activities. The components of the Corpus fund includes self employments, skill development, water supply and sanitation, communication facilities, foot bridges, technology transfer, improvement of education and health etc. Statement showing the outlay and expenditure under Corpus fund from 2002-03 to 2009-10 is given in Table 14.37 and the details of schemes taken during 2009-10 in Appendix 14.46.

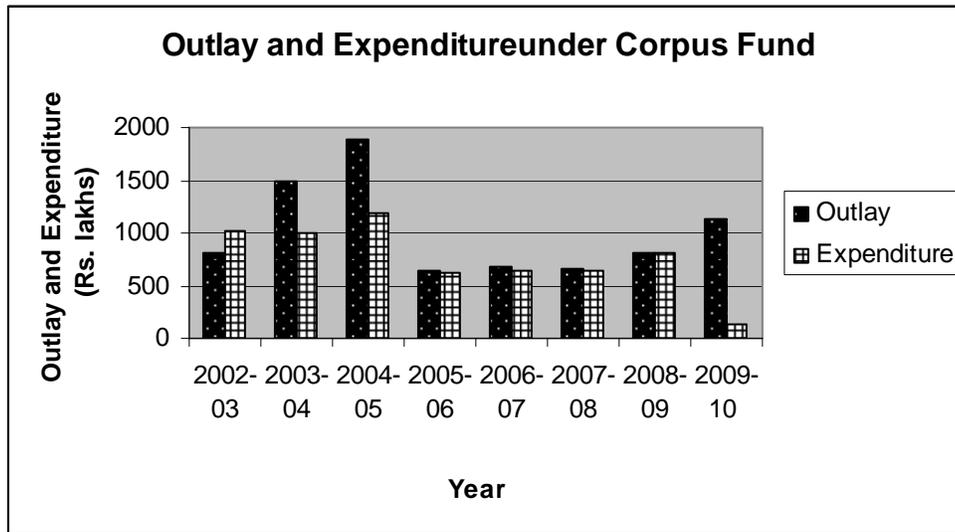
Table - 14.37
Outlay and Expenditure under Corpus Fund from 2002-03 onwards
(Rs. lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	813.26	1019.36
2003-04	1485.02	1001.96
2004-05	1879.76*	1187.50
2005-06	635.45	631.84
2006-07	671.38	649.09
2007-08	664.95	648.39
2008-09	813.15	806.05
2009-10 [as on 31.10.2009]	1135.11	138.36

Source: Directorate of ST Development

*607 lakh re-appropriated to other schemes

Figure 14.6



Other Schemes

14.176 During 2004-05, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI introduced a new scheme viz “Insurance scheme for PTG’s” under Janashree Bima Yojana Scheme of LIC of India and sanctioned Rs. 22.50 lakh to the state from 2004-05 to 2006-07. This amount was utilized for the Insurance coverage of 4500 PTG families for 5 years viz. Kadars in Palakkad and Thrissur Districts, Kattunaikans in Malappuram, Kozhikode, Wayanad Districts and Kurumbas in Palakkad District.

14.177 The Department have also started 3 Care Homes for Tribal Destitutes, 2 in Wayanad Districts (Sugandagiri and Mananthawady) and one in Palakkad District (Attappady) during 2004-05, having facilities for accommodating 25 inmates in each centre. The running cost of these Care homes is met from the scheme “Special Programme for Primitive Tribal Groups, Adiya & Paniya”.

14.178 The department has engaged 76 Tribal youths as Apprentice Clerks in the Tribal offices. Also the department has engaged 15 councillors in the Prematric Hostels and Model Residential/Ashram Schools to conduct counseling programmes as part of providing quality education to the tribal students. In order to reduce the burden of marriage expenses of daughters of tribal parents, 100 girls were given assistance @Rs. 10,000/- during 2008-09. Priority is given to the daughters of widows, unwed mothers and incapacitated parents. The rate of assistance has since been enhanced to Rs. 20,000/- per girl.

Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers [Recognition of Forest Rights] Act 2006.

14.179 The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers [Recognition of Forest Rights]. Act 2006 enacted by the Government of India is under implementation in the state. The various committees envisaged under the Act have been constituted. The number of Forest Rights Committees elected is 504 and applications received from the tribal families for recognition of their rights are being scrutinized. Around 33000 tribal families are anticipated to be benefited under the Act. The Government of India has already released a sum of Rs. 27.61 lakh under Art.

275[1] of the Constitution as one-time grant to cover the expenditure related to the implementation of the Act.

Pooled Fund for special projects proposed by other departments under TSP.

14.180 During 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 10 crores was provided under the scheme Pooled Fund for special projects proposed by other departments. So far Rs.500 lakhs has been sanctioned for construction of 252 houses and Rs. 40 lakhs for other schemes.

SCA to TSP

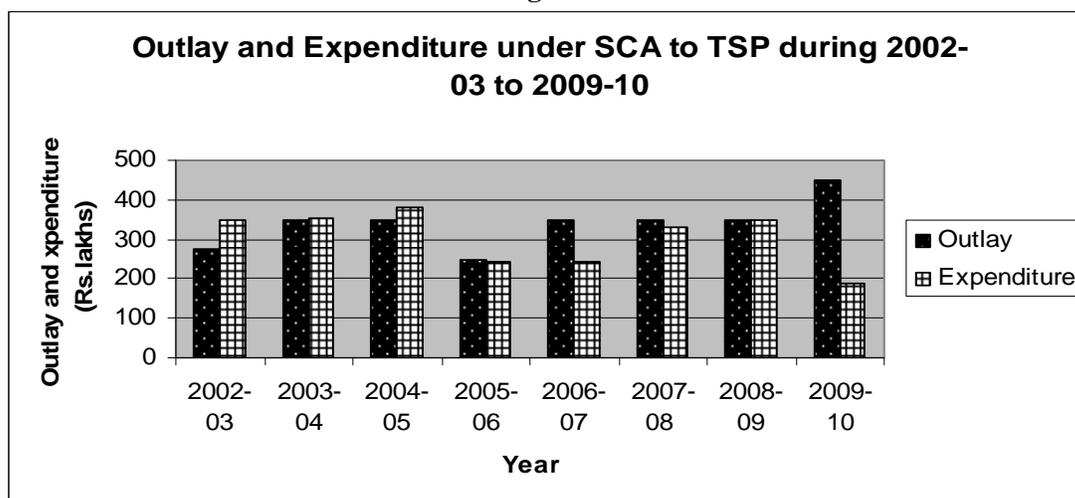
14.181 The Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan released by Government of India as an additive to State Plan Funds is meant for undertaking employment cum income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental to activities based on family and self Help Groups. Expenditure details of SCA to TSP from 2002-03 onwards are given in Table 14.38

Table - 14.38
Statement showing the Outlay and Expenditure under SCA to TSP during 2002-03 to 2009-10

Year	(Rs. In lakh)		
	Outlay	Expenditure	Physical Achievement (families)
2002-03	275.00	348.45	5499
2003-04	350.00	355.36	6098
2004-05	350.00	379.30	4667
2005-06	246.00	244.45	2764
2006-07	350.00	241.20	1444
2007-08	350.00	330.90	3143
2008-09	350.00	349.38	1741
2009-10 (As on 31-10-2009)	450.00	189.56	856

Source: Scheduled Tribe Development Department

Figure 14.7



Co-operation

14.182 The SC/ST cooperatives were formed aiming the overall improvement of the socio-economic conditions of SC and ST. The number of primary cooperative societies are 630(SC-532, ST-98). Through these societies loans are being released and other activities are done. Minor forest produce procurement, sales, other activities like Ayurdhara and Petrol pump are being undertaken by the Kerala State Federation of SC/ST Development Cooperative Limited.

KIRTADS

14.183 The Institute conducts research and intensive study on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of the state. During the year the department has already initiated four research studies

1. Evolving a viable development scheme for the Paniyan Community of Wayanad in the context of globalization.
2. The Malai Pandarans of Kerala: The Victims of 'Classification' and 'Development' in the Globalized Era-A study.
3. Developmental issues and the problems of 'unwed' mothers among the Adiyar community of Wayanad district.
4. Control and Access of Resources and Change in the Land Use pattern among the Irulas of Attappady in the context of Globalization.

14.184 Development Studies Wing Submitted the following reports.

1. Developing a Model participatory management programme for the Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes FDST's engaged in Non Wood Forest Products collection(NWFP's) in Kerala
2. Evaluation report on the Samrudhi Kendras of Kerala.
3. Utilization of Reservation for Scheduled Tribes in Government jobs (State and Central)including PSU's and Higher Educational Institutions (Academic/professional/Technical imparting courses like B.A., BSc., Professional & Technical Courses.)
4. Studies on the Ethnology of the Kurumba of Attappady.
5. The ongoing study is the problem of the Scheduled Tribe Students of Model Residential Schools in pursuing Higher Education.

14.185 During the year 2008-09 KIRTADS had conducted and organized many orientation programmes, empowerment programmes, capacity building programmes and many other workshops. This training programmes helped the SC/ST people and other government official to develop their capacity.

Welfare of OBC

14.186 An amount of Rs. 14.25 crore was expended for the welfare of Other Backward Classes during 2008-09. Major education schemes included pre-matric and post-matric scholarships to OBC/OEC/SEBC students. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 18.23 crore is earmarked for the welfare of OBC's. An amount of Rs. 1.25 crore is the 50% CSS to the scheme.

14.187 Details of financial and physical achievements of schemes implemented by the department from 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to 30.11.2009) for SCs and OBCs are given in Appendices 14.31 and 14.32 respectively.

Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

14.188 The Corporation, with its Registered office at Thrissur, functions through 14 Regional Offices covering all the districts, is implementing various schemes to enable the SC/ST people to become self-reliant in all respects. The sources of finance for implementing various schemes are Corporation's own share capital and assistance from other national refinancing agencies like NSFDC, NSTFDC, NSKFDC and HUDCO. The Corporation is now concentrating more on self employment schemes to enable the target people to engage in some innovative and viable income generating activities and earn their livelihood and thereby improve their socio-economic status in the society.

14.189 The major schemes implemented by the Corporation include agricultural land purchase, micro-credit finance, mini-venture loans, small enterprise loans, housing, educational loan, marriage assistance etc. During 2008-09, a total of 3574 families were assisted under various schemes incurring an expenditure of Rs 1803.79 lakh. Under the Land Purchase Schemes there were 306 beneficiaries, the micro credit finance schemes benefited 599 families, marriage assistance loan to 526 persons given and beneficiary oriented schemes to 921 persons implemented in this period.

14.190 The scheme wise details of physical and financial achievement of the Corporation are given in Appendix 14.47.

Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation

14.191 The Corporation aims at the socio-economic upliftment of the backward classes and minorities in the state. The major objectives of the Corporation are:

1. To promote the comprehensive development of the Other Backward Classes and Minorities of Kerala by rendering assistance by way of loans and advance for establishing small income generating enterprises in various sectors.
2. To promote schemes, establish institutions for the socio, economic and educational upliftment of the target group.
3. To assist Other Backward Classes and Minorities for the upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills.

14.192 The Corporation mobilizes funds from the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) in addition to State Government support. The source-wise expenditure and the physical achievements of the Corporation during 2008-09 and 2009-10(as on 30.09.2009) are given in the Appendix 14.48.

Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts from Scheduled Castes and the recommended Communities

14.193 The main objective of this Corporation is to promote social, educational, cultural and economic upliftment and other living conditions of the converted Christians from Scheduled Castes and other recommended communities. The main schemes under implementation by the

Corporation are agricultural land purchase, foreign employment, housing, cash incentive to students, marriage loan, agriculture and allied sector assistance, small business, educational loan etc. The Corporation implements these schemes with the financial assistance received from state government and the loan assistance from NBCFDC. Details of year wise disbursement of State Government assisted loan schemes for the last 10 years are given in Table 14.39.

Table - 14.39
KSDC for Christian converts from Scheduled Castes and the recommended Communities-
Year wise disbursement of State Government assisted loan schemes

Year wise	Physical (No. of beneficiaries)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
1998-99	121	.44
1999-00	422	28.40
2000-01	578	116.15
2001-02	410	23.58
2002-03	147	58.54
2003-04	783	192.40
2004-05	320	147.06
2005-06	977	89.29
2006-07	872	83.02
2007-08	1298	77.92
2008-09	340	206.54
2009-10*	300	240.58

Source: KSDC for Christian converts from SC and the recommended Communities
* upto 31.10.2009

14.194 Scheme wise details are given in Appendix 14.49.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

14.195 The Information and Public Relations Department disseminates State's public relation activities and Information services with the objective of materializing various information services concerned with Government and its various Departments/Agencies. It maintains a significant relationship between the Government and the public as well. The department functions mainly through thirteen wings besides the district information offices and Kerala Information Centre in New Delhi. The major wings of I&PRD includes Press Release of Government, Scrutiny of media, Research and Reference, Advertisement & Marketing, Circulation & Distribution, Field Publicity & Exhibition, English Publication, Malayalam Publication, Web & New Media, Audio Video Communications (electronic news gathering & distribution, audio video production & documentation), Planning & Development, Culture Development and Photo division. Two autonomous institutions namely Kerala Press Academy and C-Dit are under the control of this department.

Major activities of the Department

1. Publicizing the policies and programmes of the Government.
2. Giving wide publicity of the developmental and welfare programmes undertaken by the Government through print-visual-audio media.

3. Publishing of two monthly publication, Viz, Kerala calling in English and Janapatham in Malayalam and two monthly newsletters viz, Vikasana Samanwyam in Malayalam and Kerala Interface in English.
4. Content creation and maintenance of Kerala Government Official web portal www.kerala.gov.in and other websites like www.prd.kerala.gov.in, www.rti.kerala.gov.in and the websites of Ministers. Publishing of brochures on social and developmental subjects.
5. Feeding the Government with the public opinion on the functioning of the Government.
6. Publishing of books on subjects related with culture, education, traditional art forms etc.
7. Functioning as information offices and news dissemination centres in all districts of the state.
8. Functioning as professional agency for government advertisement etc.
9. Screening of feature films, documentaries and short films either produced or purchased by the department in conformity with the social and cultural interests of the state.
10. Conducting study tours for journalists to culturally and developmentally significant places.
11. Act as the enforcement agency of Cable TV Act and Press and Registration of Books Act.
12. Making audio-video documentaries of prominent personalities of Kerala.

14.196 Reviews on major activities undertaken during the reporting year are given below:

Sutharya Keralam

14.197 This prestigious programme was initiated by the Government of Kerala during 2005-06 in the structure of a phone-in-programme called "Sutharya Keralam" through Doordarshan and All India Radio. Presently, it is being recast in a new fashion. It seems to be one of the major programmes aimed at sorting out public grievances. Rs.6.56 lakh had been already expended till 30.09.2009 to implement this scheme during 2009-10. Outlay and expenditure from 2005-06 to 2009-10 for this programme is shown below as Table -14.40.

Table -14.40
Outlay and Expenditure on Sutharya Keralam from 2005-06 to 2009-10

Sl.No.	Year	Budgeted Outlay(Rs.lakh)	Expenditure(Rs.lakh)
1	2005-06	--	--
2	2006-07	55.00	9.77
3	2007-08	20.00	19.02
4	2008-09	79.22	78.86
5	2009-10	100	6.56 (up to 30-09-2009)

Source: Information and Public Relations Department

Government on People's Response

14.198 The Scrutiny wing of the I&PRD watches reactions on Government policies and activities and provides feed back to the Government on people's responses and reactions reflected in the newspapers and electronic media. Since the electronic media has started 24 hours news channels in Malayalam, the scrutiny wing has also started recording news and news based programmes for analysis.

Press Release

14.199 During 2009, the department has released 6264 press releases including special features through the print and electronic media. Video news clips were also released to the T.V. media covering press meets and state level programmes in the reporting year. Table – 14.41 shows the details of press releases undertaken during 2009.

Table – 14.41
Details on Press Release activities during 2009.

Sl.No,	Items	Total (Nos)
1	Press Notes including special press notes	6264
2	Press conferences of Governor, Chief Minister and Ministers	210
3	Reporting of Public Programmes	1420
4	Accreditation to new journalists	43

Source: Information and Public Relations Department

Editorial and Publication

14.200 The editorial wing brought out publications of reference books, magazines, news letters, pamphlets etc over the years. The details of the publication made by the department are shown in the table below.

Table – 14.42
Details on Publications during 2009 through I&PRD

Sl.No.	Publications	Total (Nos)
1	Kerala Calling, monthly	180000
2	Intellectual Property Rights	5000
3	Janapadham, monthly	240000
4	Vikasana Samawayam Newsletter, monthly	300000
5	Kerala Interface, monthly	60000
6	“Vaadaruthee malarukal”	25,000
7	“Shabdamalineeakaranam”	30,000
8	“Plastic upayogam”	1,00,000
9	“Madyam thakarkkunna jeevithangal”	1,00,000
10	“Panmasala”	1,00,000
11	“Keralam Veendum Mathrukayakunnu”	30,000
12	“Kendra Sahaya Padhathikal”	30,000
13	“Vilakkayattam Thadayaan Kerala Mathruka”	50,000
14	“Oru pidi Mannu oru Swapna Bhumi”	1,00,00
15	“Dheerathayude Ithihaasam Rachicha Dheera Yodhakkal”	3,000
16	“Swadeshahimani”	5,000
17	Media Handbook	60,000

Source: Information and Public Relations Department

Field Publicity and Exhibition

14.201 The field publicity and exhibition wing organises special campaigns within and outside the State. Exhibitions at national, state and district levels are arranged. Exhibitions in the rural areas are also conducted. Issue based campaigns are arranged in different parts of the state on Gandhi Jayanthi day on the subject of communal harmony. It took part in the IITF in Delhi and was honoured with gold prize in the reporting year.

14.202 The major activities under field publicity and exhibitions are given below.

Table – 14.43
Details on Field Publicity and Exhibitions during 2009

Sl.No.	Activities	No. of functions during 2009
1	Anniversary of the Ministry	15
2	Gandhi Jayanthi Celebrations	15
3	Reading Week Celebrations	15
4	Film shows and cultural programmes	14
5	Official language Week Celebrations	14

Source: Information and Public Relations Department

14.203 The State Government has received the Gold Prize award for its participation in India's International Trade Fair 2009 at New Delhi, which was co-ordinated by the Information and Public Relations Department.

Cultural Activities

14.204 The cultural wing of the Department of Information has organized Indian Panorama Film Festival in Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kannur and Thrissur. A festival of award winning films was also conducted in Thiruvananthapuram. In connection with the International Film Festival of Kerala, the department in association with Kerala State Chalachitra Academy has organised month long film festivals in all districts except Thiruvananthapuram. This wing also provided films from its archive to the various films societies across the state. The fifth edition of National Theatre Festival was organized in Thiruvananthapuram. Twelve plays of different languages were staged in the fest. Theatre workshop for college students was also conducted along with the fest. During the period the department has purchased 7 feature film and 2 documentaries in film format and 6 docu-fictions in video format. A mobile video film projector was bought for film screening in districts. Selected video documentaries titled Orma produced by the Department were screened in Thiruvananthapuram. Video documentary festivals of 40 productions were conducted in all districts. Tagore Jayanthi was celebrated in association with the Bengali Association in Thiruvananthapuram during the period of review.

14.205 It has organized contemporary dance programme by internationally acclaimed national and state award winners like Sri, Madhu Gopinath and Vakkam Sajeev of Samudra Performing Arts, Thiruvananthapuram, at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kannur with their well known dance *Silence of Sound*.

14.206 The wing has also participated in the awareness programmes initiated by the department in 14 districts on monsoon related health.

Maintenance of Government Website

14.207 In order to develop the government web portal into a meaningful information dissemination tool and to transform it into a government services gateway, I&PRD has taken a number of initiatives under its Web and New Media wing during the reporting year. An exclusive office was set up in the campus of Tagore Theatre at Thiruvananthapuram for the operations of the wing. By releasing government tenders via window ads scheme the state exchequer has saved nearly 2.50 crores as advertisement charges which it owes to the print media every year. The new version of the web portal designed in the Content Management Frame work has almost been completed.

Centre for Development of Imaging Technology (C-DIT)

14.208 Centre for Development of Imaging Technology is an organization established in 1988 by the Government of Kerala for advancement of research, development and training in imaging technology with an implied role in socially relevant science and development communication. One of the uniqueness of C-DIT is its rare combination of human resources, a talented pool of creative personnel co-existing with technological work force. Over the past 20 years of its existence C-DIT has taken up many prestigious projects of the Government of Kerala and Government of India and completed them successfully. Information and public relations department functions as the administrative department of C-DIT.

14.209 Currently C-DIT works as 16 financially independent and functionally focused teams with overlapping memberships. The important achievements of the institution during the reporting period are given below.

1. C-DIT has been selected as first in the Best Productivity Performance Award for 2007-08 among the service industries in Kerala.
2. An international conference on anti counterfeiting technology was conducted successfully on 28th and 29th May 2009 at Thiruvananthapuram in which eminent personalities from within and outside the country participated. It has also conducted the Southern Regional Workshop on “Cyber Laws: Issues and Challenges in Enforcement” on 27th and 29th June 2009 at Thiruvananthapuram. Eminent persons including senior judges from the Supreme Court, Chief Justices from the High Courts of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and eight senior judges from the above said four states were participated in the seminar.
3. C-DIT initiated off-campus centres for various communication training courses in districts other than Thiruvananthapuram. The important courses offered through off campus centres are multi-media, animation, editing, photography, videography etc. Off campus centres for conducting various communication training programmes were started in Ernakulam, Kannur, Kozhikode, Alappuzha, Kottayam and Kollam districts. The off campus programme and the Regional Centre of C-DIT at Kochi were officially inaugurated by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Kerala on 1st August 2009.
4. E-Mail address for all government employees as part of speeding up of E-Governance initiative, the digitization of archives documents in Kerala, the computerization of Sanskrit University etc were successfully implemented.
5. Information system for the implementation of compounding scheme for the Registration Department was completed.
6. As part of content service provider of Government of India, the detailed state profile was added to the national portal.
7. A project on biometric network solution for identifying and maintaining records for beneficiaries for various poverty eradication programmes was launched.
8. Project on training on FOSS for Secretariat employees was initiated.
9. The Clipmail Project of PRD which envisages the efficient co-ordination of all video programmes of government and finally telecasting through various channels is being implemented successfully. The work on Video Tape Archiving Software project for PRD is also being implemented.
10. The work on setting up of a video conferencing facility for KILA is being implemented.
11. E-Grants scheme for total automation of disbursement of government grants to SC/ST and other weaker section students in Kerala was initiated and was successfully completed.
12. A new hot stamping machine for hot stamped holograms for Universities implemented.

CHAPTER 15

PRICES AND FOOD SECURITY

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Consumer Price index helps to measure the average percentage change of retail prices paid by the consumer for a fixed basket of goods and services. It actually measures the change in prices a consumer will have to pay for the designated commodity basket. It is an indicator of inflationary trend. Consumer Price Index is an appropriate measuring rod to determine the impact of price rise on the cost of living of the common man. At present four CPIs covering different segments of population ie; Industrial Workers (IW), Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME), Agricultural and Rural Labourers (AL/RL) are released at national level.

15.2 The Consumer Price Index of agricultural and industrial workers in Kerala during 2009 (upto August) has risen by 13 points (base 1998-99=100), compared to the corresponding period of 2008 ie; the index rose from 148 points in August 2008 to 161 points in August 2009 (Table 15.1). The increase in 2008 was 15 points compared to 2007 which shows that inflation in terms of Consumer Price Index was a bit lower in the State during the period under review compared to the previous year.

Table - 15.1

Annual Average Consumer Price Index of Agricultural and Industrial workers of selected centres in Kerala - 2005 to 2009.

(Base : 1998-99 = 100)

SL. No	Centres	Year						% variation over previous year			
		2005	2006	2007	2008*	2008	2009*	2006	2007	2008	2009*
1	Thiruvananthapuram	132	138	143	155	159	166	4.5	3.6	11.2	7.1
2	Kollam	130	138	143	156	158	168	6.2	3.6	10.5	7.7
3	Punalur	121	130	135	148	152	164	7.4	3.8	12.6	10.8
4	Pathanamthitta	125	133	142	156	159	168	6.4	6.8	12.0	7.7
5	Alappuzha	124	132	137	149	151	162	6.5	3.8	10.2	8.7
6	Kottayam	124	131	136	148	151	161	5.6	3.8	11.0	8.8
7	Mundakkayam	121	127	133	146	150	162	5	4.7	12.8	11.0
8	Munnar	121	125	129	141	144	152	3.3	3.2	11.6	7.8
9	Ernakulam	126	133	137	147	150	160	5.6	3	9.5	8.8
10	Chalakkudy	124	129	135	149	152	163	4	4.7	12.6	9.4
11	Thrissur	123	130	137	146	148	155	5.7	4.6	8	6.2
12	Palakkad	125	132	139	152	155	164	5.6	5.3	11.5	7.9
13	Malappuram	126	130	137	149	153	161	3.2	5.4	11.7	8.1
14	Kozhikode	123	129	133	145	148	158	4.9	3.1	11.3	9.0
15	Meppady	121	128	132	144	148	156	5.8	3.1	12.1	8.3
16	Kannur	126	130	133	143	146	155	3.2	2.3	9.8	8.4
17	Kasaragod	130	133	136	145	148	155	2.3	2.3	8.8	6.9
	State Average	125	131	136	148	151	161	4.8	3.8	11.0	8.8

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

*Upto August

Fig. 15.1

15.3 While analyzing the indices of seventeen Centres during 2009 (upto August), Kollam and Pathanamthitta recorded the highest index of 168 followed by Thiruvananthapuram (166) and both Punalur and Palakkad (164). The lowest indices of 152 was registered at Munnar preceded by Thrissur, Kannur and Kasaragod (155). The indices of 7 Centres fall below the state average of 161 and that Kottayam and Malappuram Centres stood with the same index of state average. The variation of indices of 2009 over the previous year for various Centres ranged from 6.2 percent to 11 percent. The percentage variation during 2009 (upto August) over previous year was highest in Mundakkayam (11%) followed by Punalur (10.8%) and Chalakkudy (9.4%). The lowest variation was recorded at Thrissur (6.2%) preceded by Kasaragod (6.9%).

15.4 The month wise movements of Consumer Price Index are given in Appendix 15.1. The movement of indices during 2009 is within the range of 150 to 172. The lowest Consumer Price Index of 150 was recorded at Munnar in April 2009 and reached at 155 in August 2009. Pathanamthitta recorded the highest index of 172 during July 2009. The lowest index during August 2009 was recorded at Munnar (155) and highest at both Kollam and Pathanamthitta (170).

Retail Prices

15.5 The average Retail Prices of essential commodities during December from 2006 to 2009 (upto September) and its percentage variation over the previous years are given in Table 15.2. While analyzing the prices of 18 essential commodities in 2009 (upto September), it was observed that among cereals, dhall recorded the highest increase of 72 percent over the corresponding period of previous year. Others viz. rice (matta), greengram, blackgram and redgram hiked by 6.6%, 17.9%, 33.1% and 16.1% respectively. Under other food items the price of sugar experienced a heavy rise of 60.5 percent during September 2009, but that of milk and egg showed an upward trend with an increase of 5.3 and 9.1 percent respectively. Oil and oil seeds recorded negative growth during September 2009 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The price of coconut oil decreased from Rs. 67 per litre during September 2008 to

Rs. 49 per litre in September 2009. The price of coriander decreased by 41.7% and that of chillies and onion (small) increased by 5.1% and 15.3% respectively. Under Tubers, a huge increase of 57.5 percent occurred in the price of potato during September 2009. The price of banana also has risen by 59.7 percent compared to the corresponding period of 2008.

Table - 15.2
Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities in Kerala 2006 to 2009.

SL. No	Commodities	Unit	Prices during December (Rs)					% variation over previous year		
			2006	2007	2008*	2008	2009*	2007	2008	2009*
A	Cereals									
1	Rice (Red) OM Matta	Kg	14.03	17.67	19.16	19.76	20.43	25.9	11.8	6.6
2	Greengram	Kg	42.16	35.55	48.02	45.80	56.63	-15.7	28.8	17.9
3	Blackgram	Kg	55.38	43.91	50.54	49.75	67.29	-20.7	13.3	33.1
4	Redgram	Kg	29.6	34.04	32.09	33.14	37.25	15.0	-2.6	16.1
5	Dhall	Kg	34.61	46.02	50.16	51.86	86.27	33.0	12.7	72.0
B	Other Food Items									
6	Milk (Cow's))	Lr	14.93	17.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	13.9	17.6	5.3
7	Egg (Hen's Nadan)	Dozen	30.07	36.96	38.95	39.81	42.50	22.9	7.7	9.1
8	Sugar (OM)	Kg	19.72	14.69	20.27	20.59	32.53	-25.5	40.2	60.5
C	Oil and Oil seeds									
9	Coconut Oil	Kg	56.27	57.88	67.04 (Lr)	62.64 (Lr)	49.34 (Lr)	2.9		-26.4
10	Groundnut Oil	Kg	70.05	84.53	89.43 (Lr.)	90.02 (Lr.)	77.65 (Lr.)	20.7		-13.2
11	Refined Oil	Kg	78.36	81.39	82.46 (Lr)	80.70 (Lr)	64.17 (Lr)	3.9		-22.2
12	Coconut (without Husk)	100 Nos	557.13	550.63	701.40	699.30	560.00	-1.2	30.0	-20.2
D	Spices & Condiments									
13	Coriander	Kg	38.65	55.04	110.77	99.52	64.54	42.4	80.8	-41.7
14	Chillies (dry)	Kg	63.20	56.89	71.25	76.39	74.86	-10.0	34.3	5.1
15	Onion (small)	Kg	16.31	29.27	18.54	27.32	21.38	79.5	-6.7	15.3
E	Tubers									
16	Tapioca	Kg	6.73	7.51	8.55	8.70	8.88	11.6	15.8	3.9
17	Potato	Kg	13.43	16.09	14.20	14.55	22.36	19.8	-9.6	57.5
F	Fruits & Vegetables									
18	Banana	Kg	15.78	17.00	17.41	15.41	27.80	7.7	-9.4	59.7

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

*During September

15.6 The month-wise average retail prices of essential commodities is given in Appendix 15.2. Compared to the beginning of 2009, by September the prices of almost all commodities showed an upward trend except oil and oil seeds.

Consumption Expenditure

15.7 The Report of 63rd round of Sample Survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006-07' carried out by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) relates to the period from July 2006 to June 2007. Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) for a household is the total consumer expenditure over all items divided by its size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis. A person's MPCE is that of the household to which he or she belongs.

Box 15.1

Level of Consumption in 2006-07 – All India

- In 2006-07, around one-half (50.3%) of the Indian rural population belonged to households with monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) less than Rs. 580 at 2006-07 prices.
- In urban India, where expenditure levels were higher, only 17.4% of the population belonged to households with monthly per capita consumption expenditure less than Rs. 580. About 50% belonged to households with monthly per capita consumption expenditure less than Rs. 990.

Source: NSSO 63rd Round

15.8 According to the latest NSS Report No. 527 (63rd round) of 'Household Consumer expenditure in India 2006-07', the All India average MPCE for rural sector is Rs. 695. A state-wise comparison shows that Kerala had the highest MPCE of Rs. 1250 followed by Punjab (Rs. 1198) and Haryana (Rs. 1013). In Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the average MPCE is below the national average, the lowest being in Orissa (Rs. 459). The All India average MPCE for urban sector as per the report is Rs. 1312. State-wise analysis reveals that Kerala had the highest MPCE of Rs. 1681 followed by Maharashtra (Rs. 1673), Punjab (Rs.1609) and Gujarat (Rs. 1422). The average MPCE of urban sector is the lowest in Bihar (Rs. 865) preceded by Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 996), Madhya Pradesh (Rs.1002) and Chattisgarh (Rs. 1048). The State-wise details of average rural and urban MPCE, average household size and ranking by MPCE are given in Appendix 15.3.

Table - 15.3
Trends in Average Consumer Expenditure per person for a period of 30 days
in various NSS Rounds

Year & Round of NSS		Rural			Urban		
		Kerala	India	% variation of Kerala over India	Kerala	India	% variation of Kerala over India
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1983-84 (38 th)		145.44	112.31	29.5	179.81	165.80	8.4
1987-88 (43 rd)		211.47	158.10	33.8	266.81	249.93	6.8
1990-91 (46 th)		261.85	202.12	29.5	369.36	317.75	16.2
1993-94 (50 th)		390.40	281.60	38.6	493.50	457.70	7.8
1999-00 (55 th)		765.71	486.00	57.5	932.00	855.00	9.0
2000-01 (56 th)		841.31	494.91	70.0	1203.65	914.58	31.6
2002-03 (58 th)		881.00	530.74	66.0	1266.64	1011.94	25.2
2003 January to December (59 th)		981.00	554.0	77.0	1300.0	1022.00	27.2
January - June 2004 60 th round	Schedule Type - I	990.22	564.70	75.3	1371.51	1060.16	29.4
	Schedule Type- II	1058.64	616.57	71.7	1403.89	1149.52	22.1
2004-05 (61 st)		1013.15	558.78	81.3	1290.89	1052.36	22.7
2005-06 (62 nd)		1055.61	624.53	69.0	1565.59	1170.60	33.7
2006-07(63 rd)		1250	695	80.0	1681	1312	28.1

Source: N.S.S.O

Box No. 15.2
Level of Consumption in 2006-07 – Kerala

- In Kerala, only 14.3 per cent of the rural population belonged to households with monthly percapita consumption expenditure (MPCE) less than Rs. 580 during 2006-07 and 43.4 percent belonged to households with MPCE less than Rs. 890.
- In urban Kerala, 11.7 per cent of the population belonged to households with MPCE less than Rs. 580 and 46.9 percent belonged to households with MPCE less than Rs. 1100.

Source: NSSO 63rd Round

15.9 An analysis of the average consumer expenditure per person for a period of 30 days in various NSS Rounds (Table 15.3) shows that the percentage variation of consumer expenditure in Kerala over All India in the urban sector stood at 8.4 percent in 1983-84 while it was 29.5 percent in the rural sector. In 2000-01 it was 31.6 percent in urban areas and 70 percent in rural areas. This percentage variation reached a peak level of 33.7% in urban areas during 2005-06 (62nd Round) and 81.3 percent in rural during 2004-05 (61st Round). During 2006-07 (63rd Round) the percentage variation was 28.1 in urban areas and 80 in rural areas.

15.10 An analysis of the distribution of persons over different MPCE classes of major states in India shows that the per 1000 number of persons in the higher expenditure class in rural sector (Rs. 1155 and above) is the highest in Punjab (384) followed by Kerala (383) while the All India average is 94. The per 1000 number of persons in the lowest expenditure class in rural sector (below Rs. 235) is the highest in Orissa (74) followed by Madhya Pradesh (50) and Chattisgarh (34), which in Kerala is 2 persons. The All India average of this section is 12 persons. (Appendix 15.4). In urban areas, among the states the per 1000 number of persons in the highest expenditure class (Rs. 2540 and above) is the highest in Delhi (199) followed by Himachal Pradesh (152) and Kerala (145). The number of persons in the lowest expenditure class in urban sector (below Rs. 335) is the highest in Orissa (56) followed by Bihar (53) and Chattisgarh (41). In Kerala, it is 7 and the all India average of this class is 15 (Appendix 15.5).

Table - 15.4
Trends in percentage distribution of Food and Non-food Expenditure classification in various NSS Rounds

Year & Round of NSS		Rural				Urban			
		Kerala		India		Kerala		India	
		Food	Nonfood	Food	Nonfood	Food	Nonfood	Food	Nonfood
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970-71 (25 th)		70.21	29.79	73.58	26.42	63.34	36.66	64.41	35.59
1983-84 (38 th)		61.56	38.44	65.56	34.44	58.24	41.76	58.69	41.31
1987-88 (43 rd)		59.92	40.08	63.77	36.23	57.08	42.92	55.92	44.08
1990-91 (46 th)		63.29	36.71	65.97	34.03	49.66	50.34	55.63	44.37
1993-94 (50 th)		60.45	39.55	63.21	36.79	53.90	46.10	54.62	45.38
1999-00 (55 th)		53.70	46.30	59.47	40.53	49.03	50.97	48.07	51.93
2000-01 (56 th)		49.63	50.37	56.29	43.71	43.22	56.78	43.80	56.20
2002-03 (58 th)		50.23	49.77	55.07	44.93	40.25	59.75	42.47	57.53
2003 (January to December) (59 th)		44.92	55.08	53.88	46.12	38.36	61.64	41.98	58.02
January - June 2004 60 th round	Sch. (Type I)	46.54	53.46	53.94	46.06	40.76	59.24	41.64	58.36
	Sch. (Type II)	50.23	49.77	57.96	42.04	40.92	59.08	46.00	54.00
2004-05 (61 st)		44.97	55.03	55.05	44.95	39.97	60.03	42.51	57.49
2005-06 (62 nd)		43.95	56.05	53.34	46.66	37.38	62.62	39.96	60.04
2006-2007 (63 rd)		40.43	59.57	52.28	47.72	34.43	65.57	39.41	60.59

Source: NSSO

Box 15.3
Pattern of Consumption in 2006-07 – All India

- Out of every rupee spent in 2006-07 by the average rural Indian on consumption, 52 paise was spent on food. Of this, 17 paise was spent on cereals and cereal substitutes, 8 paise on milk and milk products, 6 paise on beverages, refreshments and processed food and 4 paise on vegetables.
- Out of every rupee spent in 2006-07 by the average urban Indian on consumption, 39 paise was spent on food. Of this, 9 paise was spent on cereals and cereal substitutes, 7 paise on milk and milk products, 6 paise on beverages, refreshment and processed food and 4 paise on vegetables.

Source: NSSO 63rd Round

15.11 An analysis of the percentage distribution of expenditure on food and non-food items in various NSS Rounds reveals that the share of food items to the total expenditure shows a declining trend in the past several Rounds. The share of expenditure on food items exceeded non-food items in the rural areas of Kerala till 55th Round and urban areas till 43rd round. There after the percentage expenditure on non-food items shown a higher share. At the All India level, share of expenditure on food items exceeded non-food items in all Rounds in the rural areas and in urban India, from the 55th round onwards the expenditure of non-food items exceeded food items. Table 15.4 presents the percentage distribution of expenditure on food and non-food items in various NSS Rounds.

Box 15.4
Pattern of Consumption in 2006-07 – Kerala

- Out of every rupee spent in 2006-07 by the average rural Keralite on consumption, 40 paise was spent on food. Of this 10 paise was spent on cereals and cereal substitutes, 7 paise on egg, fish and meat, 6 paise on beverages, refreshments and processed food, 4 paise on milk and milk products, 4 paise on fruits and 3 paise on vegetables.
- Out of every rupee spent by the average urban Keralite in 2006-07 on consumption, 34 paise was spent on food items. Of this, 7 paise was spent on cereals and cereal substitutes, again 7 paise on beverages, refreshments and processed food, 6 paise on egg, fish and meat, 4 paise on milk and milk products, 3 paise on fruits and 3 paise on vegetables.

Source: NSSO 63rd Round

Table - 15.5
Average Expenditure on Food and Non food Items per person for 30 days – 2006-07

Item	Expenditure (Rs.)			
	Kerala		All India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Food	505.52	578.85	363.42	517.25
Non Food	744.84	1102.63	331.75	795.25
Total	1250.35	1681.48	695.16	1312.50

Source: NSS Report No. 527

15.12 As per the latest NSS Round (63rd Round) during 2006-07 the average expenditure on food items per person for 30 days in the rural areas of Kerala was Rs. 505.5 as against the All India figure of Rs. 363.4. In rural areas, the expenditure on non food items per person for 30 days was Rs. 744.8 in Kerala and Rs. 331.8 at the All India level. This shows that the rural Kerala spends more on non food items than on food items. In the urban sector, the average expenditure on food items per person for 30 days during 2006-07 in Kerala was Rs. 578.9 and on non food items the expenditure was Rs. 1102.6 against the All India figure of Rs. 517.3 and 795.3 respectively. Both Kerala and India spends more on non food items than on food items in the urban areas. (Table 15.5)

Wholesale Price Index

15.13 Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the most popular measure of inflation in the country. The Wholesale Price Index of agricultural commodities in Kerala in 2009 (upto June) went up by 141 points compared to the corresponding period of 2008 registering an increase of 3.9 percent (Table 15.6). Among food crops, the highest price hike was recorded for molasses (42.3%) followed by fruits and vegetables (16.5%) and rice (7.3%). The price of food crops increased by 7.2 percent while non food crops decreased by 2.8 percent. The price of condiments and spices decreased by 11.1 percent and oil and oil seeds by 7 percent.

Table - 15.6
Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities in Kerala - 2006-09.
Base: 1952-53=100

SL. No.	Crops	Weight	Year					% Variation over previous year		
			2006	2007	2008	2008*	2009*	2007	2008	2009*
A	Food Crops	635	2960	3190	3926	3826	4103	7.8	23.1	7.2
a)	Rice	636	2748	2915	3704	3652	3918	6.1	27.1	7.3
b)	Condiments and spices	163	2954	3209	3678	3673	3267	9.6	14.6	-11.1
c)	Fruits and Vegetables	169	3763	4381	5104	4775	5564	16.4	16.5	16.5
d)	Molasses	32	2792	2293	3377	3033	4317	-17.9	47.3	42.3
B	Non-Food Crops	365	2893	2879	3442	3303	3209	-0.5	19.6	-2.8
a)	Oil and Oil Seeds	698	3273	3201	3838	3710	3450	-2.2	19.9	-7.0
b)	Plantation crops	302	2015	2133	2526	2362	2650	5.9	18.4	12.2
C	All Crops	1000	2932	3077	3749	3635	3776	4.9	21.8	3.9

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

*: Upto June

15.14 The month-wise wholesale price index of agricultural commodities in Kerala is given in Appendix 15.6. While analyzing the prices of commodities it can be seen that the price of condiments and spices showed a continuous increase during 2009. The price of fruits and vegetables and oil seeds decreased during the period under review. Regarding other items fluctuations are seen during 2009.

Parity Index

15.15 Parity index is a relative measure as to the gains or loss to farmers as a consequence of the price fluctuations in the economy. It is constructed to assess how the states consumer price situation affects the farming community. It depends on the prices paid and received by farmers. The index is a function of cost of farm cultivation, domestic expenditure and market rate of farm products.

Table - 15.7
Index of Parity-Prices Received and Prices paid by Farmers from 2000-2009

Base: 1952-53=100

Year	Prices received by farmers (Rs)	Growth Rate	Farm Cultivation Cost (Rs)	Growth Rate	Domestic Expenditure (Rs)	Growth Rate	Prices Paid by Farmers (Rs)	Growth rate	Parity index Col.2 to 8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1998	2447	-1.57	4895	7.09	2107	6.47	3212	6.82	76
1999	2907	18.80	5556	13.50	2246	6.60	3532	9.96	82
2000	2492	-14.28	6173	11.11	2384	6.14	3836	8.61	66
2001	1927	-22.67	6584	6.66	2489	4.40	4048	5.53	48
2002	1999	3.74	6684	1.52	2542	2.13	4122	1.83	49
2003	2454	22.76	7056	5.57	2615	2.87	4295	4.20	57
2004	2651	8.03	7360	4.31	2705	3.44	4459	3.82	59
2005	2440	-7.96	7703	4.66	2795	3.3	4640	4.1	53
2006	2474	1.39	8309	7.87	2947	5.44	4947	6.62	50
2007	2746	11.0	9135	9.9	3061	3.9	5288	6.9	52
2008	3167	15.33	10036	9.86	3394	10.88	5837	10.38	54
2009(P)	3145	-0.70	10979	9.40	3578	5.42	6268	7.38	50

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics
P-Provisional and upto April 2009.

15.16 The prices paid by farmers increased considerably year after year. Whereas the prices received by them for their products are found to be less than what they pay (Table 15.7). In 2009 (upto April) the index of prices paid by farmers over the previous year increased by 431 points and the prices received by farmers decreased by 22 points signifies that the price situation is unfavourable to the farming community. The farm cultivation cost increased by 943 points during 2009 compared to the previous year and the domestic expenditure increased by 184 points. The ratio of prices received and prices paid by farmers were well below 100 over the last several years reflecting the continuance of adverse terms of trade to the farming community.

Wages

15.17 The average daily wage rates of skilled and unskilled workers in agricultural sector from 1997-98 to 2008-09 are given in Tables 15.8 & 15.9. The daily wage rates of carpenter in the Agricultural sector increased by Rs. 41.51 (16.30 percent) in 2008-09 over 2007-08 while that of Mason increased by Rs.40.34 (15.90 percent).

Table - 15.8
Average Daily-wage Rates of Skilled Workers in the Agricultural Sector
(Rs)

Year	Average Daily Wage Rates		% Change Over Previous Year	
	Carpenter	Mason	Carpenter	Mason
1997-98	145.94	144.04	13.54	12.70
1998-99	155.42	154.80	6.50	7.47
1999-00	165.35	164.70	6.39	6.40
2000-01	176.15	173.85	6.53	5.56
2001-02	182.42	180.06	3.56	3.57
2002-03	190.07	186.30	4.20	3.5
2003-04	192.00	188.00	1.02	0.9
2004-05	199.23	194.08	3.82	3.2
2005-06	207.88	206.25	4.34	6.27
2006-07	226.33	226.50	8.88	9.82
2007-08	254.67	253.75	12.52	12.03
2008-09	296.18	294.09	16.30	15.90

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

15.18 In 2008-09, the daily wage rates of male unskilled workers in Agricultural Sector showed an increase of Rs.27 (13.78 percent) over 2007-08. At the same time for the female workers it was Rs.20.78 (15.12 percent).

Table - 15.9
Average Daily-Wage Rates of Unskilled Workers in the Agricultural Sector
(Rs)

Year	Average Daily Wage Rates of Paddy Field Workers			
	Male	% Growth over previous year	Female	% Growth over previous year
1997-98	103.72	12.5	69.35	14.6
1998-99	111.76	7.8	71.42	3
1999-00	118.90	6.4	78.80	10
2000-01	123.15	3.6	82.38	4.5
2001-02	127.21	3	88.75	7.7
2002-03	144.90	13.9	99.73	12.4
2003-04	148.72	2.6	101.64	1.9
2004-05	165.58	11	115.75	13.9
2005-06	166.39	0.49	108.19	(-) 6.53
2006-07	179.01	7.58	123.96	14.58
2007-08	195.97	9.47	137.42	10.86
2008-09	222.97	13.78	158.2	15.12

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

FOOD SECURITY

Public Distribution System (PDS)

15.19 The existing Public Distribution System in the State came in to existence with effect from 1-7-1966 with the implementation of Kerala Rationing Order 1966. The relevance and importance of Public Distribution System in the State, where there is more than 75% deficit in food grains, has got specific significance. In Kerala the coverage of ration population is nearly hundred per cent.

15.20 The prime objective of Public Distribution System is to ensure the availability of certain essential commodities for consumption at subsidized price fixed by the government to the people particularly the poor. It also helps to ensure availability of essential commodities in the market at reasonable prices as well as to prevent unfair trade practices like hoarding undue profiteering and black marketing.

15.21 The Public Distribution System in the State caters to the needs of 70,35,410 ration cardholders (as on 30.09.2009) by making available rationed articles at subsidized price through a network of 336 authorised wholesale dealers and 14239 authorised retail dealers. Table 15.10 describes the position of P.D.S in Kerala from 2004-05 to 2008-09.

Table - 15.10
Public Distribution System in Kerala – A profile (2004-05 to 2008-09)
(Nos.)

Sl. No	Items	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	a) Ration cards for families	No.	6611298	6777075	6986017	7025638	7034886
	b) Ration Permits for institutions	No.	15215	14187	14101	13330	10952
2	FCI Sub Depots	No.	22	21	20	20	22
3	Wholesale Shops						
	a) Co-operative Sector	NO.	37	35	34	36	35
	b) Others	No.	288	298	302	302	301
4	Retail Shop						
	a) Co-operative Sector	No.	634	595	509	472	425
	b)Others		13513	13600	13702	13776	13819
5	Sugar (Allotted)	MT	55690	62586	56050	57236	49236
6	Kerosene (Allotted)	KL	284998	277960	277966	277988	277968

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies

Public Distribution System in Kerala- Salient features.

15.22 Kerala has a long history of public distribution system, dating back to the beginning of Second World War. Universal and Statutory rationing was introduced on 1-7-1966 with the implementation of Kerala Rationing Order 1966. The Targeted Public Distribution System in the State has been implemented with effect from 1.6.1997 as decided by Government of India. Accordingly families under Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) categories have been identified and distinctive ration cards under each category have been issued and food grains are distributed to the families at different prices.

15.23 Out of the 70,35,410 card holders as on 30.09.2009 in the State, 49,51,740 families are under Above Poverty Line (APL) 14,90,420 families are under Below Poverty Line (BPL) and 5,93,250 families are under Anthyodaya Annayojana Scheme (AAY) scheme. Food grains are allotted by the Government of India for distribution to AAY cardholders at the rate of 35 Kg and for Below Poverty Line (BPL) cardholders at the rate of 25 Kg per month. During 2009 up to September 77.77 lakh tones of rice and 13.4 lakh tones of wheat distributed through public distribution system in Kerala. District-wise distribution of rice and wheat to BPL and APL families during 2009 is given in Appendix 15.7 Retail prices of commodities issued through ration shops during September 2009 are shown in Table 15.11.

Table - 15.11
Retail Price of Commodities issued through Ration Shops – 2009

Sl.No.	Items	Prices (Rs. per Kg)
1	Rice APL BPL	8.90/2.00 2.00
2	AAY	2.00
3	Annapoorna rice	Free of cost
4	Wheat APL BPL	6.70/2.00 2.00
5	Sugar BPL	13.50
6	Kerosene/Litre	9.30 to 9.70

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies

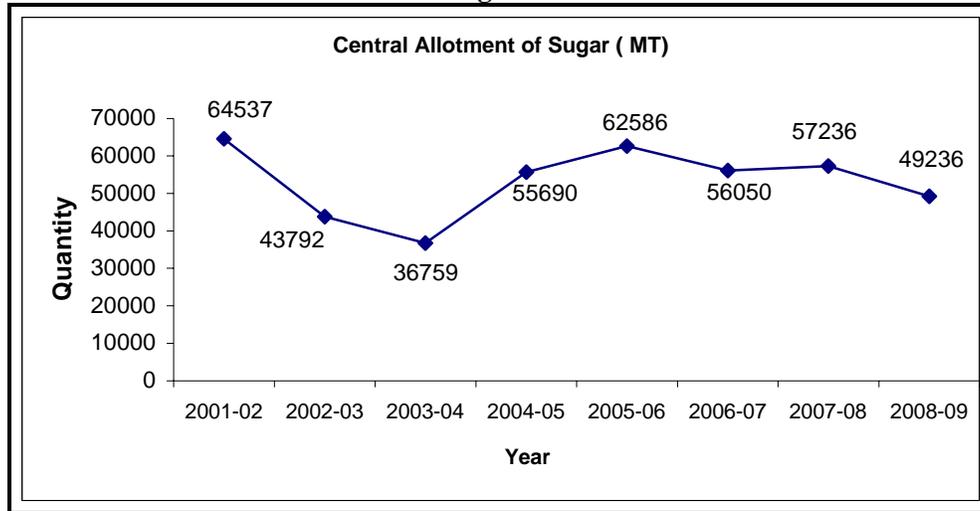
15.24 In the Budget speech for 2009-10 it was declared that ration rice and wheat under BPL, AAY and the APL – SC, ST, Fishermen and families under Ashraya scheme will be provided at Rs.2/ Kg. This scheme has implemented in Thiruvananthapuram District on 22.05.2009 as per G.O.No.12./09/F&CSD, Dated: 30.04.09 and in all other 13 Districts on 23.05.2009 as per G.O.No.14/09/F&CSD Dated: 22.05.09. Therefore a subsidy of Rs. 4.20 for BPL rice, Rs.2.70 for BPL wheat, Rs.1 for AAY rice, Rs.6.90 for APL subsidy rice and Rs.4.70 for APL subsidy wheat is giving per Kg. Before that only BPL rationed articles has given subsidy @ Rs.3.20 for rice and Rs.1.70 for wheat.

15.25 The number of beneficiaries is about 14.90 lakh in BPL category and 5.90 lakh in AAY category and 2.8 lakh in APL-SC,ST, Fishermen and families under Ashraya scheme. The amount required for providing this subsidy is estimated to Rs.18 crores per month and Rs.216 crores per year. Rs.196.15 crores has been allotted for the current year's subsidy payment.

Central Allotment of Sugar and Kerosene

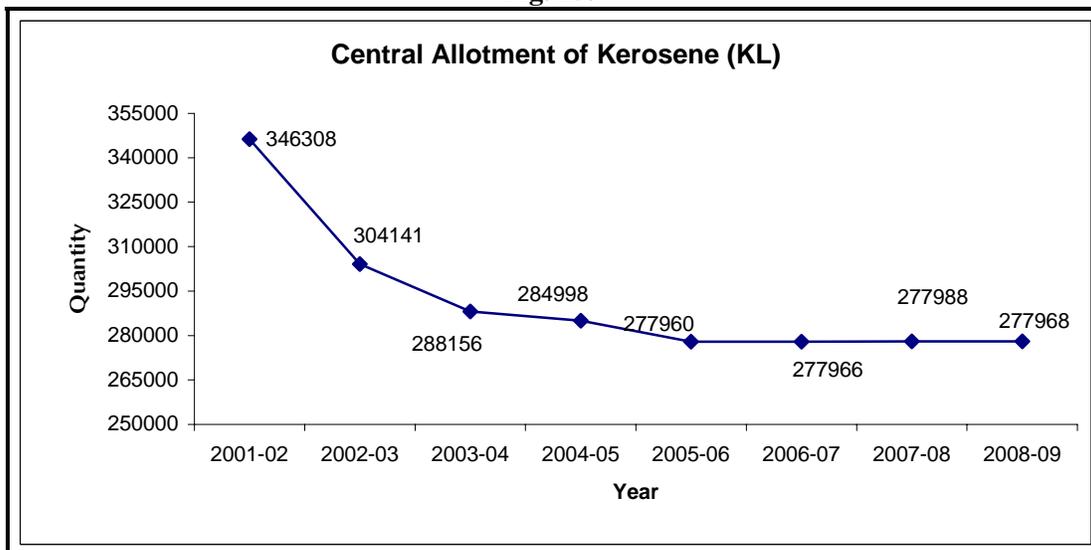
15.26 Central allotment of Sugar is restricted to BPL cardholders alone from February 2001 onwards. Thus central allotment sharply declined from 64537 MT in 2001 to 49236 MT in 2008-09. The central allocation of kerosene to the state also reduced year after year. Allotment of Kerosene to state was 346308 Kilo Litres in 2001-02 and it came down to 277968 Kilo Litres in 2008-09. Fig.15.6 and Fig.15.7 shows the trend in allocation of sugar and kerosene from central pool from 2001-02 to 2008-09. Monthly distribution of sugar and kerosene from 2004-05 to 2008-09 is given in Appendix 15.8.

Fig.15.6



Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

Fig. 15.7



Source: Civil Supplies Department.

Special Schemes

i. Antyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme (AAY)

15.27 Under this scheme 35 Kgs of food grains is distributed to the poorest of the poor family under BPL per month @ Rs.2/Kg. the scheme has been implemented in the state with effect from 25.02.2001. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme was initially fixed by the Government of India as 238200. As part of tribal welfare measures, all the eligible tribal families have been included under the scheme as per G.O (Rt)No.2853/2001/LSGD dated.13.09.2001. As decided by the Government of India during 2003 the number of beneficiaries under the scheme has been enhanced to 357400

As part of further expansion of the scheme the target further enhanced to 595800 (114400 during 2nd phase and 124000 during 3rd phase expansion). On completion of the 2nd and 3rd phase expansion the Government of India is allotting 20855 MT of rice per month at the price of Rs. 3/ Kg and the State Government is meeting the expenses towards transportation and handling charges due to the dealers. The expenditure on this account comes to around 12 crores per year.

ii. Annapoorna Scheme (ANP)

15.28 Under this scheme 10 Kg of rice is distributed per month to destitute individuals of and above the age of 65 years free of cost. The Government of India has fixed the target as 44980 individuals, being 20% of persons who are eligible for national old age pension but not getting the pension. The scheme has been implemented in the state with effect from 14.02.2001. From 2002-03 onwards the scheme has been transferred to the state. The amount incurred over and above for the year 2000-01 is provided by the Govt. of India as Additional Central Assistance. The district wise distribution of food grains under AAY and ANP schemes during 2008-09 is given in Table 15.12.

Table - 15.12
District wise Distribution of Food grains under AAY and ANP Schemes 2008-09 (Rice in MT)

Sl. No.	Name of District	AAY Scheme			ANP Scheme		
		Lifting	% of off take against allotment	Off-take	Lifting	% of off take against allotment	Off-take
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	TVM	27701	96.49	27346	567	75.57	429
2	Kollam	22432	95.97	21527	356	71.52	255
3	PTA	11330	97.02	10993	367	80.95	297
4	Alappuzha	18980	95.97	18215	223	72.12	161
5	Kottayam	15227	96.01	14584	332	79.47	264
6	Idukki	12157	94.86	11677	189	78.21	148
7	Ernakulam	16800	96.93	16284	472	78.77	372
8	Thrissur	25202	97.62	24254	252	79.50	200
9	Palakkad	20078	96.34	19384	455	77.13	351
10	Malappuram	22890	98.16	22468	508	80.36	408
11	Kozhikode	18090	95.33	17275	426	71.41	304
12	Wayanad	15040	98.01	14702	464	76.29	354
13	Kannur	15055	98.36	14778	354	88.72	314
14	Kasargod	8980	94.73	8412	435	75.56	329
	TOTAL	249962	96.66	241899	5400	77.50	4186

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

Issue of ration cards to families without house number.

15.29 With the objective of bringing all the families under TPDS and to ensure food security, it has been decided to issue ration cards to all families residing without house number on the strength of residential certificates issued by the concerned member of local bodies. Accordingly, ration cards are issued to eligible families. The process of renewal of ration card is going on.

Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation

15.30 The Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation better known as Supplyco was set up in the state in 1974 with the mission of “food security for Kerala.” and acts as a second line of PDS in the State by distributing essential commodities like rice, sugar, pulses and spices at reduced prices through a network of 2975 outlets spread all over the State. Prices of essential items distributing by Supplyco is on an average 30% to 60% less than open market prices. The intervention of Supplyco in the market in respect of essential commodities has given immense relief to the people of the state. The market share of Supplyco, which was around 16% two years back has now increased to 30%. The number of customers visiting the Supplyco outlets, which was 52 lakh in 2006, has gone up to one crore per month during 2009. Details of Outlets under the SUPPLY CO. from 2004-05 to 2008-09 is given in Table 15.13.

Table - 15.13
Outlets under Civil Supplies Corporation - 2004-05 to 2008-09

Sl.No	Name of Outlets	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Maveli Store	866	869	874	865	847
2	Labham /Sabari Super Market	158	208	225	253	Nil
3	Supplyco Super Market	10	10	11	9	327
4	Medical Stores	43	49	53	72	90
5	Petrol Bunk	10	10	11	11	13
6	LPG Outlet	4	3	3	3	3
7	ARD Sabari Stores	Nil	1240	1636	1659	1672
8	People's Bazar	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	12
9	Mobile Maveli Store	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8
10	Apna Bazaar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
11	Premium	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
12	Hyper market	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Total		1091	1184	2813	2874	2975

Source: Civil Supplies Corporation

The main activities of the Corporation are:

- Intervention in the market on behalf of the Government for stabilizing the price of essential items including rice in the market.
- Retailing of FMCG items at price less than the open market price. The customers will get a price benefit of 3%-7% less than the open market price.
- Retailing of medicine by opening medical stores. The discount allowed to the customers for medicine is 10%-43%.

- Act as nodal agency for the paddy procurement scheme of the Government and distribution of custom milled rice to the Ration retail dealers for issuing it to the cardholders.
- Arrange processing of wheat and distribution of fortified Atta through the Ration shops for the Government.
- Supplyco is also a dealer of petroleum products like kerosene, Petrol, diesel and LPG.
- Retailing of own branded products named “Sabari”. Curry powders, coconut oil, tea, coffee and spices are marketed under this brand name with agmark quality.
- Bulk sale of items to institutions.
- Issue of essential items, sabari branded products and other FMCG items to the ARD sabari stores, Xtra shoppes (the retail chains opened in the petrol bunks), and Theera maithry super markets opened by the TEAP.
- Act as nodal agency to implement the programme of the Government of India to start microbiology lab and food processing unit.
- Conducting special markets for price control especially in festival seasons.
- Direct procurement of pulses from other states like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka etc.

Box . 15.3

Electronic Tendering for Supplyco

As part of e-governance and for ensuring transparency and to eliminate all possible physical barriers in participation by tenders, e-tendering will be helpful. Moreover since most of the commodities procured are from other States, e-tendering will enhance participation of tenders from other States and thereby prices may come down. Supplyco decided to adopt the e-tendering system in the Corporation in view of more competition, wider participation and transparency in tender procedures and entrust the task to Karnataka State Electronic Corporation at a total cost of Rs.8 lakhs for one year Pulses and Spices tendering

Tender Wizard is an exclusive, most vibrant end to end solution for buying / selling of products and services through tendering process. It supports A - Z activities of tendering based on proactive work flow concept. Fine details of tendering like vendor registration, tender announcement and corrigendum, tender form processing, opening, negotiation and tender awarding are supported in a real time interactive environment. Tender Wizard creates a true dynamic market place for both buyers and vendors to interact with each other and transact business.

▶ **Requires large quantities of**

▶ **Pulses - Green Gram, Bengal Gram, Black Gram, Toor Dhal, Peas Dhal, Lobia etc.**

▶ **Spices - Chillies, Coriander, Mustard etc.**

▶ **Sugar**

▶ **Other Provisions**

▶ **Participate in our e-tendering by sitting at your Home or Office**

▶ **Delivery in our 56 depots in Kerala**

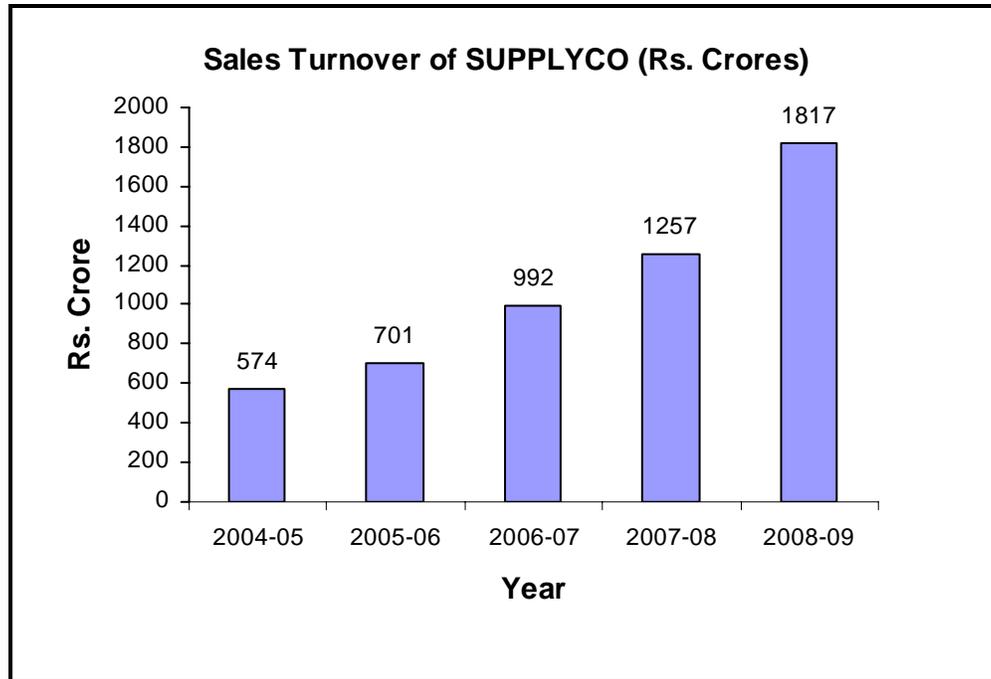
▶ **Payment on the same date of delivery by Demand Draft to your address through courier**

▶ **Help desk for outside state suppliers**

▶ **New Suppliers may get user id and password for taking part in the e-tendering.**

15.31 During 2007-08 Supplyco introduced a strategy of AQPBL ie, Availability (of all essential commodities), Quality (As per specification), Prices (lowest in the market), Behavior (polite) and Location (reachable to everyone) have ensured tremendous public confidence. The sales turn over of the Corporation increased to 1257 crore during 2007-08 from Rs.992 crores in the previous year. The sales turn over during 2008-09 was Rs.1816.79 crores registering an increase of 45.95% from 2007-08. Progress in turn over from 2004-05 to 2008-09 is depicted in Fig.15.8

Fig. 15.8



Source: SUPPLYCO

The main achievements of Supplyco during 2008-09 is highlighted in the Box 15.4

Box 15.4
Main Achievements of Supplyco During 2008-09

- For the first time in the history, Supplyco earned an operational profit of around Rs.17 crores for the year 2007-08 and it maintained in 2008-09 financial year also.
- Increase in sales turn over.
- Increase in market share.
- For extending the price benefit to more people 108 outlets were opened during 2008-09.
- Introduced a scientific inventory, financial and purchase management system and segmental accounting for the first time in the history of the Corporation.
- Introduced a system of replacing goods if a customer has any complaint in respect of quality of items purchased.
- Ensured availability of all items in outlets through better indenting and inventory management.
- Converted supermarkets with sales above Rs.25 lakhs per month to People's Bazaars.
- When open market price of rice increased Supplyco started selling boiled rice and raw rice @ Rs.13 per Kg.
- For arranging life's all essentials under one roof Hyper market are developed and started Hyper market at Ernakulam in 8/2009.

Table - 15.14
Profit & loss account of Supplyco During the year 2003-04 to 2007-08
(Rs. Crores)

Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Provl.)
<u>INCOME</u>					
Sales/ Government Grant for Market Intervention	604.6	701.06	992.43	1244.8	1816.79
Other Income	12.9	6.95	7.82	10.28	18.82
Increase/(Decrease) in Stock-in-trade	11.9	2.7	12.85	24.18	3.05
Total	629.4	710.71	1013.1	1279.26	1838.66
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>					
Materials Consumed	22.3	94.67	145.89	220.11	288.71
Purchase of Trading Goods	540.5	560.72	774.07	914.47	1341.88
Manufacturing & Other Expenses	66.5	90.83	107.72	121.15	182.73
Interest & Bank Charges	72.5	1.77	2.14	3.56	4.8
Depreciation	1.5	2.12	3.12	2.98	3.49
Total	703.3	750.11	1032.94	1262.27	1821.61

Source: SUPPLYCO.

15.32 Table 15.14 reveals the profit and loss account of the corporation from 2004-05 to 2008-09. While the income accrued from various sources increased from Rs.629.4 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.1838.66 crores in 2008-09, the expenditure also increased from Rs.703.3 crores to Rs.1821.61 crores. For the first time since its inception, the Corporation earned a profit of Rs.16.59 crores during 2007-08 and it continued in the financial year 2008-09 also by accruing a profit around Rs.17 crores.

Mid-day Meal Programme

15.33 The Mid-day Meal Programme, aimed at providing nutritional support to primary school-going children and to give boost to universalisation of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance, was introduced in 1995 by the Ministry of Human Resources Development. The centrally sponsored scheme originally covered the children of primary classes I to V in Government/Local bodies/Government aided schools. The scheme was further extended to the children studying the Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative Innovative Education centers also in October 2002. During 2008-09 Government of India has extended the scheme to UP section (Std VI to VIII). The Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented in the state under central assistance as well as under State scheme. The Government of India provides 100 grams of rice to primary children and 150 grams of rice to upper primary students per day. Government of India provides cooking cost also @ Rs.1.58 for primary and Rs.2.10 for upper primary students per day.

15.34 The supply of commodities to schools for Noon – Meal scheme in Kerala is entrusted to supplyco. The required quantity of rice has been taken from FCI and the pulses from their own stock. The cost of food grains is met by Education Department. During 2008-09 the Corporation

supplied 272394 Qtls of rice and 135927 Qtls of pulses to 12457 schools and about 30.88 lakh children got the benefit of the scheme. Details of mid –day Meal Programme in the state during the last five years are given in the Table 15.15

Table - 15.15
Mid – day Meal Programme – 2004-05 to 2008-09

Sl.No.	Year	Schools (Nos.)	Children benefited (Lakhs)	Supply of food grains (Quintal)	
				Rice	Pulses
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	2004-05	11480	26.97	205582	96507
2	2005-06	11480	27.45	219683	105503
3	2006-07	11480	26.83	227994	110285
5	2007-08	11480	26.83	235546	117108
6	2008-09	12457	30.88	272394	135927

Source: Civil Supplies Corporation

National Food Security Act

15.35 As announced in the joint session of Parliament, the Government of India has decided to implement National Food Security Act in the Country. Though the Act is supposed to ensure food security for all citizens there are several deviation from the announcement made in the parliament such as exclusion of APL category from the purview of the Act. Further the BPL list is proposed to be pruned based on the suggestions of Planning Commission and Census data. At present the number of BPL cards in Kerala is 5 lakh more than the number approved by the Planning Commission. The benefits of Public Distribution System will be denied to 70-75% of the common man. This in turn results in food insecurity. It is also proposed to merge all the existing schemes in to one single meant for BPL families alone.

15.36 The Act also suggest for introduction of 'Food Security Allowance'. But for a consumer state like Kerala, were only 15% of the total requirement is produced this is not recommendable. The State will be forced to distribute rationed articles at the rates fixed by Government which takes away the freedom from States to distribute them at additional subsidized rates fixed by States.

CHAPTER 16

EXPORT AND IMPORT

World Trade

16.1 In 2009, world trade volume contracted by almost 13 per cent, that is to say, more than 20 percentage points below its annualized 8.6 per cent trend growth during the period 2004-2007. Furthermore, international trade had already seen a deceleration to 3 per cent in 2008. In the outlook, a modest recovery of world trade of 5 per cent is projected for 2010, assuming that global recovery sets in. Given this projection, the total loss of world trade during the period 2008-2010, compared to what it would have been at trend growth and without the crisis, will be equivalent to nearly \$5 trillion, in other words, about 8 per cent of the annual World Gross Product (WGP).

16.2 Global trade activity follows the evolution of world income in a pronounced manner. In 2008, demand growth in developed countries decelerated to 0.5 per cent, down from an annual average of 2.7 per cent between 2004 and 2007. In 2009, developed country GDP contracted by 3.5 per cent. As a result of the 4 percentage point decline in the growth rate, the volume of imports by developed countries showed a sharp reduction of about 12 per cent in 2009. GDP growth for developing countries (excluding East Asia) dropped by 6 percentage points (from about 5 per cent in 2008 to -1 per cent in 2009), while import demand fell by 17 per cent in real terms. In developing East Asia, the decline in import volume was 8 per cent, but since GDP growth dropped by only 2 percentage points.

16.3 Developed countries are the main importers of manufactures; hence the deep recession in these countries spread quickly, first to countries specializing in exports of manufactures (especially in East Asia) and subsequently to those countries providing industrial inputs and raw materials.

16.4 Yet, the decline in export volumes during 2009 was greater among those regions with higher specialization in manufactures. Many Asian exporters, such as Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines and Taiwan Province of China, were among the hardest hit and saw their merchandise export revenues decline by 30 per cent or more year on year during the first quarter of 2009.

16.5 The share of services in total world trade has fallen slightly since the growth of global trade in services in pre-crisis years had not risen nearly as fast as that of merchandise trade. Table 16.1 shows that developing countries and economies in transition showed a more pronounced fall, whereas developed countries actually increased their share.

Table 16.1
Exports of services: share in total trade in goods and services, 2003-2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
World	20.1	19.9	19.6	19.2	19.7	19.4
Developed economies	22.5	22.7	22.8	22.6	23.2	23.3
Economies in transition	15.9	14.9	13.7	13.2	13.7	13.2
Developing economies	15.0	14.7	14.2	13.7	14.1	13.7
Africa	18.5	16.5	15.6	16.2	14.2	
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.2	13.3	13.3	12.5	12.8	12.8
Asia	14.5	14.5	14.0	13.7	14.1	13.7
Oceania	35.2	34.2	33.0	29.8	27.9	29.0
<i>Memorandum items</i>						
Least developed countries	16.0	14.9	12.5	11.6	11.1	9.7
Landlocked developing countries	17.5	15.9	14.1	12.0	12.0	9.6
Small island developing States	45.4	44.3	39.8	34.3	35.1	32.3

Source: UNCTAD GlobStat.

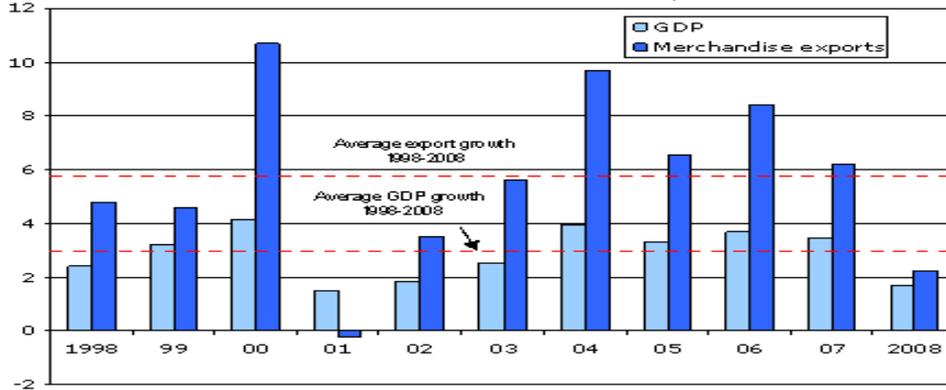
16.6 The geographic distribution of services trade among developing countries continues to remain quite concentrated, with the first five exporters representing 50 per cent of total trade and 60 per cent of trade for the 25 highest ranking countries (Appendix 16.1). China and India have become the largest exporters of services in less than two decades, leaving behind the newly industrialized economies (NIE) of East Asia.

Real Merchandise Trade and Output Developments in 2008

16.7 Merchandise trade growth in real terms (i.e. adjusted to discount changes in prices) slowed significantly in 2008 to 2%, compared to 6% in 2007. But trade still managed to grow faster than global output, as is usually the case when production growth is positive. In dollar terms, world merchandise exports increased by 15% in 2008, to \$15.8 trillion, while exports of commercial services rose 11% to \$3.7 trillion. The share of developing economies in world merchandise trade set new records in 2008, with exports rising to 38% of the world total and imports increasing to 34%.

16.8 Merchandise trade in volume terms (excluding the price and exchange rate fluctuations) expanded by 2% in 2008, down from 6% in 2007. Growth for the year was below the average 5.7% registered during the 1998-08 period. Trade growth was very close to GDP growth in 2008, compared to earlier years when trade growth exceeded GDP. It is likely to be below GDP growth next year (Figure 16.1).

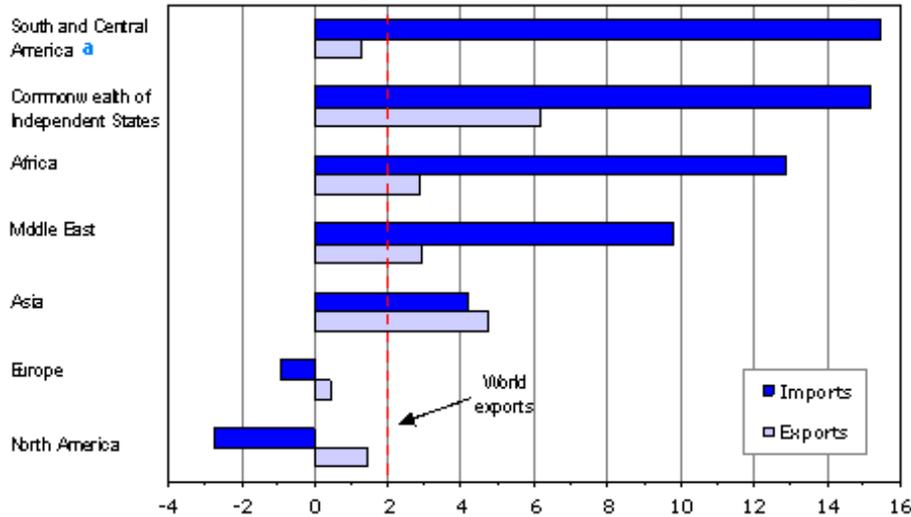
Fig. 16.1
Growth in the volume of world merchandise trade and GDP, 1997-2008 Annual % change



Source: WTO Secretariat

16.9 South and Central America saw exports expand by 1.5% and imports grow by 15.5%. Import growth was faster than that of any other region. Imports grew faster than GDP while export volume lagged behind output. The region with the fastest export volume growth in 2008 was the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS — a group of former Soviet Union states), which recorded a 6% increase compared to 2007. The region also had the second highest import growth compared to any other, with a 15% expansion over the previous year. Asia’s exports and imports dropped sharply in volume terms. Export growth was 4.5% in 2008, down from 11.5% in 2007, and 13.5% in 2006. Import growth in 2008 was even slower, at 4%, down from 8% in the previous year. (Table 16.2 and Figure 16.2)

Figure 16.2
Real merchandise trade growth by region, 2008 Annual % change



• Includes the Caribbean.
 Source: WTO Secretariat

Table - 16.2
GDP and merchandise trade by region, 2006-08
Annual % change at constant prices

	GDP			Exports			Imports		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
World	3.7	3.5	1.7	8.5	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	2.0
North America	2.9	2.1	1.1	8.5	5.0	1.5	6.0	2.0	-2.5
United States	2.8	2.0	1.1	10.5	7.0	5.5	5.5	1.0	-4.0
South and Central America a	6.1	6.6	5.3	4.0	3.0	1.5	15.5	17.5	15.5
Europe	3.1	2.8	1.0	7.5	4.0	0.5	7.5	4.0	-1.0
European Union (27)	3.0	2.8	1.0	7.5	3.5	0.0	7.0	3.5	-1.0
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	7.5	8.4	5.5	6.0	7.5	6.0	20.5	20.0	15.0
Africa	5.7	5.8	5.0	1.5	4.5	3.0	10.0	14.0	13.0
Middle East	5.2	5.5	5.7	3.0	4.0	3.0	5.5	14.0	10.0
Asia	4.6	4.9	2.0	13.5	11.5	4.5	8.5	8.0	4.0
China	11.6	11.9	9.0	22.0	19.5	8.5	16.5	13.5	4.0
Japan	2.0	2.4	-0.7	10.0	9.5	2.5	2.0	1.5	-1.0
India	9.8	9.3	7.9	11.0	13.0	7.0	8.0	16.0	12.5
Newly industrialized economies (4) b	5.6	5.6	1.7	13.0	9.0	3.5	8.0	6.0	3.5

Source: WTO Secretariat.

a Includes the Caribbean.

b Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; Singapore and Chinese Taipei.

India's Foreign Trade

16.10 India's merchandise export during August 2009 at US\$ 14.3 billion recorded a decline of 19.4 per cent as against a rise of 40.2 per cent registered in August 2008. This was the eleventh successive month that export has shown a decline since October 2008. The decline from 2009 April to August are respectively depicted as 33.2%, 29.2%, 27.7%, 28.4% and 19.4%. During April – August 2009 exports at US\$ 64.1 billion showed a decline of 31.0 per cent as against a high growth of 52.3 per cent during the corresponding period of 2008. However in the fiscal year 2009-10, exports are projected to decline by 11 per cent. Nearing towards the end of 2009 exports stood at Rs.839978 Crores as against Rs. 655864 Crores in 2008.

16.11 Imports during Aug 2009 at US\$ 22.7 billion showed a decline of 32.4 per cent as against substantial increase of 64.5 per cent in August 2008, due to the decline in booth oil and non oil imports. This is the ninth successive month that imports have shown a decline since December 2008. Imports during April – Aug 2009 stood at US\$ 102.3 billion recorded a decline of 33.4 per cent as against a growth of 52.1 per cent a year ago. Nearing towards the end of 2009 imports increased to Rs.133475 Crores as it was Rs.1005159 Crores in 2008.

16.12 As per the projection of CMIE exports are expected to recover in 2010-11 from the disastrous performance in 2009-10. They are projected to grow by 15 per cent against the estimated fall of 11 per cent in 2009-10. The revival will be based on an expected improvement

in global demand in 2010. In November 2009 exports grow by 18%. It marked a turnaround as exports constitutively declined in the previous 13 months. India's export is strongly linked to the US. Analysts have projected a trepid recovery in the US economy in 2010. CMIE's Projection on Export-Import during 2009-09 (Est) & 2010-11 projection and Trade Balance are shown in Appendix 16.2.

16.13 Petroleum Oil and Lubricants (POL) imports during April-Aug 2009 at US\$ 28.3 billion showed a sharp decline of 47.4 per cent as against an increase of 86.6 per cent during April – Aug 2008. This is mainly due to the substantial fall in international crude oil prices over the year. The average price of Indian basket of crude oil during April – Aug 2009 stood as US\$ 62.7 per barrel which was lower by 47.9 per cent than US\$ 120.4 per barrel during April – Aug 2008. The Non-POL imports during April-Aug 2009 at USD 74.0 billion showed a decline of 25.9 per cent as against a growth of 38.4% a year ago, reflecting a slow down domestic economic activity. In September imports declined to 31 per cent. POL imports were down 33.5 per cent and Non POL imports witnessed a fall of 30 per cent. India's Merchandise Trade April-Aug 2009-10 is shown in Table 16.3 below and the decadal export import performance of India from 1990-91 to 2008-09 given in Appendix. 16.3.

Table - 16.3
India's Merchandise Trade April – Aug 2009

	(US\$ billion)	
Item	2008-09(R)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3
Exports	93.0 (52.3)	64.1 (-31.0)
Oil exports	16.0 (50.8)	-
Non oil exports	77.0 (52.6)	-
Imports	153.7 (52.1)	102.3 ((-33.4)
Oil imports	53.7 (86.6)	28.3 (47.4)
Non oil imports	99.9 (38.4)	74.0 (-25.9)
Trade Balance	-60.7	-38.2
Oil Trade Balance	-37.8	-
Non Oil trade Balance	23.0	-

Source: RBI Bulletin Nov. 2009

Note:- ® Revised, (P) Provisional (-) Not available figure in parentheses shows percentage change over the corresponding period the previous year.

Exports

16.14 A commodity wise export data as per (DGCIS) reveals that manufactured goods continued to maintain the largest share at 67.2 percent followed by petroleum products 14.7 per cent and primary products 13.9 per cent. Above all the share of manufactured goods has increased along with the decrease in share of petroleum products and primary products. India's exports of principal commodities are shown in table.16.4.

Table – 16.4
India's Exports of Principal Commodities

Commodity Group	2006-07	(Percentage share)	
		2007-08 April-March	2008-09
I Primary Products	15.6	16.9	13.9
Agri & Allied products	10.0	11.3	9.6
Ores & Minerals	5.5	5.6	4.3
II Manufactured Goods	67.2	63.2	67.2
Leather & Manufacture	2.4	2.2	1.9
Chemical & Related Products	13.7	13.0	12.4
Engineering Goods	23.4	22.9	25.9
Textiles & Textile products	13.7	11.9	11.0
Gems & Jewelry	12.6	12.1	15.2
III Petroleum Products	14.7	17.4	14.7
IV Others	2.5	2.5	4.2
Total Exports	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: RBI Bulletin Nove.2009

16.15 Exports of primary products during 2008-09 have declined by 8.1 percent as against a growth of 40 percent a year ago. Among the primary products, agriculture and allied products at USD 19.5 billion showed a decline of 4.9 per cent as against a high growth of 45.3 per cent during the previous year. Slowdown in agricultural and allied products export was mainly due to the decline in exports of rice, cotton, marine products sugar and molasses and deceleration in export growth of tea, coffee, and oil meal. Ores and minerals export declined by 14.5 per cent during this period as it was 30.2 percent growth a year ago.

16.16 During 2008-09, exports of major commodity groups slowed down, engineering goods showed a marginal growth, Gems and Jewelry showed substantially accelerated growth. Export of agriculture and allied products, ores and minerals and petroleum products declined. Leather, manufacture and textile products showed deceleration. Export of manufactured goods showed a deceleration of 19.3 per cent from 21.3 per cent in the previous year. Among manufactured goods export of engineering goods which was the largest item in India's export comprising of transport equipment, iron & steel and electronic goods showed a marginal increase of 26.5 per cent as it was 25.4 percent a year ago.

16.17 The share of engineering goods in total export has increased remarkably from 22.9 per cent to 25.9 per cent as a result of high growth manufactured by engineering goods in contrast with slow down in most of other commodity groups. Chemicals and related products exports during 2008-09 at US\$ 22.6 billion showed a moderate growth of 6.8% from 22.3% during 2007-08. Exports of textiles and textile products showed a sharp moderation in growth to 3.0% from 11.8% a year ago. Gems and Jewelry exports during 2008-09 at US\$ 27.7 billion recorded an accelerated growth of 40.8% as it was 23.2% a year ago.

16.18 During 2008-09 of spices from India has increased 5.91% in quantity and 19.5% in value terms. Spices export has been risen to 470520 MT valued Rs.530025 lakh in 2009 as against 444250 MT valued Rs.443550 lakh.

16.19 Destination wise analysis shows that during 2008-09 developing countries and OECD countries were the major markets for India's export accounting for 37.6%, 37.4% share respectively. Another major contributor was OPEC with 21.2% share. Country-wise the UAE

become the single largest destination for India in 2008-09 with a share of 13.1% in India's total exports by replacing the U.S which remained India's largest export market for a number of years. UAE was followed by the US(11.4%), China(5.1%) , Singapore(4.5%), Honkong (3.6%) and UK(3.6%).The details of India's exports to principal region percentage share are given in Appendix 16.4 and Destination of India's Exports (all Commodities) from 2002-2003 to 2008-09 are furnished in Appendix 16.5

Imports

16.20 The commodity wise import data for 2008-09 reveals that POL imports at US\$ 91.3 billion showed a deceleration growth to 14.6 per cent mainly due to the sharp reduction in international crude oil prices during August 2008-March 2009.

16.21 Non POL imports during 2008-09 at US\$ 202.2 billion showed acceleration in growth to 16.5 per cent from 33.4 per cent a year ago. Slow down in non-POL imports was mainly due to sharp deceleration in import growth of capital goods. The details of imports of principal commodities percentage share is given in Table 16.5.

Table - 16.5
Imports of Principal Commodities

Sl. No.	Commodity/Group	(Percentage shares)		
		2006-07 April-March	2007-08 April-March	2008-09 April-March
1	Petroleum, crude and Products	30.7	31.7	31.3
2	Capital Goods	25.3	27.9	24.2
3	Gold & Silver	7.9	7.1	6.4
4	Organic & inorganic chemical	4.2	3.9	4.2
5	Coal, Coke and briquettes etc.	2.5	2.6	3.4
6	Fertilizers	1.7	2.2	4.7
7	Metalliferous ores, metal scrap etc.	4.5	3.1	2.7
8	Iron & Steel	3.5	3.3	3.2
9	Pearls, Precious and semi precious stones	4.0	3.2	5.0
10	Others	15.8	14.8	14.9

Source: RBI monthly bulletin November 2009

16.22 During 2008 09 the share of chemicals, coal, coke and briquettes, fertilizers and pearls, precious and semi-precious stones in total import went up while those of petroleum, crude and products, capital goods, gold and silver, iron & steels etc. came down.

16.23 Source wise during 2008-09, developing countries had the highest share in India's imports (32.9 per cent) followed by OPEC (32.6 per cent) and OECD Countries (31.8 per cent). Country-wise analysis shows that, China continued to be the single largest source of imports (10.8 per cent) followed by UAE (7.1 per cent) Saudi Arabia (6.7 percentage) US (6.2 per cent) Iran (4.2 per cent) and Germany (4.0 per cent). The details of percentage share of Groups/Countries in India's import are given in Appendix 16.6

ASEAN Agreement – Import- Export

16.24 The ASEAN India Free Trade Agreement TIGA is a typical WTO complaint free trade area agreement. The member Countries are Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Burma, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. The schedule of tariff reduction commitments undertaken by AIFTA members varies. Each ASEAN member has a separate tariff reduction schedule. The tariff reduction are divided into four broad categories namely Normal Track, Sensitive Track, Special Products Highly Sensitive list and the Exclusion list. India being predominantly a consumer country, free flow of consumer items and agricultural items from the North East Countries have great impact its economic scenario.

16.25 In the case of AIFTA the South Indian States, especially Kerala will be more affected because their production structure are quite similar to those of the ASEAN Countries especially in the field of agriculture and allied sectors and agro based industries. Similarity is too close when Kerala economy is taken separately for a comparative analysis. Rubber, Coconut, Tea Coffee, Spices, Cashew, Tropical fish varieties, viz. Shrimp, tuna, Cuttlefish etc. are the leading areas of Kerala's specialization. These items are produced both for consumption and exports. It is worth mentioning that the very same goods are among the more areas of specialization for South East Asian Countries. Another thing to be noticed is that the areas under production of tropical commodities have been increasing both in Kerala as well as ASEAN Nations. In Kerala the concentration towards tropical commodities is being promoted as a part of national policy in India which laid a lot of emphasis on earning as well as saving of foreign exchange. Given the competitive nature of the production structure of Kerala vis-à-vis the ASEAN nations, and considering the fact that adjustment problems would be more severe in such overlapping areas of production in the state, particularly its farming community should be given adequate protection during the transition period.

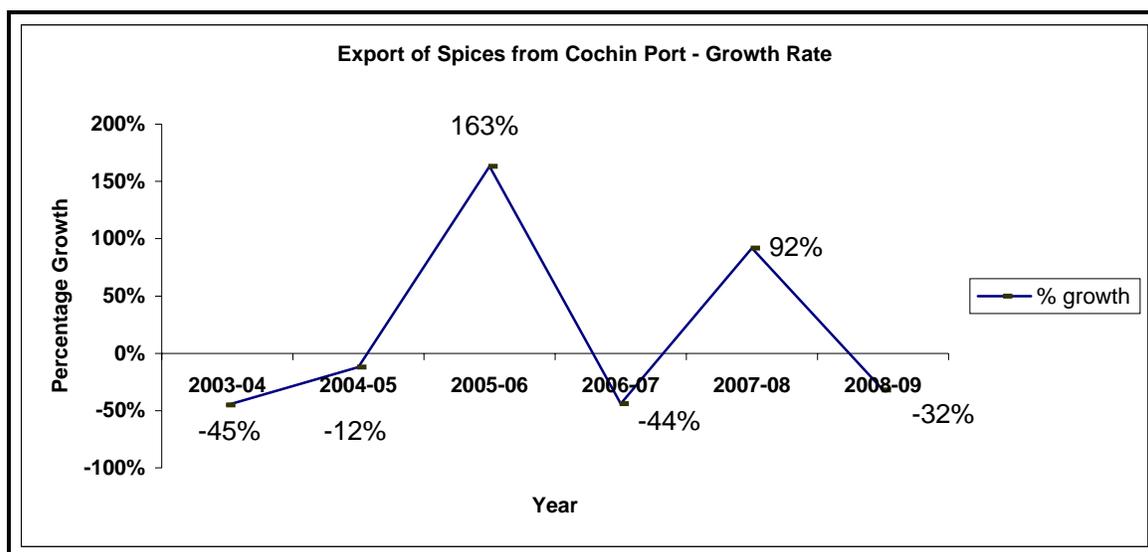
Export – Import Trade of Kerala through Cochin Port

16.26 A major portion of trade operation in the state is being conducted through the Cochin Port. Important export items are pepper, cashew, coir and coir products, tea, cardamom, ginger, spices oil and marine products. During 2008-09 total traffic handled by the port decreased to 154.94 lakh tones from 157.55 lakh tones during 2007-08 showing a decrease of 1.66 per cent. Of this import represented 127.84 lakh tones and export represented 27.10 lakh tones.

Commodity Composition of Exports through Cochin Port

16.27 Total quantity of exports through Cochin Port during the year under review had declined to 27.10 lakh MT from 34.91 lakh MT in the previous year. In 2008-09 a fall of 22.36 per cent in qualitative terms and a rise of 13.30 per cent in value term is visible. As compared to the previous year all commodities exported through the port showed a negative trend in the year under report. In the year under report export of tea decreased by 4.06 per cent, Cashew Kernels by 26 per cent, Sea Foods decreased by 17 per cent, Coir products decreased by 37 per cent, coffee decreased 33 per cent and spices decreased by 32 per cent. When we go through the previous year it may be seen that all items except tea and seafood showed a positive sign. Details of commodity – wise export through Cochin Port is furnished on Appendix.16.7. Growth rate of spices export through Cochin Port from 2004-05 to 2008-09 is given in fig. 16.3.

Fig. 16.3



Source: Cochin Port trust

16.28 Tea, Cashewnuts, Sea foods, Coir products Spices, Coffee etc are the main item of spices exported through the Cochin Port. Of the total exports tea constituted 2.53 per cent, cashew kernals 2.10 per cent, Sea Food 3.33 per cent coir products 2.9 per cent, spices 1.77 per cent, coffee 2.33 per cent and 85.04 per cent are miscellaneous items including POL.

Commodity Composition of Kerala's Imports through Kochi Port

16.29 During 2008-09 imports through Cochin port increased to 127.84 lakh MT from 122.64 lakh MT in 2007-08 registering a growth of 4.24%. Items of imports includes fertilizers & Raw materials, Iron, Steal & machinery, News Print-and cashewnut. Import of fertilizers & Raw Materials increased to 5.7 lakh MT in the year under review from 4.2 lakh MT in the previous year. In the year under report except fertilizers and Raw materials all other showed a negative trend. Import of iron, steal & machinery and News print declined to 33.99% and 16.27% respectively. Import of Cashew nut has decreased by 3.13% during the period under report. Commodity wise import through Cochin Port is given in Appendix 16.8.

Cargo Handled by Kochi Port

16.30 In the year under review export of cargo (both coastal & foreign) from Cochin Port decreased to 27.10 lakh MT from 34.91 lakh MT in the previous year registering a fall of 22.4 per cent. In the year under report, import of cargo through the Cochin Port showed a growth of 127.84 lakh MT as against 122.64 lakh MT in the previous year showing a growth of 4.24 per cent. During 2008-09 coastal export and foreign export has declined to 9.81 lakh MT and 17.29 lakh MT from 14.92 lakh MT and 19.99 lakh MT respectively from 2007-08. Both coastal and foreign import during the year under review reported a growth of 4.29 per cent and 4.22% respectively. Details are shown in table 16.6

Table - 16.6
Cargo Handled at Cochin Port during 2004-05 to 2008-09

(In Lakh MT)

Traffic	Export					Import				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coastal	11.16	11.35	15.69	14.92	9.81	26.26	29.61	28.72	36.6	38.17
Foreign	20.27	17.86	19.05	19.99	17.29	83.24	80.06	89.11	86.04	89.67
Total	31.43	29.21	34.74	34.91	27.10	109.5	109.67	117.83	122.64	127.84

Source: Cochin Port Trust

Export of Marine Products - National Scenario

16.31 Export of Marine Products during 2008-09 stood at 6.03 lakh tones valued at Rs.8607.94 crores as against an export of 5.42 lakh tones valued Rs.7620.92 crores in 2007-08. By quantity it has been increased to 11.29 per cent and to 12.95 per cent in value terms. During the year under review by the export of Marine Products India's earnings in dollar terms stood at US\$ 1908.63 million. The export trend of Marine Products in India is shown in table 16.7.

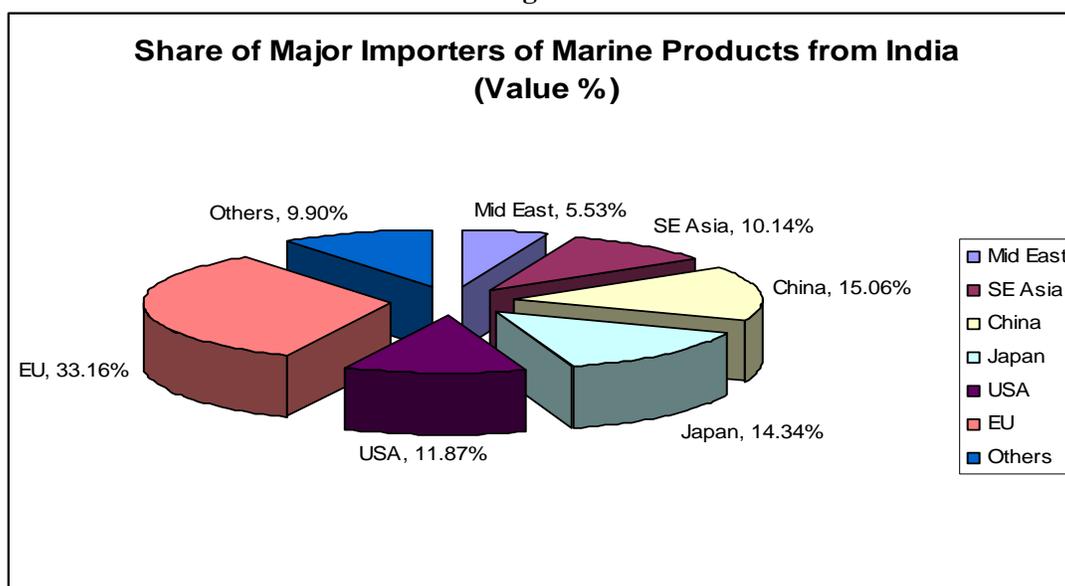
Table -16.7
Export Trend of Marine Products From India
(Qty: in tons, Value: Rs.Crore, \$: US \$ Million)

Details	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Growth in 2008-09 from 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
Quantity (Tons)	412017	431629	512164	612641	541761	602835	61134 (11.29%)
Rupees (Crores)	6091.95	6646.64	7245.30	8363.53	7620.92	8607.94	987.02 (12.95%)
US \$(million)	1330.76	1478.48	1644.21	1852.93	1899.09	1908.63	9.54 (0.50%)

Source: MPEDA

16.32 European Union is the largest group market for marine products from India accounting for a share of 33.16 per cent in value and 25.74 in quantity followed by China 15.6% in value 24.44 percentage in quantity. Other countries share in value terms are South East Asia (10.14%) and Middle East (5.53%), Japan (14.34%) and USA (11.87%). Major importers of marine products from India and their share in value during 2008-09 is furnished in the diagram given below.

Fig.16.4



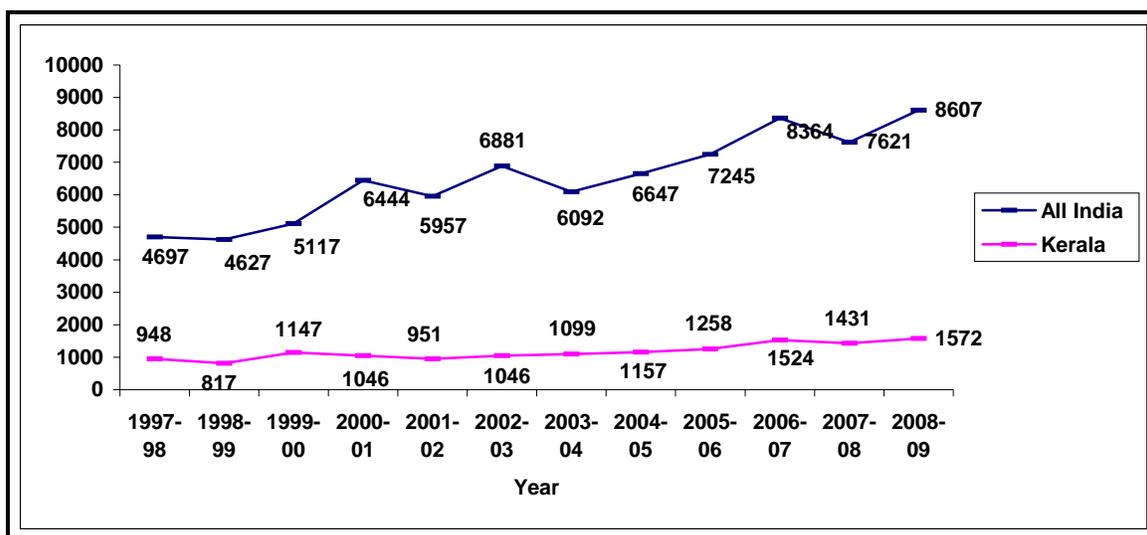
Source: MPEDA

16.33 The major marine products exported are Frozen Shrimp, Frozen fish, Frozen cuttle fish, Frozen squid, Dried items, live items and chilled items. Details of item wise export of marine products from India for the last five years are given in Appendix 16.9. In the year under report products such as Frozen fish (8.3%), Frozen cuttle fish (10.4%), Frozen squid (67.2%), Dried items (41.4%) Live items (37.5%) Chilled items (2.28%) etc showed a positive trend where as export of Frozen shrimp showed a negative trend.

Export of Marine Products from Kerala

16.34 Marine exports from Kerala during 2008-09 stood at 100780 tonnes valued Rs.157218 lakh as against from 100318 tonnes valued Rs.143094 lakh during 2007-08. In the account of India's marine export in the year 2008-09 Kerala's contribution stood at 16.72 per cent in volume and in value terms stood at 18.26 per cent. Table.16.8 shows the export details of marine products of Kerala compared to all India in quantity and value for years. (2004-05 to 2008-09). A diagrammatic representation of the details of Exports of marine products of India & Kerala from 1997-98 to 2008-09 is shown in figure 16.5.

Fig 16.5
Export trend of Marine products – Kerala & India (Rs. Crore) – 1997-98 to 2008-09



Source: MPDEA

Table - 16.8
Export Trend of Marine Products – India & Kerala 2004-05 to 2008-09

Year	INDIA		KERALA		KERALA's share%	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs.Lakh)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Lakh)	Quantity	Value
2004-05	461329	664669	87337	115742	18.93	17.41
2005-06	512164	724530	97311	125765	19	17.36
2006-07	612642	836353	108616	152412	17.74	19.00
2007-08	541701	762092	100318	143091	18.52	18.78
2008-09	602835	8607.94	100780	157218	16.72	18.26

Source: MPDEA

16.35 In dollar terms the attribution by the export of marine products during the year under review stood at 350.26\$. When compared to the previous year a decline of 1.7 per cent is seen in the current year. Details of item-wise export of marine products from Kerala during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Table 16.9.

Table -16.9
Item wise Exports of Marine Products from Kerala during 2007-08 and 2008-09

Sl.No	Item	2007-2008			2008-2009		
		Qty (Tons)	Val.Rs (Crores)	US\$ (Million)	Qty. (Tons)	Val.Rs. (Crores)	US\$ (Million)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	Frozen Shrimp	26566	547.50	136.15	25381	588.60	129.69
2	Frozen fish	30946	196.49	48.91	25667	208.19	46.56
3	Frozen Cuttle Fish	20484	376.36	93.71	18075	330.04	74.01
4	Frozen Squid	11486	159.54	39.8	19760	247.91	56.01
5	Dried Items	73	3.14	0.79	138	11.40	2.59
6	Live Items	185	15.93	3.99	304	20.62	4.61
7	Chilled Items	1682	31.70	7.92	2280	67.63	14.79
8	Others	8897	100.29	24.99	9175	97.78	22.00
	Total	100318	1430.94	356.26	100780	1572.18	350.26

Source: MPEDA

Cashew Trade

Box: 16.1

The Share of agricultural products in the total export earnings of the country during 2007-08 is 6.66% and cashew kernels ranked fifth among them contributing 5.19%. This accounted to 0.35% of the total foreign exchange earnings of the country through exports.

16.36 During the period under report India's production of raw cashewnut increased to 695000 tonnes as against a production of 665000 tonnes in the previous year. Except Goa and Kerala all others showed a positive trend in the production field.

16.37 Total export of cashew kernels from India during 2008-09 quantitatively decreased to 109523 MT from 114340MT in 2007-08. In value terms it has been increased to Rs.2988.4 Crores in 2008-09 marking an increase of 30.6 per cent than that of previous year. Table.16.10 shows the port wise export of cashew kernels from India during the year 2007-08 (April-November) & 2008-09 (April-November).

Table –16.10
**Port-wise export of Cashew Kernels from India during 2008 – April-November & 2009-
 April November**

Ports	2008-April-November		2009-April-November	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs.000)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs.000)
Cochin	44582	12331286	40936	10727703
Goa	285	103450	249	123465
Madrass	1033	295457	1754	437314
Mangalore	7343	2137284	5572	1511846
Tutticorin	19120	5090208	19085	5164289
Visakhapattanam	3443	956583	4322	1304181
Total	75806	20914268	71918	19268798

16.38 Of the total exports of a Cashew kernels from India, Kerala's contribution quantitatively stood at 58.19 per cent and in value terms stood at 57.44 per cent. Export of Cashew Kernels from India and Kerala from 2003-04 to 2008-09 is given below in Table 16.11.

Table – 16.11
Export of Cashew Kernels: Kerala and India (2003-04 to 2008-09)
(Quantity in MT and Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Kerala*		India		Share of Kerala (%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2003-04	68119	1204.56	100828	1804.43	67.56	66.76
2004-05	79950	1715.94	126667	2709.24	63.12	63.34
2005-06	74376	1622.82	114143	2514.86	65.16	64.53
2006-07	72860	1504.87	118540	2455.15	61.46	61.29
2007-08	69298	1395.02	114340	2288.90	60.61	60.95
2008-09	63729	1716.52	109523	2988.4	58.19	57.44

Source: The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India.

*Export through Cochin Port.

16.39 A Country-wise analysis of export of cashew kernels from India shows that USA remained as the main customer by importing 29.22 per cent of the total export. India's export to USA has declined to 21020 MT in 2008-09 (up to November) from 25840 MT in the corresponding period of 2007-08.

16.40 A declining trend in volume was seen in the export of Cashew nut shell liquid from India. It has declined from 10.71 per cent in the year under report when compared to the previous year. In value terms the export has been risen to Rs.16.79 Crores in 2008-09 as against Rs.11.97 Crores in 2007-08. Export of cashew shell liquid from India during 2009 April to November and the same period of 2008 are furnished in table .16.12

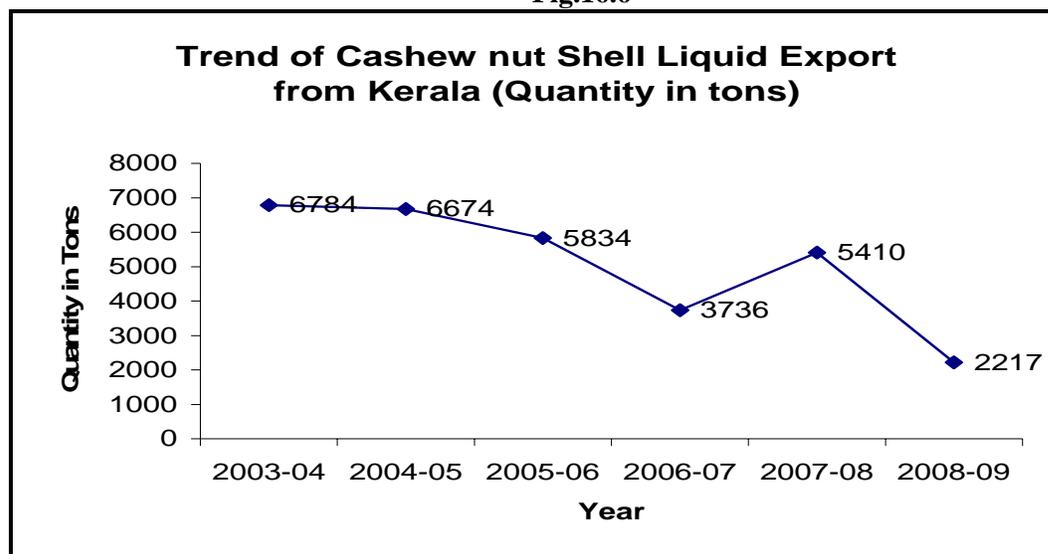
Table - 16.12.
Export of Cashew nut Shell Liquid from India
(Quantity: MT, Value: Rs.Crore)

Sl. No	Countries	2008 (April-November)		2009 (April-November)	
		Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Crs.)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Crs.)
1	Brazil	-	-	-	118
2	China	833	30401	2094	58836
3	Colombia	-	-	2	51
4	Egypt	70	2421	-	-
5	Indonesia	192	4206	96	2097
6	Iran Islamic Republic	-	-	1	2097
7	Japan	337	10073	238	7784
8	Korea	873	25624	1000	28253
9	Mexico	-	-	-	13
10	Singapore	-	-	3	90
11	Sotrenia	162	7100	1	50
12	South Africa	-	-	16	575
13	Taiwan	18	1066	32	1591
14	Turkey	-	-	16	520
15	U.K	170	4289	-	-
16	USA	4259	111715	3943	77505
17	Simbabwe	33	825	-	-
18	Total	6952	197741	7476	178672

Source: Cashew Bulletin, January 2010

16.41 Export of cashew nut shell liquid from Kerala has decreased to 2217MT in 2008-09 from 5410 MT in 2007-08. In value terms too the export earnings showed a decline. In 2008-09 by the export of cashew nut shell liquid earnings marked Rs.3.91 Crores as it was Rs.7.41 Crores in 2007-08. Of the total cashew nut shell liquid export Kerala's contribution stood at 31.78 per cent. Trend of Cashewnut Shell Liquid Export from Kerala is given below in Figure 16.6..

Fig.16.6



The details of export of cashew nut shell liquid from Kerala & India is furnished in table.16.13

Table- 16.13
Export of Cashew nut shell Liquid – Kerala & India (2003-04 to 2007-08)
(Quantity in MT and value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Kerala*		India**	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
2003-04	6784	6.68	6926	7.03
2004-05	6674	6.58	7474	7.91
2005-06	5834	5.97	6405	7.09
2006-07	3736	5.70	6139	10.29
2007-08	5410	7.41	7813	11.97
2008-09	2217	3.91	6976	16.79

Source: The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India

*Export through Cochin Port

16.42 Export of cashew shell liquid to USA has declined to 3943 MT in 2008-09 (up to November) from 4259 MT in the corresponding period of 2007-08 showing a decrease of 7.42 per cent. Of the total cashew shell liquid export during 2008-09 export to USA declined to 53 per cent as against an export of 61.26 per cent in the same period in 2007-08.

16.43 Import of Raw cashewnut in India decreased to 605654 MT in 2008-09 from 605970 MT in 2007-08. In the reporting year in value terms it showed an increase by Rs.2632 Crores as against a value of Rs.1747 Crores in the previous year. In Kerala import of raw cashew nut has decreased to 345366MT in 2008-09 from 372497MT in 2007-08. In value terms an increase of 38 percent and in quantitative terms a decrease of 7.3% is pictured in the import scenario. Port wise analysis of import of Raw cashew nut to India up to 2009 November in same period of 2008 previous year given the table.14.

Table - 16.14
Port-wise import of Raw Cashew nut to India

Ports	2008-April-November		2009-April-November	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs.000)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs.000)
Cochin	272888	11323101	297192	10884391
Goa	322	14200	-	-
Madrass	196	6318	254	9154
Mangalore	63053	2718685	76439	3054337
Tutticorin	154689	6838315	192977	7431974
Visakhapattanam	-	-	25710	1084982
Total	491148	20900619	592572	22464838

Source: Cashew Bulletin 2010

Coffee Export

16.44 World Coffee export increased during 2008-09 to 94.1 M Bags from 88.1 M bags in 2007-08. Top coffee producing countries Brazil and Vietnam reported higher export in the year

under review. Brazil's export has risen to 27.3M Bags as it was 23.8M Bags and Vietnams export has risen to 18.8MBags from 15.7M Bags that of the previous year Columbia, Peru and India reported lower exports. Total export of coffee during 2008-09(in 000of 60Kg Bags) stood at 94063 as it was 88,148 in 2007-08. Major coffee exporting countries & trend in export from 2004-05 to 2008-09 shown in Appendix 16.10.

Coffee Export from India

16.45 Reduced global demand cues as a result of financial crisis and lower coffee output in the country have had their combined effect in the Indian coffee export scenario. Export of coffee from India during 2008-09 was declined to 196530 tonnes as it was 218996 tonnes in 2007-08 showing a decrease of 15.3%. In value terms in the year under report had risen to Rs.2,235 crores as against Rs.2046 crores in previous year showing an increase of 9.2%.

16.46 Export of coffee through Cochin during 2008-09 stood at 63130 MT as against an export of 94386 MT in 2007-08 showing a decrease of 33percent. In value terms also export has been decreased to Rs.711.67 crores in 2008-09 from Rs.1381.56 crores in 2007-08. Domestic Coffee Export from India for the five year is shown below.

Table - 16.15
Domestic Coffee Export from 2004-05 to 2008-09 (up to August)

Year	Quantity Tonnes	%change over the previous year	Value (Rs crore)	%change over the previous year
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	211765	-	1224.67	-
2005-06	201555	(-)4.8	1510.38	23.32
2006-07	249029	23.55	2007.90	32.94
2007-08	218996	(-)12.06	2046.29	1.9
2008-09*	196530	(-)10.25	2235.35	9.2

Source: Coffee Board

*Provisional

Coir and Coir Products

16.47 Coir in its various forms being exported to most of the developed countries for different end uses. The export of coir and coir products from the country during the period under review (up to September 2009) has registered a positive growth of 12.5point in quantity and 10.51 percent in value terms as compared to previous year in the same period. In the year under report more than three times increase in the export of coir fibre is seen. Other products such as curled coir, tufted mat, geotextiles, coir rope, coir pith etc showed a positive trend. Table .16.16 illustrates the summary of exports of coir and coir products during 2008 April to September and 2009 April to September.

Table - 16.16
Summary of Export of Coir Products up to September 2009.

Name of item	(Quantity in tones) April- Sept 2008		(Value Rs. Million) April – Sept.2009	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coir Fibre	4196.20	52.04	15486.65	193.881
Coir yarn	2702.02	95.831	2554.15	96.678
Handloom mat	19338.6	1223.21	17567.95	1261.42
Powerloom mat	35.59	2.52	2.84	0.20
Tufted mat	17620.34	1131.79	18716.87	1312.64
Handloom matting	1130.24	77.72	923.42	70.18
Powerloom matting	81.65	7.74	1.74	0.25
Geotextile	1898.79	86.45	1949.75	102.69
Coir Rugs & Carpet	14.68	1.50	21.07	2.47
Coir Rope	124.63	6.39	140.45	6.10
Curled Coir	223.65	2.91	772.8	17.00
Rubberised Coir	696.36	62.16	261.57	29.30
Coir pith	50071.63	429.26	54146.75	522.95
Coir other sorts	27.90	0.68	43.25	2.06
Total	98162,26	3180.22	112589.26	3617.82

Source: Coir News October 2009

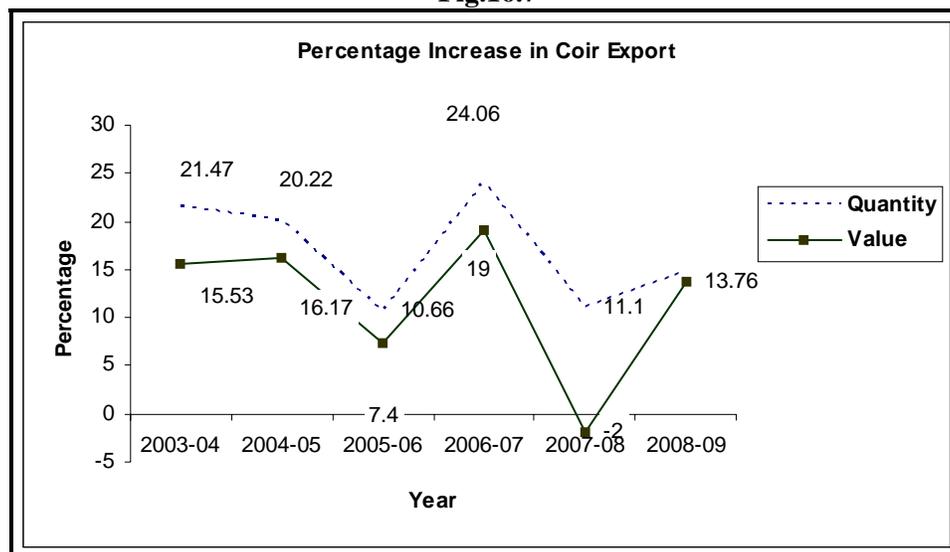
BOX.2

Indian participation in International Erosion Control Association Conference (IECA) will make a change in our coir exports as it can be used most effectively in erosion control storm water management, Natural resource protection, Cycle path creation restoration of vegetarian etc. Cor geotextile can make a boom in U.S market and can be used most effectively in erosion.

16.48 Export of coir and coir products is based on U.S and European markets. A country wise analysis of export of coir products shows that Republic of China was the major importer of coir fiber and coir rope, where as Netherland for Coir yarn, USA for handloom matting Tufted mat handloom matting and power loom matting and south Korea stands for Coir Pith imports.

The increasing export trend in value and quantity from 2003-04 to 2008-09 are shown in Figure 16.7.

Fig.16.7



Source: Coir Board

Spices Export

16.49 In spite of the global economic recession spices export from India showed an upward trend. During 2008-09 export has increased to 470520 tonnes from 444250 tonnes in 2007-08 showing a growth of 6 percent. In value of terms it stood at Rs. 5300.25 crores in 2008-09 as against Rs. 4435 .50 crores in 2007-08. During the period under report a rise of 19 per cent in value terms is recorded. This shows that the spices export during 2008-09 is an all time high both in volume and value.

16.50 An analysis of export of spices and spice products shows that spice oil and oleoresins including mint products contributed 40 per cent of the total export earnings. Chilli contributed 20 per cent followed by Cumin 10 per cent, pepper 8 per cent and turmeric 5 per cent. During the year 2008-09, Indian spices and Spice products reached more than 135 countries in the world. The leading among them are USA 21 per cent Malaysia 7 per cent, China 6 per cent and UK 5 per cent.

16.51 An item wise analysis shows that in the year 2008-09 India has exported 25250 tonnes of pepper valued Rs.413.74 Crores as against 35,000 tones valued Rs.519.90 Crores in 2007-08, registering a decline of 28 per cent in volume and 20 per cent in value. USA is the largest buyer of pepper in the world market. During 2008-09 India's exports to major destinations like USA, European Union etc. declined. USA continued as the major market for pepper and has imported 10,050 MT, accounting for 40per cent of total pepper. Other major buyers are UK (1475 MT), Italy (1290 MT),Canada (1265 MT) and Germany (1200 MT).

16.52 During 2008-09 India exported 750 MT of cardamom (small) valued Rs.47.27 crores and 1875 MT Cardamom (large) valued Rs.22.81 crores. Chilli is the largest spice item exported from India in terms of volumes and second position in terms of value. During the year under review India exported 188,000 tonnes of Chilli and Chilli products valued Rs.1080.95 crores showing a decline of 10 per cent in volume and 1.5 per cent in value as compared to the previous year.

16.53 During 2008-09 India exported 5000MT ginger valued Rs.34.83 Crores and 52,500 MT Turmeric valued at Rs.248.58 Crore and 30200 MT tonnes coriander valued at Rs.203.79 crores. During 2008-09 the export of spice oils and oleorsins recorded an all time high both in volume and value by expressing a hike of 6850 MT valued Rs.720.50 Crores as against 6,600 MT valued Rs.563 Crores during 2007-08. The export of mint products during 2008-09 is 20,500 MT valued Rs.1420.25 Crores against 21,100 MT valued Rs.1280.50 Crores in 2007-08. Item-wise export of spices from India is given in Appendix 16.11

Spices Export from Kerala

16.54 During 2008-09 export of spices through port in Kerala stood at 73710.70 tonnes valued at Rs.147087 lakhs. When compared to the previous year a deceleration of 2.47 per cent in quantity and an increase of 16 per cent in value is visible. Pepper, Cardomom, chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Corriander, Cumin, Celery, Fennel, Garlic, Tamarind, Vanilla, Curry power, Spice oil, Mint products, Nutmeg and Maces etc are the main items exported through the ports of Kerala.

16.55 In the year under review Kerala exported 23525.85 tonnes of pepper valued at Rs.38543.29 lakhs as against a volume of 29216.21 tonnes and an export value of Rs.43183.46 lakhs in the previous year. Though a decline is seen when compared to the previous year

Kerala's export of pepper represented 93 per cent of India's export of pepper both in quantity and value. In the year under report export of cardamom increased to 76%, Chilli increased to 3.7 per cent, turmeric by 5.7 per cent and coriander by 19.7 per cent. Item-wise export of spices through ports in Kerala from 2004-05 to 2008-09 are furnished in Appendix 16.12.

Tea

16.56 World tea exports increased from 1575.0 MKgs in 2007-08 to 1646.2 MKgs in 2008-09 showing an increase of 4.52 per cent. Even though the production of tea declined by 1.40%. The increase in the world exports was led by all the major Countries viz. Kenya, where export was higher by (39.7 MKgs) followed by India (17.2 Mkgs), Indonesia by (11.3 MKgs) Sri Lanka by (4.5 MKgs), and Vietnam by (4.1 MKgs).

Box.3

Kenya maintained its number one position in the world Tea exports during 2008-09 with a share of 23.3%, followed by Sri Lanka 18.2 per cent. China 18.0 per cent, India 11.9 per cent and Vietnam 7.0 per cent.

Major Tea exporting countries and the trend from 2003 to 2008 are shown below.

Table - 16.17

Country	In MKgs						% Change over 2008 to 2009
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
Kenya	269.3	332.5	348.3	312.2	343.7	383.4	11.55
Sri Lanka	290.6	290.6	298.8	314.9	294.3	298.8	1.53
China	260.0	280.2	286.6	286.6	289.4	296.9	2.59
India	173.7	197.6	199.1	218.7	178.8	196.0	9.62
Vietnam	60.3	99.4	87.9	105.1	110.9	115.0	3.70
Indonesia	88.2	98.6	102.3	95.3	83.7	95.0	13.5
Argentina	58.2	66.4	66.4	70.7	74.2	75.5	1.75
Uganda	34.1	29.7	33.1	32.7	43.6	42.4	(-2.75)
Malawi	42.0	46.6	43.0	42.0	46.6	40.1	(-)13.95
Tanzania	20.4	24.2	22.5	24.1	29.1	24.8	(-)14.78
Bangladesh	12.2	13.4	9.0	4.8	10.6	8.4	(-)20.95
Zimbabwe	17.1	14.9	8.5	11.4	7.6	5.5	(-)27.63
Others	72.2	68.7	64.6	62.5	62.5	64.4	3.06
World	1398.3	1562.8	1570.1	1581.0	1575.0	1646.2	4.52

Source: International Tea Committee

16.57 World import of Tea for consumption was increased to 1506.1MKgs. in 2008-09 as against an import of 1462 MKgs in 2007-08 showing an increase of 3 per cent. Major Tea importing countries are Egypt, Iran, Poland, USA, Iraq, Russia, Pakistan, Morocco and Japan. Major Tea importing countries and trend since 2003-04 to 2008-09 is show in the table given below.

Table - 16.18
Major Tea Importing Countries and trend since 2003 to 09

Country	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	% Change over 2008 to 2009
Russia	221.1	225.7	234.9	235.2	235.0	173.0	(-)26.38
UK	125.3	128.8	128.2	135.4	131.2	130.6	(-)0.46
USA	94.2	99.5	100.1	107.6	113.7	116.7	2.64
Pakistan	118.3	120.0	139.3	116.8	110.00	99.1	(-)9.91
Egypt	49.9	71.8	73.5	787.5	67.0	94.0	40.30
Dubai	48.8	43.4	53.0	56.0	58.0	60.5	4.31
Iran	30.4	40	43	45.6	50.7	58	14.40
Morocco	44.9	45.9	50.1	50.6	52.5	48.2	(-)8.19
Japan	47.1	56.2	51.4	48.1	47.3	43.1	(-)8.8
Afghanistan	48.0	41	34	34	41	39	(-)4.88
Iraq	37.8	32.1	31.1	27.1	27.5	31.2	13.45
Poland	30.8	32.1	31.1	27.1	27.5	31.2	13.45
Others	450.5	471.6	471.3	479.1	494.1	576.7	16.72
World	1347.1	1426.8	1465.9	1480.0	1462.0	1506.1	3.02

Source: International Tea Committee

CHAPTER 17

INSTITUTIONAL AND BANK FINANCE

An efficient and diversified banking system is a must for promoting savings and channelizing them into investment and help achieve faster rate of economic growth. Thus, the good health of an economy is reflected in the good health of its banking system. In a modern economy, banks are considered not only as the dealers in money but also leaders of development. The banking sector is dominant in India as it accounts for more than half the assets of the financial sector.

17.2 There have been many positive developments in the Indian Banking sector during the last decade. Changes in policy and regulation brought about during this period have led to an overall improvement in the growth, asset quality and profitability of banks, so that they now compare very favourably with other banks in the region. The public sector Banks have stood up to the challenge posed by the new private banks, and have worked consciously upon improving their efficiency. The fact that the Indian banks have come out almost unscathed through the global downturn in a year that has seen the fall of several leading foreign banks, speaks volumes of their resilience. India's banking systems performed well despite financial crisis spread over the world. This is mainly because of the strong regulatory mechanism that the country has put in place. Important features of the regulatory mechanism include restrictions on capital account convertibility, stringent norms on exposure to sensitive sectors, pre-emptive action in respect of housing and consumer credit, stricter norms for securitization, prudential limits on inter-bank borrowing and tighter regulation of NBFC's.

Institutional Finance

17.3 NABARD has substantially increased its refinance assistance and during 2008-09 disbursed an amount of Rs. 10535.29 crores at the all India level against Rs. 9046.27 crores during 2007-08. NABARD released refinance assistance of Rs. 587.77 crores to Kerala during 2008-09 against Rs. 570.88 crores during 2007-08. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka occupied first and second positions in availing refinance assistance from NABARD and this accounted for Rs. 1787.54 crores (16.97%) and Rs.1051.54 crores (9.98%) respectively. The state wise disbursements by NABARD during 2008-09 and cumulative disbursements upto March 2009 are respectively given in Appendix 17.1 and 17.2.

Bank Finance

17.4 In India, number of bank branches of all scheduled commercial banks grew from 86764 of March 2008 to 92534 at the end of March 2009, an increase of 5770 branches within one year. Of the total bank branches 31489 are in rural areas, 18764 are in semi urban areas, 28803 are in urban areas and Metropolitan cities having 92534 branches. The largest number of bank branches are in Uttar Pradesh (11002 Nos.) followed by Maharashtra (10177 Nos.) and Andhra Pradesh (7397 Nos.). In Kerala, total number of bank branches as on March 2009 was 4016, which shows that there was an increase of 180 bank branches within one year. Of this, 331 are rural branches, 2688 are semi urban branches and 997 are urban branches. Kerala has the largest number of semi urban branches with 2688 nos. compared with the other 14 major states in India. The state wise distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Branches is given in Table 17.1. Major state wise distribution of commercial bank branches and population per bank office are given in Appendix 17.3.

Table - 17.1
Major state wise distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Branches at the end of
March 2009

Sl. No	State	Rural		Semi Urban		Urban		Metropolitan		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhrapradesh	2368	7.5	1523	8.1	2552	8.9	954	7.0	7397	8.0
2	Assam	784	2.5	316	1.68	269	0.9			1369	1.5
3	Bihar	2344	7.4	835	4.5	647	2.2	244	1.8	4070	4.4
4	Gujarat	1473	4.7	979	5.2	1831	6.4	1217	9.0	5500	6.0
5	Haryana	691	2.2	461	2.5	991	3.4	115	0.9	2258	2.4
6	Karnataka	2155	6.8	1188	6.3	2373	8.2	1157	8.6	6873	7.4
7	Kerala	331	1.1	2688	14.3	997	3.5			4016	4.3
8	Madhyapradesh	1735	5.5	944	5.0	1222	4.2	489	3.6	4390	4.7
9	Maharashtra	2118	6.7	1397	7.4	3879	13.5	2783	20.6	10177	11.0
10	Orissa	1637	5.2	500	2.7	533	1.9			2670	2.9
11	Panjab	1119	3.6	948	5.1	1162	4.0	479	3.6	3708	4.0
12	Rajasthan	1753	5.6	987	5.3	1162	4.0	380	2.8	4282	4.6
13	Tamil Nadu	1701	5.4	1821	9.7	2319	8.0	1002	7.4	6843	7.4
14	Uttar Pradesh	4789	15.2	1757	9.4	3049	10.6	1407	10.4	11002	11.9
15	West Bengal	2312	7.3	618	3.3	2093	7.3	1199	8.9	6222	6.7
	Total	27310	86.7	16962	90.4	25079	87.0	11426	85.0	80777	87.3
	All India	31489	100	18764	100	28803	100	13478	100	92534	100

Source: Quarterly Statistics by Reserve Bank of India, March 2009.

Advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks

17.5 The total advances financed by Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of March 2009 at all India level grew by Rs. 462959 crore to reach at Rs. 2857525 crore, as against Rs. 2394566 crore during the corresponding period of 2008 resulting in an increase of 19.33 percent. According to the statistics of RBI, a sizable chunk of this advance has gone to 15 major states. Maharashtra continues to remain the top most position in the country to avail the highest amount of credit of Rs. 912368 crore representing an increase of Rs. 124528 crore from the previous year. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh secured the second and third positions in India to receive the credit to the tune of Rs. 268963 crore and Rs. 212178 crore respectively. Kerala availed an amount of Rs. 81612 crore at the end of March 2009 against Rs. 71226 crore during the corresponding period in the previous year and the increase in actual terms is Rs. 10386 crore. Major state wise disbursement of advances by scheduled Commercial Banks as on March 2008 and March 2009 with its percentage to all India total are given in Table 17.2.

Table - 17.2
Major state-wise Advances Financed by Scheduled Commercial Banks
at the end of March 2008 and March 2009.

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No	State	Advances 2008		Advances 2009	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhrapradesh	162595	6.8	212178	7.4
2	Assam	13057	0.6	15115	0.5
3	Bihar	20373	0.9	23624	0.8
4	Gujarath	99515	4.2	118684	4.2
5	Haryana	45048	1.9	53617	1.9
6	Karnataka	164110	6.9	196719	6.9
7	Kerala	71226	3.0	81612	2.9
8	Madhyapradesh	49177	2.0	57957	2.0
9	Maharashtra	787840	32.9	912368	32.0
10	Orissa	30396	1.3	35856	1.3
11	Panjab	66998	2.8	79064	2.8
12	Rajasthan	59904	2.5	73680	2.6
13	Tamil Nadu	226830	9.5	268963	9.4
14	Uttar Pradesh	95942	4.0	111185	3.9
15	West Bengal	115255	4.8	138969	4.9
	Total	2008266	83.9	2379591	83.3
	All India	2394566	100	2857525	100

Source: Quarterly Banking Statistics, March 2008 & 2009, RBI.

17.6 As per State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) statistics 2009, the total advances disbursed by banks in Kerala at the end of March 2009 is Rs. 82818.55 crore. (Appendix 17.4). The State Bank group disbursed an amount of Rs. 27864.14 crore (33.64%) which shows a substantial increase of about 34 percent compared to the last fiscal. The Private sector banks disbursed Rs. 26361.18 crore which constitute 32% of total advances. Nationalized banks disbursed Rs. 24211.79 crore which represents 29.23%. State Bank Group and Private Sector Banks comes in the forefront in disbursing advances compared to the Nationalized banks in the State. Advances disbursed by schedules Commercial Banks from 2000 to 2009 in Kerala as well as in India with percentage of annual growth and incremental advance are furnished in Table 17.3.

Table - 17.3
Advances by Commercial Banks in Kerala and India

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Advance in Kerala		Incremental Advance in Kerala	Advance in India	
		Amount	% of growth		Amount	% of growth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2000	15941	17.4	2364	435958	18.2
2	2001	19180	20.3	3239	511434	17.3
3	2002	22062	15.0	2882	589723	15.3
4	2003	27007	22.4	4945	759210	28.7
5	2004	31548	16.8	4541	890866	17.3
6	2005	39351	23.5	7803	1157807	30.0
7	2006	49153	24.91	9802	1517497	31.1
8	2007	60615	23.32	11462	1949567	28.50
9	2008	71226	17.51	10611	2394566	22.83
10	2009	81612	14.58	10386	2857525	19.33

Source: Quarterly Banking Statistics by Reserve Bank of India

Advances by Public Sector Banks

17.7 Deposit mobilization and disbursement of credit by the Public Sector Banks in India increased considerably every year. Total deposit and advances in Public Sector Banks in India during 2008-09 was Rs.3017296 crore and Rs. 2169603 crore respectively. Deposit mobilization and disbursement in respect of Kerala during this period was Rs. 88586 crore and Rs. 56475 crore respectively keeping the CD ratio at 63.76%. A quick review reveals that among the 15 major states, Maharashtra mobilized highest amount of deposit in the country with Rs.633969 crores while advance stood at Rs.602195 crore. In terms of CD ratio, Maharashtra occupies the third position (94.99%), and the first and second being Tamil Nadu (108.31%) and Andhra Pradesh (99.06%) respectively. The State wise Deposits, Credits and Credit-Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks in India are shown in Appendix 17.5.

Growth of Bank Deposit

17.8 The Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India, unlike their global counterparts, showed considerable resilience against the back drop of global financial crisis and its effects on India economy. The Indian banking system has withstood the pressure of global financial turmoil as reflected in the improvement in the Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR). The CRAR for all the Scheduled Commercial Banks has increased to 13.2 percent from 11.4 percent in 2001, which is more than the 8 percent requirement specified under Basel frame works, or the 9 per cent adopted by the RBI for an Indian Bank.

17.9 As per the RBI Statistics, the total deposits of all scheduled Commercial banks at all India level in March 2009 was Rs. 3937336 crore. This represents a growth of 21.94 percent over the last year. Total deposit of Kerala during this period also increased by Rs. 26070 crores from Rs. 109103 crores to Rs. 135173 core. Banks in Maharashtra state mobilized the largest amount of deposit of Rs. 1004898 crore during 2009. Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka occupied the second and third position respectively in deposit mobilization during the year under review. Major state wise deposits in Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of March 2008 and March 2009 and their percentage to all India total are furnished in Table 17.4.

Table - 17.4
Major state-wise Deposits in Scheduled Commercial Banks

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No	State	Deposits 2008		Deposits 2009	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhrapradesh	177567	5.5	217453	5.5
2	Assam	31666	1.0	39427	1.0
3	Bihar	68597	2.1	86653	2.0
4	Gujarath	152691	4.7	187906	4.8
5	Haryana	74367	2.3	87204	2.2
6	Karnataka	210349	6.5	256709	6.5
7	Kerala	109103	3.4	135173	3.4
8	Madhyapradesh	81502	2.5	100971	2.6
9	Maharashtra	832063	25.8	1004898	25.5
10	Orissa	53732	1.7	70626	1.8
11	Panjab	101046	3.1	120667	3.1
12	Rajasthan	73020	2.3	91914	2.3
13	Tamil Nadu	199949	6.2	246992	6.3
14	Uttar Pradesh	213594	6.6	264369	6.7
15	West Bengal	187610	5.8	228649	5.8
	Total	2566856	79.5	3139611	79.7
	All India	3228817	100	3937336	100

Source: Quarterly Banking Statistics, March 2008 & 2009, RBI.

17.10 The total deposits of the Commercial Banks in Kerala (SLBC Report) was Rs. 130350 crore in March 2009 with an annual growth of 23.57% (Table 17.5). Domestic deposit increased substantially every year. During 2008 domestic deposit in Kerala was Rs. 75599 crore. As at end of March 2009, it increased to Rs. 93331 crore registering a growth rate of 23.46 percent. However, the share of domestic deposit to total deposit remains same during 2008-09 which was 71.6%. Banking group wise comparison (Appendix 17.4) reveals that 35.34 percent of the total deposit in the state is with State Bank group and 31.46 percent with Private Sector Bank group.

Table - 17.5
Growth of Bank Deposit in Kerala

(Rs. crore)

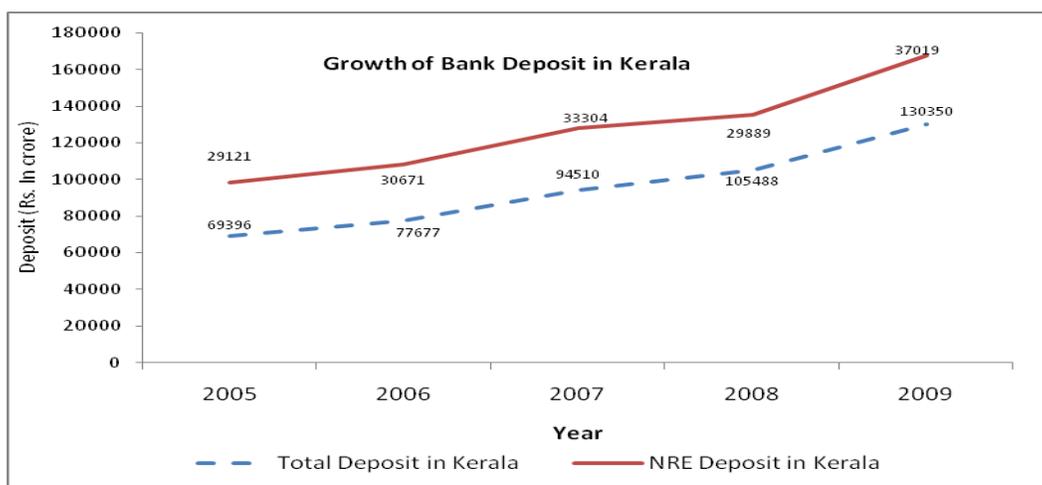
Year	Total Deposit		NRE Deposit		Domestic Deposit	
	Amount	Annual Growth %	Amount	Annual Growth %	Amount	Annual Growth %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2000	38619	22.5	18724	40.5	19895	9.3
2001	44850	16.1	21431	14.5	23419	17.7
2002	51656	15.2	24534	14.5	27122	15.8
2003	59399	15.0	28696	17.0	30703	13.3
2004	65961	9.95	30100	4.89	35861	16.8
2005	69396	5.21	29121	-3.25	40276	12.3
2006	77677	11.93	30671	5.06	47006	16.7
2007	94510	21.07	33304	8.58	58393	24.22
2008	105488	11.62	29889	-10.25	75599	29.47
2009	130350	23.57	37019	23.85	93331	23.46

Source: SLBC, Kerala.

NRE Deposit

17.11 The NRE deposits in Kerala was Rs. 37019 crore as at the end of March 2009 against Rs. 29889 crore in the corresponding period of 2008, representing an increase of Rs. 7130 crore. (Table 17.5). The share of NRE Deposit to total deposit in the State during 2009 was 28.40 percent. The State Bank Group has the highest share (46.62%) of NRE deposit in the State followed by Private Sector Banks (27.87%) and Nationalised Banks (27.68). Growth of Bank deposits in Kerala from 2000 to 2009 are shown in Table 17.5 and Fig. 17.1.

Fig. 17.1



Credit Deposit Ratio

17.12 At All India level, the Credit Deposit (CD) Ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks by the end of March 2009 was 73 percent, which was 74.2 percent during the last year. Tamil Nadu occupied topmost place among the major 15 States in the CD ratio (108.90%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (97.60%), and Maharashtra (91%). In Kerala C.D. ratio was observed as 60.40% in March 2009. During March 2008 this was 65.3%. The details of major state wise deposits, credits and C.D. ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks at the end of March 2009 are given in Table 17.6. As per the RBI statistics on Public Sector Banks in India, the C.D. ratio in March 2009 was 71.91 percent against 73.66 percent during March 2008. Similarly, a decelerating trend is discernable in the case of Kerala as well. It was 69.32 percent in March 2008 but came down to 63.76 percent during 2009. (See Appendix 17.5).

Table 17.6
Major state wise deposits, credits and C.D ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks at the end of March 2009

Sl. No.	States	Deposits (crore)	Credits (crore)	C.D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhrapradesh	217453	212178	97.60
2	Assam	39427	15115	38.30
3	Bihar	86653	23624	27.30
4	Gujarath	187906	118684	63
5	Haryana	87204	53617	61.5
6	Karnataka	256709	196719	76.7
7	Kerala	135173	81612	60.40
8	Madhyapradesh	100971	57957	57.4
9	Maharashtra	1004898	912368	91
10	Orissa	70626	35856	51
11	Panjab	120667	79064	66
12	Rajasthan	91914	73680	80
13	Tamil Nadu	246992	268963	108.90
14	Uttar Pradesh	264369	111185	42
15	West Bengal	228649	138969	61
	Total	3139611	2379591	76
	All India	3937336	2857525	73

Source: Banking Statistics Quarterly Handout, RBI.

17.13 The CD ratio of Commercial Banks in Kerala has decreased to 63.54 percent in March 2009 from 71.39 percent in March 2008. An analysis of deposit and credit operations of Public Sector Banks in Kerala reveals that total Deposit as at the end of March 2009 was Rs. 88586.48 crore, and the total advance was Rs. 55875.98 crore with a C.D. ratio of 63.08%. Among all Public Sector Banks in Kerala, United Bank of India stood first as the C.D ratio with 206% followed by Alahabad Bank 147.22%. The C.D ratio of total banking sector in 2009 was 64.47 percentage. The details of total deposits, NRE deposits, total advances and C.D ratio of Kerala during March 2009 is shown in Appendix 17.4. Credit deposit ratios of selected major banks in Kerala for 2000 to 2009 are shown in Table 17.7.

Table - 17.7
Credit Deposit Ratios of Selected Major Banks operating in Kerala

Name of Bank	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
State Bank of India	39.80	46.68	42.64	42.32	45.59	56.45	67.19	68.4	75.09	64.44
State Bank of Travancore	45.97	46.00	46.13	48.06	50.89	56.67	62.74	68.65	68.82	58.23
Canara Bank	36.95	37.41	42.45	45.84	50.09	59.91	67.32	61.23	64.23	60.18
Indian Overseas Bank	26.25	28.00	33.14	32.33	35.68	39.01	43.08	45.88	47.36	45.14
Syndicate Bank	34.94	32.79	31.00	34.17	41.27	63.26	70.27	78.03	88.41	81.48
Indian Bank	32..59	35.53	29.80	31.78	33.61	35.59	43.67	51.03	54.98	53.20
Bank of India	32.83	34.08	31.20	59.31	62.48	80.61	96.64	103.95	80.91	71.79
Central Bank of India	35.48	37.03	35.00	35.26	53.79	63.70	66.95	73.47	65.69	58.19
Union Bank of India	51.36	45.00	49.97	53.54	61.33	81.57	90.80	73.08	66.93	66.98
Vijaya Bank	31.05	44.28	40.51	44.44	56.90	57.06	60.09	58.95	54.34	51.47
State Average	41.28	42.77	42.71	45.47	48.31	61.39	68.70	70.09	71.39	63.54

Source: SLBC, Kerala.

17.14 The Share of NRE Deposit and C.D ratio of some major banks in Kerala as on March 2009 is given in Table 17.8. It reveals that, State Bank of Travancore holds 28% of the total NRE deposit followed by State Bank of India (14.53%) and Federal Bank (14.27)

Table - 17.8
Share of NRE Deposit (percentage) and CD Ratio of some
major Banks in Kerala (as on March 2009)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Share of NRE Deposit to total NRE%	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4
1	State Bank of India	14.53	64.44
2	State Bank of Travancore	28.00	58.23
3	Bank of India	0.40	71.79
4	Canara Bank	11.25	60.18
5	Central Bank of India	0.93	58.19
6	Indian Bank	2.00	53.20
7	Indian Overseas Bank	3.62	45.14
8	Syndicate Bank	1.80	81.48
9	Union Bank of India	2.60	66.98
10	Vijaya Bank	0.64	51.47
	Total Nationalized Banks	27.51	62.57
11	Catholic Syrian Bank	1.62	40.49
12	Federal Bank	14.27	65.00
13	South Indian Bank	6.77	42.19
	Total Private Sector Banks	28.04	64.29
	Total Regional Rural Banks	0.67	99.34
	Total State	100	64.47

Source: SLBC, Kerala - March 2009.

17.15 Bank group wise total deposits, advances and C.D ratios in Kerala from 1990- to 2009 are also given in Appendix 17.6. District wise and bank group wise banking statistics as at the end of March 2009 in Kerala is given in Appendix 17.7. The District-wise details of banking statistics in Kerala reveals that Ernakulam district with 620 branches holds the largest number followed by Thrissur with 458 branches and Thiruvananthapuram 441 branches. In Wayanad and Idukki districts the credit intake exceeded considerably against the deposits. The disbursement of credit against deposit in Pathanamthitta district was very low with the C.D ratio of 28.4%.

Financial Inclusions

17.16 The Reserve Bank used the term 'financial inclusion' for the first time in its Annual Policy statement of 2005-06. Since then, the Bank has taken several measures for promoting financial inclusion such as advising banks to open 'nofrills' accounts. The initiative to identify at least one suitable district in each State/Union Territory for achieving 100 percent financial inclusion, was started in April 2006. 431 districts had been identified as on March 31, 2009. The largest has reportedly been achieved in 204 districts in 18 states and six Union Territories. All districts of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttarkhand, Goa, Chandigarh, Pondicherry, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep reported to have achieved 100 percent financial inclusion. RBI conducted an evaluation study in 26 districts on the progress made in achieving 100 percent financial inclusion. Studies were carried out in the following states viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal and the findings revealed that although the SLBCs had declared

several districts as fully financially included, the actual financial inclusion was not to the fullest extent in all the districts. Further, most of the accounts that had been opened as part of the financial inclusion drive remained inoperative due to various reasons. The awareness with regard to 'nofrills' accounts continued to be dismal and virtually non-existent in many districts.

Housing Loans

17.17 According to the SLBC report during 2008-09, banks in Kerala (including Private Sector Banks) sanctioned an amount of Rs. 15390.63 crore to 587540 beneficiaries as housing loan against Rs. 13975.48 crore to 555382 beneficiaries during 2007-08. During 2008-09, finance through direct housing was Rs. 15252.65 crore and through indirect housing was Rs. 137.98 crore. State Bank of Travancore disbursed an amount of Rs. 3651.42 crore to 114896 beneficiaries, while State Bank of India sanctioned Rs. 2094 crore to 81793 beneficiaries. Among the nationalized banks, Canara Bank released largest amount of Rs. 1066.64 crores to 31629 beneficiaries as housing loan during 2008-09, followed by Union Bank of India with Rs. 1019.19 crores to 28590 beneficiaries. The bank group wise analysis shows that the State Bank Group disbursed Rs. 5828.16 crore to 197550 beneficiaries and Nationalized Banks Rs. 5085.46 crore and 160639 Regional Rural Banks Rs. 386.31 crore and 25099 beneficiaries, Private Sector Bank Rs. 3253.15 crores and 83306, Foreign Banks Rs. 56.73 crore and 722 and Co operative Bank disbursed Rs.780.82 crore to 120224 beneficiaries. The state state total was Rs.15390.63 crore to 587540 beneficiaries.

Educational Loans

17.18 Educational loan disbursed by the All banks in Kerala increased considerably. At the end of March 2009, Rs. 3656.88 crore was sanctioned to 232332 students and the percentage increase of education loan and beneficiaries during March 2008 was 35.53 and 28.55 respectively. State Bank Group has disbursed Rs. 1783.39 crore to 105435 students, of which State Bank of Travancore alone disbursed Rs. 1077.32 crore to 76361 students during March 2009. Nationalised Banks disbursed Rs. 1478.90 crore to 97027 students. Regional Rural Banks has disbursed Rs. 135.15 crore as educational loan to 12486 students; Private Sector Banks has disbursed Rs. 244.20 crore to 16077 students. Canara Bank is in the top most position in disbursement of education loan among the nationalized banks with Rs. 516.14 crore, to 31937 students as at the March 2009.

Advances to Weaker Section and SC/ST

17.19 During 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 12240.21 crore has been disbursed to 2289213 beneficiaries of weaker sections in the state. Corresponding figures in 2007-08 was Rs. 9724.06 crore to 2482353 beneficiaries. Weaker sections advances grew by 2516.15 crore during the last fiscal. During 2008-09 the advances to SC/STs was Rs. 2204.32 crore to 314415 beneficiaries against Rs. 1699.69 crore to 356586 beneficiaries during 2007-08. During 2008-09 advances to SC/STs increased by Rs. 504.63 crore compared to the previous year. State Bank group disbursed Rs. 1174.41 crore to 84859 beneficiaries, Nationalized Bank disbursed Rs. 886.32 crore to 163737 beneficiaries, RRB disbursed Rs. 61.50 crore to 53285 beneficiaries and Private sector Banks disbursed Rs. 82.09 crore to 12534 beneficiaries as SC/ST advances. According to the SLBC report, almost 96% of the SC/ST advances in Kerala is contributed by Public Sector Banks and contribution by and Private Sector Banks are too negligible.

Micro finance

17.20 Despite of enormous governmental interventions through several programmes/schemes for the upliftment of the rural and semi urban people, standard of living and human development index have not been achieved as visualized. Of late, micro finance has emerged a catalyst of rural development, particularly among the unorganized labourers and rural women, who were hitherto the outliers in the developmental process. Although the branch network of the formal financial institutions expanded rapidly from the early 1970s, a large segment of the population remained outside the banking fold, especially for its credit requirements. This led to the search for alternative policies and mechanism for reaching out to the poor to satisfy their felt needs. In this context, micro finance interventions were recognized all over the world as an effective tool that could raise incomes, contribute to individual and house hold security and change social relations for the better.

17.21 As per the SLBC report, 307113 Nos. of SHGs maintain saving account having Rs. 338.14 crore with Commercial banks at the end of March 2009 in Kerala. Of which women SHG constitutes 276733 Nos. of accounts with Rs. 297.51 crore savings. Nationalised Banks having 109876 nos. of Micro credit SHG accounts with Rs. 124.67 crore as saving deposits, followed by State Bank Group having 137270 accounts with Rs. 115.55 crore savings deposit.

CHAPTER 18

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

“Women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society including participation in the decision making process and access to power are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace”.

(Paragraph 13, Beijing Declaration)

Empowerment of women is a process, a continuum of several inter related and mutually reinforcing components. UNDP’s Gender In Development Policy (GIDP) has interpreted empowerment of women in a comprehensive manner. The policy aims at, among other things, providing women with access to empowering facilities like education and training. Equally important is the provision of good health because good health is an essential prerequisite not only for women’s participation in economic activities but also for their better control of their own lives.

Role of Women in Kerala’s Development

18.2 Historically Kerala has been quite different from the rest of the country in terms of the indicators of women’s development. Kerala has a favourable sex ratio of 1058 in 2001. This should be compared to the all India figures, which stood at 933 in 2001. The 2001 census reflects that Kerala is the only Indian State where the sex ratio is above one and it is worth mentioning that Kerala has never had a female-male ratio below unity at any time in the century. Similarly in terms of literacy, life expectancy, and mean age at marriage, women in Kerala score higher than any other state in the country. In 1950 when India became a democratic republic, the female literacy rate at the national level was merely 7.9 per cent. Kerala’s female literacy at the same time was four times higher (32 per cent). Similarly in 1950, while the female life expectancy at the national level was only 31.7 years, the same was 42.3 years in Kerala. Thus historically a favourable ground was set for Kerala women while most of the Indian states were deplorably poor in this regard. Perhaps this paved the way for the outstanding achievement of Kerala in terms of women’s development, and as a result, the increase in the overall human development. Today Kerala’s female literacy is 88 per cent (54 per cent at the national level) and life expectancy is 72.4 years (60.4 years at the national level).

18.3 The “Kerala Model” of development owes its attributed success to the achievements in the areas of health and education where the contribution of women is particularly significant. The achievements in literacy and education have positively influenced the status of women in the state. Kerala’s high levels of human development and gender development are the result of its achievements in the field of health and education for women. Data given in Table 18.1 and 18.2 clearly indicate the better status of women in Kerala in terms of education and health compared to other states. In Table 18.1, data on four indicators on education viz. female literacy, the gender gap in literacy, enrolment and dropout rates in primary school level for major Indian states are given. As could be seen from the data, Kerala has the highest female literacy, lowest gender gap and lowest primary school drop out rates for girls.

18.4 While literacy rate is affected by a variety of factors like availability of school teachers, availability of equipment and infrastructure, the gender gap in literacy is the result of general attitude of society towards girl’s education. Kerala’s low gender gap in literacy thus points out to its progressive attitude towards girl’s education. Even though Kerala’s enrolment rate for girls in primary school is not the highest, its drop out rate is the lowest, thereby implying a very high

retention rate for girls at the primary school level. Many of the states like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have a low enrolment and high dropout rate implying a very low retention rate. In such states, very few girls reach higher levels of education. This has a cumulative effect in pushing women to low paid informal sector jobs which do not require any special education or skills. Low education further impacts upon their health through lack of awareness about various health programmes for women.

Table - 18.1
Indicators of Women's Education (in per cent)

State	Female literacy 2001	Gender Gap in Literacy 2001	Primary School Enrolment 1999-2000	Primary School Drop out 1999-2000
Bihar	33.57	56.75	61.46	58.64
Uttar Pradesh	42.98	27.25	50.18	62.16
Rajasthan	44.34	32.12	83.81	62.68
Madhya Pradesh	50.28	56.52	102.4	22.97
Orissa	50.97	24.98	91.48	44.38
Andhra Pradesh	51.17	19.68	101.39	41.23
Assam	56.03	15.90	105.36	42.20
Haryana	56.31	22.94	82.98	12.78
Karnataka	57.45	18.84	105.87	27.19
Gujarat	58.60	21.90	101.43	28.10
West Bengal	60.22	17.36	94.86	58.48
Punjab	63.55	12.08	81.71	20.15
Tamil Nadu	64.55	17.78	98.62	39.19
Maharashtra	67.51	18.76	112.32	21.72
Kerala	87.86	6.34	84.74	-5.00
All India	54.16	21.69	85.18	42.28

Source: Col. 2&3 – Census of India, 2001, Col. 4&5- Selected Educational Statistics, 2001 MHRD, GoI

Table - 18.2
Indicators of Women's Health

State	Mean Age at Marriage 2001	Total Fertility Rate 2005-06	Percentage of Women with Anemia 2005-06	Maternal Mortality 2000 (per lakh live birth)	Infant Mortality for Girls 2008 (per 1000 live birth)
Bihar	16.95	4.00	67.4	452	58
Uttar Pradesh	17.27	3.82	49.9	707	70
Rajasthan	16.67	3.21	53.1	670	65
Madhya Pradesh	16.62	3.12	56.0	498	72
Orissa	17.96	2.37	61.2	367	70
Andhra Pradesh	16.81	1.79	62.9	159	54
Assam	18.23	2.42	69.5	409	65
Haryana	17.88	2.69	56.1	103	57
Karnataka	18.00	2.07	51.5	195	46
Gujarat	19.01	2.42	55.3	28	51
West Bengal	17.21	2.27	63.2	266	37
Punjab	19.70	1.99	38.0	199	43
Tamil Nadu	19.12	1.80	53.2	79	33
Maharashtra	17.91	2.11	48.4	135	33
Kerala	19.85	1.93	32.8	198	13
All India	17.68	2.68	55.3	407	55

Source: Col. 2-Census of India-2001, Col. 3&4-NFHS-2005-06; Col. 5&6- SRS Bulletin 2000 and 2009

18.5 The indicators selected to reflect the health status of women are mean age at marriage, total fertility rate, percentage of women with anemia, maternal mortality rate and female infant mortality rate. The better health status of women in Kerala is demonstrated by the data presented in Table 18.2. Kerala has the highest mean age at marriage for women. Early marriage is often interpreted as a negation of women's autonomy and independence. In many states, the mean age at marriage is less than the stipulated minimum of 18 years. Similarly Kerala has the lowest total fertility rate and lowest percentage of women with anemia. Kerala's maternal mortality rate is also much lower than the all India average even though a few states have still lower rates. Kerala's female infant mortality is significantly lower than all other states. All these clearly indicate the better health status of Kerala women.

18.6 Kerala's achievement in human development is in fact the outcome of the better status of women in terms of education and health. Kerala ranked first among the Indian states in terms of performance on the Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Equality Index (GEI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). States such as Haryana and Punjab which have very high levels of economic development and per capita income have greater gender disparity and lower overall levels of human development compared to Kerala. Also the degree of gender empowerment as measured by GEM is much lower in these states compared to Kerala. By contrast, states such as Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamilnadu rank high in terms of gender development, as well as overall human development, as shown in Table 18.3.

Table - 18.3
HDI, GEI and GEM for Major States

State	HDI		GEI		GEM	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.38	9	0.80	3	0.51	8
Assam	0.35	10	0.58	11	0.46	11
Bihar	0.31	12	0.47	13	0.45	12
Gujarat	0.43	6	0.71	6	0.56	3
Haryana	0.44	5	0.71	6	0.53	6
Karnataka	0.41	7	0.75	5	0.55	4
Kerala	0.59	1	0.83	1	0.63	1
MadhyaPradesh	0.33	11	0.66	10	0.48	9
Maharashtra	0.45	4	0.79	4	0.60	2
Orissa	0.35	10	0.64	9	0.47	10
Punjab	0.48	2	0.71	6	0.54	5
Rajasthan	0.35	10	0.69	7	0.48	9
Tamilnadu	0.47	3	0.81	2	0.52	7
Uttar Pradesh	0.31	12	0.52	12	0.47	10
West Bengal	0.40	8	0.63	10	0.53	6
India	0.38		0.68		0.51	

Source: National Human Development Report, 2001 Planning Commission

18.7 The National Human Development Report 2001 defines gender development in terms of a newly developed index called the Gender Equality Index (GEI). It gives the attainments of women as a proportion of men for the same set of variables used in the construction of HDI. Thus the average attainments of women were the highest in Kerala, 83% of the attainments of men while at the national level it was only 68%. However, it is also well-known now that in terms of empowerment, Kerala lags behind other states in a number of indicators, in particular the all-India average of women's work participation rate. The question often asked is what have women achieved with high levels of education; not only are work participation rates of women low, those of educated women are also low.

Women's Employment in Kerala

18.8 Participation of women in the labour force has increased worldwide during the past few decades. Since most women are actually employed in some kind of productive/reproductive work, the issues relating to female employment are different from those of male employment. Participation of women in economic activities outside home has an important bearing on gender relations within the household. Women's economic power relative to that of men is considered as the most important dependant variable affecting gender relations at the household level.

18.9 The social influences of women's work are also quite extensive. Work opportunities outside home reduce the economic dependence of women on men and in turn, increase her economic command within the family. Women's work outside the household would alter the concept of male bread winner and would reduce considerably the societal biases regarding the roles of women that are primarily responsible for underestimation of women's work. Women's earning give them access to and control over an independent income, which would make their economic contribution visible and high.

18.10 In the context of female labour force participation, it has been generally hypothesized that economic growth and education increases female labour force participation. Kerala, where economic growth has been higher than all-India (*Economic Review 2008*) and where women are relatively more educated, experiences one of the lowest female work participation and highest unemployment among the major states in India, especially among the educated. This is contradictory for a state, which ranks first in Human Development Index and Gender Empowerment Index among all Indian States.

18.11 Work participation among women in Kerala is 22.9 per cent (*NSS 1999-2000*), which is one of the lowest in India. This low labour force is accompanied by high rates of unemployment. Kerala has the highest incidence of unemployment both for males and females and in rural as well as urban areas. The overall unemployment rate in Kerala is 12 per cent showing a wide gender gap with 24.3 per cent for women and 6.5 per cent for men.

Table - 18.4
State-wise Unemployment Rates (UPSS) (in per cent)

State	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	1.0	0.6	0.9	4.7	3.3	4.4	1.9	0.9	1.6
Assam	3.3	6.0	3.8	7.3	18.2	8.7	3.7	6.7	4.3
Bihar	2.2	0.7	2.1	8.7	7.9	8.6	2.8	1.3	2.6
Chattisgarh	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.1	6.6	6.2	1.2	0.6	1.0
Delhi	1.5	0.0	1.4	2.4	3.8	2.5	2.3	3.5	2.4
Goa	7.1	35.9	13.6	9.8	14.5	11.2	8.8	20.9	12.1
Gujarat	1.4	0.3	1.1	3.5	0.5	3.1	2.1	0.4	1.7
Haryana	4.6	0.1	3.9	3.8	6.0	4.1	4.4	1.5	3.9
Himachal Pradesh	3.8	2.2	3.1	3.3	8.2	4.4	3.7	2.4	3.2
Jammu & Kashmir	5.1	0.6	4.7	6.7	11.7	7.3	5.4	3.5	5.2
Jharkhand	2.9	0.5	2.1	9.5	21.9	11.1	4.1	2.0	3.5
Karnataka	2.3	0.6	1.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.0	1.3	2.4
Kerala	7.2	22.0	11.9	4.1	33.0	12.5	6.5	24.3	12.0
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	0.1	0.8	4.1	2.8	3.9	1.8	0.4	1.4
Maharashtra	1.9	0.8	1.5	5.4	9.7	6.2	3.3	2.5	3.0
Orissa	5.4	6.5	5.6	6.8	15.4	8.0	5.6	7.2	6.0
Punjab	4.5	13.0	5.4	4.4	13.2	5.6	4.5	13.1	5.4
Rajasthan	2.1	1.7	2.0	3.7	2.0	3.5	2.5	1.7	2.2
Tamil Nadu	2.5	3.4	2.9	4.3	5.4	4.6	3.2	3.9	3.4
Uttarnachal	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.9	10.3	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Uttar Pradesh	1.5	0.3	1.4	3.7	4.2	3.8	2.0	0.8	1.8
West Bengal	4.3	2.0	3.9	6.6	6.2	6.6	4.8	3.1	4.6
All- India	2.5	2.2	2.4	4.8	7.9	5.4	3.1	3.0	3.1

Source: NSS Report No. 522- Employment and Unemployment Situation in India-2005-06

Table - 18.5
Work Participation Rates: Kerala and All India (UPSS)

	Kerala			All-India		
	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05
Rural Male	53.7	55.3	55.9	55.3	53.1	54.6
Rural Female	23.8	23.8	25.6	32.8	29.9	32.7
Urban Male	55.9	55.8	54.7	52.1	51.8	54.9
Urban Female	20.3	20.3	20.0	15.5	13.9	16.6

Source: Various Rounds of NSSO

18.12 Comparing the work participation rate of Kerala with the All India pattern, we find that while male work participation rate in Kerala is higher than India in the last two Rounds of NSSO both in rural and urban areas, the picture is reversed in the case of rural women. Work participation rate of urban women is higher than the all-India level showing that education has at least enabled a larger proportion of women to find employment vis-à-vis women elsewhere.

18.13 The most significant aspect of female employment in Kerala is the low proportion of women employed in the primary sector. In 1999-2000, primary sector accounted for 46.3 per cent of female employment in rural areas in Kerala as against 84.5 per cent at the all-India level. The proportion of women employed in the secondary sector in Kerala is much higher than the corresponding all-India figures for women.

18.14 In 1999-00, the tertiary sector accounted for almost 25 and 56 per cent of total women employment in rural and urban sectors respectively in Kerala; while at all India level it declined for rural women from 12 per cent to 6.7 per cent and increased for urban women to 56.2 per cent. The following table shows that the structural transformation of women's economic activity has taken place in the state with primary sector losing its importance and tertiary sector taking its place. However, a deeper probing of the non-agricultural activities reveal a large concentration of women in traditional industries – coir, cashew, beedi, handloom, khadi, mat and basket weaving – in which earnings are low and conditions of work poor thus dampening the extent of transformational change.

Table - 18.6
Sectoral Composition of Workforce in Kerala and India

Sector	1993-94				1999-2000			
	Rural Male	Rural Female	Urban Male	Urban Female	Rural Male	Rural Female	Urban Male	Urban Female
Primary Sector	54.3 (74.4)	51.4 (85.2)	21.4 (10.0)	21.6 (20.0)	43.4 (71.8)	46.3 (84.5)	7.4 (7.4)	7.9 (15.0)
Secondary Sector	17.8 (10.6)	27.5 (8.6)	27.3 (31.8)	33.5 (28.8)	22.9 (12.0)	28.9 (8.9)	33.3 (32.1)	36.0 (28.9)
Tertiary sector	27.9 (14.8)	21.1 (12.1)	51.3 (58.1)	44.9 (51.0)	33.6 (16.1)	24.9 (6.7)	59.3 (60.6)	56.1 (56.2)

Source: NSSO employment & unemployment surveys.

Figures in parenthesis refer to all-India figures

Educated Unemployment

18.15 One feature of the unemployed population in Kerala is the high rate of unemployment among the educated labour force, in particular the female labour force. One reason for this is the structure of education in Kerala being widely different from that in other parts of the country. Enrolment in higher education for girls (3.3 per thousand population) in Kerala is higher than all-India level (2.9 per thousand population) while for boys (1.9), it is less than all-India average of 4.8 per thousand population. Also percentage of women enrolment in higher education to total enrolment in higher education in Kerala (55.9%) is far higher than the corresponding all-India figure of 37.7 per cent (*Annual Report-2000-01, UGC*). The rapid expansion of higher education in the state and the consequent steady increase in the supply of graduates increased the educated unemployment in the state.

18.16 Educational achievements also fail to give any satisfactory explanation for low female employment rate. A larger proportion of women than men is found to be educated across all educational categories except technical diploma and secondary education. In graduates and above category also, women have a higher representation than men. But women's educational achievements are not translated into gainful employment opportunities; they exhibit almost three times the unemployment rate of men. Low levels of female employment and persistence of gendered work structure have limited women's claims to independent sources of income.

18.17 The types of education women receive also contribute to their unemployment. Women are found to be over represented in general education without any skill orientation and professional qualification. This was particularly evident in the case of non-technical diploma education with 16 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women opting for it (*Economic Review 2008*).

Global Employment Trends for Women

18.18 The Global Employment Trends 2009 examines the most current information available in order to assess the impact of the financial crisis and slowdown in world economic growth on jobs and what could be expected from several possible scenarios for the way the situation might evolve in the years ahead. The Global Employment Trends for Women looks at the gender aspects of this impact, and updates indicators on the situation of women in labour markets around the world.

18.19 The world unemployment rate for women was 6.3 per cent in 2008, as compared to a rate of 5.9 per cent for men. Between 2007 and 2008, the unemployment rate increased for both men (0.4 percent) and women (0.3 per cent), thus slightly reducing the gender gap in unemployment rates that has been seen in the past decade (Table 18.7). In terms of numbers of unemployed, 112 million out of the total of 193 million are men, and 81 million are women (Table 18.8)

Table - 18.7
World Unemployment Rate

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Males	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.9
Females	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.0	6.3
Persons	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	6.0

Source: *Global Employment Trends for Women, March 2009*

* Preliminary Estimates

Table - 18.8
Unemployment in the World

(Million Numbers)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Total	165.1	172.1	170.7	173.4	175.5	183.9	189.1	188.3	184.4	178.9	192.7
Male	95.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	107.2	108.7	108.0	105.9	103.4	111.7
Female	69.3	72.5	70.7	72.7	73.8	76.7	80.3	80.3	78.5	75.5	81.0
Youth	67.6	70.7	71.1	70.5	71.0	74.0	76.3	76.4	74.9	73.1	77.2
Adult	97.4	101.4	99.6	102.8	104.5	110.0	112.7	111.9	109.5	105.7	115.5

Source: *Global Employment Trends for Women, March 2009*

* Preliminary Estimates

18.20 Gender inequality remains an issue within labour markets globally. Women suffer multiple disadvantages in terms of access to labour markets and often do not have the same level of freedom as men to choose to work. Gender differences in labour force participation rates and unemployment rates are a persistent feature of global labour markets. In 2008, an estimated 6.3 per cent of the world's female labour force was not working but looking for work, up from 6.0 per cent in 2007, while the corresponding rate for males was 5.9 per cent in 2008, up from 5.5 per cent in 2007.

18.21 The gender gap in the unemployment rate is one indication of the gender inequality in global labour markets. Another important aspect of this inequality is the difference in access to labour markets, as labour market access has much to do with economic empowerment for women. Even though global male and female labour force participation rates show signs of convergence, the gap is narrowing at a very slow pace and it still amounted to almost 25 percentage in 2008 (Table 18.9). Women made up 40.5 per cent of the global labour force in 2008, up from 39.9 per cent in 1998.

Table - 18.9
Labour Force Participation Rate in the World (%)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Total	65.8	65.7	65.6	65.5	65.4	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.1	65.1	65.1
Male	79.2	79.1	78.9	78.7	78.4	78.2	78.0	77.9	77.6	77.6	77.5
Female	52.4	52.3	52.3	52.3	52.3	52.3	52.3	52.5	52.6	52.6	52.6
Youth	54.4	54.2	53.5	52.9	52.5	51.9	51.6	51.3	50.9	51.0	50.9
Adult	69.7	69.6	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.8	69.8	69.7	69.7

Source: *Global Employment Trends for Women*.

* Preliminary Estimates

18.22 Similar to labour force participation, there is a large gender gap in employment-to-population rates, and this gap is narrowing also very slowly. Globally, the employment-to-population rate for the female adult population increased by 1.2 per cent between 1998 and 2008 as opposed to a decrease by 1.1 per cent for male adults (Table 18.10).

Table - 18.10
Adult employment –to- population ratio- World

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Persons	66.5	66.4	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.4	66.4	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.6
Male	81.4	81.2	81.2	81.0	80.9	80.7	80.6	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.3
Females	51.9	51.9	52.2	52.3	52.4	52.4	52.5	52.8	53.1	53.2	53.1

Source: *Global Employment Trends for Women, March 2009*.

* Preliminary Estimates

Table - 18.11
Adult Employment to Population Rate (%) 1998 & 2008*

Sl. No	Regions	Adult Employment to Population Rate (%)			
		Female		Male	
		1998	2008	1998	2008
1	Developed Economies and European Unions	48.3	50.4	69.8	67.5
2	Central and South Eastern Europe	49.0	51.0	68.7	70.5
3	East Asia	70.0	69.3	84.4	82.5
4	South East Asia and the Pacific	59.9	58.7	88.6	87.6
5	South Asia	36.7	37.6	89.1	86.2
6	Latin America and the Caribbean	44.2	52.6	82.0	81.9
7	Middle East	20.5	24.7	82.2	81.7
8	North Africa	22.6	27.0	81.0	81.7
9	Sub Saharan Africa	60.8	62.9	86.2	85.4

Source: *Global Employment Trends for Women, March 2009.*

* 2008 are preliminary estimates

18.23 Regional differences in adult employment to population rate for men and women in the years 1998 and 2008 are given in Table 18.11. The female adult employment to population rate increased in seven out of nine regions. The largest increase can be seen in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, but the rates remain well below 30 per cent for adult women in the latter two regions. Only East Asia and South East Asia and Pacific saw a decrease. In most regions, the male adult employment to population rate decreased between 1998 and 2008. In South Asia, the female adult employment to population rate increased slightly between 1998 and 2008 while the male adult employment to population rate decreased over time. It is clear that the participation rate of women in the labour markets of South Asia is far lower than of men and of women in South East Asia and the Pacific.

18.24 Women also face constraints in terms of sectors of economic activity in which they would like to work and working conditions to which they aspire. Women are overrepresented in the agricultural sector, almost half of the female employment is found in this sector alone. Women are also often in a disadvantaged position in terms of the share of vulnerable employment (ie unpaid family workers and own-account workers) in total employment. These workers are most likely to be characterized by insecure employment, low earnings and low productivity. Gender wage differentials may be due to a variety of factors, including crowding of women in low paying industries and differences in skills and work experience, but may also be the result of discrimination.

Women and Economic Crisis

18.25 The economic crisis is detrimental for both women and men, whether they are at work, looking for work or outside the labour force. Women are often in a disadvantaged position in comparison to men in labour markets around the world. Increased access to labour markets for women has great potential as a contribution to economic development, but only if the work in which women are engaged is decent and productive. Women are too often trapped in insecure employment situations with low productivity and low earnings. This is particularly true for women in the agricultural sector, which is still the predominant source of employment and livelihoods.

18.26 The economic crisis makes the achievement of a path toward sustainable and socially equitable growth and decent work for all increasingly more difficult, and underlines the concerns over the social impacts of globalization for women. Gender equality should be a key principle in any policy response, as the effects of the crisis go beyond the scope of women in the world of work. Therefore, policy responses should help offset the unequal social and economic burden on women. The crisis is an opportunity to drive new ways of thinking on economic and social policies, since women are much more integrated into the world of work than ever before. When governments design and implement fiscal stimulus packages, it is important to recognize the labour market disadvantage that women face and to consider explicit employment growth targets for women.

18.27 Since women are overrepresented in the unorganized sector where the conditions of work are insecure and wages are low with hardly any non-wage benefits, it is necessary to understand the type and nature of vulnerabilities women face in this sector, in particular as domestic workers. In Kerala the problem of the economic crisis was aggravated for women workers since large numbers are engaged in traditional industries which have historically been dependent on exports. Hence, in the context of declining exports of coir, cashew, handlooms and fish, it is necessary to examine the impact of global economic crisis on women workers in these industries. In order to examine these, a one day workshop on “Women Workers in the Unorganized Sector with special emphasis on Domestic Workers and Women Workers in Export Intensive Traditional Industries was organized by the Planning Board which yielded useful insights into problems of these women enabling the government to formulate appropriate schemes of income support for workers in these sectors.

India-Gender Gap Index- 2009

18.28 The India Gender Gap Review 2009 is an effort to consolidate the latest available data on India’s gender gap and to provide analysis of India’s position relative to other economies. The global Gender Gap Index provides an overview of how opportunities and resources are being divided between women and men in India as a whole. The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, political empowerment and health and survival. India is placed in the bottom half of the global rankings, holding the 114th position out of the 134 economies covered in the Global Gender Gap Index 2009. The details are given below.

Box. 18.1		
India-Gender Gap Index		
	Rank	Score (0.0=inequality 1.0= equality)
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	114	0.615
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	113	0.606
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	114	0.594
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	98	0.601

Key Indicators				
Mean age of marriage for women (years)		20		
Fertility Rate (births per women)		2.80		
Year women received right to vote		1935, 1950		
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)		1.06		
Gender gap sub indexes	Rank	Score	Female	Male
Economic Participation and Opportunity	127	0.412	--	--
Labour force participation	122	0.42	36	85
Wage equality for similar work	72	0.66	--	--
Estimated earned income	121	0.32	1185	3698
Legislators, senior officials and Managers	123	0.03	3	97
Educational Attainment	121	0.843	--	--
Literacy rate	121	0.70	53	76
Enrolment in Primary Education	113	0.96	87	90
Enrolment in Secondary Education	123	0.79	--	--
Enrolment in tertiary education	103	0.72	10	14
Health and Survival	134	0.931	--	--
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	131	0.89	--	--
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.02	54	53
Political Empowerment	24	0.273	--	--
Women in parliament	100	0.12	11	89
Women in ministerial positions	93	0.11	10	90
Years with female head of state (last 50)	4	0.47	16	34

Source: The India Gender Gap Review, 2009. Note: Data relate to different years between 2000-2009

18.29 India holds the last position (134th) in the health and survival sub index. Women live only one year longer than men (54 years for women and 53 for men for the year 2003). India also has among the worst sex ratios at birth in the world, ranking 131st on this variable. While the normal sex ratio at birth is considered to be 1.06 boys for every girl that is born, in India this average is 1.12 boys for every girl. In addition to female foeticide and infanticide, poorer nutrition and lower levels of medical treatment during illness, leave girls far more susceptible than boys to disease and infections, leading to poor health and shorter lifespan.

18.30 The benefits of girls' education have long been proven to impact a wide range of factors from improving incomes to improving maternal health, reducing fertility rates, and reducing infant mortality. However India's performance on girls' education variables remains weak. In the educational attainment sub index, India ranks 121st with 84% of gender gap in this category. The literacy rate for women (53% in 2008) is still only two-thirds that of men (76% in 2008). Close to 245 million Indian women lack the basic capability to read and write. The gaps in 2008 on primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment rates place India in 113th, 123rd and 103rd positions respectively. Almost twice as many girls as boys are pulled out of school or never sent to school.

18.31 In the economic participation and opportunity sub index, India holds 127th position with 41% of the gender gap in this category. Women's labour force participation (36% in 2007) is less than half of the labour force participation rate of men (85% in 2007). Women's estimated earned annual income is less than a third of men's income. Women make up only 3% of legislator, senior official and managerial positions.

18.32 India's performance in the political empowerment sub index is strong relative to the rest of the world, ranking at 24th position and 27% of the gender gap in this category. Women hold 11% of the positions in parliament and 10% of ministerial level positions, placing India in 100th and 93rd positions respectively on these indicators. India holds the 4th position in the world on the indicator relating to the number of years that a female leader has held the head of government position in the last 50 years. In the case of India, 16 of the last 50 years were occupied by a female in the executive office.

18.33 Although the Global Gender Gap Index does not include indicators on women's participation at local levels of government because of the lack of global data, it is notable that the representation of women leaders at the grassroots level is distinctive in India. The 73rd and 74th amendment to India's constitution, passed in 1993, mandates local elections every five years and reserves one-third of all seats for women at local levels of government. This amendment has brought over one million women in to the political system. In 2009, the Government of India's Cabinet approved a proposal to move a bill to amend the constitution of India that would enhance the reservation of seats in panchayats for women from one third to 50% across the country.

18.34 An important determinant of a country's competitiveness is its human talent- the skills, education and productivity of its workforce. And women account for one half of the potential talent base throughout the world. Therefore a nation's competitiveness depends significantly on whether and how it educates and utilizes its female talent. To maximize its competitiveness and development potential, each country should strive for gender equality-that is, to give women the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities as men.

Box. 18.2

50 per cent seats for women in Local Bodies of Kerala

The Kerala Assembly on 16th September 2009, unanimously passed two bills-the Kerala Panchayati Raj (Second Amendment) Bill 2009 and the Kerala Municipality (Amendment) Bill 2009- that will reserve 50 percent seats in local bodies for women. In the forthcoming polls to the local governments in Kerala that are slated to take place in September 2010, 50 percent of seats would go to women and in the running of local self government institutions. Women would get to head 50 per cent of the Standing Committees of the local bodies.

With the two laws taking effect, the total number of elected women representatives in the local bodies would reach about 10,000 or more from the roughly 7000 now. More significantly the State would see women playing a far more crucial role than at present in the running of the local self government institutions. Kerala is the sixth state to have such a law. Bihar, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have 50% reservation for women.

18.35 It is against this background that each year since the start of the 11th Plan, new initiatives are being taken both for creating a gender sensitive social environment in the State as also to enhance opportunities of employment for women and of earning a livelihood. A major step taken

this year was the formulation of a Women's Policy in 2009 focusing on the social, economic and political vulnerability of women in Kerala reflected in high levels of gender based violence, in particular domestic violence; rapid growth and spread of dowry; low growth in women's paid employment; low earnings; low representation in the political sphere; high burden of the 'care economy'; growing incidence of women headed households, and deteriorating mental health. Obviously complex socio-cultural processes characterize these trends which could well reveal the systemic nature of patriarchy in what is considered a socially advanced society. While some change has certainly occurred with large numbers of women inducted into local level governance as part of the decentralization process (since latter half of the 90s) which has enabled women to have some voice in determining their own well being, societal norms and practices continue to perpetuate gender inequities. The Policy emphasizes the need to strengthen legislation on sexual offenses, dowry, creating Violent Free Zones at local levels while at the same time reiterates the urgent need for creating employment opportunities for women and ways of including the marginalized groups such as the adolescents, tribals, fisherfolk.

18.36 Given below is an account of activities of the major implementing agencies of programmes for gender development.

Kerala Women's Commission

18.37 The Kerala Women's Commission started functioning in the year 1996. The objective of the Women's Commission is to take steps for improving the status of women and to enquire into unfair practices affecting women. All the activities and programmes of the Commission are intended to uplift their status and for empowering them. Following are the activities taken up by the Commission during 2008-09.

1. The Commission had conducted 69 adalaths all over the State to settle disputes, largely relating to family matters besides the routine adalath at headquarters and an amount of Rs.268166/- was spent for the purpose.
2. Conducted 29 awareness programmes/seminars/legal workshops on gender issues and spent an amount of Rs.6.79 lakh during 2008-09.
3. The Commission conducted DNA tests for those cases where paternity is disputed. During 2009-10 the Commission arranged 10 DNA tests and spent an amount of Rs.2.00 lakh.
4. KWC is running a Short Stay Home for providing temporary shelter to those who are ousted from their own houses on account of domestic violence or victims of rape etc. During the year the commission provided temporary accommodation to 200 women and spent an amount of Rs.3.95 lakh.
5. The Commission conducted 45 training programmes for the Jagratha Samithy members of Grama Panchayath/Corporation/District Panchayaths and an amount of Rs.11 lakh was spent for the purpose.
6. The Commission conducts free counseling on all Tuesdays and Thursdays at the head quarters for the victims of domestic violence and for paranoid spouses etc.
7. As part of enlightening women on issues concerning them and the legal remedies available and also for familiarizing the activities of the commission, Women's Commission publishes a News letter named "Sthree Shakti".
8. Another important function of the Commission is to conduct research studies on issues pertaining to women and to recommend remedial measures to the Government. The research studies conducted during 2008-09 are given in Box 18.3

Box. 18.3**Research Studies conducted by Women's Commission**

1. Problems of women in agriculture sector
2. Problems of women in construction sector
3. Problems of women nurses in private hospitals
4. Problems of unmarried women
5. Problems of women in IT sector
6. Women component plan
7. Problems of women workers in Kudumbashree project
8. Problems of women whose husbands are abroad
9. Problems of rape victims and their life condition
10. Problems of women politicians

Source: Kerala Women's Commission

Flagship Programme

18.38 The Commission had undertaken the following projects/programmes during 2008-09 under Flagship programme on Gender Awareness initiated in the first year of the 11th Plan.

- a) Awareness programme through broadcast/telecast: The commission had produced and broadcasted/telecasted six documentaries and 10 audio-video spots on issues concerning women, viz. dowry related issues, marriage extravaganza, interstate marriages, Jagratha Samithis, working of Women's Commission etc. The Kerala State Film Development Corporation and C-DIT were involved in making the materials.
- b) Brochure, Booklets and Posters: The Commission had printed brochures and booklets on domestic violence act, dowry prohibition act, marriage laws etc.
- c) Jagratha Samithi Awareness Programmes: In order to create awareness on the nature and functioning of the Jagratha Samities, the Commission had conducted a street play by engaging a troupe from the Police Department.
- d) Kalalaya Jyothi:- In order to propagate gender equality and with a view to create awareness on various women laws, the commission had launched a novel scheme in the selected colleges and schools in the state, by name "Kalalaya Jyothi". Classes on various women laws, domestic violence act, dowry prohibition act etc were arranged through experts. The Commission had arranged classes in 35 colleges and 25 schools during the year 2008-09.
- e) Media Monitoring Cell:- Even though indecent representation of women act is in force, the visual-print media is tarnishing the image of women community. Hence in order to evolve a women policy for the Medias, the commission has constituted a media monitoring cell and conducted a seminar at Calicut and prepared a draft policy.

Kerala State Women's Development Corporation

18.39 The Kerala State Women's Development Corporation was established in 1988 with the main objective of implementing programmes for the economic development of women in the state and to formulate, promote and implement any scheme aimed at the welfare of women in Kerala to enable them to earn a better living.

18.40 Under the self employment loan scheme of the Corporation, credit facility is extended to women belonging to families below the poverty line to take up any income generating and self-sustaining activity. Loans are presently extended to women belonging to backward classes, minority communities, scheduled castes, handicapped women and economically marginalized women of forward communities. During 2008-09, the Corporation has assisted 1386 women with a loan assistance of Rs.1110.16 lakh. Details are given in Table 18.12.

Table - 18.12
Self Employment Loan Schemes by KSWDC

Year	Scheme	No. of Women Beneficiaries	Loan Assistance provided (Rs. in lakh)
2008-09	NBCFDC	294	239.00
	NMDFC	994	799.00
	NSFDC	97	71.16
	General Scheme	1	1.00
	Total	1386	1110.16
2009-10 Up to Sept. 30th	NBCFDC	233	126.07
	NMDFC	755	406.50
	NSFDC	59	37.46
	Total	1047	570.03

Source: Kerala State Women's Development Corporation

18.41 The Corporation is extending support to women entrepreneurs to exhibit and sell their products by organizing exhibitions, trade fairs etc. Space is taken on rent by KSWDC and provided free of cost to the women entrepreneurs. The Corporation is conducting various awareness generation programmes for economically marginalized women in various parts of the state. Details of women assisted under Finishing School Scheme, another Flagship programme for strengthening women economically, utilizing the fund of 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given below.

Table - 18.13
Flagship Programmes on Finishing School- Achievements

Sl No	Name of the Project	No. of women beneficiaries assisted
	2007-08	
1	Community Bamboo mat making centres	500
2	Handloom Weaving Designing Course	100
3	Training in light and heavy vehicle	200
4	Training in electronic goods repairing and mobile phone repairing	100
5	Multiple skill up gradation programme	100
6	Personality development programmes for school/ college students	1000
7	Gold crafting and jewellery designing	50
8	Training in hotel management	100
9	Finishing school in women ITI	120
	Sub Total	2270
	2008-09	
1	Community Bamboo mat making centres	600
2	Handloom Weaving Designing Course	170
3	Personality development programmes for nursing students	350
4	Training in IT enabled education for B.Ed students	100
5	Training for sales girls	100
6	Training for office assistance	100
	Sub total	1420
	Grand Total	3690

Source: Kerala State Women's Development Corporation

18.42 Government of Kerala has released an amount of Rs.45.42 lakh for setting up of comfort station cum retiring room in municipal bus stands, other crowded areas etc under Flagship Programme on Gender Awareness. Throughout Kerala, KSWDC has entered into an agreement to build around 12 comfort stations in Payyannur (Kannur), Chalakkudy (Thrissur), Thiruvambadi & Mukkam (Kozhikkode), Changanassery, Vellore & Kanjirappally (Kottayam), Pathanapuram (Kollam), Konni& Pandalam (Pathanamthitta) and Thamarakulam & Cherthala (Alappuzha).

Kudumbashree

18.43 Kudumbashree introduced several innovative programmes for the financial, economic and social upliftment of poor women by organizing them into community based structures like neighbourhood groups. Micro finance is being used as a major tool for poverty eradication. Kudumbashree Mission follows a simple model of micro finance to facilitate easier availability and better utilisation of loans for poor people. Currently about 1.97 lakh NHGs are involved in thrift and credit activities and about 37.14 lakh families covered. Thrift and credit societies, linkage banking, lease land farming, rural micro enterprises etc are some of the initiatives introduced by Kudumbashree to improve the livelihood of the poor women in the neighbourhood groups. A Gender Awareness Programme in terms of a Gender Self-learning Programme for all members has also been initiated.

18.44 In Kerala, Kudumbashree is playing a critical role in the implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (now renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme). Not only are women accessing the scheme in much larger proportions in all districts than the stipulated percentage (almost 80 percent of the workers in the scheme are women), Kudumbashree groups are active in implementing the scheme with women 'mates' and responsibility of overall supervision. More details would be available in the Chapter on Rural Development.

Implementation of Domestic Violence Act

18.45 The Act notified by the Central Government came into effect from 26th October 2006. Domestic Violence under the Act includes actual abuse or the threat of abuse, whether physical, sexual, verbal, emotional or economic. Harassment by way of unlawful demands are also covered under the definition of domestic violence.

18.46 Social Welfare Department is the nodal agency for implementing the provisions of Domestic Violence Act 2005. State Government has notified 31 protection officers across the State and sanctioned 79 service providing centres during 2009-10 and an amount of Rs. 58.41 lakh is sanctioned for the purpose. Through these service providing centres legal counselors are providing free legal counseling to women in need of legal assistance under Domestic Violence Act. 69 service providing centres provided legal aid/services to 1536 beneficiaries during 2009-10 up to September 2009.

18.47 The programmes conducted by Social Welfare Department are:

1. Media Campaign for gender sensitization in Domestic Violence Act and other social legislations through print, audio and visual media.
2. Imparted training to all stakeholders including Police Officers and Judicial Officers and capacity building programme to Protection Officers.

3. Twenty three institutions including 15 government institutions are recognized as Shelter Homes and through these homes and 60 service providing centres, service of Legal Counselors and clinical psychologists are provided.
4. Launched a web portal-Kerala Women-exclusively for women and about women of Kerala, through C-Dit.
5. Vocational training for inmates of Mahila Mandirams with the help of STED (Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development) and LBS Centre for Science & Technology.

Institutional Services for Women

1. Mahila Mandirams: There are 12 Mahila Mandirams functioning in the State. Widows, deserted, divorced and destitute women above 13 years are admitted in these institutions. Children with their mothers are allowed to stay in the institution up to the age of six years. There is no Mahila Mandiram in Idukki and Wayanad Districts.
2. Rescue Homes: Rescue Homes are maintained to provide care and protection to women who are victims of immoral trafficking and women prone to danger. They provide rehabilitation facilities to bring them back to the mainstream.
3. After Care Homes: These institutions are for women released from institutions such as Children's Home, Poor Homes, Rescue Homes and Orphanages. Women between the ages 18 to 21 are admitted.
4. Short Stay Home: This home is for the temporary shelter and rehabilitation of women who have no social support system due to broken families, mental strains, social ostracism, exploitation or moral danger. The women can be admitted voluntarily and can continue their education or engage in vocational training. They shall be given back to their relatives or transferred to other institution if a longer stay is needed.
5. One day Home: This institution is for women above the age of 13. Women who come from other places to cities like Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikkode for various purposes such as writing tests, interviews or attending meetings can stay at a one day home for a short period. The rent for a day is Rs.50/- inclusive of food.

Violence against Women

18.48 Although women may be victims of any of the general crimes, only the crimes which are specifically against women are characterized as "Crimes against Women". These are broadly classified under two categories viz. crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL). Rape, kidnapping and abduction for specified purposes, homicide for dowry, dowry deaths or their attempts, torture both mental and physical, molestation, sexual harassment and importation of girls up to 21 years of age are the crimes classified under IPC category.

18.49 The reported cases on crimes against women in Kerala for the year 2008 are given in Table 18.14. A total of 9706 incidents of crime against women were reported in Kerala during 2008. Among the districts, Malappuram reported the highest number (935) of crimes, followed by Thrissur (838) and Kollam (837). The number of incidents of cruelty by husband or relatives stood first among the crimes.

Table - 18.14
Crime against Women in Kerala-2008

Sl. No	District	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping	Eye-teasing	Dowry Death	Cruelty by Husband/Relatives	Other offences	Total
1	Trivandrum City	19	128	13	7	1	113	29	310
2	Trivandrum Rural	36	404	14	9	5	315	26	809
3	Pathanamthitta	30	168	7	12	0	173	14	404
4	Kollam	59	273	20	11	0	443	31	837
5	Alappuzha	15	224	16	22	2	249	25	553
6	Idukki	28	131	12	3	0	193	9	376
7	Kottayam	30	221	11	32	0	193	72	559
8	Ernakulam City	11	59	8	5	1	87	70	241
9	Ernakulam Rural	35	135	9	23	2	174	137	515
10	Thrissur	45	214	10	28	2	331	208	838
11	Palakkad	41	135	9	4	4	294	52	539
12	Malappuram	51	149	7	28	2	525	173	935
13	Kozhikode City	15	72	4	10	2	165	136	404
14	Kozhikode Rural	38	155	8	28	2	289	232	752
15	Wayanad	34	76	7	11	0	115	159	402
16	Kannur	33	113	6	13	1	274	248	688
17	Kasaragod	27	92	6	6	1	202	199	533
18	Railways	1	7	0	3	0	0	0	11
	Total	548	2756	167	255	25	4135	1820	9706

Source: Official Website of Kerala Police

18.50 A two-day workshop on “Human Rights of Women-Reforms for Effective Legal Protection” was jointly organized last year by the National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kerala State Planning Board and Indian Law Institute, Kerala Branch. The objectives of the workshop were to raise awareness among men and women regarding the need to build up a gender sensitive social environment, to look into laws pertaining to sexual assault on women, property rights of women and support for divorced women. It initiated a discussion on the need for a national legislation on matrimonial property rights and to discuss ways of making the PWDV Act more effective through a more gender sensitive understanding of the Act.

Women Component Plan of Local Bodies

18.51 The details of allocation and expenditure made by the local self government institutions in Kerala during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Table 18.16

Table - 18.16
Women Component Plan- Allocation and Expenditure

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No	Local Body	Women Component Plan			
		2007-08		2008-09	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Grama Panchayat	11939.37	9144.52	16491.74	11204.80
2	Block Panchayat	4761.35	4209.40	5600.48	4690.44
3	District panchayat	3085.37	2418.50	3501.18	2014.85
4	Municipality	1400.04	1019.03	2167.00	1333.09
5	Corporation	904.99	711.79	1832.64	658.53
	Total	22091.12	17503.24	29593.04	19901.71

Source: Information Kerala Mission.

CHAPTER 1

AN OVERVIEW

While the slowing down of the world economy began in 2008-09, and with it that of the Indian and the Kerala economies, 2009-10 was the first full year experiencing the impact of the world capitalist crisis. In 2008-09, Kerala did somewhat better than the national economy, with a GSDP growth rate of 6.98 percent compared to the GDP growth rate of 6.7 percent for the country as a whole. But, for 2009-10, we do not yet have the output data for making comparisons, either between the state and the nation as a whole, or between one year and the next. While the crisis did have its impact in 2009-10, and one can perhaps infer a further slowing down of the state's growth rate in that year (from certain other data), things certainly have not been as bad as feared at one stage. The problem however is that the crisis is far from over, and 2010-11 will see a persistence of the crisis.

1.2 Indeed, the context within which we have to look to the year 2010-11 is marked by two specific features which have a bearing on Kerala's economy. One, the world capitalist crisis not only persists, but has actually taken a new turn. Two, the Government of India has signed a Free Trade Agreement with the ASEAN countries whose production pattern in primary commodities closely resembles that of Kerala.

1.3 The recession in the advanced capitalist countries persists. The unemployment rate in the U.S. exceeds 10 percent and is unlikely to come down soon. This is not surprising: the stimulus package of President Obama was paltry to start with (since the gross stimulus of the Federal government was largely counterbalanced by the reduced expenditures of state governments in the U.S. which are Constitutionally obliged to avoid fiscal deficits); but even this stimulus is being sought to be rolled back. Hence, until a new "bubble" in asset markets comes along in the U.S., which still remains the only economy capable of influencing the world situation as a whole, the world recession is likely to persist. (The bursting of such a bubble in turn will precipitate yet another crisis). Meanwhile a new "bubble" is arising, not in asset markets (and hence devoid of any potential for stimulating a recovery) *but in the foodgrain market*; and this "bubble" is particularly strong in India, since it comes here in the wake of years of decline in per capita foodgrain production, which has been the result of the neo-liberal policy of withdrawing State support from peasant agriculture. An inflationary recession thus is likely to mark the world economy, and India in particular, in the coming months.

1.4 For Kerala this would mean bleak employment prospects, subdued prices for cash crops, and escalating prices for foodgrains. Even if the Centre makes foodgrain supplies available for the PDS, since it wants the so-called APL population to fend for itself in the free market, this segment of the population has to face escalating prices. And since the BPL numbers themselves are unilaterally fixed by the Centre, substantial hardships are in store for the state's people. They would be hit both by food price inflation, and by reduced purchasing power, owing to the impact of the recession on employment and non-food primary commodity prices. (And if perchance the Centre curtails expenditure on MGNREGS on the plea of controlling inflation, then the hardships of the poorest segment of the population will be even greater, since it would then have even less purchasing power in the face of escalating food prices).

1.5 The Indo-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement ties the hands of the Union government in the matter of protecting non-foodgrain producing primary commodity producers. Even under the WTO agreement, the government could have used tariffs at the "bound rates" to protect such

primary commodity producers, but since it cannot now use the “bound rates” against the ASEAN countries, which produce similar primary commodities, it cannot in effect use the “bound rates” at all.

1.6 A major focus of the state government’s efforts during the year 2010-11 has to be the amelioration of the hardships of the people of the state that the above developments, which are outside its control, portend. These hardships which existed even prior to the current capitalist crisis are getting aggravated by it, and its persistence will only make matters worse. While the MGNREGS, if not curtailed, can be used for providing employment and boosting purchasing power in the hands of the rural poor, it has two obvious limitations. First, in Kerala there is a serious problem of educated unemployment which is likely to worsen under the impact of the world recession, especially if President Obama persists with his protectionist policies that penalize American companies engaged in outsourcing. The MGNREGS does not address itself to the problem of urban unemployment, let alone the problem of educated unemployment. Secondly, Kerala has a large number of petty producers engaged in traditional activities like fishing, coir, cashew, khadi, beedi-making, handloom etc., who cannot access the MGNREGS. Since they are actively engaged in these particular spheres, rather than having unemployed work-days, they have no time to go in quest of MGNREGS work; and yet their average daily income is well below the MGNREGS wage. Most of the traditional sector workers have an annual income well below Rs.25000 which even 200 days of work at the MGNREGS wage rate of Rs.125 per day should give them. They need specific support over and above the MGNREGS.

1.7 In fact Kerala’s poverty, unlike elsewhere, is associated less with unemployed labour-days (though such unemployment certainly exists, and by no means insubstantially), than with low returns per labour day. And amelioration of such poverty must take the form above all of increasing the returns per labour-day. The long-run measures needed for this are well-known. They include production support on the part of the state government, co-operativization and technological upgradation (which, within a co-operative context, does not bring distress to workers through retrenchment). But in addition to these, the traditional sector workers have to be supported, in the short-run at least, through transfer payments, the need for which, though heightened by the crisis, exists even independently of it.

1.8 One implicit form of transfer payment has been the Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CHIS), which has built upon the RSBY of the central government, but seeks to provide health insurance to nearly 30 lakh families, as against the 11.79 lakhs recognized as BPL by the Centre. For the latter, i.e. the 11.79 lakh families, the Central and state governments pay the insurance premium in the ratio of 75:25. For the remaining families, the state government will be paying the insurance premium entirely from its own resources. When the scheme actually brings 30 lakh families into its ambit, i.e. roughly 15 million persons, it will be perhaps the largest publicly-funded Health Insurance Scheme in the world (even the “public option” under President Obama’s draft Healthcare Plan seeks to cover only 12 million people). But a number of other initiatives are needed in addition to CHIS to provide succour to the distressed people of the state, especially those engaged in the traditional sector.

1.9 It is obvious that the mere achievement of a high growth rate of GSDP is not enough for ameliorating this distress. If high growth could pull workers from their traditional activities to new avenues of employment, then it could constitute a panacea for the state’s problems. But as is well-known, the employment creating effects of growth have been extremely limited in the country; hence, even while pursuing a strategy of expansion of GSDP, specific means of alleviating the people’s distress have to be resorted to.

1.10 To combine an appropriate strategy of growth that does not in itself cause immiserization, with Welfare State measures, requires careful planning and significant resource mobilization, as well as resource husbandry, on the part of the state government. The planning process in the state had atrophied during the tenth plan period. Since then there has been a revival of planning. This process of revival has to be carried forward. An obvious limitation here is the attitude of the central government. It has been extremely niggardly in transferring resources to the states, and in particular to Kerala. And even the limited leeway that it had allowed state governments as part of the fiscal stimulus, when their borrowing limits were slightly raised, is now being withdrawn as the Centre dithers on the issue of continuing with the stimulus package.

1.11 But apart from these immediate constraints imposed by the Centre's niggardliness, there is the deeper constraint on planning in the state arising from the Centre's pursuit of neo-liberal policies. No matter how well its finances are managed, no state government can *for ever* insulate its people from the baneful consequences of neo-liberalism; and it certainly cannot insulate them even adequately from such consequences in the midst of a severe global economic crisis. Since the central government controls both the main policy levers and the bulk of the country's financial resources, it has the capacity both to cause distress to the people and also to circumscribe the state government's ability to undo the damage. The state government can at the most do a holding operation, until the central policies themselves are suitably altered. But such an alteration is absolutely essential, and it requires progressive political intervention at the national level. The revival of planning in the state with an accent on ameliorating the people's distress must not therefore create illusions about the capacity of the state government to protect the people from the baneful consequences of neo-liberalism for ever.

1.12. A reference to the food economy of the country will clarify the point. Kerala has launched a Food Security Scheme which is beginning to yield fruit: both the acreage and output of foodgrains in the state in 2008-9, the latest year for which we have data, have gone up. But no matter how successful Kerala becomes in raising its foodgrain production, it will have to rely in the foreseeable future on food supplies from the Centre in order to feed its population adequately. And unless the central government takes a number of steps, to raise foodgrain production in the country, to universalize the public distribution system, to procure an adequate amount for such a universal system, and to keep issue prices down, it will be difficult for the state on its own efforts to stave off food shortages. But these steps on the part of the Centre require a rolling back of neo-liberal policies on several fronts. Raising foodgrain production will require providing input, credit, research, extension and irrigation support to the peasantry, which has been denied of late. A universal public distribution system, with every family being provided 35 kilogrammes per month, will require annual procurement of at least 80 million tonnes (assuming that 20 percent of the families voluntarily opt out of the PDS), which will be at least a third of the annual output; this in turn will necessitate restricting private (MNC) buyers in the foodgrain market. And providing PDS grain at Rs.2 per kilogramme (the rate currently prevalent in several states including Kerala) will entail a food subsidy amounting to about 2 percent of the GDP. All these are eminently feasible, but they require a negation of the neo-liberal policies.

1.13 A continuation of meaningful planning in a state like Kerala requires in short not only good faith on the part of the state government, and efficient husbanding of the state's finances. It requires above all a change in the orientation of national policies as well. Neo-liberal national policies which are in essence inimical to planning cannot co-exist for long with meaningful and vigorous state-level planning. The intervention of progressive forces at the national level is therefore essential for the sustenance of Kerala's planning exercise, and indeed of the so-called "Kerala model" itself.

CHAPTER 19

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The term 'labour' in its most general use refers to productive human work. It will refer to the economic resource that includes all forms of human effort that result in the production of a good or service in exchange for a wage or salary. This is sometimes referred to as 'wage labour', a concept that focuses on employees but leaves out the self-employed. Labour sector addresses multi dimensional socio-economic aspects affecting labour welfare, productivity, living standards of labour force and social security. It is the duty of the state to arrange for quick redressal of the grievances of labour so as to ensure a decent livelihood to them, as well create lasting social harmony, industrial prosperity and the growth of the economy. Manpower development to provide adequate labour force of appropriate skills and quality to different sectors is essential for rapid socio-economic development. The Labour Department has focused on maintenance and sustenance of industrial peace and harmony in the state and to safeguard the rights and privilege of the working class and to create and maintain investor friendly atmosphere.

19.2 Kerala is generally known as a labour-friendly State. There is genuine concern and commitment to the protection of the interests of labour and promotion of its welfare. The State has a labour policy focusing on revival and development of industries so as to make Kerala an investor friendly State. Almost 45 lakh of labour force in the State are protected under any one of the social security schemes. However, some still continue to hold the views that labour in Kerala is an irritant factor due to political over activism of the organised labour force and trade unions, posing a constraint on investment. But this view is totally baseless since it is based on clear class bias and misinformation. This is well proved by the data on industrial peace and the spurt in investment in the industry sector in the State. However high cost of living and enhancing rate of wages prevailing in the State is a barrier to the investors.

19.3 As per 2001 Population Census, the State's population was 3.18 crores and 63.4 per cent of the population was in the age group of 15-59 who constitute the labour force. Projected labour force for 2011 is 237.30 lakhs. Out of India's total main workers, 2.6 per cent are Keralites. Kerala has 102.91 lakhs workers (main and marginal) of whom 16.54 lakhs are agricultural labourers and 3.65 lakhs in household industries. Net out-migration of labour to other parts of India and abroad and the resulting inflow of remittances into the state is an outstanding phenomenon. Some studies by researchers at the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram and IIM, Kozhikode have put the amount of remittances from the Gulf region alone as high as 22 per cent of the state's NDP.

Composition of Workers

19.4 The State had a work force of around 83 lakhs of which 19 lakhs are women workers. Composition of workers implies the size of labour force engaged in different sectors of the economy. The labour community in Kerala mainly consists of those who are engaged in the informal sector (loading & unloading, casual work, construction work, brick making, self employment etc), traditional industries (coir, cashew, handloom, beedi etc), manufacturing sector (small, medium and large industries), IT industry, units in export promotion zones and those who are seasonally employed. The work participation rate (WPR) for men and women as per 2001 Census was 50.40 and 15.30 respectively. Also mention is to be made about child and migrant labour.

Child Labour

19.5 One social hazard, contributed by present day life is child labour. During the last five years much involvement in rehabilitation and other programmes have been made to eradicate child labour. Child labour in homes and hotels are banned with effect from 10th Oct 2006 under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulations) Act 1986. Violators will be charged a fine up to Rs 20000 and an imprisonment of 2 year term. Children below age of 14 years are banned from working as domestic servants or at hotels, tea shops, restaurants and resorts. Children working in lower - end restaurants and high way food stalls and motor workshops are however a common sight in many parts of the country. Conducting awareness programmes and persuading the society not to engage child labour through publicity are the main activities of labour department in this field.

Migrant Labour

19.6 Another social hazard is inter-state migrant labour. During the last five years much has been done in improving the life situation, education, health etc of the migrant workers. Migrant workers, seeking employment in Kerala from other states like West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Chattisghargh, Jharkhand etc apart from the workers already present in this State from Tamil Nadu, are increasing. These workers are subjected to inhuman exploitation by paying low wages at below subsistence level and forcing them to work under shabby conditions at work place. They are nomadic type of job seekers and once they get into the work situation they enjoy it and leave it to another place for new assignment. Health, environmental parameters and even money is not a problem for them. They work and live in the same place without the knowledge of privileges they are entitled to get. A large number of them are also suffering from contagious diseases due to lack of sanitation and healthy environment. At the same time the women workers recruited from Kerala for working in the fish processing centres in the North Indian States particularly in Gujarat and Maharashtra are also being exposed to miserable conditions at their work place. The contract system of employment is also increasing in our State. But compared to the migrant workers, the local workers are well organised and succeed in getting decent wages and working conditions. Awareness programmes are being conducted by the State for the migrant workers. The relatively higher wages and the general atmosphere of better respect, status and protection given to labour in Kerala as compared to that in their home states have attracted migrant labour to the state. Further, the reluctance of Kerala workers to take up certain types of work has created demand for migrant labour to fill the gaps. The labour department has initiated a number of programmes like Seminars and Medical Camps aiming at improving awareness among migrant workers as well as promoting their health and living conditions. The medical camps are conducted at the work site and medicines supplied on the spot.

Welfare of Non Resident Keralites (NRKs) .

19.7 Kerala is the first state in the country to set up a separate department for the welfare of Non Resident Indians hailing from the state. In order to ensure the welfare of NRKs , redress their grievance ,safeguard their rights , rehabilitate the returned migrants and facilitate NRK investments in the state , Non Resident Keralites Affairs Dept. (NORKA) was established. According to 'Migration and Monitoring Study (MMS) by Centre for Development Studies , the number of emigrants increased by 19% to 21.9 lakhs from 18.4 lakhs while the remittance amount grew by 135% from Rs.18,400 crores to Rs.43300 crores between 2003-08. At the same time the number of return emigrants increased from 8.9 lakhs in 2003 to 11.6 lakhs in 2008 and as a result, the number of NRKs increased from 27.3 lakhs in 2003 to 33.5 lakhs in 2008. In 2008

corresponding to every 100 household in Kerala, there were 29 emigrants, 15 return emigrants and 44 NRKs. Even though emigration and remittances continued to remain the single most dynamic factor in the improved economic scenario of Kerala, one striking aspect was that the proportion of households with an emigrant and that has received remittance from abroad remained static about 16-18 percent. Saudi Arabia was the principal destination of Kerala emigrants in 1998 with 37.5 percent of the total from Kerala. The number of emigrants from Kerala to UAE has also increased from 31% in 1998 to 41.9% in 2008.

19.8 NORKA-ROOTS, a government promoted company under the department of NORKA has been providing service and assistance to the various needs of NRKs.

Main activities of NORKA-ROOTS are as given below:

- Attestation of Educational Certificates.
- Skill Upgradation Training programme.
- Special registration system for the return emigrants.
- Swanthana scheme for providing financial assistance to NRKs (returnees) whose annual income is below Rs.25,000, for cases like marriage of their children, medical assistance, death etc..
- Awareness campaign on illegal recruitment and visa cheating.
- Mass publicity campaign.
- News letter.
- Disaster management and Emergency repatriation.
- 'KARUNYAM' –NORKA fund for dead body repatriation.

Industrial Relations

19.9 The labour department is a statutory agency to bring about and maintain harmonious relations in industrial establishments. For the maintenance of harmonious relations and creation of a conducive climate for sustained investments, effective enforcement of labour laws and labour welfare schemes is a prerequisite. The enforcement of labour laws is carried out at the grassroots level through 101 Assistant Labour Officers spread all over Kerala. The Labour Commissionerate provides this required support to the state government in framing appropriate labour and industrial relation policies, programmes of timely state interventions in the labour sector, updating labour laws and expediting their implementation to the satisfaction of both workers and employers. While safeguarding the rights and privileges of the working class, the Department helps to create and maintain an investor-friendly environment. There are 30 labour laws administered by the Labour Department., 81 categories of employments have also been covered by the Minimum Wages Act 1948. Out of them minimum wages were notified in 42 employments only.

19.10 Generally, industrial relations in the state have been peaceful. However, the working class has come forward to register their protests against the anti-labour policies of the Government of India, but they need not be counted as real 'industrial disputes between labour and employers on terms and conditions of employment'. Details on strikes, lockouts and layoffs for the last 6 years are given in the following Tables:

Table - 19.1
Strikes

(Numbers)

Items	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009(Up to 30.09.09)
Pending	1	1	0	1	0	4
Arose	12	10	7	2	22	15
Total	13	11	7	3	22	19
Man-day lost	143387	3250553	86977	86746	394198	125262

Source: Labour Commissionerate

Table - 19.2
Lockouts

(Numbers)

Items	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009(Up to 30.09.09)
Pending	20	27	23	27	4	8
Arose	23	4	6	0	5	11
Total	43	31	29	27	9	19
Man-day lost	1881349	1855429	1811755	1505370	758144	425604

Source: Labour Commissionerate

Table - 19.3
Layoffs

(Numbers)

Items	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009(Up to 30.09.09)
Pending	10	9	8	6	2	4
Arose	9	10	3	3	9	10
Total	19	19	11	9	11	14
Man-day lost	11452578	583771	564669	533872	64316	35485

Source: Labour Commissionerate

Conciliation Machinery

19.11 One of the prime functions of Labour Department is to act effectively as conciliation machinery to redress the grievances of employers and employees. This arrangement is now available in all 14 district head quarters. Three Regional Joint Labour Commissionerates and the State Commissionerate provide good support to the conciliation process. The industrial disputes are settled mainly through the conciliation officer who is vested with the power to intervene in industrial disputes, existing or even apprehended with a view to bring about amicable settlements.

Labour Courts and Tribunals

19.12 When conciliation efforts fail, the dispute is referred to adjudication by Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals. The adjudication process has become time-consuming and burdensome. The Labour Courts and Tribunals are over-burdened with very large number of cases. On an average, it takes about 3 to 5 years for getting a judgment or an award.

Arbitration

19.13 Between adjudication and arbitration, the latter is considered to be more effective for the reasons that the procedures are simple, the proceedings will not be tardy, and the decision is rendered by a person in whom both parties have confidence. In the report of the National Labour Commission (2002), it is stated that, “*We would like the system of arbitration to spread and over time, become the accepted mode of determining disputes which are not settled by the parties themselves.*”

Industrial Relations Committees (IRCs)

19.14 There are 8 IRCs functioning in the state relating to motor transport, textiles, coir, cashew, kuttanad agriculture, toddy tapping, plantations and working journalists. These committees have taken decisions regarding the wage revision, bonus, service condition, etc. The IRCs function as Joint Consultative bodies and they have been considered by the First and the Second National Commissions on Labour as outstanding contribution of Kerala to the country. Although the decisions/settlements of IRCs are not enforceable by law, the settlement/decision taken by IRCs are considered as a general agreement in the State as a whole. The origin of the IRCs goes to the one started in the Coir Industry in the early 1940s based on the GEORGE Committee Report (*Report of the Board of Conciliation of Trade Disputes in the Mats and Matting Industry, 1939, Government of Travancore*) and modelled on the Whitley Councils in Great Britain. Since then the idea of IRC has deeply rooted in Kerala. These IRCs prevent or resolve disputes in the traditional sector including plantations. These were very active and result-oriented during the initial stage. The Plantation Labour Committee is considered as a model Committee; One unique feature of the IRCs in the state has been the formulation of mutually and amicably agreed formulae to settle industrial disputes on issues like Bonus. Kerala also has the record of a settlement of ‘*minimum bonus*’, irrespective of profit or loss, in the Plantations industry, as early as 1944. Even the idea of minimum bonus became accepted in India only after the Bonus Commission suggested it in the late 1970s and the Bonus Act was passed. An Industrial Relations Board is also functioning in the State as an apex body of the IRCs.

Minimum Wages

19.15 The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 empowers to fix minimum wages payable to employees and workmen engaged in any of the categories of the employment specified in the schedule of the act. Now 81 employments have been included in the schedule and minimum wages have been fixed in 41 categories. During 2008-09 and upto 9/09 minimum wages have been revised in the sectors like Agricultural Operations, Handling of Elephants, Hill produce Industry, L.P Gas, Plantation, Sales Promotion of Pharmaceuticals and Shops and Establishments.

Safety of Workers

19.16 The Department of Factories & Boilers is the Statutory Authority to ensure safety, health and welfare of factory workers and the general public living in the vicinity of factories through implementing various laws. Inspection of major accident hazard (MAH) factories, air monitoring studies in hazardous factories, workshop/training programmes for workers and managers, medical examination of factory workers are the major activities of the department. The department is in the pursuit of prevention of industrial accidents and creation of an environment conducive to industrial hygiene as well as prevention of occupational diseases by inspection and advisory service. The department has neither any externally aided activities nor any schemes to be implemented under Local Self Government’s Plan.

19.17 There are 18699 establishments in the year 2009 (upto 30-9-09) which came under Factories and Boilers Act as against 18131 in 2008, indicating an increase to the extent of 568. Details are given in the following Table:

Table -19.4
Establishments and workers coming under the purview of various
Acts enforced by Factories and Boilers Department
(Numbers)

Year	Establishment	Workers
2007	18160	579348
2008 (Revised)	18131	497326
2009(up to 30-09-2009)	18699	584738

Source: Factories and Boilers Dept

19.18 There is a sharp decline in various programmes conducted by Factories and Boilers Department in 2008 & 2009. A total of only 665 programmes so far has been conducted in 2009 as against 1138 in 2007. More details are furnished in the following Table showing a slow down in such activities:

Table - 19.5
Programmes conducted by Factories and Boilers Department
(Numbers)

Sl.No.	Programmes	2008-09 (Revised)	2009-10(up to 30-09-09)
1	Priority inspection at MAH factories	40	17
2	Air monitoring studies in hazardous factories	34	8
3	Workshop/training programmes for workers/managers	20	10
4	Inspection at hazardous factories by specialist inspectors	365	155
5	Medical examination of factory workers	206	34
Total		665	224

Source: Factories and Boilers Dept

19.19 The increasing demand for highly qualified precision, welders especially in ship building, heavy engineering, etc sparked off the idea of setting up of a welding institute in collaboration with FACT Aluva. The construction work of the institute is completed and facilities of infrastructure are provided. Similarly in order to minimize the industrial hazards potential, a Chemical Emergency Response Centre (CHEMREC) was set up in Ernakulam District.

Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment

19.20 The Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment, an autonomous body constituted by the Government of Kerala for the purpose of training and research in Labour and Employment, started functioning on 4.2.1978 as a registered society under Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act 1955. The institute is performing a prominent role in promoting programmes relating to labour and employment. KILE is conducting training programmes, workshops and seminars on labour related subjects, and training to the departmental officers and other stake holders of industry. Memorial Lecture series in the names of prominent trade union leaders were launched.

19.21 The Institute had conducted training programmes on Right to Information Act 2005 and on Leadership Development during 2008. An open forum was held on 'Elimination of Child labour' and lecture series on 'Global Financial Crisis and Indian Working Class'. Total number of participants and number of programmes conducted by Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment during 2008 is given in the following Table:

Table - 19.6
Programmes conducted by
Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment during 2008 - 09

Sl. No	Programmes	Numbers	Beneficiaries
1	Training Programmes	9	1470
2	Workshop	11	
3	Seminars	3	
4	Talks/Other programmes	3	
Total		26	

Source: KILE

19.22 The publications such as 'Worker's Social Security Bill 2007', 'Child labour and Social Problems, and 'Head Load Workers Act Second Amendment' had been released.

Social Protection Measures

19.23 From ancient times till recent years, the Indian society had a traditional care system where the members were taken care of by their families, kin, castes and community. Now this system has virtually disintegrated with the emergence of nuclear family, urbanization, modern education, migration and transformation of the world into a global village by the dynamic forces of globalisation. The major and tragic outcome of this is the ever-growing insensitivity of people to fellow creatures.

19.24 The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution, among other things, expressly entrust the State 'to make provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement' (Article 38), 'just conditions of work and maternity benefit' (Article 42), and, 'social security, social insurance and unemployment relief' (Article 83). However, after launching the package of New Economic Reforms consisting of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG), the Government of India has started relinquishing its constitutional obligations making a mockery of the Directive principles of State Policy. This is done under the pressure of Global as well as national Corporate Capitalism.

19.25 There is nothing wrong in viewing the society as consisting of two basic classes, namely, Labour and Capital. The process of globalisation has been very rapid with Capital and Commodities and Services, including their markets. Labour has been victimised by the process of globalisation. Capital has been globalised, but labour is yet to be globalised. Capital can freely move about, but labour cannot. The WTO is insisting on social clauses and labour standards to be linked with trade in goods. There is an open conflict between the IMF, World Bank and the WTO on the one side and the ILO on the other.

19.26 Today, workers and their trade unions in India are under attack. They are forced to confront escalating unemployment, casualisation, informalisation, wage and staff cuts, destruction of entire industries, declining health and safety standard, union busting and quite often, the co-option of union leaders by employers, erosion of basic labour rights, militancy from

aggressive employers, imposition of unfair labour practices, loss of social protection and safety nets etc. The composition of the working class and the nature of the proletariat have undergone big changes. The strength of blue-collar workers is declining and that of knowledge workers is increasing. Part-time and temporary workers are engaged in low paying jobs. Trade unions are losing their leverage and control over members. Union membership is declining fast. In certain sectors with rising wages, workers do not identify themselves as belonging to the class of the proletariat. The material living standards and life styles of workers have dramatically improved. Central Government and some state governments have shown enthusiasm in implementing globalising policy shifts, privatisation, deregulation, decontrol, restructuring, de-indexing wage growth, cutting back or closing down public sector, downsizing and then calling it 'right-sizing' to justify it, scrapping social protection measures and framing new labour laws for ensuring labour market flexibility to please Capital. Governments and nation states are, voluntarily or under pressure, giving up discretionary and regulatory prerogatives amounting to virtual surrender to global capitalism. In this context, Kerala has taken a different stand as it has always been a pro-labour one.

19.27 The ILO is also very much concerned with blatant violation of labour rights. It has taken up the issue of countering Social Exclusion, Global Deficit of Decent Work and fast vanishing Social Policy resulting from the sad demise of Nation State. The ILO Conventions provide for social protection for Labour. Most comprehensive is the Convention No.102 of 1952 on medical care, sickness, unemployment, old age, employment injury, family maternity, invalidity and survivor's benefits. The 90th Conference of the ILO held in June 3-20, 2002 registered its protest and condemned the emerging global economic order which is creating "*filthy inequality, deeper poverty, and, social exclusion*". The International Institute of Labour Studies (IILS) in 2000 had focused on *Social Policy, Social Justice and Decent Work*. It drew attention to three critical shortfalls emerging from globalisation. They are in the field of opportunities being created for productive work, not only work, but of work that is considered decent by ordinary people and Social Protection.

19.28 ILO's Socio-Economic Security Survey (SES) covering 48000 in 15 countries and 10000 in 11 countries conducted as a People's Survey (2002) identified seven forms of labour related insecurities in the areas of Income, Labour Market, Employment, Work, Skills, Job, and, Voice Representation. Some instances of such insecurities are mentioned here:

"Non-payment or delayed payment of wages, unauthorised deductions, denial of statutory benefits, conversion of full time jobs in to part-time, permanent job to casual job, skilled job in to semi-skilled and then to unskilled so as to reduce wages, contracting out and outsourcing work, informalisation, lack of protection on occupational hazards, injury and accidents at workplace, harassment at workplace, raising workload and working hours, encouraging trade union busting". The Survey has prepared score values and classified countries as Pace Setters, Pragmatists, Conventionals and Much-to-be done groups. It is found that India came under the last category.

19.29 India's Economic Reforms contains, among other things, a component on Labour Law Reform. This is reflected in the Report of the Second National Commission on Labour (2002) headed by Ravindra Varma. The leaders of monopoly capital in the country has been forcibly demanding flexible labour laws so that they can continue with their indulgence in labour market abuses with out fear of law. According to them, flexibility means right of managements to '*adjust*' their labour force from time to time according to their whims and fancies in the name of '*changing needs of the industry*' or '*to meet the exigencies caused by genuine economic reasons*' or '*in the best interest of the undertaking*' etc . Indian industry and monopoly capital now want to shift their failure in facing global competition to the shoulders of workers and trade unions. They

also accuse Indian labour laws as a serious stumbling block in the creation of more employment and closure of units. The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended, among other things, such retrograde steps like removal of protection of 48 hour work week, legitimisation of contract labour and leaving out Unfair Labour Practices from the statute books.

19.30 In contrast to the national scenario, Kerala has established a network of social protection measures not only covering labour but also other sections of society which needed them. Here we discuss only measures directed at labour. The measures directed at other sections are covered under the chapter on Social Security and Welfare. Labour being a concurrent subject, both the Central and State Governments have enacted several laws on social protection measures for labour. Kerala has good track record in the field of social protection measures, particularly the ones directed at the working class. Eradication of child labour, awareness programme on interstate migrant workers, survey of interstate migrant workers and unorganised daily waged employees, distress relief fund are few important measures taken up recently. The most important statutory measures undertaken in Kerala for industrial workers are ESI, EPF, gratuity, maternity benefit, workmen compensation and special protection for women, children and old.

Global Financial Crisis and Labour

19.31 The year 2008 as well as 2009 saw a serious global financial crisis triggered by the financial meltdown in the USA. It is rightly said that as the USA fell in to a recession, the rest of the global economy also got sucked downwards with it. The collapse of credit instruments originating in the USA started weakening the financial balance sheets of many economies all over the world. This is the worst crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s. The *World Economic Outlook* of the IMF (April 2008) described the crisis as '*as the largest financial shock since the Great Depression*', inflicting heavy damage on markets and institutions. Other commentators have described the crisis as a '*systemic financial meltdown*', a '*financial tsunami*', or even '*the Very Great Depression in the making*'. But the impact of this crisis on labour seems to be serious. In the USA alone 10 % of the workforce is unemployed or underemployed. The ILO estimates that at least 5 million will be added to the ranks of the unemployed. Global unemployment rate may also go up substantially. Regions like India and Kerala will be hit because of reduced credit flows, export earnings, and, inflow of inward remittances from expatriate population. The only relief possible is the change in the Rupee-Dollar exchange rate rewarding exporters as well as Indian expatriates sending their remittances home.

Box Number 19.1

Estimates of job losses in the wake of Global Financial Crisis and economic slowdown

According to the report on "Effect of Economic Slowdown on Employment in India," which is based on a survey of 2581 units conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, during October – December 2008, there was a decrease in employment of about half a million workers during the period. The most affected sectors were gems and jewellery, transport and automobiles where employment has declined by 8.58%, 4.03% and 2.42% respectively during the period. In textile sector, 0.91% of workers have lost their jobs. Another thin sample survey conducted to assess the employment situation in January 2009 over December 2008 indicated a loss of about 1 lakh jobs in the month of January 2009. However, it may be possible that the unemployment indicated is seasonal in nature since the employment estimated in the reference period of the study is not in comparison with the same period in previous year and the employment in period October to December 2008 is compared to that in September 2008 and later January 2009 against December 2008. The survey indicated by the Labour Bureau for the period January to March 2009 covering 3192 units in 21 centres, however, indicated improvement in the selected sectors with employment rising by a quarter million. Sectors registering increased employment were gems and jewellery (3.08%), textiles (0.96%), IT-BPO (0.82%), handloom-powerloom (0.56%) and automobile (0.10%).

Source: *Economic Survey 2008*

19.32 The current crisis is but the latest manifestation of fundamental contradictions the world capitalist system that is intensifying in the era of imperialist globalization. Increasing economic polarization, over accumulation of capital and overproduction that give rise to economic crises and ultimately ruin the society's productive forces – these are inherent in a system that is based on the private monopoly control of a few over the social means of production – and no amount of fiscal stimulus or financial regulation can fix these problems. The policy to shift 'toxic debt load' of private banks and brokers on to the government budget pushing the budget deficit would finally impact on the people. It would also worsen the fundamental imbalances in the real economy. For the labour movement the current situation is both a challenge and opportunity. It must resist/counter monopoly capital's desperate attempt to shift the burden of the crisis by consolidating the ranks of all working people, building unity with other oppressed and exploited sections of people. It must also deepen its understanding of imperialism's offensives –economic, political, military and ideological—against working people.

19.33 JUAN SOMAVIA, the Director General of ILO. has given out shocking projection about the impact of global financial crisis on employment [U.N. News Centre, 20th October, 2008]. According to him, the number of jobless in the world will rise by 20 million from 190 million in 2007 to 210 million in 2008. The number of working poor living on less than one dollar a day could rise by some 40 million. Those at \$2 a day could even rise by more than 100 million. The sectors to be hit hardest would be Construction, Automobile and ancillaries, Tourism, Finance, Services and Real Estate. The actual number could be much higher than that projected. As the ILO Chief says: "*the present crisis is not simply a crisis on Wall Street, it is a crisis on all streets*". He concludes by adding that we need an economic rescue plan for workers and families and rules and policies that deliver decent jobs. We also need to protect and promote sustainable enterprises and decent work opportunities. Besides the impact of the present crisis leading to massive job loss, we also need to tackle the long pending crisis of massive global poverty. This requires a joint international action plan.

19.34 The global financial and economic crisis has serious implications for Kerala economy in general and labour in particular. Already the traditional industries have been badly hit. The plantation sector is witnessing serious distress among workers. The IT&ES sector is laying off their employees in large numbers. Many IT companies have stopped their annual campus recruitment exercises and those who had been recruited have not been served with appointment/placement orders. All round cuts in wages and fringe benefits are reported from many sectors in the name of cost cutting. The export of manpower to other states and abroad is also badly hit with serious repercussions on Kerala's scenario on employment and income. All this would call for a major shift in development strategy in the state. However, optimists in IT sector believe that this slow down is only a transition phase.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

19.35 This is the most comprehensive welfare measure implemented by Insurance Medical Services Department that aim to protect and promote the well being of the employees of the organised sector of State government in collaboration with Sate government and ESI Corporation. It provides medical care to the insured persons through its network of hospitals and dispensaries with full fledged outpatient, inpatient and specialist treatment under Allopathy, Ayurveda and homoeopathy.

Workmen's Compensation Scheme

19.36 The Labour Department is administering this scheme more or less satisfactorily except for the delay in taking decisions in some complicated cases. The following Table pertaining to details of industrial accidents from 2004 to 2009:

Table - 19.7
Industrial Accidents 2004-2009
(Numbers)

Year	Accident	
	Fatal	Non-fatal
2004	9	254
2005	18	931
2006	62	355
2007	115	524
2008(Revised)	173	964
2009(Up to 30.09.09)	38	73

Source: Labour Commissionerate

19.37 The Factories and Boilers Department coming under the Labour Department ensure safety, health and welfare of factory workers and the general public living in the vicinity of factories. The number of fatal accidents is very low in the State. But, the frequency of non-fatal accidents reported needs the attention of the officers in charge of safety measures in the various establishments. There is no co-ordination between the Department of Labour and the Directorate of Factories & Boilers in handling accidents cases and monitoring the relief and compensation given to the victims. The same can be said about the incidence of occupational diseases and the care support given to the affected employees.

19.38 The Factories Act stipulates that all cases of occupational diseases detected by general medical practitioners should be reported to the Chief Inspector of Factories. It also provides for periodic medical examination of workers especially in hazardous industries.

Fire & Rescue Services

19.39 Fire & Rescue services department was established in 1963. Its pivotal role is vital in every incident of fire road accident, drowning cases, explosions, land slides, flood, earth quakes, drought, Tsunami, railway disasters, building collapse etc. At present there are 89 Fire & Rescue Services Stations including 5 new fire stations started during 2009, 3 Divisional Fire & Rescue Services Offices and Head Office in the State. The department have saved about 850 human lives, 400 animal lives and value of properties to the tune of Rs. 329.90 crore during 2008-09.

Labour Welfare Funds

19.40 Kerala is a model for welfare measures. At present, there are 14 Welfare Fund Boards functioning in the State under Labour Department to provide welfare amenities to the concerned sector of labour. There are 18 welfare schemes implemented by the Labour Department in 2008. They are Kerala Beedi & Cigar Worker's Welfare Scheme, Kerala Handloom Worker's Welfare Scheme, Kerala Agricultural Worker's Welfare Scheme, Kerala Bamboo, Kattuvalli, Thazha Worker's Welfare Scheme, Kerala Head Load Worker's Welfare Scheme, Kerala Motor transport Worker's Welfare Scheme, Kerala Auto rickshaw Worker's Welfare Scheme, Kerala Automobile Worker's Welfare Scheme, Kerala Cashew Worker's Relief & Welfare Scheme, Kerala Labour

Welfare Scheme, Kerala Artisans & Skilled Worker's Benefit Scheme, Kerala Laundry Worker's Welfare Scheme, Kerala Barber & Beautician Worker's Welfare Scheme, Kerala Toddy Worker's Welfare Scheme, Kerala Abkari Worker's Welfare Scheme, Kerala Tailoring Worker's Welfare Scheme, The Building & Other Construction Worker's Welfare Scheme, Kerala Shops & Establishment Workers Welfare Scheme. In majority of welfare funds there is government contribution. Steps are being taken to restructure the welfare fund boards with a view to prevent duplication of membership and also to standardize the basket of benefits given to members. One major problem facing the labour welfare funds is the high establishment cost and a restructuring is suggested as solution for it. As a first step in this direction a comprehensive data bank and appropriate software will be put in to operation.

19.41 Among the schemes the Kerala Head Load Workers Welfare Fund Scheme appears to be unique since the Head Load Workers Welfare Board has the status of a deemed employer. The Kerala Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board is also distinct as its functioning is regulated by a central statute viz, the Building and Other Construction Workers Act 1996. Under this Act, a Welfare Fund Cess is levied on construction works. The range of benefits granted to the registered members of these Welfare Funds/ Schemes include pension, PF, gratuity, medical benefits, educational scholarships to children of workers, grant for marriage of daughters, maternity benefits etc.

Health Insurance Schemes

19.42 A major category of social security is the social insurance schemes meant for the poor individuals and households. The Labour Department is entrusted with the implementation of the following Insurance schemes.

Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojana (RSBY) and Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CHIS).

Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojana is a (75%CSS) Health Insurance Scheme launched by Union Government during 2008-09 for BPL workers as defined by the Planning Commission and their families in the unorganised sector , in all districts of Kerala . The annual insurance cover is Rs.30,000 for a family of five members , including the worker , spouse , children and dependent parents . The beneficiary family makes a small contribution .

The non-RSBY population is covered under Comprehensive Health Insurance scheme including a) those belonging to the BPL list of the State Government but not to the Planning Commission lists and b) APL families that belong neither to the State Government list nor to the list prepared by the Planning Commission . In the case of first category the beneficiary pays the same contribution as the RSBY beneficiary and the State government meets all the remaining expenditure including that for the smart card. In the case of families in the second category , the beneficiary contribution should cover the entire amount of the premium plus the cost of smart card . The scheme had been implemented through a registered society called Comprehensive Health Insurance Agency of Kerala (CHIAK) and the United Insurance India Co. Ltd had been selected as the Insurance provider . An amount of Rs.22.10 crore had been utilised for giving assistance to 75478 beneficiaries up to 31.12.09. Out of these , 34371 persons availed treatment from Government Hospitals and 41107 persons from private Hospitals . The corresponding claim settlement is Rs.9.50 crore and Rs.12.60 crore respectively.

Aam Admi Bima Yojana (50% CSS)

As per the scheme , the head of rural landless families or one earning member in each such family will be insured . The premium under the scheme is Rs.200 and the following benefits will be given:

- For natural death – Rs.30,000.
- For accident death - Rs.75,000.
- For permanent total disability due to accident - Rs.75,000.
- Disability due to accident (loss of one eye or one limb) - Rs.37,500.
- Scholarship @ Rs.100 per month for two children in a family -Rs.200.

More than 1.84 lakh persons were enrolled under the scheme so far.

Industrial Training Institutes

19.43 It is observed that an overwhelming majority of workforce in Kerala does not possess any identifiable marketable skills. It is evident from the data on employment exchanges where most of the employment seekers are found to be with out any professional or marketable skills. A part of the unemployment problem emanates from the mismatch between the skill requirements of employment providers and the skill base of the job seekers. Rapid expansion of higher education has also contributed to this mismatch in the labour market. This mismatch is likely to become more acute in the process of structural change in the economy. It is, therefore, necessary to reorient the educational and training systems towards improving the capability to supply the requisite skills in the medium and long term and introduce greater flexibility in the skill training system so as to enable it to quickly respond to labour market changes in the short run.

19.44 Kerala has wide network of skill training institutions both in the state as well as private sector. The Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the state sector and Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) in the private sector constitute the backbone of industrial skill training in Kerala. The Craftsman Training Scheme was introduced by the Government of India in 1950 to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades for the domestic industry. The ITIs in Kerala offer various courses in trades which are recognised by the Government of India. The day to day administration of the ITIs under the Craftsman Training Scheme was transferred to the State Government/Union Territory administrations with effect from the year 1956. The Department was named as 'Industrial Training Department' in 1970. It is in charge of Craftsman Training Scheme as well as Apprenticeship Training Scheme. Table 19.8 gives the district-wise distribution of ITIs. In addition to this, there are 504 ITCs in the state. There are also 41 ITCs under the SC Development Department and three ITCs under ST Development Department.

Table - 19.8
District-wise ITI's in the State
** Basic Training Centre (BTC)*

Sl.No.	District	No. of ITIs
1	Thiruvananthapuram	6
2	Kollam	4+1
3	Pathanamthitta	2
4	Alappuzha	4
5	Kottayam	4
6	Idukki	2
7	Ernakulam	4
8	Thrissur	5
9	Palakkad	5
10	Malappuram	4
11	Wayanad	2
12	Kozhikode	5
13	Kannur	5
14	Kasaragod	4
Total		57

Source: Industrial Training Department

19.45 The 57 government ITIs in the State including the newly started 10 ITIs and one Basic Training Centre at Kollam are ITI Dhanuvachapuram, ITI Chackai, Thiruvananthapuram, ITI For Women Kazhakkuttom, ITI Attingal, ITI Aryanad, ITI Chathannoor, ITI Chandanathope, Kollam, ITI For Women, Kollam, ITI Chengannur, ITI For Women, Chengannur, ITI Chenneerkara, ITI Ettumanoor, ITI Pallickathode, ITI Kattappana, ITI Kalamassery, ITI For Women, Kalamassery, ITI Chalakudy, ITI For Women, Chalakudy, ITI Mala, ITI Malampuzha, ITI For Women, Malampuzha, ITI Kuzhalmannam, ITI Nilambur, ITI Areacode, ITI Kozhikode, ITI For Women, Kozhikode, ITI Quilandy, ITI Kannur, ITI For Women, Kannur, ITI Kayyur, ITI, Kalpetta, ITI Kasaragode and ITI Attappadi, ITI Elamad, ITI Mezhuveli, ITI Rajakkad, ITI Purakkad, ITI Mulakkulam, ITI Nenmeni, ITI Bepur, ITI Maranchery, ITI Payyannur, ITI Uduma, ITI Chelakkara, ITI Valayam, ITI Eriyad, ITI (W) Parassala, ITI Kayamkulam, ITI Thiruvapur, ITI Arakuzha, ITI Maneed, ITI Vaniyamkulam, ITI Puzhakkattiri, ITI Peravoor, ITI Kurumathoor and ITI Maddikai.

19.46 Total seat strength under Industrial Training Institute was 10338 in 2007-08 (Revised) and trainees enrolled were 9912. As against this, the total enrolment is 15694 in 2008-09. Out of 15694, SC and ST students accounts 1944 and 206 respectively and girls 2817 (Appendix 19.1).

19.47 There are 29 trades in one year course and 25 trades in two year course. In the one year course, the students strength is highest in trades like welder (883), COPA (687), plumber (601) and carpenter (438) and the total students admitted in one year course amounts to 4797 (Appendix 19.2). Out of the total strength of 5485 students in the two year courses, 667 are in Electrician trade and 587 are in Mechanic Motor Vehicle (Appendix 19.3).

Centers of Excellence

19.48 Modernisation of ITIs through schemes relating to revamping of existing trades/upgradation of equipments, direct upgradation of ITIs, starting employment oriented courses/Production Centres/New Trades, getting affiliation with NCVT and conversion of ITI Kayyur as Model ITI and introduction of English speaking course. Kerala has received Government of India assistance (CSS-75%) to upgrade 5 ITIs as 'Centres of Excellence'.

19.49 Government of India and DGET has introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of upgradation of ITIs into Centers of Excellence in order to produce world class work force, which can keep pace with the technological and skill demands of the industry. With this view, Government of India had decided to upgrade 500 ITIs in the country into Centres of Excellence in a phased manner, at the rate of 100 ITIs in every year.

19.50 Twenty nine ITIs have been upgraded in the State into Centres of Excellence in a phased manner with different sources of funding. The details are furnished in the following Table: 19.9:

Table - 19.9
Up gradation of ITIs into Centers of Excellence with different sources of funding

Sl No	ITI	Sector/Course
Domestic funding		
1	ITI Chackai	Automobile
2	ITI Chandanathope	Automobile
3	ITI Ettumanoor	Automobile
4	ITI Kalamassery	Production and Manufacturing
5	ITI Chalakudy	Production and Manufacturing
World Bank		
6	Pallickathode	Food Processing
7	Dhanuvachapuram	Production and Manufacturing
8	Kollam (W)	Electrical
9	Malampuzha	Hospitality Management
10	Aryanad	Production & Manufacturing
11	Koilandy	Information Technology
12	Kalpetta	Hospitality Management
Public Private Partnership		
13	Attingal	Fabrication
14	Chengannur	Electronics Sector
15	Kozhikode	Fabrication
16	Kannur	Fabrication
17	Kasaragod	Information Technology
18	ITI (W) Kazhakuttom	Apparel
19	ITI Chennerkara	Electronics
20	ITI (W) Chengannur	Upgradation
21	ITI Kattappana	Electrical
22	ITI (W) Kalamassery	Upgradation
23	ITI (W) Chalakkudy	Upgradation
24	ITI Mala	Construction and wood working
25	ITI (W) Malampuzha	Upgradation
26	ITI Kuzhalmannam	Upgradation
27	ITI (W) Kozhikode	Upgradation
28	ITI (W) Kannur	Upgradation
29	ITI Kayyur	Upgradation

Source: Industrial Training Department

Modern Trades in ITIs

19.51 Up gradation of trades have been envisaged through retraining and updating the skill of teachers and modernisation of the existing equipments. During 2007, 25 units in 12 trades were introduced in 13 ITIs. During 2008, 36 units in 12 trades were introduced in 13 ITIs. In the last two years 61 units in 16 trades were introduced in 23 ITIs (Appendix 19.4).

19.52 A greater thrust is given to the modernisation of ITIs through schemes relating to revamping of existing trades/upgradation of equipments, direct upgradation of ITIs, starting employment oriented courses/Production Centres/New Trades, getting affiliation with NCVT and conversion of ITI Kayyur as Model ITI and introduction of English speaking course. Kerala has received Government of India assistance (CSS-75%) to upgrade 5 ITIs as 'Centres of Excellence'.

Apprenticeship Training

19.53 Apprenticeship training is also provided through 9 RICs (Related Instruction Centers) and 5 ITIs. During 2008, 7930 apprentices were trained as against the seat strength of 8676. Out of this 6917 were boys and 1013 were girls (Appendix 19.5). In 2009, the approved seat strength of 8798 was fully utilised and 8798 apprentices were trained. Out of this 7754 were boys and 1044 were girls.

Annual Intake and Out turn of ITIs Students

19.54 The joining and passing out ratio in the ITIs is much higher in comparison with college level courses. Out of 5297 students admitted in two year course in 2009, 90% (4775) passed the course. Compared to this of the 7119 students admitted in 2008, 5209 (73 %) passed out.

19.55 In case of regular trainees percentage of pass of ITI students was much impressive. It was 90 per cent while in case of ITC students; it was 54 per cent only. Details in this regard are furnished in the following Table 19.10:

Table - 19.10
Result analysis of regular trainees during the last three years

Year of trade test	ITI/ITC	No. of Trainees appeared	No. of trainees passed	Per cent
July 2007	ITI	7323	5794	79
	ITC	18194	8919	49
July 2008 (Revised)	ITI	7119	5209	73
	ITC	18047	10153	56
July 2009	ITI	5297	4775	90
	ITC	17920	9714	54

Source: Industrial Training Department

19.56 Kerala State Institute of Design is functioning in the premises of ITI Chandanathoppe, Kollam. The vision of the Kerala State Institute of Design is to create a vibrant craft design community in Kerala through synergistic partnership between artisan communities, professionally trained designers and general public to enable the artisan and craftsman community a decent living and respectability in society.

UNEMPLOYMENT

19.57 As per the ILO Report, an increase on the 179 million who were unemployed at the end of 2007 and the estimated 190 million at the end of 2008. The worst case scenario assumes growth slows rapidly and that an economic recovery will be delayed into 2010. This would boost the global unemployment rate to 7.1 per cent, a decade high and well above the 2007 rate of 5.7 per cent and estimates for a 2008 rate of 6 per cent. Over the last ten years, the rate has ranged from 5.7 per cent to a peak of 6.3 in 2003 and 2004.

19.58 “There is a need to focus measures on vulnerable groups in the labor market, such as youth and women, who are most likely to be pushed into poverty and find themselves trapped there for many years,” it said. Governments should give special attention to small and medium companies because they provide the bulk of jobs and are most affected by the financial crisis, the report said.

19.59 A recession in 2008 would raise the National unemployment rate by between 2.1 and 3.8 percentage points. According to Centre for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed All the industries irrespective of its quarter performance have rung the bells for the unemployment rate to increase significantly and the same would continue to rise in the coming 2 years ahead. Indian textile industry, the second largest employer in India, next to agriculture has drastically affected the recession. It generates employment opportunities for approximately 33.17 million workers directly, and 54.85 million workers indirectly, making a massive total of 88.02 million. Approximately, 60% of the total garments manufactured in India are exported to foreign markets. An estimate states that during 2008, almost 8, 00,000 garment and textile employees had lost their jobs.

Box 19.2

According to U.N. Labour Agency, the global economic downturn could see 40 million more people lose their jobs by the end of the year, taking the unemployment rate to its highest in a decade. The number of unemployed in 2009 will largely depend on how effective governments' economic stimulus measures are, the International Labour Organization cautioned Worldwide unemployment by the end of the year will range between 210 million and 230 million people- Annual Global Employment Trends Report.

19.60 The direct impact of the recession on IT vendors and their partners globally, including India, is a fact well known, but a sliver of light has shone through as signs of revival appear on the horizon. After almost a year of uncertainty, the IT deployments of the enterprise seem to be on the rise again. The global economic slowdown has taken its toll on the IT companies in Kerala, with some cutting salaries, while some others have already having informed stakeholders that they have no option but to cut operating costs. The slowdown has also affected suppliers of computers and peripherals on rentals.

19.61 Government of Kerala is the key player to stop recession and to divert the economy to the path of growth. The prime strategies of a government on fighting against recession should be focused on increasing money circulation, containing inflation, boosting per capita disposable income, reducing per capita debt level, ensuring an atmosphere conducive to business activities and any other supporting measures for these causes. Revival of traditional sectors, public sectors, private sectors and encourage more Finishing Schools which molding students before they step into employment. Providing such training would have twin benefits, one, the students are well-prepared to enter the job market, which will positively impact their productivity at the workplace and second, companies will be spared the huge amounts of investments required in pre-employment training, especially in areas like soft skills

19.62 Today the problem of unemployment is the single largest puzzle of Kerala economy. Unemployment is said to prevail when supply of labour exceeds its demand. That is unemployment exist, if all able bodied men are not able to work at the existing wage rate. Growth of supply of labour is determined by population growth and participation of population on the total workforce. In Kerala from the decade of 1970's onwards there has been a rapid rise in the labour supply because of the increase in the number of women seeking wage employment. Thus, though the supply of work seekers increased, the demand for them did not increase. As a consequence there was an alarming increase in unemployment rate from time to time.

19.63 The unemployment problem in Kerala is not only about educational unemployment but also simple unemployment of semi skilled and unskilled workers. This is the highest in the country and on the rise, too. One important feature of Kerala Economy, which makes it different from the rest of the country, is net out migration of labour force particularly to Gulf region and inflow of huge remittances into the State. Huge out migration, as has been rightly pointed out, happens mainly because of lack of employment opportunity.

19.64 The worsening unemployment situation is obviously related to the inability of the economy of the State to generate any fresh employment during the last decade. While this phenomenon of “Jobless Growth” is observable in all the States in the country, the situation in Kerala appears to be particularly distressing because most of the labour intensive/labour absorbing traditional industries depending on exports are facing a survival crisis in the liberalised trade environment.

19.65 Unemployment and under employment among workers in traditional sectors are indeed of major concerns. One of the most important groups of such workers is the traditional agricultural workers. According to the 2001 Census, the number of agricultural workers in Kerala was around 16.20 lakhs and this is more than twice the number of cultivators (7.20 lakhs) and more than four times the number in the household industry (3.70 lakhs). Close to three- fourth of workers in the household industry is in rural areas and nearly half of them are female workers. Both rural and urban female unemployment rate increased dramatically during the last five years.

19.66 The pace of Employment growth rate in Kerala has been very low over the years. Unemployment increased due to several factors such as low rate of economic growth and the slow growth of the organized sector. The unemployment rate is increasing in both rural and urban areas in Kerala. As the economy developed, the demand for unskilled and less skilled labour seems to have declined. On the other hand, the demand for skilled labour, on account of technological development and upgradation and changes in the organisation of work, has begun to increase. The demand for multi-skilled workers also has started rising. At the same time the overall rate of growth in employment got decelerated by more than the rate of deceleration of workforce. The organised sector is not growing enough to absorb work seekers. Significant employment generation is taking place in tertiary/service sector activities. The unorganised/informal sector employment is also increasing due to various reasons. One such reason is the entrepreneur’s strategy to remain small or tiny to avoid labour laws.

Employment Exchanges

19.67 To meet the mismatch between supply and demand for manpower the Industrial Training Department and the Employment Department in the state play a complementary role. While the former looks after skill training to make the manpower marketable, the latter looks after the needs of the work seekers. Now let us look at the data provided by the Employment Exchanges in the state. All categories of employment seekers above the age of 14 are allowed to register in the Employment Exchanges. 45.2 lakhs of employment seekers are there in the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30.06.2009, of which 25.01 lakhs are females. Details are given in the following table: 19.11

Table - 19.11
Registered job seekers in Employment Exchanges (June 2009)

Sl. No.	Category	Numbers
1	Illiterate	190
2	Below Matric	637553
3	Matric	2711034
4	Pre-degree	712336
5	Degree	241067
6	Post Graduates	54708
7	Professional & Technical	165511
Total		4522399

Source: Employment Directorate

19.68 The Employment Department operates about 96 institutions and they provide placement service, vocational guidance, employment market information, self-employment guidance, unemployment assistance and self-employment schemes for the registered unemployed. But more and more educated and skilled unemployed people are added to the stream everyday so that these services have been considered inadequate to tackle the problem of unemployment in the State. Also most of the unemployed do not possess marketable skills and this reduces their employability. A temporary relief to the problem of growing unemployment can only be sorted by providing speedy and accurate list of qualified persons to the prospective employers. This would call for convergent action by the Employment Department and Industrial Training Department.

19.69 As on December 2006, the number of employment seekers in the live register of employment exchanges in India was 407 lakhs. This number decreased to 399.74 lakhs in December 2007 and again decreased to 391.12 lakhs in December 2008. Of the total of 391.12 lakhs job seekers, 267.85 are men and 123.27 are women.

BOX 19.3

As on 31.12.2007, maximum number of job-seekers (64.0 lakh) awaiting employment were in West Bengal while minimum (0.06) were in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Whereas on 31.12.2008, maximum number of job-seekers (59.99 lakh) awaiting employment were in West Bengal while minimum (0.08) were in Dadra & Nagar Haveli-Ministry of Labour and Employment Annual Report 2008-09.

19.70 According to the live register of employment exchanges, the total number of work seekers in 2005 was 36.7 lakhs. This number increased to 38.6 lakhs in 2006 registering an increase of 5.2 per cent. The total number in June 2008 is increase to 41.44 lakhs and again increase to 45.22 lakhs in June 2009 of which 43.55 lakhs are general work seekers and 1.65 lakhs professional / technical work seekers. Details of work seekers from 2001 to 2009 is given in Appendix 19.6.

19.71 The number of work seekers below SSLC increased from 6.24 lakhs in 2008 to 6.37 lakhs in June 2009 showing an increase of 2.58%. The total number of work seekers who possess SSLC and above increased from 34.96 lakhs in 2008 to 37.19 lakhs in June 2009. The percentage of work seekers below SSLC to the total work seekers is showing a decreasing trend and the percentage of work seekers who possess SSLC and above is increasing (Table. 19.12). The trend of work seekers in Kerala since 2001 is shown below. (Fig.19.1).

Fig: 19.1
Trends of Work seekers in Kerala

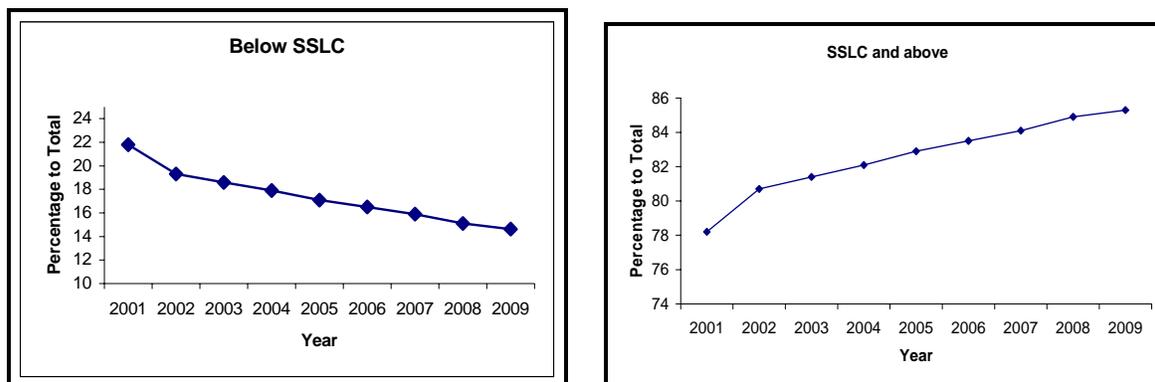


Table - 19.12
Number of Work Seekers in Kerala (in lakhs)

Year (at the end of the December)	Below SSLC		SSLC & above		Total Work Seekers
	Persons	Percentage to Total	Persons	Percentage to Total	
2001	9.67	21.8	34.64	78.2	44.31
2002	7.12	19.3	29.68	80.7	36.80
2003	7.46	18.6	32.58	81.4	40.05
2004	6.73	17.9	30.83	82.1	37.56
2005	6.29	17.1	30.41	82.9	36.70
2006	6.37	16.5	32.19	83.5	38.57
2007	6.31	15.8	33.58	84.2	39.89
2008	6.24	15.1	34.96	84.9	41.2
06/2009	6.37	14.63	37.191	85.3	43.56

Source: Directorate of Employment (2009)

19.72 The number of work seekers with PDC or HSC increased from 6.73 lakhs in 2008 to 7.12 lakhs in 2009. The number of graduates registered in employment exchanges increased 2.32 lakhs in 2008 to 2.41 lakhs in June 2009. The number of job seekers with Postgraduate degree increased from 0.53 lakhs in 2008 to 0.54 lakhs in June 2009. The share of work seekers in various levels of education is given in Table 19.13. Of the total employment seekers in 2009, 14.63 percent are below SSLC, 62.2 percent are SSLC, 16.35 percent PDC or equivalent, 5.53 percent graduates and 1.25 percent postgraduates. The distribution of work seekers according to level of education for the period from 2001 to 2009 is given in Appendix 19.7.

Table - 19.13
Percentage Share of Employment Seekers according to level of Education –Kerala

Sl. No	Level of Education	Share (Percent)		
		2007	2008	2009
1	Below SSLC	15.82	15.15	14.63
2	SSLC	60.72	61.58	62.2
3	PDC or HSC	16.18	16.34	16.35
4	Degree	5.96	5.65	5.53
5	Post Graduate	1.32	1.28	1.25
Total Work Seekers		100	100	100

Source: Directorate of Employment (2009)

19.73 The number of professional and technical work seekers in 2007 was 1.71 lakhs. This number decreased to 1.62 lakhs in 2008 and again increased to 1.65 lakhs in June 2009. The share of employment seekers with various professional and technical qualifications is given in Table. 19.14, and it is seen that more than 90 percent of the technical and professional employment seekers are ITI and Diploma holders in engineering.

Table - 19.14
Percentage Share of Professional and Technical work seekers in Kerala

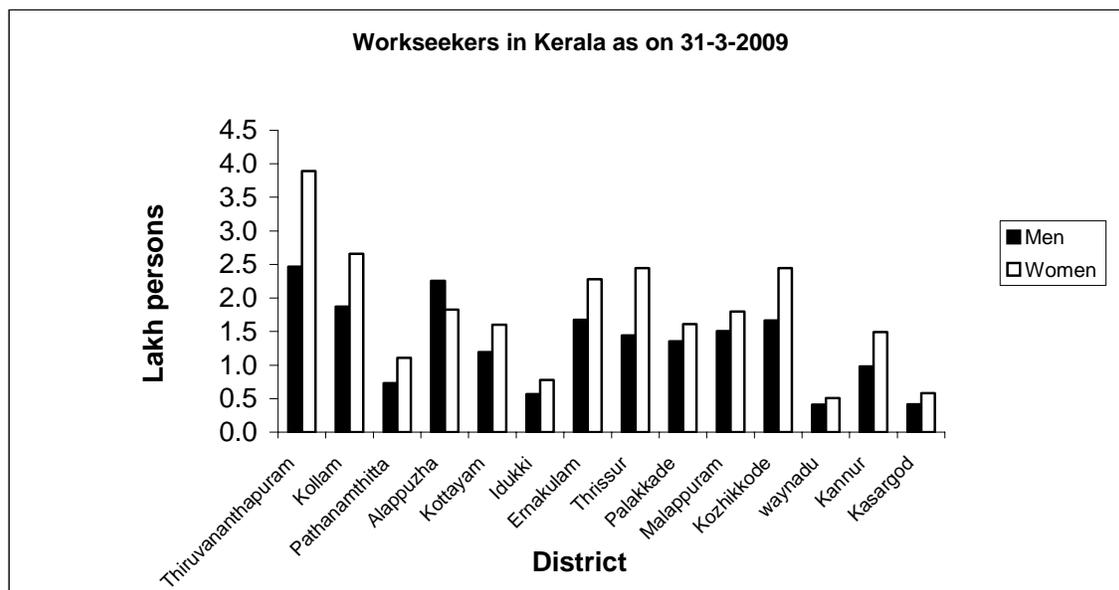
Sl. No	Educational Qualification	Share (Percent)				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Medical Graduates	1.94	1.78	1.55	1.55	1.60
2	Engineering Graduates	3.61	5.157	5.10	5.54	5.87
3	Diploma holders in Engineering	23.37	25.40	23.56	22.21	23.65
4	ITI Certificate holders	70.32	66.87	68.93	69.84	67.99
5	Agricultural Graduates	0.45	0.464	0.47	0.455	0.43
6	Veterinary Graduates	0.31	0.317	0.39	0.402	0.45
Total		100	100	100	100	100

Source: Directorate of Employment (2009)

19.74 The job seekers with engineering degree increased from 7608 in 2007 to 7941 in 2008 and again increased to 8604 in June 2009. Engineering diploma holders who had registered their names in employment exchanges decreased from 35216 in 2007 to 31850 in 2008 and increased to 34651 in June 2009. The ITI/ NTC Certificate holders seeking employment decreased from 1.03 lakhs in 2007 to 1.001 lakhs in 2008 and again decreased to 0.99 lakhs in June 2009. The number of medical graduates who had registered their name in the employment exchanges decreased from 2319 in 2007 to 2225 in 2008 and increased to 2351 in June 2009. The number of veterinary graduate work seekers has decreased from 584 in 2007 to 578 in 2008 and increased to 661 in June 2009. The number of job seeking agricultural graduates has decreased from 704 in 2007 to 654 in 2008 and again decreased to 627 in June 2009. (Appendix 19.8)

19.75 A peculiar feature of Kerala's unemployment situation is that women outnumber men seeking employment through employment exchanges. This position is reflected in all the 14 districts of Kerala. Out of the total number of 43.56 lakhs job seekers in March 2009, women number 25.01 lakhs (57.43%). The district-wise unemployment of women and men in 14 districts of Kerala as on 31.03.09 is shown in following graph (Fig.19.2).

Fig 19.2



19.76 Thiruvananthapuram District ranks first in the number of work seekers in both general and professional categories. As on 31.3.2009, the total number of work seekers in Thiruvananthapuram District is 6.36 lakhs of which 3.89 lakhs are women and 2.47 lakhs are men. The second largest number of work seekers is from Kollam district. There are 4.53 lakhs job seekers in Kollam District in March 2009, out of which 2.66 lakhs are women and 1.87 lakhs are men. The lowest number of work seekers is in Wayanad preceded by Kasargod District. In Wayanad, there are 0.92 lakh work seekers, whereas in Kasargod the number is 0.99 lakhs in March 2009. Details of district wise distribution of work seekers is given in Appendix 19.9

Unemployment Allowance Scheme (UAS)

19.77 The Unemployment Assistance Scheme is one of the most important social security schemes of the Government of Kerala. Government of Kerala has introduced an unemployment assistance scheme in 1982 for the unemployment through the Department of National Employment Service. As per the Kerala Panchayat Raj & Municipalities Act 1994, the scheme of unemployment assistance was transferred to the local bodies and the powers for inviting applications for unemployment allowance, processing of applications after the scrutiny of employment officers, sanctioning and the distribution of unemployment allowance are vested with the local bodies. The amount of unemployment allowance provided in the budget is allotted to the Employment Department and the department distributes the amount to local bodies as per their requirements. The annual family income of the applicant should not be above Rs. 12,000 (per annum) and personal income should not be above Rs. 100 per month. The candidates should have passed SSLC and possess three years registration seniority after attaining 18 years of age. The candidates belonging to SC/ST and PH should have appeared the SSLC examination through proper schools. The Physically Handicapped candidates need a registration seniority of two years after attaining 18 years of age. The upper age limit is 35 years. Students are not eligible for applying for unemployment allowance scheme. The monthly rate of unemployment allowance is Rs. 120 w.e.f. 01.04.2000. In the reporting period 35148 applications were received as against 25148 as in the previous year. Under the scheme an amount of Rs.2361.128 lakhs was disbursed to 3.32 lakhs beneficiaries up to September 2009. (Appendix 19.10)

Kerala State Self Employment Scheme for Registered Unemployed (KESRU)

19.78 Self-employment scheme called KESRU (Kerala State Self Employment Scheme for the Registered Unemployed) is being implemented since March 1999. All literates and registered unemployed candidates within the age group of 21 to 50, other than students are eligible to apply under the scheme if their annual family income is below Rs. 40,000 and individual income is below Rs. 500 per month. But those who are undergoing part time courses and courses of less than 6 months duration are exempted from the definition of student. The maximum loan amount admissible is Rs. 100000 depending upon the requirement of the project and 20% of the loan amount will be given as subsidy from the Department. The amount disbursed to 862 beneficiaries was 1.13 crores in 2008 and Rs.45.04 lakhs was disbursed to 327 beneficiaries up to September 2009.

Multipurpose Job Clubs

19.79 During the Annual Plan 2007-08, the state government has started implementing a Flagship Scheme called Multipurpose Job Club exclusively meant for unemployed persons who are willing to take up employment by entering in to partnership with similar other persons by joining a multipurpose job club being organised by the Employment and Training Department. Those who join the club will get financial assistance in the form of loan from banks. The Department will act as a promoter bringing the banks and the work seekers together and the Department will also provide help to the work seekers with training and preparation of viable projects. All round enthusiasm has been reported from almost all districts in the state. Each group may be linked with a bank for financial assistance by way of loan. The maximum amount of loan admissible to each group will be Rs.10 lakh depending upon the project of which 10% of the project cost will be paid by group members as beneficiary contribution. 25% of the loan amount or Rs.2, 00,000/- which ever is less will be given as subsidy. An amount of Rs.One Crore was used in the financial year 2009-2010 for granting subsidy to the job clubs. Till 31.10.2009 an amount of Rs.55, 79,284 lakh was distributed to 45 clubs as subsidy.

Employment in the Organised Sector

19.80 In India, the number of persons employed in the organised sector during 1994 was 273.7 lakhs out of the total of 3744.5 lakhs persons employed. In 2000, it increased to 281.1 lakhs persons constituting 7 per cent of the total 3970 lakh persons employed. In March 2004, the number of persons employed in the organised sector was 264.43 lakhs and it increased to 264.6 lakhs in March 2005. The details of organised sector employment are given in Appendix -19.11. Employment of women in the organized sector (both public and private) as on March 2003 was 49.68 lakhs constituting 18.4 per cent of the total organised sector employment in the country. Their number decreased to 49.34 lakhs in March 2004 and increased to 50.2 lakhs in March 2005 (19% of the organised sector employment).

19.81 The organised public and private sector together employ 11.33 lakhs employees in Kerala, of which private sector accounts for 46.33 percent of the employment in the organised sector in Kerala (Table 19.15.)

BOX 19.4

Growth rate of employment is less than the growth rate of the labour force indicating an increase in the unemployment rate

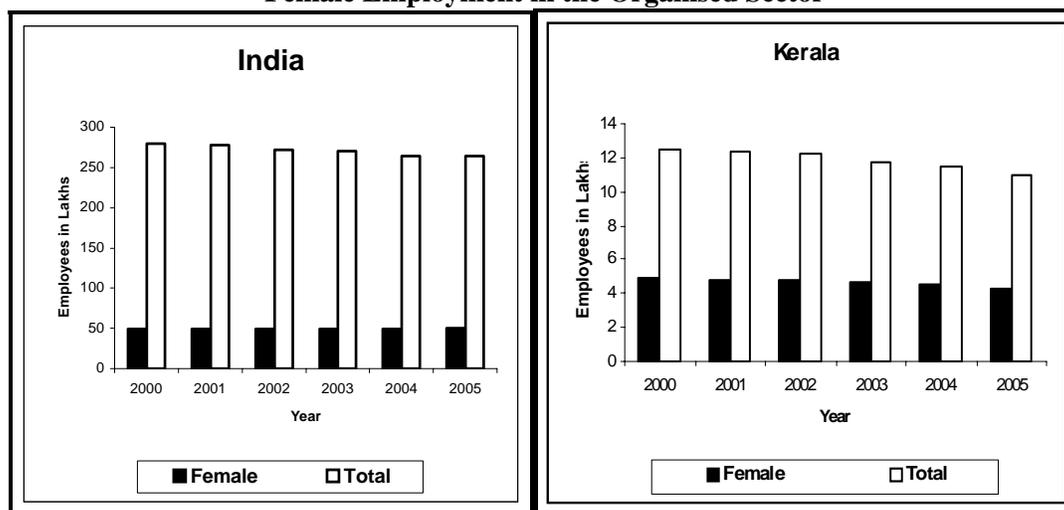
Table - 19.15
Employment in Organised (Public & Private) Sector –Kerala- 2008
(Lakhs persons)

Particulars		Kerala
Public Sector	Male	4.14
	Female	1.93
	Total	6.07
Private Sector	Male	2.64
	Female	2.60
	Total	5.25
Total	Male	6.78
	Female	4.54
	Total	11.33

Source: Directorate of Employment

19.82 During 2008, the share of female employees in the organised sector in Kerala is about 40.07 per cent. In the private sector, share of female workers is 49.52 per cent in Kerala See. A comparative situation of female employment in India and Kerala is shown through following graph Fig.19.3.

Fig: 19.3
Female Employment in the Organised Sector

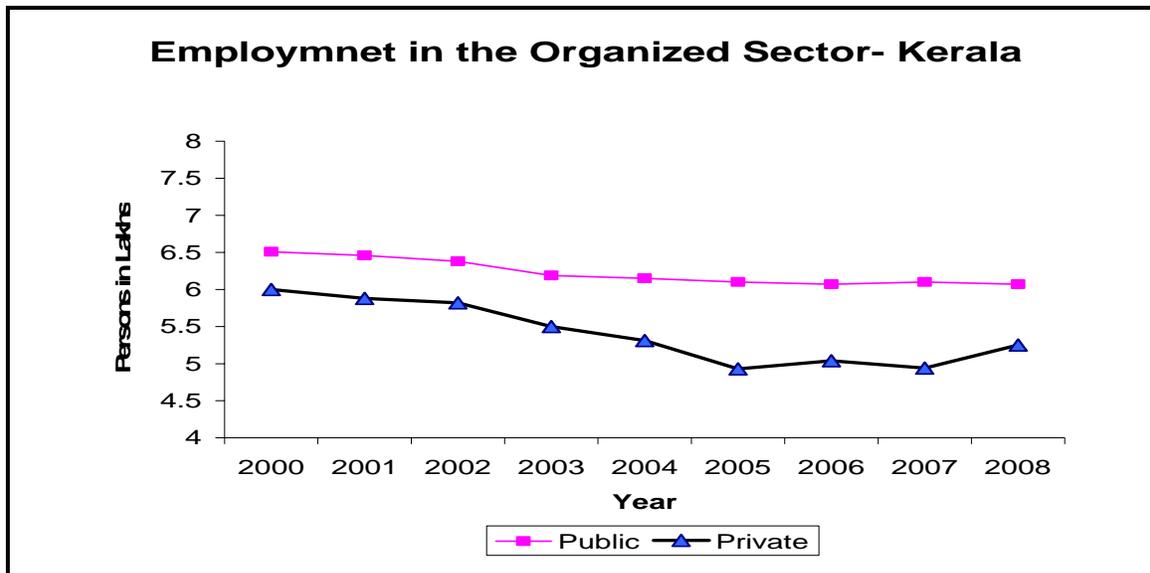


Source: Directorate of Employment

19.83 In Kerala, the total employment in the organized sector started declining from 2001 onwards (Appendix 19.13). The total number of persons employed in the organized sector in December 2000 was 12.51 lakhs persons. The total number came down to 12.34 lakhs persons in December 2001. During 2007 total number of employees in the organized sector came down to 11.04 lakhs persons (4.376 lakhs women & 6.66 lakhs men) of which 6.10 lakhs persons (4.15 lakhs men and 1.94 lakhs women) were in public sector and 4.94 lakhs persons (2.43 lakhs men & 2.43 lakh women) in private sector. It increased to 11.33 lakhs persons (6.78 lakhs men & 4.54 lakhs women) in December 2008 of which 6.07 lakhs persons (4.14 lakhs men & 1.93 lakhs women) are in public sector and 5.25 lakhs persons (2.64 lakhs men & 2.60 lakhs women) are in private sector. Of the total of 6.07 lakhs employed in the public sector during December 2008,

0.63 lakhs were Central Government employees, 2.66 lakhs State Government employees, 2.56 lakhs Quasi Government employees and 0.26 lakhs Local government employees. Details on public sector employment are given in Table 19.16, Figure 19.4. and Appendix 19.12.

Fig.19.4



Source: Directorate of Employment (2009)

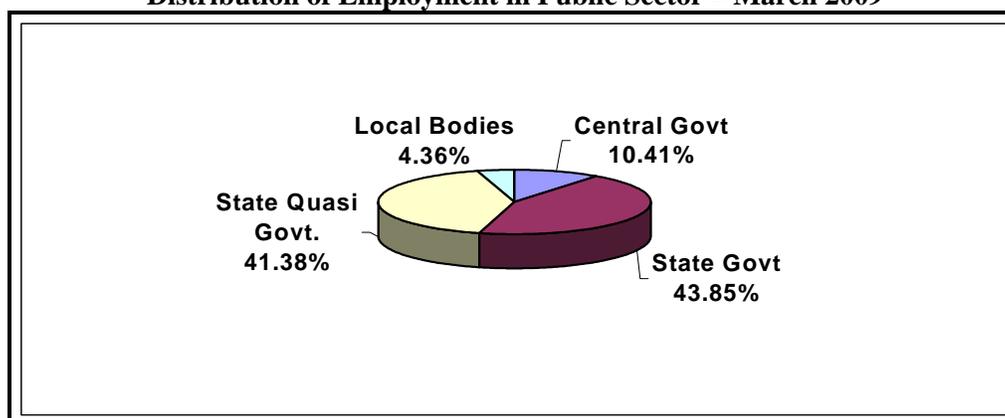
Table - 19.16
Employment in Public Sector in Kerala

Year (at the end of December)	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt	Local Bodies	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001	97115	294469	227745	26341	645670
2002	83496	289473	238242	26341	645670
2003	80979	272483	238568	27233	619263
2004	78348	279595	230794	26464	615201
2005	77376	278390	228932	24850	609548
2006	76526	277408	226898	26078	606910
2007	76099	275639	232259	26045	610042
12/2008	63301	266399	251427	26520	607647

Source: Directorate of Employment (2009)

19.84 Though the total employment in the public sector increased from 610042 in 2007 to 607647 in 2008 showing an decrease of 0.39 percent, the branch-wise analysis shows that except Quasi Government and local bodies other sectors showed negative trend. The percentage distribution of employment in public sector is shown in following graph Fig.19.5

Fig.19.5
Distribution of Employment in Public Sector – March 2009



Source: Directorate of Employment (2009)

19.85 District-wise employment in public sector as on 31st March 2009 revealed that out of the total 6.13 lakhs employees, 1.42 lakhs belongs to Thiruvananthapuram district, of which 0.42 lakhs are women. The lowest number of 12366 public sector employees is in Idukki district, of which 3662 are women. Branch-wise and district-wise details of public sector employment in Kerala as on 31st March 2009 is given in Appendix 19.13, Appendix 19.14

19.86 The Employment in Public and Private Establishments in Kerala as on 31st March is given in Table 19.17 and the All India figures are given in Appendix. 19.15.

Table - 19.17
Employment in Public and Private Establishments in Kerala as on 31st March

Sl. No	Industry	Number of Persons Employed						
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture and allied Industries	110072	97713	85178	83203	81863	80080	79642
2	Mining and Quarrying	3515	3080	11645	21138	2982	4243	4945
3	Manufacturing	298695	310720	254498	213661	244796	255095	263135
4	Construction	27144	26387	26081	27366	21162	21348	21509
5	Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	21526	22420	22148	21490	25723	24270	27786
6	Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	31502	29566	31263	27452	31923	38121	37107
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	102322	101656	102584	101644	101060	102889	96335
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	88846	86661	96531	82201	86901	86081	102140
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	527777	526220	509845	523375	514570	505290	499357
Total		1211399	1204423	1139773	1101530	1110980	1117417	1131956

Source: -Directorate of Employment and Training (2009)

19.87 Analysis of the sector wise growth of employment in public and private establishments in Kerala in 2009 revealed that the highest employment is in the community, social and personnel services (44.11%) followed by manufacturing 23.24%, financing and business services 9.02, Transport 8.51, Agriculture 7.03%, Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary services 2.45%, Construction 1.9% and the lowest employment is in the mining and Quarrying 0.436%.

Placement through Employment Exchanges

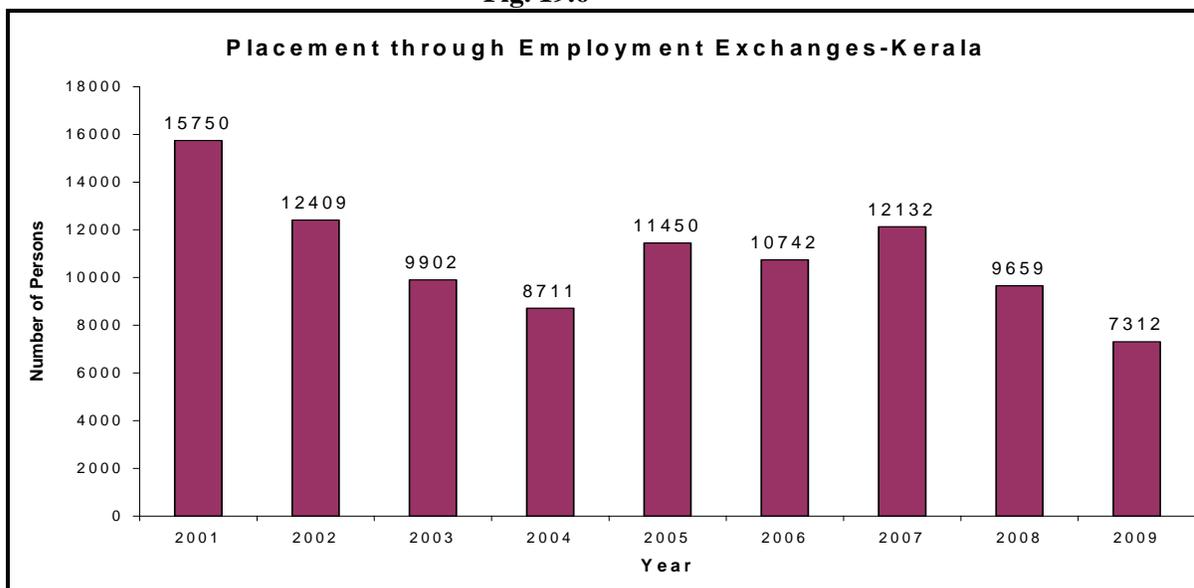
19.88 In India there are 968 Employment Exchanges which include 82 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, 43 Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped, 15 Professional and Executive Employment Exchanges and one Special Employment Exchange for Plantation Labour. As on 31.12.2007 placement was maximum (178 thousand) in Gujarat, where as registration was maximum (946 thousand) in Tamil Nadu. Whereas on 31.12.2008 placement was maximum (217.7 thousand) in Gujarat, where as registration was maximum (887.4 thousand) in Tamil Nadu. As on 31.12.2007 placement was 7.2% of total submissions made by the Employment Exchanges. Whereas on 31.12.2008 placement was 9.1% of total submissions made by the Employment Exchanges. As on 31.12.2007, 28.4% of the total jobseekers were Women. Whereas on 31.12.2008 31.5% of the total job-seekers were Women Year-wise registration, placement, vacancies notified, submission made and Live Register for the period 2002 to 2008 are given in Table 19.18.

Table - 19.18
Employment Exchange Details – All India

(In Thousands)						
Year	Employment Exchanges	Registration	Placement	Vacancies Notified	Submission Made	Live Register
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2002	939	5064.0	142.6	220.3	1748.8	41171.2
2003	945	5462.9	154.9	256.1	1917.3	41388.7
2004	947	5373.0	132.6	274.6	1801.4	40457.6
2005	947	5437.1	173.2	349.2	2402.0	39347.8
2006	947	7289.5	177.0	358.2	3029.5	41466.0
2007	965	5435.2	263.5	525.8	3666.1	39974.0
2008 (P)	968	5315.9	305.0	570.8	3344.0	39112.4

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment.

19.89 In Kerala total placement through Employment Exchanges had been declining from 2000 to 2004. Total placement in 2000 was 23012. It declined to 8711 in 2004 and increased to 11450 in 2005. In 2006 it declined to 10742 and increased to 12132 in 2007 and again decreased to 9659 in 2008. The number of placements through employment exchanges declined to 7312 in June 2009 and the average number of employers using employment exchanges also declined to 366 in June 2009. (Appendix.19.16). The placement through employment exchanges since 2000 is illustrated through following graph Fig.19.6.

Fig. 19.6

Migration

19.90 A study conducted by CDS in 2004 shows that the number of emigrants went up by 35 percent in last five years from 13.6 lakhs in 1999 to 18.4 lakhs in 2004. According to the latest study by CDS, international migration has remained absolutely stationary during 2003-07 and it was 18.5 lakh in 2007. The number of return emigrants had been 8.9 lakhs in 2003 and it was 8.9 lakhs in 2007 also.

19.91 The study reveals that labourers in non-agricultural sectors constituted the largest proportion of emigrants from Kerala, 27.4 per cent of the total. Unemployed persons were the second largest group (24.3 per cent). Workers from the private sector (16.0 per cent) and from self-employment sector (12.5 per cent) also emigrated in large numbers.

19.92 The unemployment rate among emigrants was as high as 29.1 per cent, prior to emigration, but it is only 6.9 per cent among emigrants who have returned to Kerala. Emigration has thus had a significant salutary impact on the unemployment situation.

19.93 The study further shows that out-migration (OMI) from Kerala to other states in India has registered a significant decline, not only in terms of the rate as in the case of external migration, but also in absolute numbers. OMI declined from 11.2 lakhs in 2003 to 8.7 lakhs in 2007. OMI per 100 households declined from 16.2 in 2003 to 11.5 in 2007.

19.94 Unemployed persons have been the largest group (26.9 per cent) among out-migrants. The unemployment rate among out-migrants has been as high as 56.6 per cent, but it is only 8.4 per cent among returned out-migrants. As with external migration, internal migration also has had a significant salutary effect on the unemployment situation.

19.95 Gulf countries used to be the principal destination of Kerala emigrants. In 1998, 95 per cent of Kerala emigrants went to one of the Gulf countries. By 2003 the corresponding percentage declined to 91 per cent. In 2007 the proportion of Kerala emigrants who went to the Gulf region has come down further to 89 per cent.

19.96 However, significant changes are observed in the distribution of emigrants within the Gulf region. Saudi Arabia had been the principal destination country in 1998. By 2003, it yielded its first rank to the United Arab Emirates, which at that time received 37 per cent of the total emigrants from Kerala compared to 27 per cent in Saudi Arabia. The UAE continued its dominance and by 2007 it has received 42 per cent of the Kerala emigrants. In the mean time, Saudi Arabia's share declined further to 24 per cent. Apart from the UAE, Kuwait also continues to attract an increasing share of Kerala emigrants.

19.97 Outside the Gulf region, the United States of America is a major destination country. It received 5.7 per cent of the total number of emigrants from the state. Its share had been only 2.2 per cent in 1998.

19.98 Malappuram district had the distinction of sending out the largest number of emigrants from Kerala in 1998 and in 2003. It has retained the distinction in 2007 also. In fact in 2007, Malappuram district was the place of origin of 336,000 emigrants or about 18.2 per cent of the total number of emigrants from Kerala. The district next in importance with respect to emigration from the state has been Kannur, with 254,000 emigrants. In 1998 only 6.5 per cent of Kerala emigrants, had originated from Kannur, but by 2007 its share increased to 13.8 per cent.

19.99 The other districts with relatively large number of emigrants have been Thiruvananthapuram with 189,000 emigrants (10.2 per cent), Thrissur with 170,000 emigrants (9.2 per cent) Kollam with 147,000 emigrants (7.9 per cent), Ernakulam with 143,000 emigrants (7.7 per cent) and Alappuzha with 114,000 emigrants (6.2 per cent). The districts with the smallest number of emigrants have been Idukki (0.1 per cent) and Wayanad (0.8 per cent).

19.100 In 2007, the total number of emigrants were 18.48 lakhs Among them 8.83 lakh (48.2 per cent) were Muslims, 6.17 lakhs Hindus (33.3 per cent) and the remaining 3.47 lakhs (18.5 per cent) Christians. Thus Muslims who constitute less than a quarter of the total population has almost doubled the proportion among the emigrants.

19.101 In 2007, the average age of male emigrants has been 26.8 years and that of females 22.7 years. Also the largest number of emigrants has been in the age group of 25-29 years. Emigrants older than 50 years were very few in number.

19.102 The field agency of the NORKA Department namely 'NORKA –Roots' has been conducting 'Pre-departure' orientation programme for prospective emigrants in view of the numerous issues and the emigration fraud faced by unskilled and semi skilled workers. To further equip them and to meet the vast requirement of skilled workers overseas, this Department has devised a skill upgradation programme. Prospective emigrants and those who want to re-emigrate, after acquiring technical skills, are beneficiaries of this programme. Infrastructure facilities of Industrial training Department are also utilized to accord skill training to aspirants. The details of Country wise migration for 2008-09 up to 31.10.09 is given below. (Table.19.20)

Table - 19.20
Country wise Migrants for 2008-09 (Up to 31.10.09)

Sl.No.	Country	Keralites
1	America	102440
2	England	38894
3	Canada	13695
4	Malaysia	12052
5	Singapore	11504
6	African Countries	12600
7	Saudi Arabia	503433
8	UAE	918122
9	Kuwait	129282
10	Bahrain	101344
11	Oman	167628
12	Qatar	121613
13	Other Countries	60808
Total		2193415

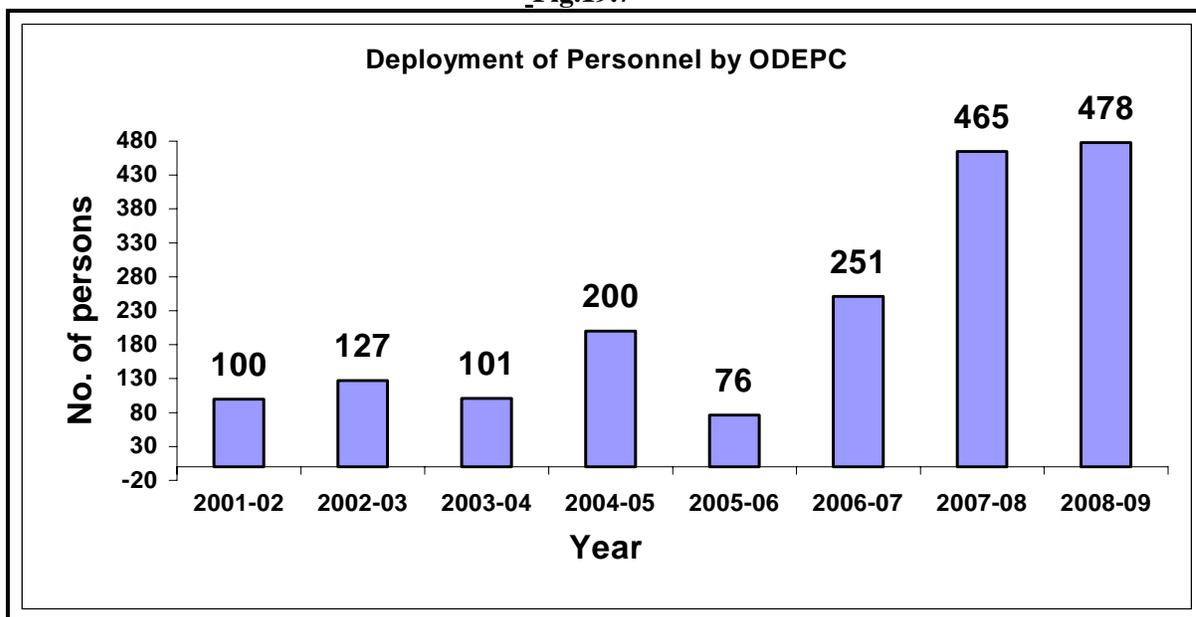
Source: NORKA Dept. (2009)

Placement through ODEPC

19.103 The Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants Ltd. (ODEPC) started functioning in 1977 with the main objective of promoting employment in foreign countries. As part of diversification, ODEPC started travel agency business also. The authorized share capital of the Company is Rs. 1 crore and paid up capital is Rs.65.79 lakhs. The sale of air tickets during 2009-10 showed remarkable improvement the turnover being Rs.271.06 lakhs.

19.104 ODEPC which is the first and only recruiting agency in the Govt. sector deploying Indian manpower to foreign countries has so far deployed 5793 candidates for various jobs to Foreign Countries. The deployment of personnel by ODEPC since 2001 is illustrated through the following graph fig.19.7 and category wise Personnel deployed by ODEPC during 2008-09 (up to 30.11.09) is given in (Table 19.20).

Fig.19.7



Source: ODEPC (2009)

Table - 19.19
Personnel Deployed (Category-wise) during 2008-09

Category	Number of Persons deployed (upto 30.11.09)
Doctors	08
Nurses	376
Para medical	10
Engineers	08
Sales Personnel	013
Technicians	33
Administrative Staff	09
Driver	11
Milkers	03
Workers	05
Foreman	-
Total	478

Source: ODEPC (2009)

19.105 Out of the total 478 persons deployed during 2008-09 the highest deployment was to Mali (230) followed by Saudi (46) and UAE (40). In 2009-10 (up to 30.11.09) the highest deployment was to Saudi Arabia (111). Most number of recruitment took place in the category of Nurses and Technicians during this period 2008-09 (up to 30.11.09).

CHAPTER 20

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIO ECONOMIC WELL BEING

Human development is the process of enlarging people's choices, by expanding human functioning's and capabilities. Human development thus also reflects human outcomes in these functioning's and capabilities. It represents a process as well as an end. At all levels of development the three essential capabilities are for people to lead a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living. But the realm of human development extends further: other areas of choice highly valued by people include participation, security, sustainability, guaranteed human rights—all needed for being creative and productive and for enjoying self respect, empowerment and a sense of belonging to a community.

Global human development Report 2009

20.2 The global human development report 2009 was released in October 2009. The theme of the report is on migration. The report breaks new ground in applying a human development approach to the study of migration. The 2009 HDR explores how better policies towards human mobility can enhance human development.

20.3 Migration both within and beyond borders has become an increasingly prominent theme in domestic and international debates. The global distribution of capabilities is extraordinarily unequal and that this is the major driver for movement of people. Migration can expand their choices in terms of incomes. The opportunities open to people vary from those who are best endowed to those with limited skills and assets. The report investigates migration in the context of demographic changes and trends in both growth and inequality and explores less visible movements typically pursued by disadvantaged groups such as short term and seasonal migration.

20.4 There is a range of evidence about the positive impacts of migration on human development through such avenues as increased household income and improved access to education and health services. There is further evidence that migration can empower traditionally disadvantaged groups. Risks to human development are also present.

20.5 National and local policies play a crucial role in enabling better human development outcomes for both those who choose to move in order to improve their circumstances. Host country restrictions can raise both the costs and the risks of migration. Similarly negative outcomes can arise at the country levels where basic civil rights like voting, schooling and health care are denied. The HDR 09 shows how a human development approach can be a means to redress some of the underlying issues that evolve the potential benefits of mobility. The report argues that migrants boost economic output, at little or no cost of locals. Large gains in human development can be achieved by lowering the barriers to movement and improvement of treatment of movers. The report recommends expanding schemes for truly seasonal work in sector such as tourism and agriculture and proposes increase in number of visas for low skilled people. Migration could be a vital strategy for households and families seeking to diversify and improve their livelihoods, especially in developing countries.

20.6 The HDI is an important tool for monitoring long term trends in human development. The index value of India improved from 0.419 in 1975 to 0.619 in 2005 and 0.612 in 2007, and the global ranking was 128 in 2005 and 132 in 2007 according to HDR 09. While the concept of human development is much broader than any single composite index can measure, the HDI offers a powerful alternative to GDP per capita as summary measure of human well being.

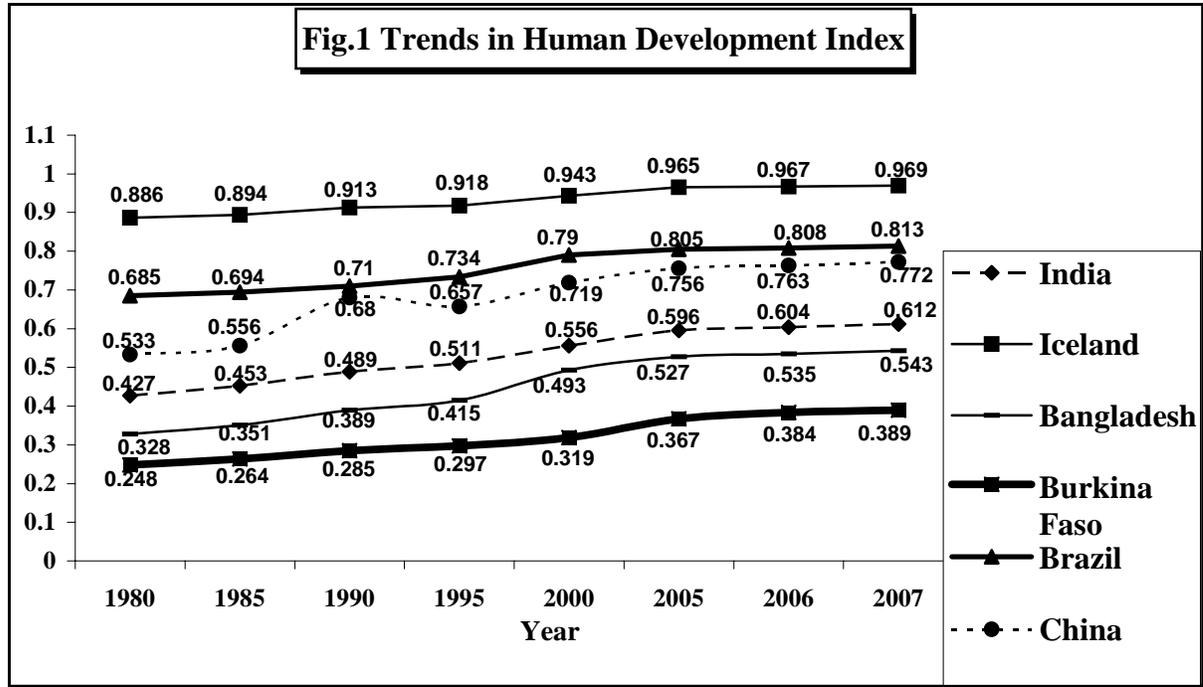
20.7 The Human development Index (HDI) was calculated for 182 countries and the HDI ranges from 0.971 (Norway) to 0.340 (Niger) as per HDR 09. The HDI value and selected indicators are shown in Table 20.1. The rank of India slipped to 134 from 128 in HDR 2007-08 (Table 20.1). The rank of the country is 88th in case of Human poverty index among 135 countries. The country's rank in GDI is 114 out of 155 countries. The annual average growth rate of the HDI value of India during 1990 to 2007 is 1.37 per cent. The Human Development Index 2007 and its components are indicated in Appendix 20.1.

Table - 20.1
Human Development Index (HDI), Gender-related Development index (GDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI) of some selected countries including India, 2007

Name of Country	GDP per capita	HDI	Rank	GDI	Rank	HPI	Rank
	Annual growth rate %, 1990-2007	Value		Value		Value	
Norway	2.6	0.971	1	0.961	2		
Australia	2.4	0.97	2	0.966	1		
Iceland	2.5	0.969	3	0.959	3		
US	2.0	0.956	13	0.942	19		
UK	2.4	0.947	21	0.943	17		
Germany	1.4	0.947	22	0.939	20		
Barbados	NA	0.903	37	0.9	30	2.6	4
Uruguay	1.5	0.865	50	0.862	45	3	6
Brazil	1.2	0.813	75	0.81	63	8.6	43
China	8.9	0.772	92	0.77	75	7.7	36
Sri Lanka	3.9	0.759	102	0.756	82	16.8	6767
India	4.5	0.612	134	0.594	114	28	88
Pakistan	1.6	0.572	141	0.532	124	33.4	101
Bangladesh	3.1	0.543	146	0.536	123	36.1	112
Sierra Leone	-0.3	0.365	180	0.354	152	47.7	128

Source: Global Human Development Report, 2009; NA: Not Available

20.8 The HDI trend calculated at five year intervals over a period of 30 years is shown in Figure 1.



Migration in Kerala

20.9 Remittances represent an important lifeline for a large number of people and constitute an enormous transfer of private resources from migrants to their families in labour sending communities. The importance of remittances in the Kerala economy is well documented. Recorded world remittances were estimated at US\$ 318 billion in 2007 and out of this, remittances sent home by migrants from developing countries are estimated at \$ 240 billion WB 2007. In 2007, India (US\$ 27 billion) Mexico (US\$25 billion) and China (US\$25.7) were the three top recipients of remittances for accounting for nearly one third of remittances received by the developing countries.

20.10 The migratory flow has diminished the access to health care and services for individuals who depend on public health care system in the state. The migration study conducted by the Centre for Development Studies in 2002 has attempted to construct a time series estimation of remittances from abroad to the Kerala economy for the period 1972 to 2000. Reliable estimates of the quantum of such remittances over time have been difficult to obtain. The study finds that by the early nineties remittance to the Kerala economy assumed a significant share of state income. This ranged from 17 per cent during 1991-92 and 24 per cent during 1997-98 with an average of 22 per cent in the second half of the nineties. It was estimated that in 1998, there were 13.62 lakh Kerala migrants being abroad. The 2007 CDS survey has estimated the number of Kerala migrants abroad at 18.50 lakhs and the migrants are estimated to sent back Rs.24525 crores in 2006-07 forming about 20 per cent of NSDP of the state. The district wise number of emigrants during 1998, 2003 and 2008 is given as Appendix 20.2.

20.11 International migration has remained absolutely stationary during 2003-07. The number of return emigrants had been 8.9 lakh in 2003; it was 8.9 lakh in 2007 also. The number of non-resident Keralites had been 27.3 lakh in 2003; it was 27.4 lakh in 2007 also. Migration rates, however, experienced some significant decline. The emigration rate declined from 26.7 per 100 households in 2003 to 24.5 per 100 households in 2007. The corresponding decline in return emigration rate has been from 13.0 per 100 households to 11.7 per 100 households. The rate of non-resident Keralites (NRKs) per 100 households declined from 39.7 to 36.2. The proportion of Kerala households with an NRK each in them has remained more or less at the same level as in 2007; it had been in 2003, 25.8 percent. Three-fourths of the Kerala households are yet to send out migrants outside India. And this situation has not undergone any change in recent years. Gulf migration from Kerala is not as widespread among Kerala households as it is often depicted to be in the media. However the northern districts of Kerala are gaining importance as areas of emigration. As years pass, more and more Kerala emigrants emanate from districts such as Malappuram, Kannur and Kasaragod. In Malappuram, 71 percent of the households have in them either an emigrant or a return emigrant each. District wise number of emigrants in Kerala is given in Table 20.2.

Table - 20.2
District wise number of migrants in Kerala

Sl.No	District	Return Emigrants	Emigrants	Non-Resident Keralites	Out Migrants
1	Thiruvananthapuram	161441	189361	88918	46909
2	Kollam	85236	146892	73556	73225
3	Pathanamthitta	25534	53936	87764	100905
4	Alappuzha	60630	114020	72462	99073
5	Kottayam	28571	75610	118921	33606
6	Idukki	8436	1989	60771	6702
7	Ernakulam	61063	142785	105522	81108
8	Thrissur	104391	170308	150770	80582
9	Palakkad	51521	89655	126970	100130
10	Malappuram	143419	336251	15991	27205
11	Kozhikkode	56845	158430	40544	41761
12	Wayanad	9127	15409	41866	6403
13	Kannur	53957	254453	56220	115349
14	Kasaragod	36132	98803	11781	57469
	Kerala	886303	1487902	1052056	870427

Source : Kerala Migration Survey 2007, CDS

20.12 Out-migration (OMI) from Kerala to other states in India has registered a significant decline, not only in terms of the rate as in the case of external migration, but also in absolute numbers. OMI declined from 11.2 lakh in 2003 to 8.7 lakh in 2007. OMI per 100 households declined from 16.2 in 2003 to 11.5 in 2007. Return out-migration (ROM) registered a small increase in absolute numbers but has declined in terms of the rate, from 14.4 per 100 households in 2003 to 14.0 in 2007.

20.13 Labour migration from India has been slowly changing over the last few decades, where as the 1970s and 1980s saw a large outflow of Indian workers to the middle east, since the 1990s the new wave of labour migration has been of highly skilled migrants particularly working in the IT sector. However the impact of growing number of foreign firms investing in India together with saturation of IT job market in the developed countries has brought about unprecedented opportunities in the country.

20.14 Guiding and advising migrants to enable them to invest in the acquisition of skills that promise the highest returns are essential for tapping the opportunities in the world. Also is the need to ensure that they have access to reliable information on skills that are in strong demand abroad.

Human Development Initiatives in Kerala

20.15 The first HDRs ushered in a change on how people thought about development and determined concrete development priorities. Although the early global HDRs established the human development paradigm as a credible alternative to structural adjustment policies and a preoccupation with national income accounting, it was the rapid expansion by the middle to late 1990s in regional, national and sub national HDRs that inspired a global human development movement and embedded human development approaches in policy arenas. The Indian HDR was published in 2001 and a committee has been constituted by the Planning Commission to prepare the second national HDR. The first Kerala HDR was published in 2006 by the State Planning Board. At present more than 500 national and sub national HDRs are prepared in 143 countries and 31 regional HDRs are available. As a follow up of the state HDRs, UNDP has initiated to prepare district HDRs in selected states including Kerala.

20.16 With the support of the Planning Commission and the UNDP the project on “Strengthening State Plans for Human Development” (SSPHD) was initiated for implementation in Kerala in 2006 and completed in 2009. Human Development Research Co-ordination Unit (HDRC) was established in State Planning Board. The major objectives of the project are to build and strengthen capacity of the state government officials to provide human development perspective in State plan and identify specific policy options for achieving human development goals. The project also aimed to strengthen state and district statistical system and engendering of the state’s plans.

20.17 The key activities under the project are the preparation of district and Panchayat human development reports, four research projects on human development related areas and strengthening of statistical system. The thematic reports of Tribal HDR and fisher folk HDR in Kerala were also prepared in this project.

20.18 The district human development reports of Kottayam and Wayanad were released in 2009. The reports were prepared by the Centre for Development Studies. The salient findings of the reports are shown in Box 20.1.

Box.20.1
Kottayam District Human Development Report 2009

Kottayam District Human Development Report explores the human development dimensions across social and economic groups within the district by analysing the social, economic, political, cultural and other factors.

- The Human development index of Kottayam district is 0.796.
- The annual expenditure at the primary level during 2008-09 in Government schools is Rs1950, aided schools is Rs. 3250 and unaided schools it is Rs 15750.
- Kottayam has consistently stood first among the districts in Kerala, regarding the proportion of persons completing higher secondary education among all social groups.
- Female work participation rate in Kottayam is the lowest among all the districts in Kerala.
- A strong positive linear relationship between male and female WPR was observed in Kottayam.
- Average daily wage of unskilled construction labour in Kottayam is 135 for males and 117 for females in rural areas
- More than one in every two households in the district has a good-quality house.
- Nearly one-fourth of the total household in the district live below the threshold of poverty.
- The cost of delivery in Government hospitals is estimated as Rs 1000 while the corresponding amount for private hospitals is Rs.5500
- Health care system in the district needs to be improved to cope up with the changed demographic scenario of the district, especially regarding the care of the elderly.
- Initiation of strategies and programmes to improve the quality of education is felt necessary.
- Preparation and implementation of location specific health-sector plans and projects should be initiated by the local self-governments.

Source: DHDR of Kottayam, State Planning Board-2009, prepared by CDS

20.19 The District Human Development Report of Wayanad district was also prepared by the Centre for Development Studies. The report was released in 2009. The salient findings of this report are given in Box 20.2.

Box 20.2
Wayanad District Human Development Report

The report explores Human Development experience of diverse social and economic groups in Wayanad district.

- Drop out ratio at the primary, upper primary and high school level in the district is 1.89, 1.92 and 2.56 respectively in 2006-07.
- During the period from 2006-07 to 2009-10, the district experience the reduction of children, 3911 children at the primary level. The corresponding figure among schedule caste is 608 and among schedule tribe is 444.
- The share of tribal population in the district is more than 17 percentage of the total population, but they are eligible for only less than 2 percent of the seats in higher education.
- Around 97% of the Adivasi families in Wayanad are eligible to be granted land.
- The ICDS provides protective needs and socio-economic security of the poor in the district.
- NREGs is the single largest successful government initiative which saved to a great extent marginal farmers from suicide.
- More than 10, 000 persons in Wayanad get benefits of pension and other social protection schemes of the government.
- Health care expenditure of Wayanad district, all the tiers of LSGs together formulated plans for implementing projects costing Rs. 384.4 lakhs during 2007-08.
- Skill based educational programmes are required in the tribal areas of the district.
- Need to strengthen the public health care services by providing basic infrastructure, equipment and manpower to deliver quality services.
- Capacity of the panchayats to design, formulate and implement local level programmes should be strengthened.
- Improvement in basic facilities with ecological balance is required in order to develop the tourism potential of the district.
- Decentralization of funds and resources should be assured to keep the regional needs of the backward communities.

Source: DHDR of Wayanad, State Planning Board-2009, prepared by CDS

Human development and outliers

20.20 Though Kerala's development experience showed significant improvement in literacy, health and education among the general population, wide disparity exists among outliers like SC, ST, fisher folk etc. In 1991, 46 per cent of the total population is deprived of basic amenities where as 64 per cent of scheduled caste and 62 per cent of scheduled tribes are deprived of basic

amenities while in 2001, the percentage of general population under deprivation came down to 22 per cent and the corresponding percentage for SC and ST are 40 and 52 per cent respectively. The Human Development Report of Tribal Communities in Kerala was released by HDRC unit, State Planning Board. The report was prepared by Cochin University of Science and Technology. The major findings of the Tribal HDR are shown in Box 20.3.

Box 20.3

Human Development Report of Tribal Communities in Kerala

- Most of the tribal communities get work somewhere between 9 days to 16 days in a month.
- Majority of the tribal households are within the average monthly income category of Rs.1350-1850.
- The school enrolment of tribal students shows a decreasing trend in successive stages (2.03 percent at Lower Primary, 1.68 percent at Upper Primary and 1.11 percent at High School level).
- Dropout ratio among the tribal students was four times higher than that of the state level ratio in 2006-07.
- The percentage of pass in higher secondary examination is 49.12 percent (males:42.36 females:54.63) in 2007-08.
- Morbidity prevalence rate (two weeks prior to the date) is 433 per 1000 population among tribes with a comparatively higher rate observed among Malayarayar community (800).
- Absolute health deprivation is relatively high for selected tribes.
- Among the self reported morbidity, asthma and other respiratory diseases were more prevalent among tribes followed by cardio vascular diseases.
- More than 90 percent of backward tribes bear financial incapability which is higher than that of the forward community (69%).
- Nearly 58% percent tribes have no usable latrine
- Thirty eight percent of the tribal households reported debt incurred.

Source: *Human Development Report of Tribal Communities in Kerala, State Planning Board-2009, prepared by CUSAT*

Human Security and Human Development

20.21 Human security is a concept emerging from the daily concerns of people and is characterised as safety from chronic threats such as hunger, diseases and repression as well as protection from sudden and harmful disruption in the pattern of daily life, whether in houses, jobs or in communities (UNDP, 1994).

20.22 Development is not enough for protecting lives of individuals and well being. Development gains can be undermined by conflicts and wars, extreme situation such as natural disasters and sudden downturns that cannot be addressed solely through human development. If development leaves some groups of people particularly vulnerable to down turn then human security is a frame work for protection against the worst harm to the most vulnerable. In Sen's words, this simple recognition of vulnerability in growth makes it obligatory to provide security as a central part of development. Human development is about people and expanding their choices to lead the lives they value, human security recognizes the condition that threaten survival, the continuation of daily life and the dignity of human beings such as extreme impoverishment, environmental pollution, ill health, illiteracy etc.

Crime Rates in Kerala

20.23 As per the records of National Crime Records Bureau, total cognizable crime rates of Kerala is far above the all India average. Surprisingly, as per the records, Kerala, the state with high human development has got a very high rank in crime rates also. The total rate of violent crimes in 2007 is higher in Kerala than that of national average (Table 20.3).

Table - 20.3
Incidence and Rate of Violent Crimes and Prison Population
in Kerala during 2007

<i>Total Violent Crimes</i>	<i>No of crimes</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Kerala	10558	31
All India	215613	19
<i>Against Women</i>		
Kerala	487	1.4
All India	20410	1.8
<i>Against Children</i>		
Kerala	7837	23
All India	185312	16.3

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

20.24 The district wise break up of the crime rates in Kerala shows an interesting picture. There exists a positive relationship between the HDI value and rate of crimes among the district. The highest crime rate is recorded in Ernakulam district which has got the highest HDI value as per the Kerala Human Development Report, 2005. Likewise, in the northern districts where the HDI value is low, rate of crimes seems to be low compared to the Southern districts. The district wise incidence of total cognizable crimes for the year 2008 is given in Appendix 20.4.

20.25 During the year 2008 the total number of crimes recorded against children in Kerala was 549 of which 39 % was rape. Compared to the previous year there was an increase of 13% in the crimes against children during 2008. The number of reported crime against children in Kerala during 2008 is given in Table 20.4.

Table - 20.4
Crime against children in Kerala under differ crime heads, 2007 & 2008

Crime Heads	No. of cases in 2007	No of cases in 2008
Murder	38	37
Rape	183	215
Kidnapping and Abduction	73	87
Abetment of Suicide	1	4
Exposure and Abandonment	6	6
Procuration of Minor Girls	22	13
Child marriage Restraint Act	1	4
Other Crimes against Children	163	183
Total	487	549

Source : State Crime Records Bureau, 2010

Prison Population

20.26 The number of prisoners is taken as one of the indicators of human security by UNDP. The prison population under trial and convicted in the state is given in Table 20.5.

Table - 20.5
Prison population in Kerala

Actual Prison Population						Total		
Convict			Remand/Under Trial			Male	Female	Total
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
2853	53	2906	3791	164	3955	6644	217	6861

Source : Kerala Prison Dept., Govt. of Kerala

Suicides

20.27 There is one other shocking area where Kerala leads all the other Indian states: Kerala has the highest number of suicides. Increasing number of family suicides is another disturbing phenomenon. In Kerala basic social and economic needs have been fulfilled but the emotional as well as other forms of pressure take their place, sometimes with life-threatening effects. Kerala is ranked first among all the states and fourth among UTs and states in India as per the latest report of Crime Records bureau (Table 20.6).

Table - 20.6
States/ UTs with Higher Suicide Rate during 2005 to 2007

2005		2006		2007	
Puducherry	52.1	Puducherry	50.2	Puducherry	48.6
A & N Islands	35.8	A & N Islands	33.6	A & N Islands	38.5
D & N Haveli	28.3	Kerala	26.8	D & N Haveli	29.6
Kerala	27.7	Sikkim	25	Kerala	26.3
Chattishgarh	21.6	Tripura	22.3	Karnataka	21.6
National Rate	10.3	National Rate	10.5	National Rate	10.8

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

20.28 The district wise and gender wise number of suicides in Kerala during 2008 is given in Appendix 20.3. The total number of suicides in the state declined from 8962 in 2007 to 8569 in 2008. As in case of previous year the district Thiruvananthapuram city and Thiruvananthapuram rural recorded highest number of suicides (1198) during 2008 also. The male suicides outnumber the female suicides in 2008 also. Compared to 2007, there was a decrease in the male suicides and increase in the female suicides at state level during 2008.

20.29 Among the causes cited for suicides, illness accounts for a larger share. All India percentage share of illness as the reason of suicide is 22.3 while that of Kerala is 31.5 and the respective percentages of family problems are 23.8 and 42.3. Distribution of suicides in Kerala by causes, from the year 2003 to 2008 is shown in Table 20.7. Family problems followed by Illness are cited as the major causes for suicides in Kerala.

Table - 20.7
Distribution of Suicides By Causes in Kerala

Sl.No.	Causes	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Bankruptcy/Sudden Change in Economic Status	1019	888	831	746	756	539
2	Suspected Illicit relation	8	9	14	18	22	28
3	Cancellation/non-settlement of marriage	55	51	45	31	21	26
4	Not having children (Barrenness/impotency)	35	39	43	30	33	33
5	Illness	2738	2821	2741	2874	2823	2739
i	Aids/STD	16	2	3	2	1	2
ii	Cancer	42	86	85	65	85	76
iii	Paralysis	44	30	35	11	24	17
iv	Insanity/Mental illness	1352	1381	1395	1511	1384	1315
v	Other Prolonged Illness	1284	1322	1223	1285	1329	1329
6	Death of dear person	76	90	94	73	94	101
7	Dowry dispute	10	15	17	19	22	32
8	Divorce	8	11	14	24	5	24
9	Drug abuse/addiction	158	80	63	117	137	235
10	Failure in Examination	88	71	70	60	47	47
11	Fall in social reputation	92	14	11	79	45	49
12	Family Problems	2027	2028	2649	3418	3787	3737
13	Ideological Causes	0	2	112	1	0	0
14	Illegitimate Pregnancy	4	6	1	2	4	4
15	Love Affairs	100	90	81	70	81	117
16	Physical Abuse (Rape, incest etc.)	0	3	1	11	1	3
17	Poverty	13	6	10	0	0	1
18	Professional/Career Problem	29	19	34	19	22	35
19	Property dispute	29	9	14	5	19	45
20	Unemployment	130	219	136	98	55	36
21	Causes not known	1343	1189	852	612	806	601
22	Other Causes	1476	1393	1411	719	182	137
	Total	9438	9053	9244	9026	8962	8569

Source: Crime Records Bureau, Thiruvananthapuram

20.30 More disturbingly, family suicides are very common in Kerala and newspapers come out with sensational news of suicides. Out of 100 the total family suicides reported in the country, 39 occurred in the state.

20.31 Suicide rate per lakh of population is highest in Wayanad followed by Idukki and Thiruvananthapuram. Suicides have not been related to the economic backwardness alone. In Malappuram district which is the lowest human developed district, the suicide rate is also the lowest. The suicide rate of Malappuram district is only 12 for 2008 as against 28 for the state.

Accidents

20.32 On an average, Kerala is listed among the low accident prone states as the total accident rate of the state is below the national average. The average rate of total accidents occurred in Kerala in 2007 is 27.8 while the rate at all India level is 30.00 as indicated in Table 20.8.

Table - 20.8
State/UT – wise Rate of Accidental Deaths in Comparison to All India, 2007

Sl. No.	More Accident Prone		Sl. No.	Less Accident Prone	
	States/ UTS	Rate (More than 30.0)		States/ UTS	Rate (More than 30.0)
1	D& N Haveli	104.3	1	Punjab	28.6
2	Puducherry	96.8	2	Arunachal Pradesh	28.6
3	Daman & Diu	68.5	3	Kerala	27.8
4	Chattisgarh	57.2	4	Orissa	24.7
5	Goa	56.2	5	Tripura	22.4
6	Maharashtra	55.3	6	Uttarakhand	19.8
7	Delhi	47.7	7	West Bengal	18.5
8	A & N Islands	46.2	8	Jharkhand	18.2
9	Madhya Pradesh	44.8	9	Jammu & Kashmir	16.1
10	Haryana	43.2	10	Sikkim	14.9
11	Gujarat	40.7	11	Uttar Pradesh	14.5
12	Karnataka	39	12	Assam	13.3
13	Andhra Pradesh	38	13	Meghalaya	11.8
14	Tamil Nadu	37.8	14	Manipur	8.9
15	Himachal Pradesh	35.8	15	Bihar	8.9
16	Chandigarh	32.8	16	Mizoram	7.3
17	Rajasthan	31.7	17	Nagaland	6
			18	Lakshadweep	5.9

20.33 But the rate of accidents due to unnatural causes like road accidents (40.6 %) and drowning (18.5%) is higher in Kerala than that of all India figure (36.3 % and 8.6% respectively). Total number of road accidents in 2009 (January to November) in Kerala was 32137 which was 5.25 % lower than the previous year. There was only 3310 accident death in the year 2009 in the state which was lower by 3.95 % compared to the previous year. The injured persons number was also reduced considerably (-6.23 %). The number of road accidents in 2009 is highest in Thiruvananthapuram district. The road accidents in Ernakulam district was appreciably reduced during 2009. District wise details of road accidents in Kerala are given in Table 20.9.

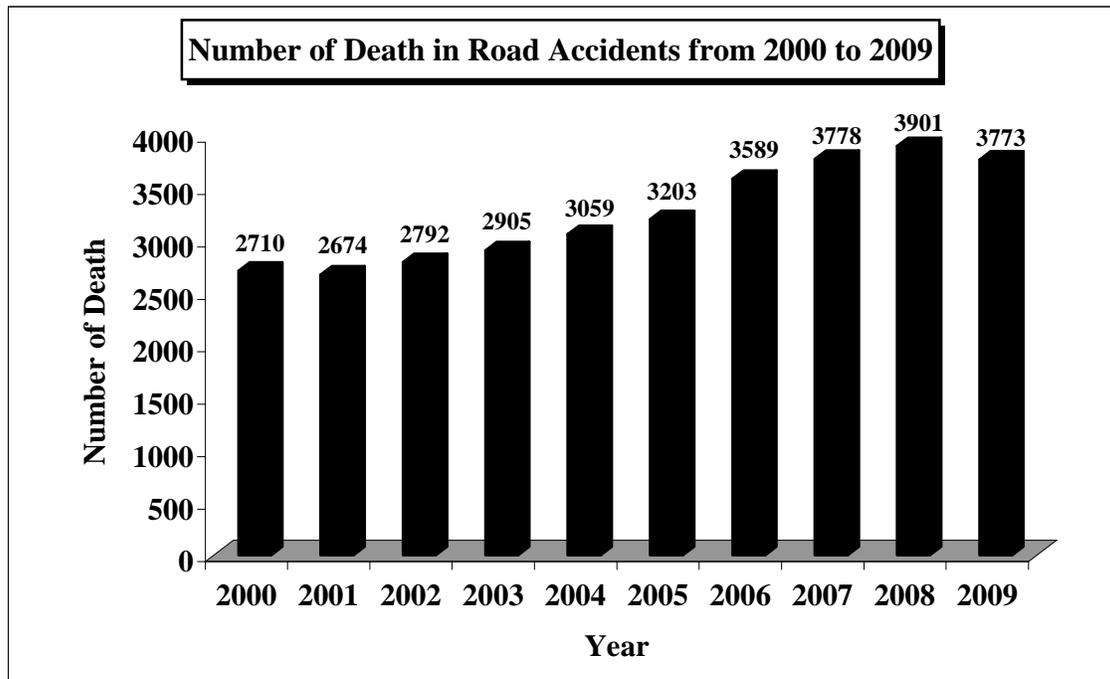
Table - 20.9
District wise details of accidents in Kerala

Districts	Accident -deaths		Accidents-injured	
	2008(January- November 2008)	2009(January- November 2009)	2008(January- November 2009)	2009(January- November 2008)
Thiruvananthapuram	389	407	4820	4520
Pathanamthitta	97	113	1390	1308
Alappuzha	314	333	3369	3085
Idukki	68	83	1321	1306
Palakkad	284	301	2275	2194
Kannur	143	167	2168	1987
Malappuram	288	284	3315	3339
Wayanad	57	56	816	802
Kasaragod	84	87	857	992
Kollam	324	296	2948	2872
Kottayam	239	215	2927	2773
Ernakulam	459	377	5784	5096
Thrissur	390	343	4489	4342
Kozhikkode	310	248	2977	2468

Source: Kerala Police, Traffic Wing 2009

20.34 During the year 2009, there was a decrease in the number of deaths due to road accidents in Kerala, (Figure 2).

Fig 2



Human Rights

20.35 Human freedom is the common purpose and common motivation of human rights and human development. The movements for human rights and for human development have had distinct traditions and strategies. United in a broader alliance, each can bring new energy and strength to the other. Human rights and human development are both about securing basic freedoms. Human rights express the bold idea that all people have human development. The rights perspective helps shift the priority to the most deprived and excluded, especially to deprivations because of discrimination. It also directs attention to the need for information and political voice for all people as a development issue and to civil and political rights as integral parts of the development process. Human development, in turn, brings a dynamic long-term perspective to the fulfillment of rights. It directs attention to the socio-economic context in which rights can be realized. In short, human development is essential for realizing human rights, and human rights are essential for full human development.

20.36 The National Human Rights Commission organized a Workshop on Human Rights Defenders on 12th October 2009 in New Delhi. The objectives of the Workshop were (a) To discuss and analyze roles, functions and obligations of the State and the human rights defenders in promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms especially with reference to international standards (b) To share difficulties faced by human rights defenders and suggest appropriate remedial measures. The recommendations of the workshop approved by the Commission are given in Box 20.4.

Box 20.4**Workshop on Human Rights Defenders, 12th October 2009-Recommendations approved by The National Human Rights Commission**

- It is the obligation of the State to protect human rights of all. Individuals, groups or associations who work for promotion and protection of human rights, commonly referred to as Human Rights Defenders, should also be provided protection by the State against any violence, threats, retaliation, adverse discrimination, pressure or any arbitrary action as a consequence of their activities for promotion & protection of human rights & fundamental freedom. NHRC and SHRCs can also play an important role in this regard.
- There is a need to draw a clear line of distinction between genuine human rights defenders and those who wear the garb of human rights defenders to gain advantages for their personal ends.
- The Human Rights Defenders have also duties towards the society. In carrying out their activities, they should act in a peaceful manner and should not take law into their own hands.
- There is a need to set up a Focal Point for human rights defenders, preferably at NHRC, so that human rights defenders can reach out to it for support. The focal point should be accessible through a phone no. or email etc.
- For protection of human rights, modern technology like satellite T.V. coverage and SMSs etc. could be effectively utilized. Print media and electronic media can play an important role in this regard.
- Complaints of harassment of human rights defenders could be posted on NHRC/ SHRC websites to draw specific attention of the people to such cases.
- The UN Declaration on the “Rights and responsibilities of Individuals, Groups and Organisations of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights & Fundamental Freedoms” adopted by the General Assembly in 1998 should be disseminated to the Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of all States and UTs as also other Government functionaries.
- NHRC may consider including cases of violation of rights of human rights defenders along with action taken thereon in a section of its annual report.
- NHRC may consider writing to the Government of India for granting permission to UN Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders to visit India.
- All training institutions for public functionaries in the country like LBS National Academy of Administration, SVP National Police Academy, should include human rights awareness including international declaration and covenants and role of human rights defenders in their training programmes.
- The human rights defenders should also focus more attention to the victims of human rights violations by the non State actors.
- Human Rights Defenders should not only focus attention on Civil & Political Rights but also on the Economic & Social rights, especially in backward areas. Some of the areas could be rights of persons with disabilities and rights of children.
- There is also a need to disseminate knowledge about provision of various laws, rules, regulations as well as international covenants etc. amongst NGOs working in the field of human rights such as rights of women, children, persons with disabilities etc. Human Rights defenders should take initiative in this regard also.

Source : National Human Rights Commission, 2009

20.37 The Kerala State Human Rights Commission was constituted on 11th December 1998, by an order of the Government of Kerala, as per Section 21 of the Protection of the Human Rights Act, 1993. Human rights means, the rights relating life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual, guaranteed by the constitution or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India.

20.38 A study on Human Rights and Human Development in Kerala conducted by CDS in 2007 indicated that the core concerns of social security are perceived in terms of deficiency or capability deprivation and adversity or shocks arising out of contingencies and eventualities. The human development perspective emphasizes the need to address poverty manifested in various forms of deprivations rather than a single measure of income or consumption deficiency. And this can be achieved only if the situation of poverty is interpreted as a failure of entitlements. The notion of “capability” therefore assumes critical importance in advancing human development. All measures to improve capabilities are brought under the notion of Basic Social Security. Conversely, all measures to address situations of adversity are categorized as Contingent Social Security. Viewed in this way, the human development paradigm stands on the premise that everyone has a right to development. The notion of social security can be meaningful from two complementary perspectives: one, from a human development standpoint and the other, from that of human rights.

Nutritional status

20.39 The per capita calorie intake as per the report of National Sample Survey Organization in Kerala is below the national average of calorie intake. And it is also surprising that the calorie intake per day in Kerala is lower than that of many North Indian States like Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where the other human development indicators show dismissal picture. Calorie intake is highest in Punjab among rural India while that of highest in Jharkhand in urban India. The state wise details on per capita calorie intake is shown in Table 20.10.

Table - 20.10
State wise details on Per Capita Calorie in take, 2004-05

	Rural		Urban	
	% Expenditure on Food	Calorie in take per day (Kcal)	% Expenditure on Food	Calorie in take per day (Kcal)
Andhra Pradesh	55.2	1995	41.6	2000
Assam	66.0	2067	49.5	2143
Bihar	64.8	2049	51.1	2190
Chattisgarh	56.2	1942	39.0	2087
Gujarat	58.0	1923	44.9	1991
Haryana	48.6	2226	41.4	2033
Jharkhand	61.9	1961	46.9	2458
Karnataka	55.7	1845	43.2	1944
Kerala	45.0	2014	40.0	1996
Madhya Pradesh	52.9	1929	38.9	1954
Maharashtra	51.7	1933	40.4	1847
Orissa	61.6	2023	49.9	2139
Punjab	49.2	2240	37.6	2150
Rajasthan	54.8	2180	41.6	2116
Tamil Nadu	52.4	1842	42.7	1935
Uttar Pradesh	53.6	2200	45.0	2124
West Bengal	58.7	2070	43.4	2011
India	55.0	2047	42.5	2020

Source: NSS Report No. 513: Nutritional Intake in India, 2004-05

20.40 With the objective of reduction in mal nutrition elimination micro nutrient deficiency and reduction in chronic energy deficiency by providing subsidized food, National Nutrition Mission was launched in India in 2001. For pilot level implementation, 51 districts were selected from different states. In Kerala, Palakkad and Malappuram districts were selected for the implementation of the scheme. An evaluation of national Nutrition Mission was conducted as part of the UNDP project on SSPHD by the Kerala Agricultural University. The findings of the evaluation study are shown in Box 20.5.

Box 20.5

Salient Findings of the Evaluation of National Nutrition Mission in Kerala

The report on *An Evaluation of National Nutrition Mission in Kerala* evaluates the impact of the programme in the two districts. The major findings of the report are:

- Average number of meals consumed per person in Kerala during last 30 days is higher than the national average, both for males and females (Males; India: 73.80, Kerala: 88.05; females; India 73.76, Kerala: 88.20 in rural areas and (Males; India: 70.33, Kerala:88.17; Females; India 70.53, Kerala:88.43) in urban areas.
- Among the major states in India, the percentage expenditure on food in rural areas is the lowest in Kerala (45 in Kerala against the national figure of 55). In urban areas also the corresponding figure for Kerala is lower than the national average (Kerala 40, India 42.5).
- Among the major states in India, households in Kerala obtained the highest proportion of (23.05%) of protein from egg, fish and meat.
- The body mass index of adolescents aged 13-18 years in the sample districts is around five times less than the minimum BMI recommended for the age group.
- The average body mass index of beneficiaries (15.41) of National Nutrition Mission was slightly lower than the non-beneficiaries (15.70).
- The consumption of energy intake of beneficiaries is less than that of the non beneficiaries.
- In both Malappuram and Palakkad, the consumption of protein by non-beneficiaries was marginally more than that of beneficiaries (Malappuram;1g/day more; Palakkad 4.31 g/day more).
- The consumption of fat by beneficiaries (5.15 g/day) is higher than that of non beneficiaries (7.4 g/day) in Malappuram district where as there is no significant difference seen in Palakkad district.

Source : An Evaluation of National Nutrition Mission in Kerala, State Planning Board-2009, prepared by Kerala Agricultural University

Hunger Index

20.41 The index ranks countries on a 100-point scale, with 0 being the best score (no hunger) and 100 being the worst, though neither of these extremes is achieved in practice. Values less than 4.9 reflect low hunger, values between five and 9.9 reflect moderate hunger, values between ten and 19.9 indicate a serious problem, values between 20 and 29.9 are alarming, and values of 30 or higher are extremely alarming.

20.42 The Global Hunger Index (GHI) shows that worldwide progress in reducing hunger remains slow. The 2009 global GHI has fallen by only one quarter from the 1990 GHI. Southeast Asia, the Near East and North Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean have reduced hunger significantly since 1990, but the GHI remains distressingly high in South Asia, which has made progress since 1990, and in Sub-Saharan Africa, where progress has been marginal. Some countries achieved noteworthy progress in improving their GHI. Between the 1990 GHI and the 2009 GHI, Kuwait, Tunisia, Fiji, Malaysia, and Turkey had the largest percentage improvements. The current food and financial crises, linked in complex ways, will both have implications for food security, financial and economic stability, and political security. The impacts will be greatest on the poor and hungry, and the countries with the highest levels of hunger are also among the most vulnerable to the global downturn.

20.43 The 2009 GHI is calculated for 121 countries for which data on the three components are available and for which measuring hunger is considered most relevant (some higher-income countries are excluded from the GHI calculation because the prevalence of hunger is very low). India stands at 65th position with an index value of 23.3 (lowest rank being given for lowest hunger index). According to the classification of hunger index severity, the situation in India is alarming. India is also classified under the Medium Vulnerability group based on vulnerability data.

20.44 The state wise Hunger Index in India is shown in Table 20.11. Kerala ranks 2nd position in the state wise hunger Index in the country next to Punjab indicating relatively low prevalence of hunger in the state. The index ranges from 13.69 to 30.87 and the value between 10 to 19.99 is categorized as serious. The state of Madhya Pradesh has the highest rank (17) and Hunger Index Score is more than 30 indicating the prevalence of hunger in alarming situation.

Table - 20.11
State wise comparison of Global Hunger Index in India

State	Prevalence of calorie under nourishment	Proportion under weight among children <5 (%)	Under five mortality rate (death per 100)	State Hunger Index Score	State Hunger Index Rank
Punjab	11.1	24.6	5.2	13.69	1
Kerala	28.6	22.7	1.6	17.63	2
Andhra Pradesh	19.6	32.7	6.3	19.53	3
Assam	14.6	36.4	8.5	19.83	4
Haryana	15.1	39.7	5.2	20.00	5
Tamil Nadu	29.1	30.0	3.5	20.87	6
Rajasthan	14.0	40.4	8.5	20.97	7
West Bengal	18.5	38.5	5.9	20.97	8
Uttar Pradesh	14.5	42.3	9.6	22.13	9
Maharashtra	27.0	36.7	4.7	22.80	10
Karnataka	28.1	37.6	5.5	23.73	11
Orissa	21.4	40.9	9.1	23.80	12
Gujarat	23.3	44.7	6.1	24.70	13
Chhattisgarh	23.3	47.6	9.0	26.63	14
Bihar	17.3	56.1	8.5	27.30	15
Jharkhand	19.6	57.1	9.3	28.67	16
Madhya Pradesh	23.4	59.8	9.4	30.87	17
India	20.0	42.5	7.4	23.30	

Source: Global Hunger Index 2009, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

20.45 Comparison of Hunger Index in Kerala with selected other countries is given in Table 20.12. The hunger situation in Kerala is far better than most of the Indian states. The hunger index of 17.6 of Kerala is categorized as serious in the global report.

Table - 20.12
Comparison GHI of Kerala with other countries

Country/State	GHI Ranking	Hunger Index
Mauritius	1	5.0
Malaysia	10	6.5
China	15	7.1
Thailand	23	9.9
Indonesia	27	11.3
Vietnam	32	12.6
Srilanka	40	15.00
Kerala	-	17.6
Switzerland	47	17.7
North Korea	53	18.8
Nepal	57	20.6
Pakistan	61	21.7
Bangladesh	70	25.2
Mali	73	26.9
Ethopia	82	31.0
Congo	88	42.7

< 4 : Low Hunger, 5-9.9 : Moderate Hunger, 10-19.9 : Serious problem,
20-29.9 : Alarming, 30 or more : Extremely alarming

Source: *Global Hunger Index 2009, International Food Policy Research Institute(IFPRI)*

New Methodology for Poverty Estimation

20.46 There has been a growing concern on the official estimates of poverty released by the Planning commission. The official poverty estimates have been severely criticised on various counts. In view of this, Planning Commission set up an expert group chaired by Professor Suresh Tendulkar to examine the issue and suggest a new poverty line and estimates. The expert group has considered this issue in detail and has suggested new methodology to arrive at state wise and all India rural and urban poverty lines for 2004-05, the latest available major National Sample Survey (NSS) round on household consumer expenditure which provides the data base for the calculation of poverty estimates by the Planning Commission. The salient features of the proposed poverty lines are discussed in the Box 20.6.

Box 20.6**Report of the expert group to review the methodology for estimation of poverty**

- While acknowledging the multi-dimensional nature of poverty, the estimates of poverty will continue to be based on private household consumer expenditure of Indian households as collected by the National Sample Survey (NSS) Organization (NSSO).
- The expert group has also taken a conscious decision to move away from anchoring the poverty lines to a calorie *intake* norm as it has not been found to be well correlated with the *nutritional outcomes* observed from other specialized surveys.
- The quinquennial National Sample Surveys of household consumer expenditure surveys carried out by the NSSO provide the basic data set for official poverty calculations. For canvassing household expenditure on a recall basis, the NSSO has decided to shift to Mixed Reference Period (MRP) for all its consumption surveys in future. The Expert Group decided to adopt the MRP-based estimates of consumption expenditure as the basis for future poverty lines as against the previous practice of using Uniform reference period estimates of consumption expenditure.
- The Expert Group considered it desirable to situate recommended reference PLB in some generally acceptable aspect of the present practice. It was decided to recommend MRP-equivalent of urban PLB corresponding to 25.7 per cent urban headcount ratio as the new reference PLB to be provided to rural as well as urban population in all the states after adjusting it for within-state urban-relative-to-rural and rural and urban state-relative-to-all-India price differentials.
- The proposed poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes.
- Actual observed calorie intake of those near the new poverty line in rural areas (1999 calories per capita) is higher than the FAO norm.
- The proposed reference PLB is situated also in the latest available data on the observed consumption patterns from the household consumer expenditure survey of NSS for the year 2004-05 and takes into account all items of consumption (except transport and conveyance) for construction of price indices.
- The proposed price indices are based on the household-level unit values (approximated price data) obtained from the 61st round (July 2004 to June 2005) of NSS on household consumer expenditure survey for food, fuel and light, clothing and footwear at the most detailed level of disaggregation and hence much closer to the actual prices paid by the consumers in rural and urban areas.
- The new poverty lines seek to enable rural as well as urban population in all the states to afford the recommended all-India urban PLB after taking due account of within-state rural urban and inter-state differentials (rural and urban) incorporating observed consumer behaviour both at the all-India and state levels.
- The new poverty lines have been generated for all the states including the north-eastern states. However, in the absence of adequate data, the expert group has suggested use of poverty line of the neighbouring states for union territories.

The all-India rural headcount ratio using the recommended procedure is 41.8 per cent in comparison with 28.3 per cent. The expert group has re-estimated poverty for states and all India for 2004-05. The methodology of carrying it forward is also being suggested. In light of the new methodology, it will be necessary to re-estimate poverty for previous years. A preliminary exercise for 1993-94 has been carried out to facilitate a broad two-point comparison of changes in headcount ratios. By this exercise, poverty at all India level in 1993-94 was 50.1% in rural areas, 31.8% in urban areas and 45.3% in the country as a whole as compared to the 1993-94 official estimates of 37.2 per cent rural, 32.6 per cent urban and 36.0 per cent combined.

Source : Planning Commission 2009

Major Human Development Challenges

Elderly in Kerala

20.47 One of the inevitable consequences of the demographic transition is population ageing. Being ahead in the process, Kerala is expected to see an increase in the number of elderly and their proportion in the total population of the state during the years to come. Defining the elderly population as those above 60 years of age, according to the 1961 census, the number of elderly was just 1.0 million; by the time of the 1991 census their number increased to 2.6 million. According to the projections, the number of elderly is expected to exceed 5.4 million by 2021 and 8.9 million by 2051 (Table 20.13). The change in the proportion of elderly is even more dramatic. Their proportion was around 9 percent to the total in 1991, but it is expected to increase 15 percent in 2021 and 26 percent in 2051. The district wise elderly population projected for Kerala per 100 population by sex is indicated in Appendix 20.5.

Table - 20.13
Elderly population (60+) by sex and decadal Growth Rate, 2001-2051

Year	Females	Males	Total	Decade Growth Rate %		
				Females	Males	Total
2001	1863695 (11.4)	1498784(9.7)	3362479(10.6)			
2011	2239125(12.7)	1855223(11.1)	4094348(11.9)	20.1	23.8	21.8
2021	3010799(16.2)	2426386(13.9)	5437185(15.1)	34.5	30.8	32.8
2031	3949542(20.8)	2977183(16.8)	6926725(18.9)	31.2	22.7	27.4
2041	4817402(25.6)	3492624(20.1)	8310026(22.9)	22.0	17.3	20.0
2051	5149421(28.4)	3780917(22.6)	8930338(25.6)	6.9	8.3	7.5
% Growth 2001-51	176	152	166			

Source: *Growing Old in Kerala, State Planning Board-2009, prepared by CDS*
(Figures in parentheses indicate percent)

20.48 A study on old age issues was conducted by CDS as part of the UNDP project on SSPHD and the major findings are shown in Box 20.7.

Box 20.7
Growing Old in Kerala

The report on Growing Old in Kerala illustrates the unique socio-demographic realities of the state, like changing age structure, high rate of literacy among males and females, low birth and death rates, high rate of migration, low population growth rate and increasing life expectancy which led the state to form a separate policy for the aged person in 2006.

- Kerala social security coverage is provided through more than 40 welfare fund schemes of which 20 are entirely financed by the state.
- As of 2009, Kerala maintains 24 welfare fund boards, out of which 14 boards offer old age pensions to its members.
- Around 8 lakh senior citizens receive old age pension through different welfare fund boards and the coverage is likely to be around 25 percent of the elderly population.
- About 20 lakh persons are benefited through the pension schemes alone. The highest coverage is through agricultural pension.
- A little short of half the aged in the state reported some form of morbidity (acute or chronic) during an year and 56 percent of the aged who reported ailment during the previous year were suffering from chronic illness.
- The survey revealed that High blood pressure/Hypertension (32 percent) is the most common chronic disease among the elderly in Kerala followed by Arthritis (22 percent), Diabetes (17 percent), Asthma, emphysema or bronchitis (12 percent) and Heart diseases (9 percent).
- The aged in Kerala have a very high rate of utilization of medical treatment (90 percent) in the event of an illness.
- The difference between men and women with regard to expectation of life at birth is expected to decrease from 3.6 years during 2001-2005 to 2.9 years during 2021-2025.
 - The state should take the initiative to enhance the reserves of welfare fund boards which would increase the benefits to the stake holders.
- There is an urgent need for an appropriate insurance scheme for enabling the elderly to meet the rising medical expenses.
 - Mobile care units, palliative care units and mental health services should be implemented at the grass root level in order to ensure better geriatric care in the state.
- A sentinel surveillance system to keep a proper database on the elderly in the state is also needed.

Source : Growing Old in Kerala, State Planning Board-2009, Prepared by CDS

20.49 From very early time onwards life expectancy at birth has been the highest in Kerala. However, the morbidity pattern as well as the dependency of the elderly in Kerala leads to a dismal picture. There were 83 young dependents (0-14 ages) for 100 working age population in 1961. This has decreased to 36 in 2001 and is expected to go down to 30 in 2021. Against this, the old age dependency ratio increased from 11 in 1961 to 16 in 2001 and is projected to increase to 26 in 2021. The proportion of aged 60+ increased from 5.9 percent in 1961 to 10 percent in 2001, which may be attributed to a decline in fertility. The age structure change has resulted a new set of problems in the society with direct and indirect effect on state budgets. The dependency ratio and percentage distribution of population is given in Table 20.14.

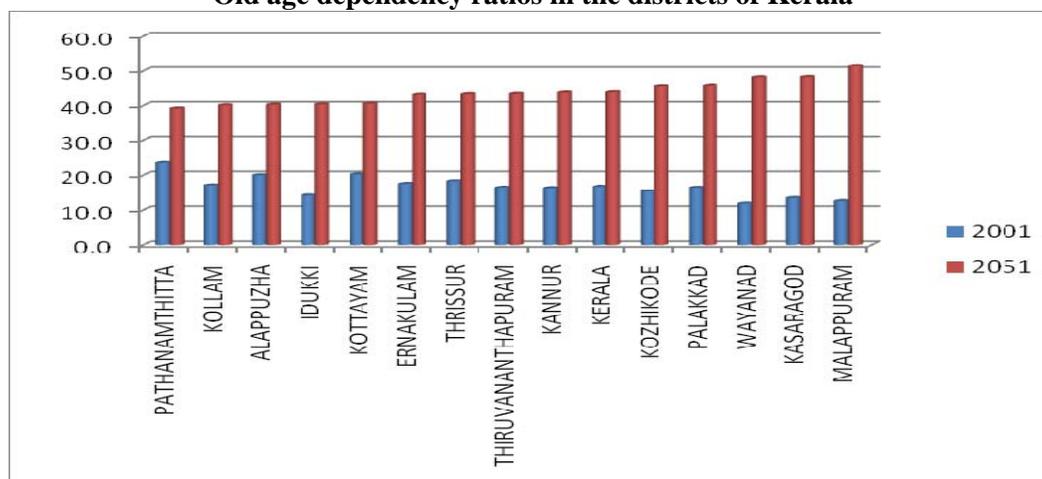
Table - 20.14
Percentage distribution of population and dependency ratio, Kerala, 1961-2001

Year	Age group			Dependency ratio		
	0-14	15-59	60+	Young	Old	Total
1961	42.62	51.53	5.84	83.0	11.3	94.3
1971	40.26	53.52	6.22	75.2	11.6	86.8
1981	35.00	57.50	7.50	60.9	13.0	73.9
1991	29.80	61.40	8.80	48.5	14.3	62.8
2001	26.08	63.44	10.48	36.0	16.0	52.0

Source: Census of India, 2001

20.50 The district wise old age dependency ratio in 2001 and 2051 is shown in Fig.3.

Fig. 3
Old age dependency ratios in the districts of Kerala



Source: UNDP-Planning Commission-SSPHD, *Growing Old in Kerala*, State Planning Board-2009

20.51 Figure 3 indicates that in 2001 among the 14 districts, the highest proportion of the elderly was in Pathanamthitta district (14.66 percent) and lowest was in Malappuram district (7.37 percent). The figure also indicates that in general the proportion of the elderly was high in the central Travancore districts of Pathanamthitta, Kottayam and Alappuzha. At the other end, the Malabar districts had relatively low proportion of the elderly.

20.52 By 2051, the districts with relatively low rates in 2001 will overtake those districts that had a high rate in 2001. In 2051 the highest percent will be in Kasargod district. The proportion of the elderly in all the Malabar districts will be high in 2051. On the other hand, Pathanamthitta and other central Travancore districts which had the highest rate in 2001 would have a relatively low proportion of the elderly by 2051. There would thus be a complete reversal of ranks during the 50 year period 2001-51. The elderly population is thus likely to emerge as a major component of the population of every district in Kerala.

20.53 Old-Age Dependency Ratio (ODR) in Kerala was 16.7 percent in 2001. During the course of the first fifty years of this century, ODR is expected to increase to 44.1 Percent. The increase would be fairly steady over the decades, but would be accelerating towards end of the fifty-year period.

CHAPTER 21

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology (IT) today is the world's fastest growing segment and the use of IT is so widely spread throughout the world economy that no single country can avoid investing in this, if it wants to improve the standard of living of its citizens. The flow of information has changed our life style and at present Information is the backbone of every system. Nowadays Information is also vital for running our day-to-day activities smoothly. IT has made our lives more simpler and people can work on the internet without really having to go outside to their workplaces. The role of IT is significant in underdeveloped countries like India and it is all the more important in a State like Kerala in the context of backward industrial sector along with high educated unemployment and highest number of emigration to foreign countries. Thus in Kerala IT can generate massive employment opportunities in the state and it can also earn valuable foreign exchange by way of software exports. It can also reduce the cost of production and increase revenue, which can be used for reinvestment by firms. Productivity can also be increased with the help of Information Technology as Internet can change the market by search for efficient markets.

21.2. Kerala Government has announced its IT Policy in 2007 to make Information and Communication Technology (ICT) a tool for improving governance and promote economic development through investment in the sector. The IT policy provides various incentives to the IT, Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) units in the State. The government is trying to make Kerala an ideal IT investment destination. Kerala has always been giving highest priority to IT sector and has been doing everything possible to facilitate investment in the IT sector. IT Policy aims to generate employment opportunities and to make the government more accessible to the citizens.

The IT Organizations working in the State are:-

1. Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Ltd (KSITL)
2. Techno park
3. Info park
4. Cyber park
5. Indian Institute of Information Technology Mission Kerala (IIITM-K)
6. Centre for Advanced Training in Free and Open Source Software (CATFOSS)
7. Model Finishing Schools
8. Akshaya
9. ITeS Habitat Centre
10. Standardizing, Testing and Quality Certification (STQC)
11. Centre for Development of Imagine Technology (C-DIT)
12. KELTRON
13. Information Kerala Mission (IKM)
14. National Informatics Centre (NIC)
15. Centre For Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC)

The Major IT Parks are:-

1. Techno Park
2. Info Park
3. Cyber Park
4. ITeS Habitat Centre
5. Rural IT parks/Technolodges

Private IT Parks:-

1. Smart City
2. L & T Park
3. Leela Park
4. Brigade Park
5. Muthoot Park

21.3 IT sector is creating greater employment than any other sector in the state. More than 40,000 direct employment in Technopark and Info park, and indirect employment of more than 2, 00,000 (IT is well-accepted to have multiplier of 1:4), the number of jobs created due to IT in the last decade is more than 2, 50,000. This would be higher than any other sector in the state. Moreover, there is good scope for higher number of jobs. It is possible to scale up the IT development to the next phase. This is proposed to be done by increasing the number of IT parks and cyber parks from the present locations. Since such scaling up would require huge investment, the strategy is to do this by setting up of joint venture of public-private participation. To do this, Government of Kerala has created a dedicated company, entitled, Kerala State IT Infrastructure Ltd. exclusively for exploring the possibilities of the development of IT infrastructure in our State.

21.4 The strategy to increase IT infrastructure is coincidentally happening at a time when the overall global economy is going through a severe turbulence. While the economic downturn is slowly passing out, pressure on the private participation can be made easy, as it creates ample job opportunity for Kerala. The economic downturn provides an opportunity to develop the proposed economic infrastructure so that when the next growing phase of the cyclic IT industry comes, Kerala is ready with world class IT infrastructure. Besides, economic pressures would force IT companies to look at cost-cutting measures, which could make Kerala an attractive destination compared to bigger metro destinations like Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai.

21.5 Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Ltd (KSITIL) is a public limited company formed for the creation of infrastructure for IT/ITES in the State with 51% share capital contribution of the Government. The company has been incorporated under the Companies Act on 31.1.2008 and has started business on 5.3.2008.

21.6 The business model for the company is to acquire land, create value addition to providing basic infrastructure like electricity, water and road to obtain SEZ status and such other Government approvals that may be required and then allot lands to private developers for development of either IT SEZs or IT parks, realizing value of land based on market prices. Revenue so generated is reinvested in projects it promotes as company's share capital. The company holds up to 26% share in the projects.

21.7 The company is currently in the process of acquiring land for the following projects: phase 3 expansion of the Techno park, Techno city at Thiruvananthapuram, Cyber park at Kozhikode, Info park expansion at Kochi. Further new sites for acquisition are under consideration at Kollam, Kochi and Kozhikode. In addition, it has been decided that land shall be provided in the districts of Kollam, Alappuzha (Ambalappuzha and Cherthala), Thrissur, Kannur and Kasaragod for development of IT parks. In all these areas the company is simultaneously in the process of developing basic infrastructure necessary to start the IT development process. It has made SEZ applications and initial master planning activity has been started. Approval for SEZ status has also been received in respect of Kannur, Kasaragode, Ambalappuzha and Kollam

IT parks. SEZ notification has been issued in respect of IT parks at Cherthala. The IT park at Koratty in Thrissur District has been opened with 40000 sq.ft. built up space in the first phase.

21.8 Creation of IT Infrastructure in terms up space matching with the demand from companies in ICT/ITES industry was of prime focus. The Technopark Thiruvananthapuram is India's first Technology Park and one of largest IT Parks in the country. The Park was set up by the Government of Kerala way back in 1990, in the picturesque capital city of Thiruvananthapuram, located in the southern tip of the State. Technopark, Thiruvananthapuram is managed by an autonomous society, Electronics Technology Parks-Kerala (ETPK), under the administrative control of the Department of Information Technology of Government of Kerala. Now the Park is home to over 168 companies, employing more than 25,000 professionals. Of the 168 companies, 305 are US based, 40% from Europe, 5% from Middle East, 20% from within Kerala and the rest 5% from outside Kerala. Twenty six companies started their operation during 2008-09. A wide range of activities are undertaken in these companies like high speed scientific Embedded Software, Smart Card, Telecom, E-Commerce, Networking, Computer Aided Design, Engineering Software, Business Application Software, ERP Software, IT Enabled Services, BPO Facilities, Back Office Facilities etc. These companies contribute more than 75% of software exports from the State. This year Techno Park has achieved two landmarks by initiating for its phase III expansion and Kollam Techno park campus.

21.9 Techno park is also actively supporting Incubation initiatives through its Techno park-Business Incubation Centre (T-BIC), Techno park Technology Business Incubator (T-TBI), National Centre Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship (NCIIE) and Techno park Software Engineering Competency Centre (TSECC), Techno park TePP Outreach Centre (T-TUC), Innovation & Entrepreneurship Development Centres (IDEC) where plug & play facilities are offered to potential entrepreneurs. Supporting them through their formative stages. The incubation activity of Techno park has been one of the most successful efforts of its kind in India and has contributed in nurturing close to 70 homegrown success stories in the past one – decade. The Business Incubation Centre has helped many small IT ventures transform themselves into global conglomerates. Other unique enabling factors at Techno park include the smart space named as Smart Business Centre (SBC), Techno park Project Facility Centre, the Technomall commercial centre and the Techno park Resource Centre.

21.10 The existing campus (Phase I) is spread over 142 acres of land having 3.2 million Sq.ft. of built up space and an additional 1.80 million Sq.ft. of space is currently in various stages of development, taking the total built up area in the present campus to over 5 million Sq.ft. Techno park is certified at CMMI Level 4, in addition to the ISO 9001:2000 certification. Among the existing Companies in Park, there are several CMMI Level 5, PCMM Level 5, CMMI level 3 and ISO 9001:2000 certified companies.

21.11 Of the 142 acres of land with in the existing campus, 31 acres have been notified as a Special Economic Zone (SEZ), out of which 26 acres have been allotted to Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) and 5 acres to IBS Software Services for setting up of Software Development Centres. Another 86 acres of land acquired for the Phase II expansion has been notified as another SEZ and allotted to Infosys Technologies (50 acres) and U.S. Technologies (36 acres) for setting up their own 92 acres of land in Phase III and a more ambitious integrated township called Techno city, spread across 450 acres. With the ongoing expansion activities getting partially completed in three years, it is expected that more than 40,000 professionals will be working out of Techno park by the end of 2010.

21.12 The total land available with Techno park is about 239.54 acres and steps are being taken for acquisition of 92 acres for expansion of Phase III which is expected to be completed shortly. For the project “Techno city” a total land of 451 acres are to be acquired. So far an area of 138 acres of land has been acquired and the balance is expected to be acquired by March 2010.

21.13 In addition to the above, Techno park also provides business value added services like Convention centre with auditorium, Conference halls, Techno park Resource Centre, Open air theatre, Club house, Guest house, Restaurants, Technomall Business Centre etc. Business enabling services include Techno park Business Incubation Centre (T-BIC), Smart Business Cente, Techno park Software Engineering Competency Centre (TSECC), Techno park Project Facility Centre, Health clinic Post office, Banking services ATM Networks, Commercial Shops etc.

Key highlights

1. Total Land (Phases I,II,III)	308.54 acres
2. Total Built up space for Industries	20, 81,500 Sq.ft.
3. Total space for support facilities	1, 78,100 Sq.ft.
4. Total built up space for companies	20, 23,000 Sq.ft.
5. Total built up space for SEZ	33, 27,000 Sq.ft.
6. Land of Techno city	138 acres
7. Number of companies in Techno park	168
8. Total Employment	22,500
9. Total investment (up to 9/09)	Rs.2000 crore
10. Total turnover (up to 9/09)	Rs.1800 crore
11. Total Export (up to 9/09)	Rs.1800 crores

The Industrial modules already created by Techno park are detailed in the following Table.

Sl.No.	Name of Building	Area (Sq.ft.)
1	Pamba	36,000
2	Periyar	36,000
3	Nila	4,69,500
4	Chandragiri	60,000
5	Gayathri	1,50,000
6	Bhavani	4,80,000
7	Thejaswini	8,50,000
	Total	20,81,500

21.14 The three Indian IT majors Tata Consultancy Services, Infosys and Wipro, have commenced activities for building their own campuses in the State. Major home grown companies US Technology Global, IBS Software Solutions, Sun Tec. Etc., are growing and are in the process of setting up their own campuses in the State. Major global players like RR Donnellery & Co., Allianz Corn hill, Ernst & Young, MICKINSEY & Co., etc., are also expanding their operations. Other major companies like Tata Elxsi, Collabere, Kanoo Group of Baharin, Saudi Engineering Group, RM PLc. UK, Alamy Images, UK, Toroid India, etc, are also expanding their activities. One of the global ten animation studios Toonz Animation, has been doing exceedingly well. Currently, the campus hosts around 150 IT/ITES companies and provide direct employment to 25,000 professionals

Info park

21.15 Info Park Kochi is located in 100.86 acres of land at Kakkanad village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam district. Around 80 acres has been notified as an IT sector Specific Economic Zone by Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. Apart from Infopark owned infrastructure, parallel developments by co-developers such as Leela Soft, L&T Techpark and Brigade Enterprises are also taking shape in the campus. Thus offering IT companies a choice of office space solutions to fit their requirement and budget. Major Private IT campus by Wipro, TCS and IBS Software are also in progress. When Info park Kochi Phase-I is fully developed a total super built-up area of 4.50 million sq.ft would be completed. The campus includes amenities such as food courts, banking counters, ATM, shopping arcade, etc. Athulya, the new IT building being developed by Info park is fast nearing completion and is expected to be ready for allotment by May 2010. The state of the art building is being developed with one of the largest floor plates of 50,000 sq. ft, a separate training & cafeteria block, Multi-level car parking facility, etc

Cyber Park

21.16 Government of Kerala IT department is setting up its 3rd Hub in Kozikhode and will be called Cyber park. Cyber park is in the process of setting up IT parks at Kozhikode, at the SEZs approved at Kannur and Kasargode and may set up other such parks planned in future. Around 28 hectares of land in Nellikkode and Pantheeran kavu villages of Kozhikode Taluk, near to Medical college at Chevayur is being purchased for setting up IT park with SEZ status.

21.17 Cyber Park, a Government of Kerala organization planned in the lines of Techno park at Thiruvananthapuram and Info park in Kochi to build, operate and manage IT parks for the promotion and development of investment in IT and ITES industries in Malabar region of Kerala has been registered under the Societies Act 1860 on 28-01-09. Cyber Park is in the process of setting up IT parks at Kozhikode, at the SEZs approved at Kannur and Kasargode and may set up other such parks planned in future. For Kannur. 37.50 hectares of land in Eramom village, Taliparamba Taluk of Kannur district is already under possession. Master plan preparation to be initiated soon. SEZ status was also received. For a Kasaragod, 40.76 hectares of Government land of Cheemeni village, Hosdurg Taluk of Kasaragod district is under orders of transfer. SEZ status received.

21.18 Another scheme being implemented by KSITI is the Technolodge scheme. Technolodge scheme proposes to promote setting up of rural IT parks thereby promoting development of IT in smaller towns also. Technolodge scheme is proposed to be undertaken wherever Government/LSG land (one to two acres) or vacant Government building (about 2000 sq. ft to 10000 sq. ft) are available. Government has already issued orders for identifying such lands, which are suitable for transfer to KSITI for setting up of IT parks. 200 Technolodge in rural area over a period of 5 years I planned. On a pilot basis two such Technolodges have been sanctioned in Kollam District in building owned by Panchayats which have been refurbished and are ready for commencement of business. Technolodges are planned to be developed either directly by KSITI or in partnership with private investment.

21.19 The year ending March 2009 has been a period where Kerala's stand in the IT sector was promising and which is on a steady growth path. Cities in Kerala especially Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi have been rated as the next booming metros and challenging IT locations in India. It is also predicted by National Association of Software & Service Companies (NASSCOM) that the tier two cities such as Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi etc. offering quality life with good infrastructure and educational institutions will attract more IT/ITES businesses than existing leading locations like Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai.

21.20 Both Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi are in the process of building modern IT parks. The third phase expansion of Techno park and TECHNOCITY in Thiruvananthapuram, the expansion of Info park, Kochi and the SMART CITY with private participation are progressing. IT majors such as Tata Consultancy Services, Infosys Technologies, Wipro Technologies, etc. have already acquired land in Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi and are in the process of constructing their own campuses. The State Government is also in the process of setting up a hub and spoke model IT development by developing TECHNOPARK in Thiruvananthapuram Info park in Kochi and Cyber park in Kozhikode as the hubs and other district locations as the Spokes. Activities for setting up IT Parks in Kollam, Cherthala, Ambalapuzha, Kozhikode, Kannur and Kasaragod have already been commenced.

21.21 The State has made substantial progress in ICT sector in terms of investments, infrastructure development and employment generated in ICT sector through focused initiatives of the IT Department. A significant stride in the IT sector during the past year has been its conscious march towards building quality infrastructure and providing quality manpower required by the Industry.

India Institute of Information Technologies and Management – Kerala (IIITM – K)

21.22 IIITM-K is an autonomous premier educational institution established by the Government of Kerala under section 25 Companies Act 1956 in November 2000. It is an institution of excellence in Science, Technology and Management related to Information that develops professionals and leaders of high caliber imbued with values of entrepreneurship, ethics and social responsibility and initiating a number of education, research, development and services activities of direct relevance to society and the government. Here it summarizes the several ongoing services, developments and proposed programs in this area of IT for the Social Sector. These may broadly be classified into the following areas.

- (i) Education Grid : Education related programs, system, processes and services
- (ii) Agriculture related Information Systems and Services
- (iii) New concepts and systems in E-Governance
- (iv) Community Informatics developments
- (v) Specific courses, training programs, consulting and development services for capacity building areas of relevance to social development

The institute is offering the following courses now.

- (i) Master of Science in Information Technology
- (ii) M.Phil Programme in Eco-Informatics
- (iii) Post Graduate Diploma in e-governance

21.23 In the field of plan schemes, a web based information system “Plan Space Kerala” a concurrent monitoring and evaluation of plan schemes is being carried out by IIITM-K. It is intended to develop a comprehensive, scientific, and reliable database as well as a sufficiently elaborate and transparent system of reporting; analysis, and upkeep of information on plan implementation across all departments.

Kerala State Information Technology Mission (KSITM)

21.24 Kerala State Information Technology Mission (KSITM) is a Society registered under the Travancore Cochin Literary Scientific & Charitable Societies Registration Act (Act 12 of 1955). It is an autonomous nodal IT implementation agency for Department of Information Technology,

Government of Kerala which provides managerial support to various initiatives of the Department. The website of Kerala State IT Mission has bagged the second prize in the first edition of Kerala State e-Governance Award. The Award was given in recognition of the website, “which is a single – yet multilayered and comprehensive web resource that reflects all aspects of Information Technology initiatives of Kerala”.

The objectives of KSITM are as follows:-

1. Interfacing between the Government and the industry
2. Interacting with potential investors
3. Strengthening the IT / ITES industry base
4. Holding promotional campaigns for hard selling the State.
5. ICT dissemination to bridge the digital divides
6. E- Governance
7. Developing Human Resources for IT & ITES
8. Advising the Government on policy matters

21.25 Many of the government services in the state have already been transformed into the e-mode and the contribution of the Kerala State IT Mission, in this regard, cannot be left unnoticed. The KSITM has envisaged a wider scope for the e-factors in the day – to – day lives of Malayalis and it is keen on implementing many citizens – friendly. IT – enabled projects. Ever since its inception, KSITM has undertaken a robust promotional campaign to hard sell Kerala as the emerging IT/ ITES destination in the country. This is achieved through the participation in IT events and road shows, business meets, release of advertisements and by publishing publicity materials.

21.26 Various departments of the State Government taking up e-Governance projects would require a full time dedicated Project e-Governance Mission Team (PeMT). This team would function as the secretariat reporting to the project leader. This team would oversee project execution and would manage implementation and deal with technology, process & change management related issues.

Project e-Governance Mission Team [PeMT]

21.27 As several of these tasks would be undertaken by various projects running in the state, it would be helpful to take advice and support from SeMT time-to-time. The approach for formation and skill-sets required for PeMT would be on similar lines as mentioned for SeMT. It is expected that the PeMT would typically consist of 4-8 core people and have a well-balanced mix of domain expertise (serving/retired officials of the department having detailed knowledge about the department and its processes and functions) and technical expertise (i.e. technology, process re-engineering, change management, project management). PeMT is envisaged to be formed as early as possible, the earlier the better. Till such time, the department may take necessary support from SeMT for handling early stages of project i.e. project proposal formulation and early stage of bid process.

The IT for the mass are:-

- i). INSIGHT
- ii). Akshaya
- iii). FRIENDS
- iv). Entegramamam
- v). Malayalam Computing
- vi). Village Documentation

i) INSIGHT

21.28 Insight is a joint initiative of the Kerala State IT Mission and SPACE, aimed at empowering the differently abled - through computers, internet and other ICT tools. Insight aims to find solutions to the problems faced by the differently abled, with the help of ICT.

ii) Akshaya

21.29 An e-literate citizenry is a key component of a successful e- governance strategy. The first step in taking ICT to the masses has been rolled-out in Kerala. As a part of this initiative, at least one person in each of the 65 lakh families in the State will be made IT-literate. This project, piloted in one of the backward districts - Malappuram - has evolved into one of the most dynamic interventions in public-private- partnerships in the State.

Akshaya project's deliverables include:

- (a) Creating & expanding economic opportunities in the knowledge economy
- (b) Empowering individuals and communities through enhanced access to information
- (c) Modernizing and upgrading skill sets of ordinary citizens
- (d) Integrating communities through creation of e-networks
- (e) Creating awareness of ICT tools and usage
- (f) Generating e-content useful to the common man in local language
- (g) Generation of service delivery points even in the remotest areas
- (h) Generating at least 15,000 job opportunities
- (i) Generating direct investment of over Rs. 500 cr

iii) FRIENDS

21.30 Adopting an easy-to-remember acronym, FRIENDS (Fast Reliable Instant Effective Network for Disbursement of Services), 'Jan Sevana Kendrams' has been designed as a single-window facility where citizens can make Government related transactions at ease and comfort, without having to inch forward in serpentine queues. Now operational in all 14 districts of Kerala, FRIENDS accepts payments of the Kerala University, Local Body, Kerala State Electricity Board, Kerala Water Authority, Revenue, Civil Supplies, Motor Vehicles, Electrical Inspectorate, and BSNL etc. During 2008-09 35, 16,571 transactions were made and an amount Rs.226.01 crore collected through FRIENDS. Railway reservations can also be made in the three centres at Wayanad, Pathanamthitta and Malappuram. The computerized counters manned by customer friendly officials operate between 9 am to 7 pm on all days, including Sundays.

iv) Entegramam

21.31 Entegramam – My village is a flagship project funded by UNESCO in association with Akshaya and SPACE is now drawing attention all around. Nine Panchayaths and one Municipality in Kannur District are today connected to Internet. Entegramam (my village) portal will be introduced in eleven districts, which contain information related to local governance process, public institutions like hospitals and schools, local events, labour banks and the like. These portals can be a major step forward in ensuring transparency in governance process. It is also planned to have school-level competition for website creation and competition for web developers also. The initiatives will also cover skill development among non-web developers and websites for Grameena Libraries, arts and sports club and other social organizations.

v). Malayalam Computing

21.32 Availability of computing tools and digital content for Malayalam is essential to bring benefits of Information Technology to more people. Rightly undertaking this, the government has come forward with Malayalam Computing Campaign, which is an attempt to enrich the local

language, Malayalam, in the cybersphere. It provides a platform for enabling the use of Malayalam on our operating systems with the help of Unicode. Started in February 2008, the campaign is active at present in five districts of Kerala – Kannur, Malappuram, Kollam, Pahtanamthitta and Kozhikode.

vi). Village Documentation

21.33 Village Documentation and Community Computing Centers (VDCCs) is a local unit run by community members trained in all aspects of computing services and media production. It will impart e-literacy to local communities and provide essential computing services to the communities and empowers them to combat rights violations, isolation, exclusion from mainstream media and their lack of control over decisions affecting their lives. VDCCs are particularly relevant for isolated and disenfranchised communities which have limited or no access to mainstream technologies and media. Though Kerala has a wide network of e-services across the state, many communities continue to be isolated and unable to make use of these resources due to issues of access and costs. VDCCs aim to fill an essential gap in this regard. Village Documentation and community Computing Centers can produce a range of media content focused on critical social issues using technologies such as audio, video, web and new media. This is effective as an approach allowing disenfranchised communities to:

- Promote awareness and training in basic computing.
- Promote awareness and availability of information.
- Enhance their self-esteem by enabling them access and use ICT tools.
- Increase their community's access to a voice.
- Advocate with government and authority.
- Enable social issues to reach mainstream media.
- Provide a platform for community led change.

ICT for Underprivileged

21.34 Kerala State IT Mission has been implementing special programmes for under-privileged sections in the society. These initiatives are in line with government policy of digital inclusion. Under this scheme Kerala State IT Mission was primarily focusing on helping visually challenged. Programmes for mentally challenged and backward communities have also started off. INSIGHT programme has been launched under this scheme to use ICT to help differently-abled persons in our society to participate in emerging Knowledge Society. INSIGHT centre currently operating in Thiruvananthapuram has already provided training to more than 100 persons. Major achievements of these initiatives include.

1. 17 Master Trainers in Akshaya Centres from Kannur, Malappuram and Thrissur were trained on the technology
2. Audio Magazine created for visually challenged people
3. Studio has been set up to create more audio content
4. An one day international conference was organized in order to explore the employment opportunities in ICT sector for differently abled and to identify technologies for mentally challenged

Kerala State Wide Area Network (KSWAN)

21.35 Kerala State Wide Area Network (KSWAN) is being setup as the backbone of the State Information Infrastructure (SII), connecting Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode, extending to 14 Districts and 152 Blocks of the State. The network will also connect 1660 offices of Government Departments through Wireless and a larger number through Leased Lines. The

infrastructure would support integration of a large number of G2G, G2C services in hand with the applications hosted in the State Data Centre.

21.36 United Telecoms Limited (UIL) is implementing the KSWAN project on BOOT basis, with a Quarterly Guaranteed Revenue-based payment of Rs.1.9 crore from Central Funds and Rs.0.97 crore from State Funds for a period of 5 years. CDAC, who was originally proposed as the Third – Party Agency is being replaced, and a new TPA Agency is being appointed based on guidelines of Government of India.

Secretariat Wide Area Network (KSWAN)

21.37 Digitization of Secretariat & Directorate level activities by connecting the Secretariat, Public office and Vikas Bhavan under a WAN is the prime aim of the project. Secretariat being the main administrative centre, its computerization is the basic need for the state-level e-governance activities. So it is selected for pilot implementation. The functioning of the application software through the networked computer system will enable the electronic file flow. Majority of the activities and communications could be thus digitized. The digitized records can be stored and various reports can be generated from the data.

E-governance initiatives

Citizen Call Centre

21.38 The Citizens' Call Centre (CCC) is a single window IT-enabled facility of Government that enables citizens and Government to interact effectively. Call centre is envisaged to enable the Government to Citizen (G2C) interface for the quick delivery of critical information, which is otherwise either inaccessible or difficult for the citizens to trace. CCC is providing all the services in a 24x7 fashion and working on all calendar days except national holidays. The calls are being answered by a team of Call Centre Executives, who are highly experienced and skilled professionals. Call Centre which is established in Thiruvananthapuram is functioning well. It is receiving more than 600 calls on a normal day and there is a knowledge bank data base of 31 Government departments. In addition to general enquiry, CCC is accepting complaints as part of Hon'ble Chief Minister's Sutharyakeralam programme and those complaints related to Taxes department and Civil Supplies department.

21.39 A model of for CCC is designed with the role and responsibilities of CCC and each participating department and has been forwarded to all departments of Government of Kerala, which is not utilizing CCC presently. Each department can utilize the services available at CCC. Since CCC is working round the clock, steps are being taken to set up CCC as an essential Government Information provider (Emergency Messaging System) to head of the departments and other senior officials through email/phone/fax.

Sutharyakeralam

21.40 The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala is promoting speedy redressal of complaints of the general public through the programme Sutharya Keralam. He will interact with selected complainants through video conferencing and give on the spot instructions to officers concerned for solving them. Complaints can be registered through Citizens Call Centre by dialing 155300 round the clock except on national holidays. It is planning to install a high definition video conferencing unit in Chief Minister's Chamber.

Akshaya e-pay

21.41 Akshaya, an innovative project implemented in the State of Kerala aimed at bridging the digital divide, addresses the issues of ICT access, basic skill sets and availability of relevant content. Quality ICT dissemination and service delivery facilities ('Akshaya Centres') are set up within a maximum of 2 kilometers for any household and networked leveraging entrepreneurship. Though originated as an initiative to address the backwardness of Malappuram district, Akshaya was conceived as a landmark ICT project by the Kerala State Information Technology Mission to bring the benefits of this technology to the entire population of the State. The modus for this was establishment of grass roots level ICT centres at the Panchayat/Municipal ward level

21.42 Today, Akshaya is acting as an instrument in rural empowerment and economic development. The project is a catalyst in creating massive economic growth and creation of direct and indirect employment in the State by focusing on the various facets of e-learning, e-transaction, e-governance etc. Thus, the project is having a long-standing impact on the social, economic and political scenario of the State

21.43 Akshaya e-pay is an online system for collecting various utility bills from the citizens. It was introduced at 98 Akshaya centres in Malappuram district in August 2004 and was extended to all Districts in the State. The services of departments are expected to be included in the e-pay platform soon. Now Akshaya e Pay collections have crossed the Rs.92 Crores. Monthly collection is about Rs. 4.20 Crores from about 1.22 Lakhs transactions.

SPARK

21.44 Personnel and Payroll Management System using Service and Payroll Administrative Repository for Kerala (SPARK) is an Integrated Personnel, Payroll and Accounts information system which is Web based application implemented for all the Employees in the State of Kerala. Kerala State has 39 Government Departments, over 122 Field Departments and over 30000 offices spread across the nook and corner of the State. Personnel and Payroll Management System using SPARK is to be implemented in all the Government Offices across the state.

21.45. The system has been developed with a view to cater to the Administration, Payroll and other Accounts activities of Government Establishments. Every employee is allotted with a unique Permanent Employee Number (PEN) through the system. This Centralized system helps the departments to get details of any employee immediately, achieve highest level of transparency in dealing with the employees, more consistent application of rules etc. Being a well integrated system, the changes made through one module reflects in all related areas of activity. In the payroll side, accurate and automatic payroll processing is facilitated. It also ensures that the rules and regulations are uniformly applied to all employees there by avoiding complaints and thereby achieving better employee relations.

Video Conferencing (VC)

21.46 The Video Conferencing project is envisaged for connecting all District Collectorates, Kerala House New Delhi, Secretariat, Public Office, Vikas Bhavan, Advocate General's Office and Kerala State IT Mission so as to organize immediate online conferences and discussion, minimizing strain to participants, saving time and expenses and recording the conferences etc. Project started in 2004 and commissioned in December 2005. At present there are only 19

centers which are having VC facility. Nearly 300 Video Conferences are taking place in an year. There is only one Main Control Unit available for Video Conference. It is planned to install one more Main Control Unit as a backup.

Touch Screen based Information KIOSK

21.47 The Information Technology Department has implemented a Touch Screen KIOSK in the Secretariat premise, based on a touch-screen based network-computer connected on-line, that provides information available in the application servers of the various departments hosted in the State Data Centre. The KIOSK service is available for free access of the Citizens. Citizens can access the tough-screen to make an enquiry on their own, and see information displayed on the same screen of the KIOSK in the form data, audio and video. Services including specific web-software applications of various government departments are also proposed to be integrated into this KIOSK.

21.48 Thus Government of Kerala acknowledges the critical importance of Information Technology as an instrument for the State's overall development and remains deeply committed to its dissemination, both as a crucial engine of economic growth and as a tool for increasing productivity, speed & transparency in governance and improved quality of life for the common man.

CHAPTER 22

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND DECENTRALISED PLANNING IN KERALA

The process of democratic decentralization and decentralized planning launched at the beginning of IXth Five Year Plan consequent to the 73rd & 74th amendments to the constitution has successfully completed two five year plans and the first half of XIth Five Year Plan. The decentralized planning and implementation process initially known as “PEOPLE’S PLAN CAMPAIGN” in the IXth plan and “KERALA DEVELOPMENT PLAN” in the Xth plan was a very unique attempt by Govt. in sharing powers, functions and resources with the local self governments based on definite criteria to boost local economic development and to build basic amenities and infrastructure. This revolutionized the conventional planning process giving direct involvement to the people in development planning including fixing of local priorities, identification of viable schemes, direct involvement in implementation of projects to fulfill their felt needs, selection of beneficiaries, monitoring of implementation etc.,

22.2 The process was launched in a campaign mode deliberately since the concept of participatory planning was new to the people, people’s representatives and officials in LSGs and conscientisation of them was found quite essential. Evolving a working methodology for participatory planning was one of the major priorities in IXth plan. During the Xth plan period the priority given was for institutionalization of the methodology of decentralized planning evolved during the IXth plan. In XIth plan, Govt. revamped the entire process giving stress to the concept of “People’s Planning” focussing on completion of the process of institutionalization of decentralization.

Major Landmarks in Kerala’s Decentralized Planning

22.3 Some of the major landmarks in the decentralized planning process are;

- Enabled the state to structure a systematic participatory planning methodology at various stages of developmental planning process, implementation, monitoring etc.
- Initiated the transfer of about 25% of the annual plan allocation of the State Plan to the LSGs in the form of untied plan grant for implementing projects for local development according to the wishes of the people.
- Enabled transfer of powers, functions, institutions and staff to LSGs.
- Improved not only the capacity of the local public but also capability of the elected representatives in understanding and identifying local level planning.
- Introduced a transparent method in the selection of individual beneficiaries of the schemes based on some fixed criteria.
- Laid foundation for wide ranging reforms like right to information, a good practice in giving benefits, enhanced accountability mechanisms, outsourcing of technical support, improved management system and simplified planning process.
- Motivated improvement of accountability and introduced good governance features in the administrative set up.
- Made local governance more practical, responsive and transparent.
- Created a positive effect on reducing poverty to some extent by providing provisions to meet the basic needs of the weaker sections of the society especially by introducing Ashraya concept.

XIth Five Year Plan

22.4 The core objectives of XIth plan are fixed as local economic development, bringing social justice, enhancement of quality of public service and good governance through local level plans of LSGs. For achieving the above objectives the XIth plan has given top priorities to

- The revival of agriculture and allied sectors, traditional and small scale industries and promotion of micro enterprises with special emphasis on employment generation and poverty reduction
- Enhancing the quality of special component plan, tribal sub plan, women component plan, anti-poverty sub plan, plan for disadvantaged groups etc. to bring greater social justice especially to the socially and economically marginalised and excluded groups.
- Upgrading the quality of services to public in service sectors and to improve governance particularly with reference to responsibility, transparency, people's participation and management.

Features in LSGs Plan

22.5 Some distinctive features in LSGs plan during the XIth plan are;

- The minimum ceiling prescribed to productive sector from the general sector plan grant was increased from 30% in the Xth plan to 40% in the XIth plan.
- For beneficiary oriented projects, it is prescribed that 3% of beneficiaries will be disabled people with a view to ensure social security to them.
- The Anti-poverty Sub Plan as per the methodology developed by Kudumbashree is included in the LSGs plan as a mandatory item.
- The Asraya project for destitute has been extended to both rural and urban areas from 2007-08 onwards.
- Total Energy Security Mission is launched for implementing energy security through integrated energy plans of LSGs.
- The integrated housing programme viz EMS Housing Programme is introduced for providing shelter to all poor families having no shelter.

Grant-in-Aid to LSGs

22.6 The third State Finance Commission had recommended certain reforms on the devolution of grant-in-aid (Plan fund) to LSGs from 2006-07 to 2010-11 and the quantum of funds to be utilized by LSGs from their own revenue for development purpose. As per the recommendation, the grant-in-aid earmarked to LSGs during 2006-07 is Rs.1400 crore which will be increased @ 10% per annum in each succeeding year. As reckoned by the third SFC, an anticipated amount of Rs.655.64 crore was earmarked in the state plan budget from 2007-08 to 2009-10 as contribution of LSGs from their own revenue in addition to the plan grant from Govt. Thus the total plan share of LSGs in the first three years of the XIth plan was Rs.5752.64 crore. As a percentage of the total state plan outlay during this period, the plan share of LSGs is 24. Compared to the increase of state plan size in each subsequent years, there is no proportionate hike in the plan share of LSGs. It declined from 26% to 23%. The details of state plan outlay and grant-in-aid to LSGs are given in table 22.1

Table - 22.1
State Plan Outlay and Grant-in-Aid to LSGs

(Rs. in crore)

Annual Plan	State Plan Outlay	Grant-in-Aid to LSGs	Own Contribution of LSGs	Total Plan Share of LSGs (3+4)	% to State Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08	6950.00	1540.00	250.00	1790.00	25.76
2008-09	7700.47	1694.00	183.51	1877.51	24.38
2009-10	8920.00	1863.00	222.13	2085.13	23.38
Total	23570.47	5097.00	655.64	5752.64	24.41

Source: Budget documents

Distribution of Grant-in-Aid

22.7 The budgetary provision of grant-in-aid to LSGs has three categories viz; General Sector, Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). For the intra-tier distribution of grant-in-aid to different tiers of LSGs, a criteria was developed. This criteria is used for the allocation of funds to different tiers of LSGs in 2008-09. As per the recommendation of the third SFC, the amount earmarked to LSGs during 2007-08 was Rs.1540 crore. This amount is increased by 10% to fix the total outlay in 2008-09. Since the total outlay for the year 2008-09 is increased by 10%, the share under each tier of LSGs for the three categories are also increased by the same percentage from the amounts in 2007-08. Thus the total plan fund allocated in the Annual Plan 2008-09 to LSGs for the three categories is Rs.1694 crore which is the recommended figure of 3rd SFC. In addition to this, as per budget estimate 2008-09 an amount of Rs.183.51 crore was anticipated as contribution of LSGs from their own revenue. Consequently the total plan share of LSGs during 2008-09 increased to Rs.1877.51 crore. The details of category wise allocation of plan fund in 2008-09 are given in table 22.2.

Table - 22.2
Category wise Allocation of Grant-in-Aid to LSGs during 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Type of LSGs	General	SCP	TSP	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Grama Panchayats	65836.98	25878.52	3618.48	95333.98
2. Block Panchayats	14108.01	8626.18	1447.31	24181.50
3. District Panchayats	14108.01	8626.18	2171.02	24905.21
4. Municipalities	10733.30	3032.25	83.19	13848.74
5. Corporations	8530.70	2599.87	0.00	11130.57
Total	113317.00	48763.00	7320.00	169400.00

Source: Appendix IV of the Budget 2008-09

Performance of LSGs in 2008-09

22.8 The grant-in-aid actually received by LSGs during 2008-09 was Rs.1690.63 crore. As per Govt. decision the LSGs who had attained 70% and above expenditure in 2007-08 were permitted to retain the unspent balance of plan fund remaining in their account of 2008-09 as opening balance. Thus the total plan fund available with LSGs for allocating funds to various development sectors during 2008-09 was Rs.1966.94 crore. Out of this Rs.1441.43 crore was utilized. The utilization percentage is 73 which is not promising compared to the performance in 2007-08 when it was 80%. The spending pattern of LSGs for the last three Annual Plans shows a declining trend in the utilization of plan fund. The percentage of utilization decreased from 86 in 2006-07 to 80 in 2007-08 and further shrunk to 73 in 2008-09. The block panchayats performed well during 2008-09 in the plan fund utilization by achieving 81% achievement when compared with other tiers of LSGs. Even though the district panchayats and corporations have more financial stability as well as human resources, they could not attain the level of achievement made in the previous year as there is more than 10% decrease in the utilization of plan funds of these LSGs. The invoking of sanctions by the Election Commission of India on March 2009 as a prelude to the Lok Sabha election is cited as a cause for the drop in utilization of funds by the LSGs. The tier wise details of outlay and expenditure of plan fund during 2008-09 are given in table 22.3.

Table - 22.3
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs – Outlay and Expenditure during 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Type of LSGs	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 3
1	2	3	4	5
Grama Panchayats	95097.54	114005.35	84069.47	73.74
Block Panchayats	24131.16	27621.52	22387.39	81.05
District Panchayats	24905.21	27727.12	18348.08	66.17
Municipalities	13798.74	16323.82	12531.62	76.77
Corporations	11130.57	11016.43	6806.74	61.79
Total	*169063.22	196694.24	144143.33	73.28

Source: IKM & Appendix IV of the Budget 2008-09.

* Budgeted outlay excluding the undistributed amount of Rs.335 lakh provided in 2008-09 for giving incentives to best LSGs.

1. Category - wise performance

22.9 The grant-in-aid to LSGs is distributed in three categories viz; General Sector, Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). Regarding utilizing plan funds during 2008-09, the block panchayats achieved the highest expenditure, 81%. The municipalities performed well in spending plan funds in general sector by achieving 82% expenditure. In the utilization of funds under SCP and TSP this position goes to block panchayats which achieved 79% expenditure in SCP and 85% in TSP. Compared to the performance in general sector, the LSGs did not attain the desired level in SCP in 2008-09. During this period, the LSGs utilized 78% of funds of the outlay provided in general sector while in SCP it is only 64%. This shortfall in expenditure of SCP is a common phenomenon for all tiers of LSGs in 2008-09 and the rate of shortfall is comparatively high in the case of grama panchayats and municipalities. In 2006-07, the percentage of utilization in SCP was 80 and it declined to 74 in 2007-08 and declined drastically during 2008-09 to 64. This consistent poor performance in the case of SCP by LSGs is a serious factor requiring immediate intervention. As one of the major objectives of decentralized planning is to

improve the social and economic status of SCs and STs by enhancing the quality of SCP and TSP through LSGs, conscious efforts have to be made at Govt. as well as LSGs levels to the efficient implementation of these two plans. The category wise outlay and expenditure during 2008-09 are given in table 22.4. The category wise outlay and expenditure during 2007-08 are given in Appendix 22.1.

Table - 22.4
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Category wise Outlay and Expenditure during 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Type of LSGs	General				SCP			
	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grama Pts	65601.98	74092.86	58976.39	79.60	25878.52	35156.45	21715.66	61.77
Block Pts	14058.01	15202.91	12469.59	82.02	8626.18	10583.89	8356.87	78.96
District Pts	14108.01	13794.71	9346.44	67.75	8626.18	10949.77	6734.10	61.50
Municipalities	10683.30	11961.13	9860.42	82.44	3032.25	4206.22	2563.72	60.95
Corporations	8530.70	7425.00	4827.20	65.01	2599.87	3591.43	1979.55	55.12
Total	112982.00	122476.61	95480.04	77.96	48763.00	64487.76	41349.90	64.12

Type of LSGs	TSP				Total			
	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Grama Pts	3618.48	4756.05	3377.42	71.01	95098.98	114005.35	84069.47	73.74
Block Pts	1447.31	1834.72	1560.92	85.08	24131.50	27621.52	22387.38	81.05
District Pts	2171.02	2982.64	2267.58	76.02	24905.21	27727.12	18348.12	66.17
Municipalities	83.19	156.46	107.47	68.69	13798.74	16323.82	12531.61	76.77
Corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11130.57	11016.43	6806.75	61.79
Total	7320.00	9729.87	7313.39	75.16	169065.00	196694.24	144143.33	73.28

Source: IKM & Appendix IV of the Budget 2008-09

2. Sector-wise performance

22.10 The total plan fund available with LSGs during 2008-09 for allocating funds in the three sectors viz, productive, service and infrastructure sector was Rs.1966.94 crore. Of this the allocation to productive sector constituted 21%, service sector 39% and infrastructure sector 9%. In addition to this, the LSGs allocated 31% of their plan funds as mandatory provision to the implementation of schemes/projects stipulated by Govt. as per guidelines. It is noted that the projects/schemes included under this category belong to service sector. If we

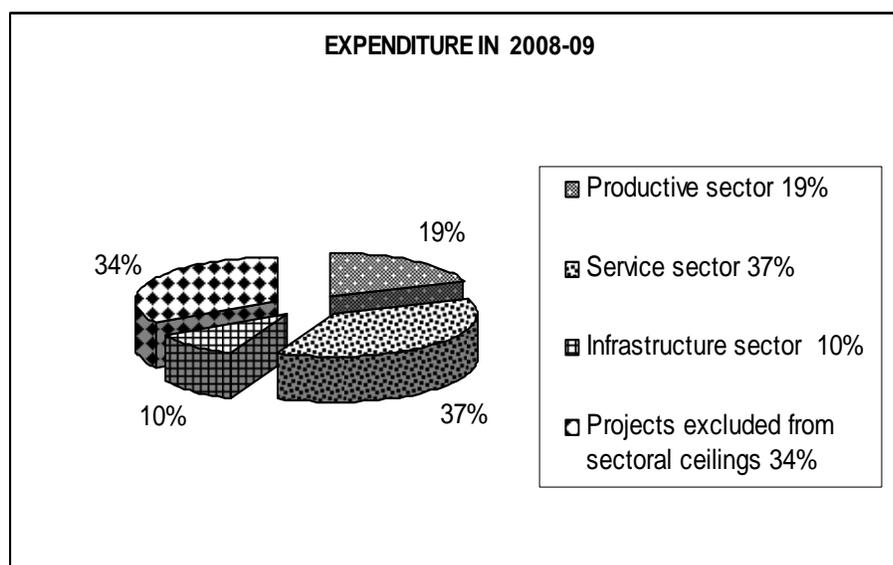
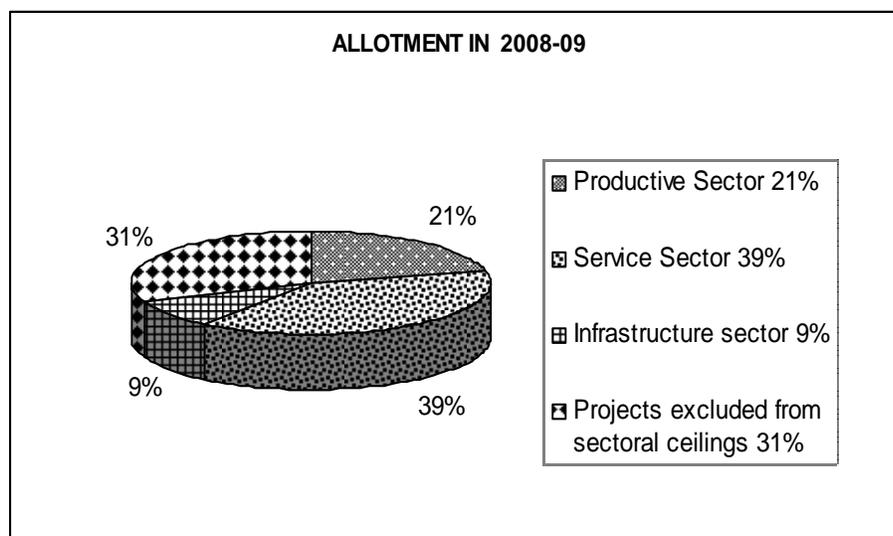
put this to the service sector allocation, it is surprising to note that about 70% of funds plan funds of LSGs in the Annual Plan 2008-09 was provided to service sector. At the sametime, no progressive increase is noticed in the productive sector allocation of LSGs during this period compared to the previous year allocation where it was 20%. Also the percentage of utilization in productive sector declined to 68 in 2008-09 from 74 in 2007-08. This limited performance in the productive sector during 2008-09 is valid for all tiers of LSGs. The expenditure pattern of LSGs reveals that the grama panchayats (72%) performed well in the productive sector in rural local bodies and municipalities (71%) in urban local bodies. Among the rural local bodies, the block panchayats achieved highest expenditure in service and infrastructure sectors. The municipalities are on top position for these sectors in the case of urban local bodies. Though, the allocation rate in the infrastructure sector during 2008-09 is a minimum (9% of available plan funds), the performance is better with 79% of utilization. As far as the LSGs are concerned they have a vital role in eradicating poverty at the local level by achieving local production, income and employment. But the poor performance of LSGs in the productive sector will affect adversely the implementation of this role. Therefore, the priorities and strategies of LSGs planning will have to be reworked in favour of productive sector which is a key element in the overall economic development of the LSGs. The sector wise allocation and expenditure details in 2008-09 are given in table 22.5. The detailed figures in 2007-08 are given in Appendix 22.2

Table - 22.5
Grant- in - Aid to LSGs – Sector- wise Allocation & Expenditure during 2008-09
(Rs. in lakh)

Type of LSGs	Productive			Service			Infrastructure		
	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Grama Pts	25570.99	18295.17	71.55	42516.47	30115.52	70.83	8428.65	6855.81	81.34
Block Pts	6147.66	4232.45	68.85	9091.13	6643.96	73.08	1844.97	1650.94	89.48
District Pts	6403.78	3508.17	54.78	13603.49	8783.19	64.57	2968.33	1983.98	66.84
Municipalities	1514.00	1073.79	70.92	7062.61	5227.30	74.01	2959.27	2591.51	87.57
Corporations	1192.16	644.65	54.10	4700.25	2851.39	60.66	1157.62	704.45	60.85
Total	40828.59	27754.23	67.98	76973.95	53621.36	69.66	17358.84	13786.69	79.42

Type of LSGs	Projects excluded from sectoral ceilings			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Grama Pts	37489.24	28802.97	76.83	114005.35	84069.47	73.74
Block Pts	10537.76	9860.03	93.57	27621.52	22387.38	81.05
District Pts	4751.52	4072.78	85.72	27727.12	18348.12	66.17
Municipalities	4787.91	3639.01	76.00	16323.81	12531.61	76.77
Corporations	3966.41	2606.26	65.71	11016.44	6806.75	61.79
Total	61532.84	48981.05	79.60	196694.24	144143.33	73.28

Source: IKM



2.1. Productive Sector

22.11 A positive trend to be noted is that all tiers of LSGs have given top priority to the revival of agriculture and allied sectors comprising of paddy cultivation, animal husbandry, diary development, fisheries etc. Out of the total plan fund made available to productive sector by LSGs, 64% of funds were earmarked to the implementation of various schemes under agriculture and allied sectors which can be considered as an encouraging aspect since the allocation was only 56% in 2007-08. Under agriculture and allied sectors, the LSGs have given more weightage to the cultivation of paddy and other food crops. Of the total fund earmarked to agriculture and allied sectors, 51% of funds been provided for cultivation of paddy and other food crops alone. The significant increase in the allotment during 2008-09 is commendable in the context of the state facing food security problems. This allotment was only 46% in 2007-08. The initiative of rural local bodies in this respect is worth mentioning as there is considerable increase in their allocation to this sector during 2008-09. The percentage of increase noticed in the case of grama panchayats is 18, block panchayats 29 and that of district panchayats 17. The LSGs have given second priority to the enhancement of industries by earmarking 18% funds of productive sector to them. Under industries sector,

all tiers of LSGs have given more emphasis to promoting small scale industries. 56% of funds earmarked in the industries sector has been allocated for the development of small scale industries. Total Energy Security Mission one of the major programmes of Govt. is launched for ensuring energy security through integrated energy plans of LSGs. In the funds for industries sector, the LSGs earmarked 22% of funds to this programme. The grama panchayats have given major attention to the implementation of this programme. Their share to the total outlay of the programme is 74%.

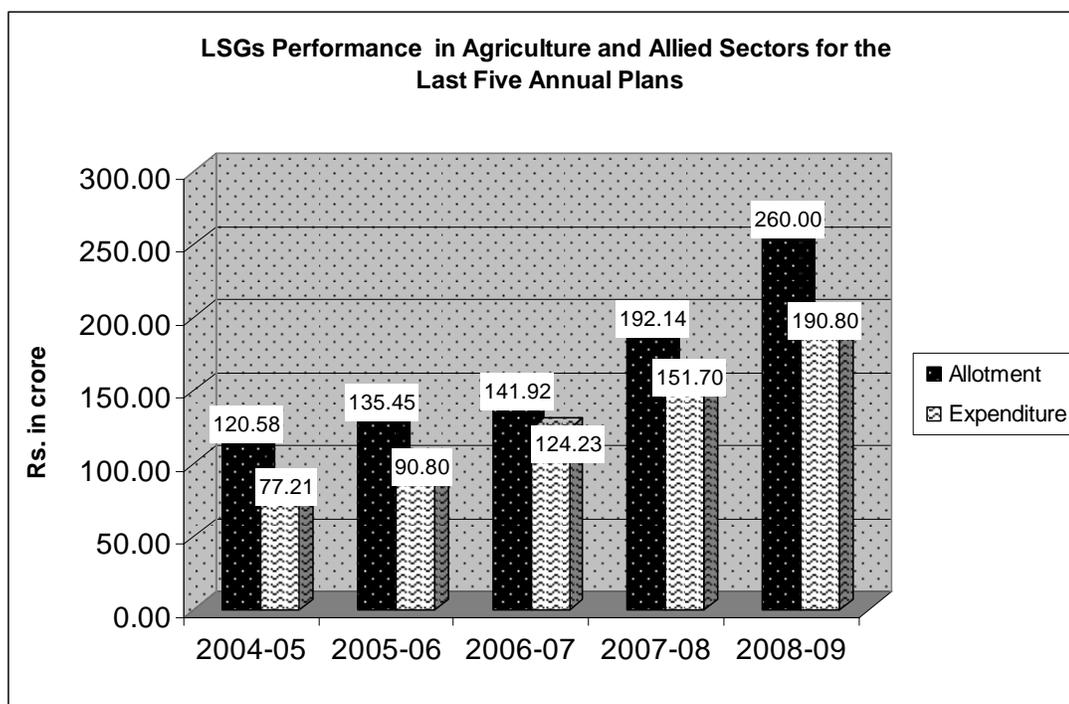
22.12 During 2008-09, the percentage of utilization of LSGs in the productive sector declined to 68 from 74 in 2007-08. The performance of grama panchayats is better in the productive sector since they have spent 72% of funds of their allocation to this sector. For all the developmental sectors included under productive sector, all tiers of LSGs failed to maintain the percentage of expenditure during 2008-09 compared to the previous year. In the case of agriculture and allied sectors, the municipalities achieved highest expenditure with 78%. The details of achievements during 2008-09 are given in table 22.6. The details of achievements during 2007-08 are given in Appendix 22.3.

Table - 22.6
Productive Sector - Development Sector wise Allocation & Expenditure during 2008- 09
(Rs. in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Panchayats			Block Panchayats			District Panchayats		
	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture & Allied sectors	17982.15	13543.04	75.31	3307.17	2470.73	74.71	3168.64	2005.18	63.28
Soil and Water Conservation, Irrigation	3271.04	1921.92	58.75	1848.64	1184.72	64.09	1789.65	795.71	44.46
Industries	4220.11	2785.13	66.00	973.38	561.78	57.71	1445.49	707.24	48.93
Environment	97.69	45.18	46.25	18.47	15.22	82.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	25570.99	18295.27	71.55	6147.66	4232.45	68.85	6403.78	3508.13	54.78

Development Sector	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Agriculture & Allied sectors	920.25	714.53	77.65	621.26	346.02	55.69	25999.47	19079.50	73.38
Soil and Water Conservation, Irrigation	177.14	125.70	70.98	190.28	62.65	33.09	7276.75	4090.70	56.22
Industries	355.47	172.75	48.60	374.79	235.98	62.96	7369.24	4462.90	60.56
Environment	61.13	60.75	99.33	5.84	0.00	0.00	183.13	121.13	66.14
Total	1514.99	1073.73	70.92	1192.17	644.65	54.10	40828.59	27754.23	67.98

Source IKM



2.2. Service Sector

22.13 A glance on the sub sector wise allocation under service sector, shows that all LSGs have given more attention to enhance the quality of basic services given to public through welfare oriented programmes with special emphasis on health and education. Even though the provision made is much higher in service sector, the expenditure on all major sub sectors declined during 2008-09 compared to 2007-08. In utilizing fund, the block panchayats performed well in the service sector by achieving 73% of expenditure. Among the developmental sectors in the service sector, high expenditure is noticed on education and allied services with an achievement of 85%. As in the case of previous years, a major share of funds of LSGs in the sector was earmarked to the implementation of programmes under social welfare including the programmes on SCs and STs. Against the total outlay in service sector, 67% of funds was earmarked to social welfare activities in which the development of SC constituted 49% and ST development 10%. Both rural and urban local bodies have given more weightage to the implementation of housing scheme by earmarking 18% funds provided under social welfare. The achievement in housing sector was 76%. Though there is paucity of resources, the initiative of Govt. to provide house to all the houseless among the weaker sections of the population through LSG plans is commendable. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a flagship programme of Govt. of India for the achievement of universalisation of elementary education. In the state, it is being implemented through LSG plans. All LSGs have given due priority to the implementation of various programmes under SSA by earmarking 56% of funds in the outlay provided to education and allied services. During 2008-09, the LSGs achieved 98% expenditure in SSA. The intervention of LSGs towards this programme resulted in the creation of infrastructure facilities including other common facilities in Govt. schools. Under decentralized planning process the LSGs have a major role in maintaining good health status of the local community by improving the delivery of public health services. It is noted that during 2008-09, a major part of LSGs funds in the health and allied services was provided for upgrading drinking water facilities and sanitation system at local level. They earmarked 68% of funds for this purpose in the fund allocated to health and allied services. The corresponding achievement is 64%. The

allocation and expenditure details in 2008-09 are given in table 22.7. The detailed figures in 2007-08 are given in Appendix 22.4.

Table - 22.7
Service Sector - Development Sector wise Allocation & Expenditure during 2008- 09

(Rs. in lakh)

Development Sector	Grama Panchayats			Block Panchayats			District Panchayats		
	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%
Education, Culture, Arts, Youth, Sports	4809.42	4325.78	89.94	597.46	394.20	65.98	2939.87	2366.04	80.48
Health & Allied Services	4214.93	2877.95	68.28	1535.68	999.32	65.07	1750.95	909.81	51.96
Social Welfare	29990.26	20337.23	67.81	5943.04	4554.14	76.63	8379.97	5283.09	63.04
Women & Children Development	2259.68	1647.67	72.92	632.04	410.86	65.01	449.10	181.46	40.40
Labour & Labour Welfare	232.79	152.71	65.60	29.43	17.32	58.85	12.06	7.60	63.02
Other Economic Services	1009.39	774.18	76.70	353.49	268.12	75.85	71.54	35.19	49.19
Total	42516.47	30115.52	70.83	9091.14	6643.96	73.08	13603.49	8783.19	64.57

Development Sector	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%
Education, Culture, Arts, Youth, Sports	1002.37	867.88	86.58	651.79	509.17	78.12	10000.91	8463.07	84.62
Health & Allied Services	813.03	761.03	93.61	452.89	279.76	61.77	8767.48	5827.87	66.47
Social Welfare	4551.87	3064.45	67.32	2958.93	1697.17	57.36	51824.07	34936.08	67.41
Women & Children Development	377.07	248.67	65.94	557.99	302.73	54.25	4275.88	2791.39	65.28
Labour & Labour Welfare	47.43	44.96	94.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	321.71	222.59	69.19
Other Economic Services	270.69	240.30	88.79	78.79	62.57	79.14	1783.90	1380.06	77.36
Total	7062.46	5227.29	74.01	4700.39	2851.40	60.66	76973.95	53621.36	69.66

Source: IKM

2.3. Infrastructure Sector

22.14 An attempt on the part of LSGs to minimise their allocation in the infrastructure sector during the Annual Plan 2008-09 may be appreciated. Out of the total outlay in the Annual Plan 2008-09, only 9% of funds was earmarked to this sector while it was 12% in 2007-08. Though the allotment in the sector is a minimum, the expenditure during 2008-09 increased to 79% from 77% in 2007-08. In the utilization of plan fund in this sector, block panchayats achieved 89% expenditure and outweighed the municipalities in their performance. Of the different development sectors under infrastructure sector, highest expenditure is noted in the implementation of schemes achieving energy security with 83% of achievement. At the meantime, during 2008-09 all tiers of LSGs gave high priority to strengthening of their transportation facilities by earmarking and spending more amounts. Against the total allotment made in the infrastructure sector, 89% of funds was earmarked for this purpose and the corresponding achievement was 80%. For transportation and building sectors together, the LSGs earmarked 96% of funds from their total outlay in the infrastructure sector. Many assets were created during the last decade of decentralization. But the tendency of LSGs to give stress to the creation of new assets without considering the up-keep of the created assets will detrimentally affect the performance of the sectors in boosting local production and employment. The allocation and expenditure details in 2008-09 are given in table 22.8 and the figures in 2007-08 are given in Appendix 22.5.

Table 22.8
Infrastructure Sector- Development Sector wise Allocation & Expenditure during 2008-09
(Rs. in lakh)

Development Sector	Grama Panchayats			Block Panchayats			District Panchayats		
	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%
Energy	351.80	299.01	84.99	11.45	2.24	19.59	12.48	10.73	85.97
Transportation	7601.28	6256.11	82.30	1692.56	1556.44	91.96	2827.10	1906.24	67.43
Buildings	475.58	300.69	63.23	140.96	92.26	65.45	128.75	67.01	52.05
Total	8428.66	6855.81	81.34	1844.97	1650.94	89.48	2968.33	1983.98	66.84
Projects excluded from sectoral ceilings	37489.24	28802.97	76.83	10537.76	9860.04	93.57	4751.52	4072.78	85.72

Development Sector	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%
Energy	105.94	90.28	85.21	140.78	113.67	80.75	622.45	515.93	82.89
Transportation	2444.17	2150.78	88.00	905.38	533.42	58.92	15470.49	12402.99	80.17
Buildings	409.17	350.45	85.65	111.44	57.36	51.47	1265.90	867.77	68.55
Total	2959.28	2591.51	87.57	1157.60	704.45	60.85	17358.84	13786.69	79.42
Projects excluded from sectoral ceilings	4787.93	3639.01	76.00	3966.41	2606.26	65.71	61532.86	48981.06	79.60

Source: IKM

3. Performance Under Special Sector Plans

22.15 Introduction of Women Component Plan and Plan for Disadvantaged groups (Aged, children and disabled) in the plan of local governments from Xth plan period onwards is one of the salient features in Kerala's decentralization. As per guidelines, the LSGs should earmark a minimum of 10% of their total plan outlay exclusively for projects which address the special problems of women and 5% for disadvantaged groups. In the year 2008-09 also, the LSGs maintained this ceiling. They earmarked 15% for WCP and 8% for disadvantaged groups. However, the initiative shown in earmarking funds is not seen in spending funds of these programmes. The expenditure in WCP declined from 79% in 2007-08 to 67% during 2008-09 and from 87 to 77 in the case of disadvantaged groups. For implementing welfare oriented schemes benefiting the BPL families, there is a plan viz, 'Anti-poverty Sub Plan' as part of LSGs plan which is a mandatory item. The spending for this item shows that only the rural local bodies performed well and the performance of urban local bodies is not impressive compared to the performance in previous years. Though Kerala achieved a break through participatory poverty reduction through kudumbasree with the leadership role of LSGs, the benefits of anti-poverty policies and programmes do not reach the absolutely poor at a satisfactory level. So the mission has to sensitize the LSGs about their new role in poverty eradication. "Ashraya" is another innovative project introduced under LSGs plan during Xth plan period. It is a package of care services for the destitute families so as to avoid their social exclusion by improving their capacity and confidence. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.2726.42 lakhs was earmarked to this programme of which about 3/4th share is that of grama panchayats. Except for slum development, a declining trend in spending during 2008-09 is noticed in all the sectoral plans and projects listed in table below. The expenditure in solid waste management decreased remarkably from 41% in 2007-08 to 18% in 2008-09. As far as LSGs are concerned, the implementation of solid waste management system is one of their prime responsibility in providing quality services to public. Therefore, conscious efforts have to be made at the level of each local self government for the effective implementation of the system. EMS housing programme is a new initiative of Govt. in the XIth Five Year Plan of LSGs to provide shelter to all houseless poor families. According to the figures furnished by IKM, Rs.612.74 crore was allocated during the Annual Plan 2008-09 for this purpose. The expenditure on this is 74%. Detailed figures of allocation and expenditure during 2008-09 are given in table 22.9 and the figures in 2007-08 are given in Appendix 22.6

Table - 22.9
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Allocation & Expenditure of Special Sector Plans during 2008-09
(Rs.in lakh)

Sectors	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts		
	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%
Women Component Plan	16491.74	11204.80	67.94	5600.48	4690.44	83.75	3501.18	2014.85	57.55
Aged	2723.22	1884.01	69.18	580.56	357.36	61.55	424.14	185.98	43.85
Children	7124.65	6586.79	92.45	2591.46	2382.92	91.95	671.63	384.59	57.26
Disabled	2328.92	1604.29	68.89	501.25	316.02	63.05	848.70	345.34	40.69
Anti Poverty Sub Plan	32315.47	23127.94	71.57	8487.37	7320.71	86.25	6495.15	4617.83	71.10
Ashraya	2064.10	1464.41	70.95	103.09	85.69	83.12	194.61	185.00	95.06
Solid Waste Management	1710.13	246.64	14.42	209.82	82.97	39.54	87.10	6.26	7.18
Slum Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E.M.S. Housing	36664.16	25024.99	68.25	8903.08	8947.77	100.50	7450.03	6380.74	85.65

Sectors	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%
Women Component Plan	2167.00	1333.09	61.52	1832.64	658.53	35.93	29593.04	19901.71	67.25
Aged	187.12	105.03	56.13	269.63	7.03	2.61	4184.67	2539.41	60.68
Children	1047.75	924.89	88.27	648.48	287.38	44.32	12083.97	10566.57	87.44
Disabled	448.43	378.84	84.48	115.06	84.15	73.14	4242.36	2728.64	64.32
Anti poverty sub plan	2370.27	1386.04	58.48	2603.79	1440.40	55.32	52272.05	37892.92	72.49
Ashraya	183.32	141.36	77.11	181.30	149.46	82.44	2726.42	2025.92	74.31
Solid Waste Management	710.15	182.00	25.63	215.67	17.51	8.12	2932.87	535.38	18.25
Slum development	2337.05	1514.22	64.79	1833.03	1291.91	70.48	4170.08	2806.13	67.29
E.M.S. Housing	4079.50	2660.44	65.21	4177.54	2455.38	58.78	61274.31	45469.32	74.21

Financing of LSGs plans

22.16 The total plan size of LSGs during 2008-09 was Rs.4828.39 crore of which the plan grant from Govt. constituted 41%. The own contribution of LSGs constituted 15% and the contribution of state/central including externally aided source 11%. The LSGs mobilized the balance 33% of funds as voluntary contribution, loan, beneficiary contribution etc., There is slight decrease in the total plan size during 2008-09. In 2007-08, it was Rs.4875.62 crore. The central assistance and the loan component arranged by LSGs from financial institutions during the period is less compared to the previous year. On the other hand there is initiative

on the part of LSGs for mobilizing resources through other components especially own fund mobilization. The own fund increased from Rs.594 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.736 crore in 2008-09. Against the total plan size the percentage of expenditure is 51 while it was only 47 in 2007-08. Out of the total expenditure, the plan grant share is 59%, own fund share 11%, sponsored schemes together with externally aided source 5% and the balance goes to funds from other sources. Even though there is 10% hike in the plan grant to LSGs in the Annual Plan 2008-09, no proportionate increase is noticed in the plan grant utilization which is the major resource of LSGs plans. This decrease is noticed in the case of sponsored schemes also. There is need to strengthen and enable the local government to evolve a realistic development vision and prepare a perspective plan to realize the vision. Source wise funding details in 2008-09 are given in table 22.10. The figures in 2007-08 are given in Appendix 22.7.

Table 22.10
Source-wise funding of LSGs Plan during 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Source	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts		
	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Plan fund	114005.35	84069.47	73.74	27621.52	22387.38	81.05	27727.12	18348.12	66.17
Own fund	62627.16	25559.44	40.81	986.31	380.96	38.62	1059.62	311.76	29.42
State Sponsored	3889.27	732.82	18.84	864.30	72.07	8.34	470.68	32.47	6.90
Centrally Sponsored	7249.50	1890.94	26.08	17266.09	8569.35	49.63	6162.23	85.57	1.39
Loan from Co-Operative	2932.40	157.53	5.37	74.21	32.86	44.28	15.25	0.00	0.00
Externally Aided	233.85	99.27	42.45	466.62	61.82	13.25	55.72	0.00	0.00
Institutional Finance	11010.07	1226.87	11.14	4493.89	2164.53	48.17	1197.81	12.15	1.01
Voluntary Contribution	676.42	129.86	19.20	231.86	20.24	8.73	6.17	0.00	0.00
Beneficiary Contribution	19206.80	8234.56	42.87	1887.46	871.25	46.16	2422.25	130.20	5.38
Others	60253.32	31774.85	52.74	18035.75	6039.59	33.49	24074.16	5110.08	21.23
Total	282084.14	153875.61	54.55	71928.01	40600.05	56.45	63191.01	24030.35	38.03

Source	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Plan fund	16323.82	12531.61	76.77	11016.43	6806.75	61.79	196694.24	144143.33	73.28
Own fund	4078.91	610.39	14.96	4871.86	379.72	7.79	73623.85	27242.27	37.00
State Sponsored	1542.04	13.88	0.90	43.52	0.00	0.00	6809.81	851.24	12.50
Centrally Sponsored	13062.13	106.97	0.82	514.59	0.00	0.00	44254.54	10652.82	24.07
Loan from Co-Operative	615.70	82.50	13.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	3637.56	272.89	7.50
Externally Aided	13.83	0.16	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	770.02	161.25	20.94
Institutional Finance	1651.31	46.56	2.82	277.57	0.00	0.00	18630.65	3450.10	18.52
Voluntary Contribution	45.00	2.17	4.82	0.17	0.17	100.00	959.61	152.43	15.88
Beneficiary Contribution	653.79	149.37	22.85	291.71	60.98	20.90	24462.01	9446.37	38.62
Others	6667.67	3528.76	20.67	3965.55	1784.90	19.76	112996.45	48238.18	19.72
Total	44654.20	17072.37	38.23	20981.40	9032.52	43.05	482838.74	244610.86	50.66

Source: IKM

CHAPTER 23

SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH

The Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE) was constituted as an autonomous body of the Govt. of Kerala by restructuring the erstwhile State Committee on Science, Technology and Environment. The Council became administratively and financially operational since April 2003. The primary objective of the Council is to implement Science and Technology Programmes to enhance the socio- economic development as well as quality of life and environment of the State. The setting up of the State Council for Science, Technology and environment was a significant pro-active step taken by the Government to revamp and streamline the science and technology programmes to make them more responsive to the development needs of the State.

23.2 There are seven Research & Development Centres functioning under the umbrella of the Council viz., Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS), Centre for Water Resource Management and Development (CWRDM), Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), National Transportation Planning and Research Centre (NATPAC), Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI), Kerala School of Mathematics (KSM) and Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB). The Council also undertakes, co-ordinates and oversees many research programmes and schemes from the Headquarters.

1. Achievements of KSCSTE

1.1 Science Research Scheme (SRS)

23.3 Science Research Scheme (SRS) is the flagship activity under the Science and Technology Promotion (STP) Programme of the Council. SRS aims towards promotion of Research & Development activities in the state both in fundamental and applied research. Under the scheme, research projects in emerging areas of science and engineering are supported by providing financial assistance for implementation. Research projects are supported in University departments, Colleges and Research & Development institutions. An expert committee has been constituted to review and recommend projects for funding. The maximum grant for each project has been raised to Rs. 15 lakh for three years, with the host institution eligible for overhead expenses up to 10 % of the total project cost. A total of 129 project grants were sanctioned during the period.

Selective Augmentation of Research & Development Activities (SARD)

23.4 Selective Augmentation of Research and Development Activities (SARD) is a scheme initiated by the Council with a view to strengthen science and technology infrastructure primarily in the university departments, colleges and R&D institutions. SARD envisages modernization of laboratories by way of acquisition of essential equipments and upgradation of existing facilities for teaching as well as R&D activities. An expert committee has been constituted for the purpose of evaluation and review of projects under SARD. The scheme is some what akin to the FIST programme of the DST, Government of India. Grants for 17 SARD projects were sanctioned during 2008-09.

Engineering & Technology Programmes (ETP)

23.5 With a view to encourage talents in the field of engineering and technology in Kerala, KSCSTE has instituted the scheme Engineering & Technology Programmes (ETP). It mainly aims to promote highly qualitative research projects in the emerging areas of engineering and technology. Project proposals received from the faculty of Engineering Colleges, Research Institutes/Centres, etc will be evaluated by experts in the respective field. Based on the evaluation reports and as per the recommendations of Research Council for Engineering and Technology Programmes (RCETP) financial grant upto Rs. 15 lakh was sanctioned for a project. The maximum duration of the project shall be three years. During the period 11 new projects were sanctioned for grant.

Rural Technology Programme (RTP)

23.6 Rural Technology Programme (RTP) is implemented to promote and support the traditional rural technology and upgrade them, so that it could be perfected for wider applications for employment generations and to reduce the drudgery of the rural households. Also, it provides a help hand to grass root innovators to perfect the technology and to convert their innovations to enterprise level are provided. This programme offers technical support and financial support up to Rs. 4 lakh for developing a rural technology. During the period 18 new projects were sanctioned for financial grant.

Environment and Ecology Programmes (E&E)

23.7 The scheme is meant to promote research project in the field of environment and ecology. Approved 15 projects for providing financial assistance to carry out research in the field of Ecology and Environment pertaining to the state.

1.6 Science Popularization Programmes (SPP) and SPYiTS

23.8 The Scheme is launched with the objective of providing technical and financial support for the implementation of projects/ programmes aimed at popularizing the principles and practices of Science and Technology.

23.9 The activities under Science Popularization are as follows:

- National Science Day 2009
- National Technology Day -2009
- Science Literature Award
- Scheme for Promoting S&T Seminar/Symposia/Workshop
- Science Popularization Programme

1.7 Patent Information Centre- Kerala (PIC-K)

23.10 KSCSTE has established Patent Information Centre Kerala (PIC) functioning as the Satellite Centre for Patent Facilitating Centre for Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Government of India. It aims to promote the Intellectual property output and to protect the traditional knowledge output of the State. The major objectives of PIC are to generate awareness among Public on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) through seminar, workshop, exhibition, etc, to facilitate patent database search and access to patent related documents and to offer technical, legal and financial assistance to institutions for filling patent.

23.11 The following are the major activities done under this programme.

- Organized 38 Workshops/Seminars/Exhibition on IPR, in different parts of the State.
- Received 53 applications for patent filing. After verification, 2 out of these were sent to Patent Facilitating Centre, TIFAC for further procedures.
- Established IPR cells in Kerala University & Kannur University.

1.8 Sastraposhini

23.12 Sastraposhini is a scheme launched by the Council to establish model science laboratories in the selected government high schools in the states. By this programmes model laboratories in Physics, Chemistry and Biology were established in 114 Govt. High Schools in the state. This include establishment of Teachers Training Centers one in each Revenue District. For establishing the model science laboratories, Council had supplied 117 items of consumables, 112 items of equipments, 73 items of perishable and 87 biological items.

23.13 Sastraposhini laboratory manuals were prepared by experienced teachers in Physics, Chemistry and Biology and distributed to all Sastraposhini Schools. During this year Council has set up Sastraposhini Model Science laboratories in six Government High Schools.

1.9 KSCSTE Research Fellowship

23.14 KSCSTE had started Research Fellowship Programme in the year 2002, to promote research work leading to Ph.D. among the rank holders in M.Sc/ M.Tech courses from Universities in Kerala. This programme was initiated with four fellowships and a total of 15 new fellowships were offered in 13 disciplines. On account of the increased response from the rank holders towards fellowship programme and since many of the rank holders cannot avail the scheme, the KSCSTE Research Fellowship Committee has recommended to increase the number of fellowships in each discipline. During the year 2008-09 a total of 26 fellowships were sanctioned.

1.10 National Green Corps (NGC)

23.15 National Green Corps (NGC) Programmes was implemented in 3461 schools all over the State with the support of Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), Govt. of India. Financial assistance for Rs. 2,500 was provided to each of the above schools for conducting NGC programmes and their activities were coordinated by KSCSTE.

1.11 Environment Information System (ENVIS) Centre

23.16 With the support from Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India Two Newsletters and a hand book on waterborne diseases were published. Total of 973 queries were received from the public regarding Coastal Regulation Zone notification and related issues and also on other environmental information pertaining to the State. ENVIS center developed and maintains a website on state of the Environment and related issues of Kerala State. Environment related data on forest resources, land use, agriculture, climate, and demography were uploaded to the Indian State-Level Basic Environmental Information Database (ISBEID) system of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. Conducted three day workshops during 2nd- 4th April 2009 on Coastal Environment and Evaluation workshop for ENVIS centre of South Indian States at Munnar.

1.12 State of Environment Report

- 23.17 Published four volumes of State of Environment Report .
- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Volume 1. | Land Environment, Wetlands of Kerala and Environmental Health |
| Volume 2. | Natural Hazards |
| Volume 3. | Corporate Environment Management |
| Volume 4. | Environmental Indicators (Biodiversity, Water and Coastal Marine) |

1.13 Kerala Science Congress (KSC)

23.18 Kerala Science Congress (KSC) is conducted by KSCSTE every year for re- vitalization of R & D in the State and shifting the focus towards solving the developmental problems of Kerala. The Science Congress encourages effective participation of fresh talents and inculcates scientific temper for advancement of scientific research in the State. Scientists from various parts of the country, students and teachers from university and members of the National Green Corps attended the science congress. The Kerala Science Congress had sessions in which selected general papers, contest papers, posters in the identified subject areas were presented. Young Scientist Awards were presented to the winners of the contest paper. The Special theme for the 21st Kerala Science Congress was "Role of Science and Technology for the Industrial Development of Kerala". The presentations by Children Scientist was another attraction of the congress. Young budding children got an opportunity to meet, present their findings and interacted with senior scientists. Awards were also given to children Scientists.

1.14. Environmental Monitoring Programme for the State

23.19 The programme on water quality for the State of Kerala aims to generate water quality data and use the same for practical application in the management of water quality. Three river basins in three agro climatic zones were monitored in the first phase. The network is now expanded to 15 more river basins which is to be expanded to all the 44 basins in the State. The programme on Soil quality was initiated during 2008-09 in the three Panchayats of the State.

Indian Science Congress

23.20 The 97th Indian Science Congress (ISC) was hosted by Indian Space Research Organization in Thiruvananthapuram from 3rd to 7th January 2010. Thousands of delegates were attended and was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. The 2010 conference was based on the theme Science and Technology challenges of 21st century. About 2000 Scientific and Technical papers presented at the 97th ISC. Scientists from various parts of the country, students and teachers from Universities and Schools were attended the Conference. During the occasion our former President Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam has said Scientist should start considering Earth, Moon and Mars as an economic complex for future habitat expansion of human beings. Hob'ble Prime Minister stressed the point that Indian origin Researchers should be encouraged to work in the country, to convert the brain drain of the past into "brain gain for the future".

2. Activities of Research and Development Institutions under KSCSTE

2.1 Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS)

23.21 Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS) undertake Research and Development activities in the field of earth sciences for the improved knowledge of earth's process and for the utilization of earth's resources in a sustainable manner and in the mitigation of natural hazards. These studies lead to an understanding of the balancing mechanisms between developmental activities, resource utilization and environmental conservation. Major programmes / projects undertaken by CESS are in the following areas

Natural Hazard Management

23.22 CESS has been investigating the natural hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, coastal erosion and lightning. CESS also looks into the annual floods, droughts and the infrequent thunder storms. Based on these studies multi hazard zonation maps of all the districts of Kerala were released and provided to the concerned for use in the Disaster Management Planning

Natural Resource Management

23.23 Resource evaluation at natural regions like river basins, coastal zone, hill tracts and administrative units like districts, blocks and panchayats, studies on population – resource relationships, resource potential and infrastructure, special pattern of development, etc were taken up.

Environmental Studies

23.24 The state-of-environment reports for Kochi region under the project on State of the Environment and Action Plan for Kochi urban area had been completed

Climate Change Related Studies

23.25 Monitoring greenhouse gas emissions were continued as part of the climate change programme. As part of the cloud studies CESS has made an attempt to study the cloud base heights and its characteristics. An integrated climate change study programme were initiated, initially to study the greenhouse emissions, land use changes, urban heat island development and the impact on biodiversity.

Crustal Evolution Geodynamics

23.26 Petrological studies related to granulite terrain and lateralization processes were continued. CESS was also actively involved in the Indo-French project on Paleointensity and reunion / marion plume activity in India

2.2 Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (CWRDM)

23.27 Centre for Water Resources Development and Management, functions with eight divisions and six units / sections and four sub centres carrying out research, development and extension activities on various aspects of water resources, development and management. The major activities undertaken during the period are the following.

- Investigations were carried out to develop a spatial information system on land and water resources of the Vembanad wetlands of Kerala
- A detailed water balance study has been carried out in the Chaliyar River basin to evaluate the scope for water resource development
- Prepared the Management Action Plan for Vellayani Fresh Water Wetland system
- Irrigation experiments were conducted to study soil-plant- water relationship and irrigation scheduling in coconut – based cropping systems
- River basin maps of entire Kerala State has been redrafted
- Studies were carried out for the determination of safe distance of septic tanks from wells

23.28 CWRDM organized 20 training programmes for the Engineers and Officers of various government agencies during the period. It also conducted seminars and workshops

23.29 During the period under report the Centre has published 20 reports based on the various research activities and 52 papers in journals

2.3 Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI)

23.30 The Kerala Forest Research Institute was established under the Science and Technology Policy adopted by the Government of Kerala as an autonomous institution to undertake research in areas like forestry, biodiversity etc. Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), one among the Research and Development Centres of the Kerala State Council for Science Technology and Environment (KSCSTE) is a premier institution concentrating on forestry and environment related issues of the State.

23.31 The following are the research initiatives and achievements of KFRI during the period

- Post- harvest protection of bamboo from insect borers by promoting starch hydrolysis.
- Development of protocols for processing and testing of forest seeds
- Protection of rubber wood from fungal deterioration using bioprotectants
- Computerized database on forest resources
- A primer on Non – Timber Forest Products
- Establishment of a pilot sale bamboo stand for edible shoot production
- Establishment of Bioresources Nature Trail in the Kerala part of the Western Ghats

2.4 Kerala School of Mathematics

23.32 The Kerala School of Mathematics, a joint initiative of the Department of Atomic Energy Government of India and Kerala State Council for Science Technology and Environment (KSCSTE) was inaugurated on 3rd June 2008. The main objective of setting up the school of Mathematics is to promote Mathematical research in the country. The school also aspires to conduct advanced level training programme for teachers, executives and other professionals in the field. KSOM intends to collaborate in research activities in Mathematics with other research institutions / university departments of State, National and International levels

2.5 National Transportation Planning and Research Centre (NATPAC)

23.33 National Transportation Planning and Research Centre undertakes Research and Development, Project Planning and Extension activities in the area of Traffic and Transportation. It has the unique distinction of working in multi-modal system of transportation covering road,

rail, water, seaport and airport. It offers technical advice and implementable solutions to traffic and transportation problems of different regions. The expertise of this Centre has been utilized by many User agencies both at the national and State level

23.34 Some of the important projects undertaken by NATPAC during the period are:

- Development of Hill Highway in Kerala
- Development of Rural Roads in Idukki District
- Road connectivity to the Proposed Kannur Airport
- Price Index for stage carriages operations and autorickshaw / taxi operators
- Use of Waste Plastics in road construction
- Resource Mapping of construction materials
- Transportation development plan for Kochi City
- Road Safety Measures

2.6 Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI)

23.35 Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI) was established with the objective of establishing a Conservatory Botanic Garden of tropical plant resources in general and of the country and the Kerala State in particular. It also undertakes research programmes for the sustainable utilization of bio-resources. TBGRI is the only organization in India which maintains a 300 acre conservatory garden for the wild tropical plant genetic resources of the country, besides a well integrated multidisciplinary R & D system dealing with conservation, management and sustainable utilization of tropical plant resources.

23.36 Two major new programmes were initiated this year. One is the construction of a strong conventional fencing with electric protection along TBGRI's border to protect the forest garden. The first phase of the work has been entrusted to CPWD. The second project is a mini-hydel project in the tributary of 'Chittar River' which flows along the boundary of the garden. The preliminary feasibility study has been completed by the Energy Management Centre.

Research and Development

- Two new species of orchids were described
- A Ginger House with about 50 species was developed
- The anti-inflammatory property of chlorophyll A and its degradation products was observed by TBGRI scientist.
- A model medicinal cultivation centre was developed at Kanjikuzhi Grama Panchayat, Alappuzha.

3. Kerala State Pollution Control Board

23.37 Kerala State Pollution Control Board was established in 1974 and is the statutory authority for planning, supervising and implementing a comprehensive programme for the prevention and control of pollution in the State of Kerala. The policy of the Board is to ensure sustainable development of the State through judicious implementation of the statutes which envisaged control and minimize pollution from activities, industrial and otherwise, which are all earned to make our lives more comfortable. The objectives of the Board is to strengthen all its offices and to bring all hospitals, industries and municipalities in Kerala under the concerned regime.

23.38 The main achievements of the Kerala State Pollution Control Board during the reporting period are as follows:

- Special thrust was given to modernize the head offices and sub offices of the Board by purchasing computers, accessories & softwares, office equipments, lab equipments and furniture
- Imparted training to 977 NSS Programme Officers
- Study on assessment of treatment system for high-rise buildings
- Study on performance assessment of distillery effluent treatment facility
- Study on ambient air and water quality monitoring

4. Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram

23.39 Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram is a Society registered under the Travancore-Cochin Literary Scientific and Charitable Societies Act 1955. RCC rated among the top three of the 28 Regional Cancer Centres in the Country. In recognition of the services rendered during the past, RCC has been awarded the status of “Centre of Excellence”. The objective of RCC is prevention of Cancer by awareness as well as Early Detection and Treatment.

23.40 The major achievements of RCC are given below.

- Early Cancer detection Clinics (ECDC) at Ernakulam and Palakkad
- Rural Cancer Registry at Karunagappally
- Tele-medicine Network
- Digitized Library and Information system
- Anti- tobacco clinic
- District Cancer Control Programme (Thiruvananthapuram) and Trivandrum Corporation Cancer Control Project
- Pain and Palliative Care Unit
- Bone Marrow Transplant Unit
- Micro Biology laboratory

Academic Achievements :-

- Super speciality courses in Medical and Surgical Oncology disciplines, PG courses in various disciplines, recognized by National Board of Examinations
- PhD programmes recognized by Kerala & MG Universities
- MSC (Radiation) of the Calicut University
- Post-doctoral Certificate course in Oncopathology
- Diploma in Palliative care nursing
- Courses for Cytotechnologists, Cytotechnicians, Nursing Assistant, Histotechnology & a series of training programmes

23.41 As part of modernization, the following sophisticated equipments have been recently installed in RCC with the financial assistance from the State Government.

- Cell Separator
- ICU Ventilator
- Multiparamittal Monitor
- Automated Cytening system
- MRI Scanner

Free Treatment to Poor Cancer Patients

23.42 Free treatment to Poor Cancer patients is a policy of the State Government. An average of around 45 % of the newly registered Cancer patients belong to BPL families to whom RCC is liable to extend free treatment in accordance with the State Government's policy. The entire expenditure on free treatment to poor cancer patient is met from the limited own resources of RCC. Data regarding free treatment to the Cancer Patients belong to BPL families for the last four years is given below.

Table - 23.1

SL. No	Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Number of new patients registered	10310	11173	11327	12123
2	Existing number of patient	118131	129974	139818	151714
3	Number of F Category patient	4249	5586	5550	5455
4	Percentage of F category patient	41	50	49	45
6	Number of Chemotherapy free of cost	4386	4757	3575	4267
7	Number of free Radiation Treatment	2930	3175	2918	3717
8	Number of free surgeries	2024	2153	2113	2886
9	Total cost of free treatment (Rs in lakh)	800	804	1188	1060

A Typical Day in RCC

- 650 patients reviewed
- 400 patients given Radiotherapy
- 175 patients administered Chemotherapy
- 125 procedures performed (Scans, endoscopies etc)
- 60 new cases registered and investigated
- 30 Surgeries done
- Regular research activity (>150 publications in 2008-09)

Appendix 2.1
Revenue Expenditure: 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Development Expenditure					Non Development Expenditure					Total Revenue Expenditure
	Education	Health	Agri. AH & Co-op	Industries, Labour & Employment	Others	Total	Interest Payments	Pension	Others	Total	
1998-99	1957.90	694.86	615.43	191.75	2182.09	5642.03	1446.26	1154.32	985.47	3586.05	9228.08
1999-00	2609.49	870.38	643.67	216.87	2169.83	6510.24	1952.27	1808.29	1295.16	5055.72	11565.96
2000-01	2620.24	837.04	594.69	178.34	2166.19	6396.5	2257.60	1929.48	1294.34	5481.42	11877.92
2001-02	2471.00	861.21	487.57	176.36	2032.20	6028.34	2489.47	1837.93	1306.29	5633.69	11662.03
2002-03	2967.56	954.78	594.50	197.58	3350.38	8064.80	2946.77	2282.9	1461.58	6691.25	14756.05
2003-04	3080.12	1062.00	498.38	283.12	3138.32	8061.94	3328.30	2408.83	1696.60	7433.73	15495.67
2004-05	3254.19	1153.76	623.93	367.10	3845.48	9244.46	3612.54	2600.77	1711.64	7924.95	17169.41
2005-06	3456.85	1165.73	730.54	306.34	4098.43	9757.89	3929.84	2861.18	1874.77	8665.79	18423.68
2006-07	3917.10	1334.17	959.38	358.95	2713.66	9283.26	4189.70	3294.58	4057.03	11541.31	20824.57
2007-08	4529.04	1448.31	927.90	340.16	5087.01	12332.42	4329.65	4924.53	3305.03	12559.21	24891.60
2008-09	5403.33	1802.56	1293.92	419.48	6234.96	15154.25	4659.69	4686.43	3723.48	13069.60	28223.85
2009-10 BE	6246.06	1859.65	1184.95	533.47	6907.23	16751.36	5311.66	5005.87	4092.95	14410.48	31161.84
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	11.56	9.69	7.75	9.54	15.50	11.28	12.80	16.61	15.72	13.84	10.35

Source : Finance department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.2
Sector wise Capital Expenditure : 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Irrigation	Growth rate	Agriculture & Allied services	Growth rate	Industries	Growth rate	Public works	Growth rate	Others	Growth rate	Total	Growth rate
1998-99	177.76	-5.59	40.57	-24.27	80.06	-24.55	182.68	-22.61	170.56	10.14	651.63	-11.81
1999-00	169.57	-4.61	54.67	34.75	68.79	-14.08	241.96	32.45	113.19	-33.64	648.18	-0.53
2000-01	154.50	-8.89	36.59	-32.89	58.20	-15.39	187.99	-22.31	139.92	23.72	577.20	-10.95
2001-02	147.21	-4.72	29.18	-20.47	30.24	-48.04	222.13	18.16	129.60	-7.31	558.36	-3.26
2002-03	132.32	-10.11	44.95	54.04	33.09	9.42	287.42	29.39	200.88	55.00	698.66	25.13
2003-04	159.20	20.31	35.44	-21.16	30.55	-7.68	272.73	-5.11	141.79	-29.42	639.71	-8.44
2004-05	175.18	10.04	33.19	-6.35	74.53	143.96	260.34	-4.54	138.51	-2.31	681.75	6.57
2005-06	208.37	18.95	36.91	41.58	31.24	-58.08	352.54	35.41	187.89	29.02	816.95	19.83
2006-07	156.64	-24.83	66.84	81.09	110.10	252.43	431.31	22.34	487.08	159.24	1251.97	53.25
2007-08	184.87	18.02	90.84	35.91	154.53	40.35	825.15	91.31	219.19	-54.10	1474.58	17.78
2008-09	254.08	37.43	83.11	-8.51	236.14	52.81	641.83	-22.22	480.44	119.19	1695.60	14.99
2009-10 (BE)	327.94	29.07	166.43	100.25	198.83	-15.80	563.12	-12.26	453.83	-5.54	1710.15	0.86
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10		6.29		19.89		25.93		15.97		24.65		10.18

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.3
Trend in Expenditure on Interest, Pension and Salary

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Interest			Pension			Salary			Total		
	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.
1998-99	1446.30	20.1	15.7	1154.30	16.0	12.5	3254.70	45.2	35.3	5855.30	81.3	63.5
1999-00	1952.30	24.6	16.9	1808.30	22.8	15.6	4502.90	56.7	38.9	8263.50	104.1	71.4
2000-01	2257.60	25.9	19.0	1929.50	22.1	16.2	4491.60	51.4	37.8	8678.70	99.4	73.1
2001-02	2489.47	27.5	21.3	1837.90	20.3	15.8	4200.80	46.4	36.0	8528.20	94.2	73.1
2002-03	2946.77	27.7	20.0	2282.90	21.5	15.5	4678.99	44.0	31.7	9908.66	93.1	67.1
2003-04	3328.30	28.2	21.5	2408.83	20.4	15.5	5067.09	42.9	32.7	10804.22	91.4	69.7
2004-05	3612.54	26.8	21.0	2600.77	19.3	15.1	5345.58	39.5	31.1	11558.89	85.5	67.3
2005-06	3799.25	24.8	20.6	2861.18	18.7	15.5	5605.49	36.7	30.4	12265.92	80.2	66.6
2006-07	4189.70	23.04	20.1	3294.58	18.1	15.8	6644.48	36.5	31.9	14128.76	77.7	67.8
2007-08	4329.65	20.51	17.39	4924.53	23.34	19.80	7693.20	36.45	30.91	16947.38	80.29	68.08
2008-09	4659.69	19.01	16.50	4686.43	19.12	16.61	9063.81	36.98	32.11	18409.93	75.11	65.23
2009-10 BE	5311.66	18.87	17.05	5005.87	17.78	16.06	10188.25	36.19	32.69	20505.78	72.83	65.80
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	13.05			16.61			11.91			12.91		

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.4
Debt Profile of the State (1998-99 to 2009-10)

(Rs. Crore)

Item		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (BE)
Loans and advances from Govt. of India	Receipts	869.59	1072.97	483.11	780.69	1192.86	968.17	1482.11	603.29	205.01	416.43	768.04	1801.74
	Disbursements	211.96	246.95	284.01	536.12	1004.44	1875.09	1699.25	596.71	250.64	255.57	292.05	627.94
	Interest	606.54	703.74	732.26	778.56	805.02	809.92	671.60	412.50	432.73	429.48	435.23	481.91
	Gross Retention	657.63	826.02	199.10	244.57	188.42	-906.92	-217.14	6.58	-45.63	160.86	475.99	1173.80
	Net Retention	51.09	122.28	-533.16	-533.99	-616.60	-1716.84	-888.74	-405.92	-478.36	-268.62	40.76	691.89
Small Savings and Deposits	Receipts	3875.61	6986.41	6295.44	5917.95	8147.87	7011.55	6317.80	6146.25	5838.15	6601.46	10136.03	10498.40
	Disbursements	2935.66	4981.87	5332.26	4830.22	6770.85	5824.84	6523.40	6381.50	6818.20	6404.44	8780.28	10810.87
	Interest	78.92	273.00	357.84	441.64	578.5	662.46	668.33	633.16	782.59	548.97	515.99	765.99
	Gross Retention	939.95	2004.54	888.02	1087.73	1377.02	1186.71	-205.60	-235.25	-980.05	197.02	1355.75	-312.47
	Net Retention	861.03	1731.54	530.18	646.09	798.52	524.25	-873.93	868.41	-1762.64	-351.95	839.76	-1078.46
State Provident Funds	Receipts	1128.11	1731.92	1722.63	1268.51	1685.99	1761.58	1578.63	1595.75	2058.83	2821.66	3082.01	2555.31
	Disbursements	770.01	859.97	1033.71	1284.34	1546.29	1323.33	985.53	988.85	1385.45	1695.17	1848.70	2105.31
	Interest	276.32	364.19	391.02	290.03	375.98	353.86	449.14	537.74	500.67	624.21	699.62	776.40
	Gross Retention	358.10	853.95	688.92	-15.83	139.70	438.25	593.10	606.9	673.38	1126.49	1233.31	450.00
	Net Retention	81.78	489.76	297.90	-305.86	-236.28	84.39	143.96	69.16	172.71	502.28	533.69	-326.40
Internal Debt	Receipts	3101.91	4858.25	6975.36	7849.7	10518.26	14120.87	14442.36	11366.48	11577.39	12212.07	10074.33	15830.74
	Disbursements	2262.67	4118.37	5083.63	6134.58	8113.70	8446.95	10187.07	7371.99	7278.96	8162.06	5279.26	11519.84
	Interest	465.38	589.23	747.71	941.14	1140.29	1502.06	1823.45	2216.21	2380.17	2727.71	3009.31	3287.37
	Gross Retention	839.24	739.88	1891.73	1715.12	2404.56	5673.92	4255.29	3994.49	4298.43	4050.01	4795.07	4310.90
	Net Retention	373.86	150.65	1144.02	773.98	1264.27	4171.86	2431.84	1778.28	1918.26	1322.30	1785.76	1023.53
Total Debt	Receipts	8975.22	14631.55	15476.5	15816.85	21544.98	23862.17	23820.90	19711.77	19679.38	22051.62	24060.41	30686.19
	Disbursements	6180.30	10207.16	11733.6	12785.26	17435.28	17470.21	19395.25	15339.05	15733.25	16517.24	16200.29	25063.96
	Interest	1427.16	1930.16	2228.83	2451.37	2899.79	3328.30	3612.52	3799.61	4096.16	4330.37	4660.15	5311.67
	Gross Retention	2794.92	4424.39	3742.93	3031.59	4109.70	6391.96	4425.65	4372.72	3946.13	5534.38	7860.12	5622.23
	Net Retention	1367.76	2494.23	1514.10	580.22	1209.91	3063.66	813.13	573.11	-150.03	1204.01	3199.97	310.56

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.1
Revenue Expenditure: 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Development Expenditure						Non Development Expenditure				Total Revenue Expenditure
	Education	Health	Agri. AH & Co-op	Industries, Labour & Employment	Others	Total	Interest Payments	Pension	Others	Total	
1998-99	1957.90	694.86	615.43	191.75	2182.09	5642.03	1446.26	1154.32	985.47	3586.05	9228.08
1999-00	2609.49	870.38	643.67	216.87	2169.83	6510.24	1952.27	1808.29	1295.16	5055.72	11565.96
2000-01	2620.24	837.04	594.69	178.34	2166.19	6396.5	2257.60	1929.48	1294.34	5481.42	11877.92
2001-02	2471.00	861.21	487.57	176.36	2032.20	6028.34	2489.47	1837.93	1306.29	5633.69	11662.03
2002-03	2967.56	954.78	594.50	197.58	3350.38	8064.80	2946.77	2282.9	1461.58	6691.25	14756.05
2003-04	3080.12	1062.00	498.38	283.12	3138.32	8061.94	3328.30	2408.83	1696.60	7433.73	15495.67
2004-05	3254.19	1153.76	623.93	367.10	3845.48	9244.46	3612.54	2600.77	1711.64	7924.95	17169.41
2005-06	3456.85	1165.73	730.54	306.34	4098.43	9757.89	3929.84	2861.18	1874.77	8665.79	18423.68
2006-07	3917.10	1334.17	959.38	358.95	2713.66	9283.26	4189.70	3294.58	4057.03	11541.31	20824.57
2007-08	4529.04	1448.31	927.90	340.16	5087.01	12332.42	4329.65	4924.53	3305.03	12559.21	24891.60
2008-09	5403.33	1802.56	1293.92	419.48	6234.96	15154.25	4659.69	4686.43	3723.48	13069.60	28223.85
2009-10 BE	6246.06	1859.65	1184.95	533.47	6907.23	16751.36	5311.66	5005.87	4092.95	14410.48	31161.84
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	11.56	9.69	7.75	9.54	15.50	11.28	12.80	16.61	15.72	13.84	10.35

Source : Finance department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.2
Sector wise Capital Expenditure : 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Irrigation	Growth rate	Agriculture & Allied services	Growth rate	Industries	Growth rate	Public works	Growth rate	Others	Growth rate	Total	Growth rate
1998-99	177.76	-5.59	40.57	-24.27	80.06	-24.55	182.68	-22.61	170.56	10.14	651.63	-11.81
1999-00	169.57	-4.61	54.67	34.75	68.79	-14.08	241.96	32.45	113.19	-33.64	648.18	-0.53
2000-01	154.50	-8.89	36.59	-32.89	58.20	-15.39	187.99	-22.31	139.92	23.72	577.20	-10.95
2001-02	147.21	-4.72	29.18	-20.47	30.24	-48.04	222.13	18.16	129.60	-7.31	558.36	-3.26
2002-03	132.32	-10.11	44.95	54.04	33.09	9.42	287.42	29.39	200.88	55.00	698.66	25.13
2003-04	159.20	20.31	35.44	-21.16	30.55	-7.68	272.73	-5.11	141.79	-29.42	639.71	-8.44
2004-05	175.18	10.04	33.19	-6.35	74.53	143.96	260.34	-4.54	138.51	-2.31	681.75	6.57
2005-06	208.37	18.95	36.91	41.58	31.24	-58.08	352.54	35.41	187.89	29.02	816.95	19.83
2006-07	156.64	-24.83	66.84	81.09	110.10	252.43	431.31	22.34	487.08	159.24	1251.97	53.25
2007-08	184.87	18.02	90.84	35.91	154.53	40.35	825.15	91.31	219.19	-54.10	1474.58	17.78
2008-09	254.08	37.43	83.11	-8.51	236.14	52.81	641.83	-22.22	480.44	119.19	1695.60	14.99
2009-10 (BE)	327.94	29.07	166.43	100.25	198.83	-15.80	563.12	-12.26	453.83	-5.54	1710.15	0.86
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10		6.29		19.89		25.93		15.97		24.65		10.18

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.3
Trend in Expenditure on Interest, Pension and Salary

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Interest			Pension			Salary			Total		
	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.
1998-99	1446.30	20.1	15.7	1154.30	16.0	12.5	3254.70	45.2	35.3	5855.30	81.3	63.5
1999-00	1952.30	24.6	16.9	1808.30	22.8	15.6	4502.90	56.7	38.9	8263.50	104.1	71.4
2000-01	2257.60	25.9	19.0	1929.50	22.1	16.2	4491.60	51.4	37.8	8678.70	99.4	73.1
2001-02	2489.47	27.5	21.3	1837.90	20.3	15.8	4200.80	46.4	36.0	8528.20	94.2	73.1
2002-03	2946.77	27.7	20.0	2282.90	21.5	15.5	4678.99	44.0	31.7	9908.66	93.1	67.1
2003-04	3328.30	28.2	21.5	2408.83	20.4	15.5	5067.09	42.9	32.7	10804.22	91.4	69.7
2004-05	3612.54	26.8	21.0	2600.77	19.3	15.1	5345.58	39.5	31.1	11558.89	85.5	67.3
2005-06	3799.25	24.8	20.6	2861.18	18.7	15.5	5605.49	36.7	30.4	12265.92	80.2	66.6
2006-07	4189.70	23.04	20.1	3294.58	18.1	15.8	6644.48	36.5	31.9	14128.76	77.7	67.8
2007-08	4329.65	20.51	17.39	4924.53	23.34	19.80	7693.20	36.45	30.91	16947.38	80.29	68.08
2008-09	4659.69	19.01	16.50	4686.43	19.12	16.61	9063.81	36.98	32.11	18409.93	75.11	65.23
2009-10 BE	5311.66	18.87	17.05	5005.87	17.78	16.06	10188.25	36.19	32.69	20505.78	72.83	65.80
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	13.05			16.61			11.91			12.91		

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.4
Debt Profile of the State (1998-99 to 2009-10)

(Rs. Crore)

Item		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (BE)
Loans and advances from Govt. of India	Receipts	869.59	1072.97	483.11	780.69	1192.86	968.17	1482.11	603.29	205.01	416.43	768.04	1801.74
	Disbursements	211.96	246.95	284.01	536.12	1004.44	1875.09	1699.25	596.71	250.64	255.57	292.05	627.94
	Interest	606.54	703.74	732.26	778.56	805.02	809.92	671.60	412.50	432.73	429.48	435.23	481.91
	Gross Retention	657.63	826.02	199.10	244.57	188.42	-906.92	-217.14	6.58	-45.63	160.86	475.99	1173.80
	Net Retention	51.09	122.28	-533.16	-533.99	-616.60	-1716.84	-888.74	-405.92	-478.36	-268.62	40.76	691.89
Small Savings and Deposits	Receipts	3875.61	6986.41	6295.44	5917.95	8147.87	7011.55	6317.80	6146.25	5838.15	6601.46	10136.03	10498.40
	Disbursements	2935.66	4981.87	5332.26	4830.22	6770.85	5824.84	6523.40	6381.50	6818.20	6404.44	8780.28	10810.87
	Interest	78.92	273.00	357.84	441.64	578.5	662.46	668.33	633.16	782.59	548.97	515.99	765.99
	Gross Retention	939.95	2004.54	888.02	1087.73	1377.02	1186.71	-205.60	-235.25	-980.05	197.02	1355.75	-312.47
	Net Retention	861.03	1731.54	530.18	646.09	798.52	524.25	-873.93	868.41	-1762.64	-351.95	839.76	-1078.46
State Provident Funds	Receipts	1128.11	1731.92	1722.63	1268.51	1685.99	1761.58	1578.63	1595.75	2058.83	2821.66	3082.01	2555.31
	Disbursements	770.01	859.97	1033.71	1284.34	1546.29	1323.33	985.53	988.85	1385.45	1695.17	1848.70	2105.31
	Interest	276.32	364.19	391.02	290.03	375.98	353.86	449.14	537.74	500.67	624.21	699.62	776.40
	Gross Retention	358.10	853.95	688.92	-15.83	139.70	438.25	593.10	606.9	673.38	1126.49	1233.31	450.00
	Net Retention	81.78	489.76	297.90	-305.86	-236.28	84.39	143.96	69.16	172.71	502.28	533.69	-326.40
Internal Debt	Receipts	3101.91	4858.25	6975.36	7849.7	10518.26	14120.87	14442.36	11366.48	11577.39	12212.07	10074.33	15830.74
	Disbursements	2262.67	4118.37	5083.63	6134.58	8113.70	8446.95	10187.07	7371.99	7278.96	8162.06	5279.26	11519.84
	Interest	465.38	589.23	747.71	941.14	1140.29	1502.06	1823.45	2216.21	2380.17	2727.71	3009.31	3287.37
	Gross Retention	839.24	739.88	1891.73	1715.12	2404.56	5673.92	4255.29	3994.49	4298.43	4050.01	4795.07	4310.90
	Net Retention	373.86	150.65	1144.02	773.98	1264.27	4171.86	2431.84	1778.28	1918.26	1322.30	1785.76	1023.53
Total Debt	Receipts	8975.22	14631.55	15476.5	15816.85	21544.98	23862.17	23820.90	19711.77	19679.38	22051.62	24060.41	30686.19
	Disbursements	6180.30	10207.16	11733.6	12785.26	17435.28	17470.21	19395.25	15339.05	15733.25	16517.24	16200.29	25063.96
	Interest	1427.16	1930.16	2228.83	2451.37	2899.79	3328.30	3612.52	3799.61	4096.16	4330.37	4660.15	5311.67
	Gross Retention	2794.92	4424.39	3742.93	3031.59	4109.70	6391.96	4425.65	4372.72	3946.13	5534.38	7860.12	5622.23
	Net Retention	1367.76	2494.23	1514.10	580.22	1209.91	3063.66	813.13	573.11	-150.03	1204.01	3199.97	310.56

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.1
Revenue Expenditure: 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Development Expenditure					Non Development Expenditure					Total Revenue Expenditure
	Education	Health	Agri. AH & Co-op	Industries, Labour & Employment	Others	Total	Interest Payments	Pension	Others	Total	
1998-99	1957.90	694.86	615.43	191.75	2182.09	5642.03	1446.26	1154.32	985.47	3586.05	9228.08
1999-00	2609.49	870.38	643.67	216.87	2169.83	6510.24	1952.27	1808.29	1295.16	5055.72	11565.96
2000-01	2620.24	837.04	594.69	178.34	2166.19	6396.5	2257.60	1929.48	1294.34	5481.42	11877.92
2001-02	2471.00	861.21	487.57	176.36	2032.20	6028.34	2489.47	1837.93	1306.29	5633.69	11662.03
2002-03	2967.56	954.78	594.50	197.58	3350.38	8064.80	2946.77	2282.9	1461.58	6691.25	14756.05
2003-04	3080.12	1062.00	498.38	283.12	3138.32	8061.94	3328.30	2408.83	1696.60	7433.73	15495.67
2004-05	3254.19	1153.76	623.93	367.10	3845.48	9244.46	3612.54	2600.77	1711.64	7924.95	17169.41
2005-06	3456.85	1165.73	730.54	306.34	4098.43	9757.89	3929.84	2861.18	1874.77	8665.79	18423.68
2006-07	3917.10	1334.17	959.38	358.95	2713.66	9283.26	4189.70	3294.58	4057.03	11541.31	20824.57
2007-08	4529.04	1448.31	927.90	340.16	5087.01	12332.42	4329.65	4924.53	3305.03	12559.21	24891.60
2008-09	5403.33	1802.56	1293.92	419.48	6234.96	15154.25	4659.69	4686.43	3723.48	13069.60	28223.85
2009-10 BE	6246.06	1859.65	1184.95	533.47	6907.23	16751.36	5311.66	5005.87	4092.95	14410.48	31161.84
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	11.56	9.69	7.75	9.54	15.50	11.28	12.80	16.61	15.72	13.84	10.35

Source : Finance department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.2
Sector wise Capital Expenditure : 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Irrigation	Growth rate	Agriculture & Allied services	Growth rate	Industries	Growth rate	Public works	Growth rate	Others	Growth rate	Total	Growth rate
1998-99	177.76	-5.59	40.57	-24.27	80.06	-24.55	182.68	-22.61	170.56	10.14	651.63	-11.81
1999-00	169.57	-4.61	54.67	34.75	68.79	-14.08	241.96	32.45	113.19	-33.64	648.18	-0.53
2000-01	154.50	-8.89	36.59	-32.89	58.20	-15.39	187.99	-22.31	139.92	23.72	577.20	-10.95
2001-02	147.21	-4.72	29.18	-20.47	30.24	-48.04	222.13	18.16	129.60	-7.31	558.36	-3.26
2002-03	132.32	-10.11	44.95	54.04	33.09	9.42	287.42	29.39	200.88	55.00	698.66	25.13
2003-04	159.20	20.31	35.44	-21.16	30.55	-7.68	272.73	-5.11	141.79	-29.42	639.71	-8.44
2004-05	175.18	10.04	33.19	-6.35	74.53	143.96	260.34	-4.54	138.51	-2.31	681.75	6.57
2005-06	208.37	18.95	36.91	41.58	31.24	-58.08	352.54	35.41	187.89	29.02	816.95	19.83
2006-07	156.64	-24.83	66.84	81.09	110.10	252.43	431.31	22.34	487.08	159.24	1251.97	53.25
2007-08	184.87	18.02	90.84	35.91	154.53	40.35	825.15	91.31	219.19	-54.10	1474.58	17.78
2008-09	254.08	37.43	83.11	-8.51	236.14	52.81	641.83	-22.22	480.44	119.19	1695.60	14.99
2009-10 (BE)	327.94	29.07	166.43	100.25	198.83	-15.80	563.12	-12.26	453.83	-5.54	1710.15	0.86
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10		6.29		19.89		25.93		15.97		24.65		10.18

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.3
Trend in Expenditure on Interest, Pension and Salary

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Interest			Pension			Salary			Total		
	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.
1998-99	1446.30	20.1	15.7	1154.30	16.0	12.5	3254.70	45.2	35.3	5855.30	81.3	63.5
1999-00	1952.30	24.6	16.9	1808.30	22.8	15.6	4502.90	56.7	38.9	8263.50	104.1	71.4
2000-01	2257.60	25.9	19.0	1929.50	22.1	16.2	4491.60	51.4	37.8	8678.70	99.4	73.1
2001-02	2489.47	27.5	21.3	1837.90	20.3	15.8	4200.80	46.4	36.0	8528.20	94.2	73.1
2002-03	2946.77	27.7	20.0	2282.90	21.5	15.5	4678.99	44.0	31.7	9908.66	93.1	67.1
2003-04	3328.30	28.2	21.5	2408.83	20.4	15.5	5067.09	42.9	32.7	10804.22	91.4	69.7
2004-05	3612.54	26.8	21.0	2600.77	19.3	15.1	5345.58	39.5	31.1	11558.89	85.5	67.3
2005-06	3799.25	24.8	20.6	2861.18	18.7	15.5	5605.49	36.7	30.4	12265.92	80.2	66.6
2006-07	4189.70	23.04	20.1	3294.58	18.1	15.8	6644.48	36.5	31.9	14128.76	77.7	67.8
2007-08	4329.65	20.51	17.39	4924.53	23.34	19.80	7693.20	36.45	30.91	16947.38	80.29	68.08
2008-09	4659.69	19.01	16.50	4686.43	19.12	16.61	9063.81	36.98	32.11	18409.93	75.11	65.23
2009-10 BE	5311.66	18.87	17.05	5005.87	17.78	16.06	10188.25	36.19	32.69	20505.78	72.83	65.80
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	13.05			16.61			11.91			12.91		

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.4
Debt Profile of the State (1998-99 to 2009-10)

(Rs. Crore)

Item		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (BE)
Loans and advances from Govt. of India	Receipts	869.59	1072.97	483.11	780.69	1192.86	968.17	1482.11	603.29	205.01	416.43	768.04	1801.74
	Disbursements	211.96	246.95	284.01	536.12	1004.44	1875.09	1699.25	596.71	250.64	255.57	292.05	627.94
	Interest	606.54	703.74	732.26	778.56	805.02	809.92	671.60	412.50	432.73	429.48	435.23	481.91
	Gross Retention	657.63	826.02	199.10	244.57	188.42	-906.92	-217.14	6.58	-45.63	160.86	475.99	1173.80
	Net Retention	51.09	122.28	-533.16	-533.99	-616.60	-1716.84	-888.74	-405.92	-478.36	-268.62	40.76	691.89
Small Savings and Deposits	Receipts	3875.61	6986.41	6295.44	5917.95	8147.87	7011.55	6317.80	6146.25	5838.15	6601.46	10136.03	10498.40
	Disbursements	2935.66	4981.87	5332.26	4830.22	6770.85	5824.84	6523.40	6381.50	6818.20	6404.44	8780.28	10810.87
	Interest	78.92	273.00	357.84	441.64	578.5	662.46	668.33	633.16	782.59	548.97	515.99	765.99
	Gross Retention	939.95	2004.54	888.02	1087.73	1377.02	1186.71	-205.60	-235.25	-980.05	197.02	1355.75	-312.47
	Net Retention	861.03	1731.54	530.18	646.09	798.52	524.25	-873.93	868.41	-1762.64	-351.95	839.76	-1078.46
State Provident Funds	Receipts	1128.11	1731.92	1722.63	1268.51	1685.99	1761.58	1578.63	1595.75	2058.83	2821.66	3082.01	2555.31
	Disbursements	770.01	859.97	1033.71	1284.34	1546.29	1323.33	985.53	988.85	1385.45	1695.17	1848.70	2105.31
	Interest	276.32	364.19	391.02	290.03	375.98	353.86	449.14	537.74	500.67	624.21	699.62	776.40
	Gross Retention	358.10	853.95	688.92	-15.83	139.70	438.25	593.10	606.9	673.38	1126.49	1233.31	450.00
	Net Retention	81.78	489.76	297.90	-305.86	-236.28	84.39	143.96	69.16	172.71	502.28	533.69	-326.40
Internal Debt	Receipts	3101.91	4858.25	6975.36	7849.7	10518.26	14120.87	14442.36	11366.48	11577.39	12212.07	10074.33	15830.74
	Disbursements	2262.67	4118.37	5083.63	6134.58	8113.70	8446.95	10187.07	7371.99	7278.96	8162.06	5279.26	11519.84
	Interest	465.38	589.23	747.71	941.14	1140.29	1502.06	1823.45	2216.21	2380.17	2727.71	3009.31	3287.37
	Gross Retention	839.24	739.88	1891.73	1715.12	2404.56	5673.92	4255.29	3994.49	4298.43	4050.01	4795.07	4310.90
	Net Retention	373.86	150.65	1144.02	773.98	1264.27	4171.86	2431.84	1778.28	1918.26	1322.30	1785.76	1023.53
Total Debt	Receipts	8975.22	14631.55	15476.5	15816.85	21544.98	23862.17	23820.90	19711.77	19679.38	22051.62	24060.41	30686.19
	Disbursements	6180.30	10207.16	11733.6	12785.26	17435.28	17470.21	19395.25	15339.05	15733.25	16517.24	16200.29	25063.96
	Interest	1427.16	1930.16	2228.83	2451.37	2899.79	3328.30	3612.52	3799.61	4096.16	4330.37	4660.15	5311.67
	Gross Retention	2794.92	4424.39	3742.93	3031.59	4109.70	6391.96	4425.65	4372.72	3946.13	5534.38	7860.12	5622.23
	Net Retention	1367.76	2494.23	1514.10	580.22	1209.91	3063.66	813.13	573.11	-150.03	1204.01	3199.97	310.56

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.1
Revenue Expenditure: 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Development Expenditure					Non Development Expenditure					Total Revenue Expenditure
	Education	Health	Agri. AH & Co-op	Industries, Labour & Employment	Others	Total	Interest Payments	Pension	Others	Total	
1998-99	1957.90	694.86	615.43	191.75	2182.09	5642.03	1446.26	1154.32	985.47	3586.05	9228.08
1999-00	2609.49	870.38	643.67	216.87	2169.83	6510.24	1952.27	1808.29	1295.16	5055.72	11565.96
2000-01	2620.24	837.04	594.69	178.34	2166.19	6396.5	2257.60	1929.48	1294.34	5481.42	11877.92
2001-02	2471.00	861.21	487.57	176.36	2032.20	6028.34	2489.47	1837.93	1306.29	5633.69	11662.03
2002-03	2967.56	954.78	594.50	197.58	3350.38	8064.80	2946.77	2282.9	1461.58	6691.25	14756.05
2003-04	3080.12	1062.00	498.38	283.12	3138.32	8061.94	3328.30	2408.83	1696.60	7433.73	15495.67
2004-05	3254.19	1153.76	623.93	367.10	3845.48	9244.46	3612.54	2600.77	1711.64	7924.95	17169.41
2005-06	3456.85	1165.73	730.54	306.34	4098.43	9757.89	3929.84	2861.18	1874.77	8665.79	18423.68
2006-07	3917.10	1334.17	959.38	358.95	2713.66	9283.26	4189.70	3294.58	4057.03	11541.31	20824.57
2007-08	4529.04	1448.31	927.90	340.16	5087.01	12332.42	4329.65	4924.53	3305.03	12559.21	24891.60
2008-09	5403.33	1802.56	1293.92	419.48	6234.96	15154.25	4659.69	4686.43	3723.48	13069.60	28223.85
2009-10 BE	6246.06	1859.65	1184.95	533.47	6907.23	16751.36	5311.66	5005.87	4092.95	14410.48	31161.84
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	11.56	9.69	7.75	9.54	15.50	11.28	12.80	16.61	15.72	13.84	10.35

Source : Finance department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.2
Sector wise Capital Expenditure : 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Irrigation	Growth rate	Agriculture & Allied services	Growth rate	Industries	Growth rate	Public works	Growth rate	Others	Growth rate	Total	Growth rate
1998-99	177.76	-5.59	40.57	-24.27	80.06	-24.55	182.68	-22.61	170.56	10.14	651.63	-11.81
1999-00	169.57	-4.61	54.67	34.75	68.79	-14.08	241.96	32.45	113.19	-33.64	648.18	-0.53
2000-01	154.50	-8.89	36.59	-32.89	58.20	-15.39	187.99	-22.31	139.92	23.72	577.20	-10.95
2001-02	147.21	-4.72	29.18	-20.47	30.24	-48.04	222.13	18.16	129.60	-7.31	558.36	-3.26
2002-03	132.32	-10.11	44.95	54.04	33.09	9.42	287.42	29.39	200.88	55.00	698.66	25.13
2003-04	159.20	20.31	35.44	-21.16	30.55	-7.68	272.73	-5.11	141.79	-29.42	639.71	-8.44
2004-05	175.18	10.04	33.19	-6.35	74.53	143.96	260.34	-4.54	138.51	-2.31	681.75	6.57
2005-06	208.37	18.95	36.91	41.58	31.24	-58.08	352.54	35.41	187.89	29.02	816.95	19.83
2006-07	156.64	-24.83	66.84	81.09	110.10	252.43	431.31	22.34	487.08	159.24	1251.97	53.25
2007-08	184.87	18.02	90.84	35.91	154.53	40.35	825.15	91.31	219.19	-54.10	1474.58	17.78
2008-09	254.08	37.43	83.11	-8.51	236.14	52.81	641.83	-22.22	480.44	119.19	1695.60	14.99
2009-10 (BE)	327.94	29.07	166.43	100.25	198.83	-15.80	563.12	-12.26	453.83	-5.54	1710.15	0.86
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10		6.29		19.89		25.93		15.97		24.65		10.18

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.3
Trend in Expenditure on Interest, Pension and Salary

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Interest			Pension			Salary			Total		
	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.
1998-99	1446.30	20.1	15.7	1154.30	16.0	12.5	3254.70	45.2	35.3	5855.30	81.3	63.5
1999-00	1952.30	24.6	16.9	1808.30	22.8	15.6	4502.90	56.7	38.9	8263.50	104.1	71.4
2000-01	2257.60	25.9	19.0	1929.50	22.1	16.2	4491.60	51.4	37.8	8678.70	99.4	73.1
2001-02	2489.47	27.5	21.3	1837.90	20.3	15.8	4200.80	46.4	36.0	8528.20	94.2	73.1
2002-03	2946.77	27.7	20.0	2282.90	21.5	15.5	4678.99	44.0	31.7	9908.66	93.1	67.1
2003-04	3328.30	28.2	21.5	2408.83	20.4	15.5	5067.09	42.9	32.7	10804.22	91.4	69.7
2004-05	3612.54	26.8	21.0	2600.77	19.3	15.1	5345.58	39.5	31.1	11558.89	85.5	67.3
2005-06	3799.25	24.8	20.6	2861.18	18.7	15.5	5605.49	36.7	30.4	12265.92	80.2	66.6
2006-07	4189.70	23.04	20.1	3294.58	18.1	15.8	6644.48	36.5	31.9	14128.76	77.7	67.8
2007-08	4329.65	20.51	17.39	4924.53	23.34	19.80	7693.20	36.45	30.91	16947.38	80.29	68.08
2008-09	4659.69	19.01	16.50	4686.43	19.12	16.61	9063.81	36.98	32.11	18409.93	75.11	65.23
2009-10 BE	5311.66	18.87	17.05	5005.87	17.78	16.06	10188.25	36.19	32.69	20505.78	72.83	65.80
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	13.05			16.61			11.91			12.91		

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.4
Debt Profile of the State (1998-99 to 2009-10)

(Rs. Crore)

Item		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (BE)
Loans and advances from Govt. of India	Receipts	869.59	1072.97	483.11	780.69	1192.86	968.17	1482.11	603.29	205.01	416.43	768.04	1801.74
	Disbursements	211.96	246.95	284.01	536.12	1004.44	1875.09	1699.25	596.71	250.64	255.57	292.05	627.94
	Interest	606.54	703.74	732.26	778.56	805.02	809.92	671.60	412.50	432.73	429.48	435.23	481.91
	Gross Retention	657.63	826.02	199.10	244.57	188.42	-906.92	-217.14	6.58	-45.63	160.86	475.99	1173.80
	Net Retention	51.09	122.28	-533.16	-533.99	-616.60	-1716.84	-888.74	-405.92	-478.36	-268.62	40.76	691.89
Small Savings and Deposits	Receipts	3875.61	6986.41	6295.44	5917.95	8147.87	7011.55	6317.80	6146.25	5838.15	6601.46	10136.03	10498.40
	Disbursements	2935.66	4981.87	5332.26	4830.22	6770.85	5824.84	6523.40	6381.50	6818.20	6404.44	8780.28	10810.87
	Interest	78.92	273.00	357.84	441.64	578.5	662.46	668.33	633.16	782.59	548.97	515.99	765.99
	Gross Retention	939.95	2004.54	888.02	1087.73	1377.02	1186.71	-205.60	-235.25	-980.05	197.02	1355.75	-312.47
	Net Retention	861.03	1731.54	530.18	646.09	798.52	524.25	-873.93	868.41	-1762.64	-351.95	839.76	-1078.46
State Provident Funds	Receipts	1128.11	1731.92	1722.63	1268.51	1685.99	1761.58	1578.63	1595.75	2058.83	2821.66	3082.01	2555.31
	Disbursements	770.01	859.97	1033.71	1284.34	1546.29	1323.33	985.53	988.85	1385.45	1695.17	1848.70	2105.31
	Interest	276.32	364.19	391.02	290.03	375.98	353.86	449.14	537.74	500.67	624.21	699.62	776.40
	Gross Retention	358.10	853.95	688.92	-15.83	139.70	438.25	593.10	606.9	673.38	1126.49	1233.31	450.00
	Net Retention	81.78	489.76	297.90	-305.86	-236.28	84.39	143.96	69.16	172.71	502.28	533.69	-326.40
Internal Debt	Receipts	3101.91	4858.25	6975.36	7849.7	10518.26	14120.87	14442.36	11366.48	11577.39	12212.07	10074.33	15830.74
	Disbursements	2262.67	4118.37	5083.63	6134.58	8113.70	8446.95	10187.07	7371.99	7278.96	8162.06	5279.26	11519.84
	Interest	465.38	589.23	747.71	941.14	1140.29	1502.06	1823.45	2216.21	2380.17	2727.71	3009.31	3287.37
	Gross Retention	839.24	739.88	1891.73	1715.12	2404.56	5673.92	4255.29	3994.49	4298.43	4050.01	4795.07	4310.90
	Net Retention	373.86	150.65	1144.02	773.98	1264.27	4171.86	2431.84	1778.28	1918.26	1322.30	1785.76	1023.53
Total Debt	Receipts	8975.22	14631.55	15476.5	15816.85	21544.98	23862.17	23820.90	19711.77	19679.38	22051.62	24060.41	30686.19
	Disbursements	6180.30	10207.16	11733.6	12785.26	17435.28	17470.21	19395.25	15339.05	15733.25	16517.24	16200.29	25063.96
	Interest	1427.16	1930.16	2228.83	2451.37	2899.79	3328.30	3612.52	3799.61	4096.16	4330.37	4660.15	5311.67
	Gross Retention	2794.92	4424.39	3742.93	3031.59	4109.70	6391.96	4425.65	4372.72	3946.13	5534.38	7860.12	5622.23
	Net Retention	1367.76	2494.23	1514.10	580.22	1209.91	3063.66	813.13	573.11	-150.03	1204.01	3199.97	310.56

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 3.1

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	GDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per capita GDP (Rs.)	GDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per capita GDP (Rs.)
1999-2000	1792292		17905	1792292		17905
2000-01	1930184	7.7	18942	1870387	4.4	18355
2001-02	2097446	8.7	20207	1978055	5.8	19056
2002-03	2255574	7.5	21380	2052586	3.8	19456
2003-04	2543396	12.8	23704	2226041	8.5	20746
2004-05	2855933	12.3	26201	2389660	7.4	21923
2005-06	3275670	13.8	29617	2612847	9.4	23624
2006-07	3790063	15.7	33779	2864310	9.6	25529
2007-08*	4320892	14.3	33283	3129717	9.0	25661
2008-09**	4933183	14.2	3787597	3339375	6.7	25494

*- Quick Estimates

** - Revised Estimate

Source: - Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.2

Net Domestic Product (NDP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	NDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per Capita NDP (Rs)	NDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per Capita NDP (Rs)
1999-2000	1605643		16040	1675643		16040
2000-01	1727452	7.6	16952	1675632	4.4	16444
2001-02	1876285	8.6	18076	1775951	6.0	17109
2002-03	2019972	7.7	19147	1841931	3.7	17459
2003-04	2286826	13.2	21312	2004703	8.8	18683
2004-05	2523442	10.4	23151	2125299	6.0	19498
2005-06	2896866	14.8	26192	2326581	9.5	21036
2006-07*	3355595	15.8	29907	2549649	9.6	22724
2007-08*	3811442	14	33492	2779648	8.8	27084
2008-09**	4353400	14.2	37724	2957698	6.4	25990

*- Quick Estimates

** - Revised Estimate

Source: - Central Statistical Organisation

CHAPTER 2

STATE FINANCES

The finances of all State Governments deteriorated sharply during 1990's on account of structural infirmities as reflected in persistent expansion in Revenue Deficit (RD) and Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD), rising share of non developmental expenditure, declining share of social sector expenditure and low and declining non tax revenues. Against this back drop, State Governments were forced to undertake fiscal reforms aimed at fiscal correction and consolidation including implementation of Fiscal responsibility Legislations (FRLs) backed by incentive mechanism provided by the TFC and institutional reforms.

2.2 The consolidated fiscal position of all State Governments had witnessed significant improvement in recent years. The key fiscal deficits of all states are given in Table 2.1, which shows that the State Governments achieved revenue surplus in 2006-07 (0.6 percent of GDP) for the first time since the mid 80's. The improvement in GFD is also reflected as it reached at 1.9% of the GDP in 2006-07 from 4.5% during 2003-04. The trends in revised estimate of 2007-08 also indicate improvement in the revenue account of the State Governments. The consolidated fiscal position of State Governments in 2008-09 (BE) indicate further improvement in terms of the major deficit indicators.

Table - 2.1
Key Fiscal Deficits of All State Governments
(Rs. Crore)

Year	Gross Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Deficit	Primary Deficit
1997-98	44200 (2.9)	16333 (1.1)	14087 (0.9)
1998-99	74254 (4.2)	43642 (2.5)	38381 (2.2)
1999-00	91480 (4.7)	53797 (2.7)	46309 (2.4)
2000-01	89532 (4.3)	53569 (2.5)	37830 (1.8)
2001-02	95994 (4.2)	59188 (2.6)	33488 (1.5)
2002-03	102123 (4.1)	55111 (2.2)	31981 (1.3)
2003-04	123070 (4.5)	61145 (2.2)	41306 (1.5)
2004-05	109257 (3.5)	36423 (1.2)	21268 (0.7)
2005-06	90084 (2.5)	7013 (0.2)	6060 (0.17)
2006-07	77509(1.9)	⁽⁻⁾ 24857 (- 0.6)	⁽⁻⁾ 15654 (- 0.4)
2007-08(RE)	107958 (2.3)	⁽⁻⁾ 22526 (- 0.48)	5080 (0.1)
2008-09 (BE)	112653 (2.1)	⁽⁻⁾ 28426 (-0.54)	4270 (0.1)

Source : State Finances : A study of Budgets of 2008-09 by RBI
(Figures in brackets are percentage to GDP)
Negative (-) sign indicates surplus

Kerala

Overall Fiscal Position

2.3 The State is on the path of fiscal consolidation since 2004-05 and the fiscal position of the state has witnessed significant improvement in the recent years. The state has been able to consolidate its fiscal performance through improved fiscal management as measured through various fiscal factors. The following three major fiscal parameters viz., revenue, fiscal and primary deficit indicate the extent of overall fiscal performance of the State Government during a specified period.

2.4 The nature of the deficit is the key indicator of the fiscal management of the State Government. As is seen from Table 2.2, the fiscal deficit of the state was 3.48 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) whereas the revenue deficit was 2.03 per cent and primary deficit was Rs. (-)0.92 percent in 2008-09. These indicators are estimated to come down respectively to 2.81, 1.49 and (-) 0.18 percent during 2009-10 (BE). The fiscal deficit represents total borrowing of the Government and its total resource gap and in absolute terms fiscal deficit increased steadily from Rs. 4452 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 6346 crore in 2008-09. The increase in capital expenditure led to the increase in fiscal deficit during the year. According to the Medium term Fiscal Policy and Strategy Statement 2009-10 the anticipated revenue deficit and fiscal deficit relative to GSDP for 2008-09 were 2% and 3.4% respectively. The ratio of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit declined steadily from 82.40% in 2004-05 to 58.5% in 2008-09 indicating the improvement in quality of deficit during the year. The margin of growth rate of Revenue Expenditure also declined considerably during 2008-09 (13.39%) compared to that of 2007-08 (19.53%), while the growth rate of revenue receipts hovered around 16% as in 2007-08.

2.5 Implementation of pay commission recommendations, clearing up of social security pension, contractors work bills including increased development spending are the major reasons which adversely affected the key deficit indicators. However, the deficit indicators in the ensuing years have shown signs of improvement.

Table - 2.2
Major Deficit Indicators

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Revenue Deficit		Fiscal Deficit		Primary Deficit	
	Amount	% toGSDP	Amount	% to GSDP	Amount	% toGSDP
1998-99	2029.96	3.61	3012.2	5.36	1565.94	2.78
1999-00	3624.21	5.8	4534.56	7.25	2582.29	4.13
2000-01	3147.06	4.51	3877.8	5.56	1620.20	2.32
2001-02	2605.64	3.28	3269.4	4.12	779.94	0.98
2002-03	4118.66	4.53	4990.04	5.49	2043.28	2.25
2003-04	3680.30	3.83	5539.05	5.77	(-) 2210.75	(-) 2.30
2004-05	3668.92	3.66	4451.90	4.44	(-)839.36	(-)0.84
2005-06	3129.15	2.80	4181.72	3.70	(-)382.00	0.30
2006-07	2637.95	1.99	3821.87	2.88	+367.83	0.28
2007-08	3784.84	2.55	6100.21	4.11	-1770.56	-1.19
2008-09	3711.67	2.03	6346.21	3.48	-1686.52	- 0.92
2009-10 (BE)	3007.95	1.49	5680.52	2.81	- 368.86	- 0.18

Source: Finance department, Govt. of Kerala

2.6 The important financial indicators for Government of Kerala for the period from 2004-05 to 2009-10 (BE) are given in Table 2.3. The Balance from Current Revenue (BCR) deteriorated from Rs (-) 712 crore in 2005-06 to Rs (-) 2749.00 crore in 2007-08 and started improving thereafter. In 2008-09, it was Rs. (-) 2306 crore and estimated to reach at Rs. (-) 1329 crore during 2009-10 (BE). Plan funds to LSGIs in recent years is being accounted as Non-Plan Revenue grant, instead of plan grant which was the practice earlier. This is considered as one of the important reasons for such a severe deterioration. While the share of capital outlay on capital receipts has shown a steady improvement, fluctuation is seen in the case of Return on investment ratio over the years. The outstanding guarantees of Govt. show a declining trend whereas the asset liability ratio has continued to remain unchanged since 2004-05.

Table - 2.3
Financial Indicators for Government of Kerala

Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (BE)
Balance from Current Revenue (BCR) (Rs in Crore)	-1496.00	(-) 712.00	-1332.00	(-) 2749	(-)2306	(-) 1329
Interest Ratio	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.19
Capital Outlay/ Capital Receipt	0.15	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.30
Return of Investment ratio	0.013	0.008	0.013	0.011	0.012	NA
Outstanding Guarantees/ Revenue Receipt	0.91	0.78	0.52	0.39	0.31	NA
Assets/ Liabilities	0.4	0.4	0.40	NA	NA	NA

Source : Finance department, Government of Kerala

Pattern of Revenue Receipts

2.7 The total Revenue of the state consists of State's Own Revenue and Central transfers in the form of Shared taxes and Grants for plan and non-plan purposes. The total revenue receipts of the State for the period from 1998-99 to 2009-10 is shown in Table 2.4. The total receipts is estimated to increase by Rs.3641.72 crore (14.86%) in 2009-10 (BE) as against the increase of Rs. 3405.39 crore (16.13 %) in 2008-09.

**Table - 2.4
Revenue Receipt**

(Rs. Crore)

Year	State's own Tax Revenue		State's own Non Tax Revenue		State's Own Revenue (2+4)		Share of Central Taxes and Grants		Total Revenue (6+8)	
	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1998-99	4649.56	3.30	557.66	1.01	5207.22	3.05	1990.9	-3.59	7198.12	1.12
1999-00	5193.51	11.70	530.71	-4.83	5724.21	9.93	2217.53	11.38	7941.75	10.33
2000-01	5870.26	13.03	659.09	24.19	6529.35	14.07	2201.51	-0.72	8730.86	9.94
2001-02	5923.42	0.91	543.38	17.56	6466.8	-0.96	2589.59	17.63	9056.39	3.73
2002-03	7302.54	23.28	681.26	25.37	7983.8	23.46	2653.58	2.47	10637.38	17.46
2003-04	8088.78	10.77	806.98	18.45	8895.76	11.42	2919.61	10.03	11815.37	11.07
2004-05	8963.65	10.82	819.08	1.50	9782.73	9.97	3717.75	27.34	13500.48	14.26
2005-06	9779.64	9.10	936.77	14.37	10716.41	9.54	4578.11	23.14	15294.52	13.30
2006-07	11941.82	22.11	937.57	0.09	12879.39	20.18	5307.23	15.93	18186.62	18.91
2007-08	13668.95	14.46	1209.55	29.01	14878.50	15.52	6228.29	17.35	21106.79	16.06
2008-09	15990.18	16.98	1559.29	28.92	17549.47	17.95	6962.71	11.79	24512.18	16.13
2009-10 (BE)	18228.28	13.99	1459.53	-0.06	19687.86	12.19	8466.04	21.59	28153.90	14.86
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10		12.54		12.97		12.19		12.86		12.26

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

2.8 The above Table shows that average annual growth rate of revenue receipts during the last 12 years is 12.26 per cent. The component wise average annual growth rates are : State's own tax revenue by 12.54 per cent, State's own non tax revenue by 12.97 per cent, state's own revenue by 12.19% and share of central taxes and grants-in-aid by 12.86 per cent. The revenue receipt of the State increased from Rs. 7198.12 crore in 1998-99 to Rs. 28154 crore in 2009-10 (BE)

State's Own Tax Revenue

2.9 The estimated growth rate in State's own tax revenue for 2009-10 is 13.99 percent against the actual growth rate of 16.98 percent in 2008-09. State's own Tax Revenue for 1998-99 to 2009-10 are given in Table 2.5. The total own tax revenue realized during 2008-09 was Rs. 15990.18 crore and the budget estimate for 2009-10 is Rs 18228.28 crore. Sales tax was the major source of State's own tax revenue during 2008-09 having contributed Rs. 11377.13 crore (70.15 percent) followed by stamps and registration fees Rs. 2002.99 crore (12.53 per cent). State excise accounted for Rs. 1397.64 crore (8.74 per cent), motor vehicle tax for Rs. 937.45 crore (5.86 percent) and Land revenue for Rs. 47.56 crore (0.30 per cent). All components of own tax revenue registered an increase during 2008-09 compared to the previous year. The highest growth rate was achieved by sales tax (21.4 %) followed by state excise duties (19.53 %).

Table - 2.5
State's Own Tax Revenue

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Land Revenue	Stamps and Registration fees	State Excise Duties	Sales tax	Motor vehicle tax	Others	Total	Annual Growth rate
1998-99	32.73	301.15	529.62	3366.62	323.31	96.13	4649.56	3.30
1999-00	34.67	279.65	591.10	3853.54	380.83	53.72	5193.51	11.70
2000-01	39.35	341.10	688.94	4344.33	394.85	61.69	5870.26	13.03
2001-02	34.93	394.28	541.46	4440.85	452.18	59.72	5923.42	0.91
2002-03	38.40	486.53	663.07	5343.15	513.20	258.20	7302.55	23.28
2003-04	40.59	549.81	655.91	5991.43	585.78	265.26	8088.78	10.77
2004-05	43.85	775.35	746.45	6701.05	610.48	86.47	8963.65	10.82
2005-06	43.88	1101.42	841.00	7037.97	628.51	126.86	9779.64	9.10
2006-07	47.01	1519.93	953.07	8563.31	707.74	150.76	11941.82	22.11
2007-08	47.21	2027.97	1169.25	9371.76	853.17	199.59	13668.95	14.46
2008-09	47.56	2002.99	1397.64	11377.13	937.45	227.41	15990.18	16.98
2009-10 (BE)	52.50	2728.63	1440.52	12733.94	958.63	314.06	18228.28	13.99
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	7.37	20.60	9.22	12.70	10.27	27.46		12.54

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

2.10 The annual average growth rate of State's own tax revenue during the period 1998-99 to 2009-10 was 12.54 percent, 7.37 percent for land revenue, 20.6 per cent for stamps and registration fees, 9.22 percent for state excise duty, 12.70 per cent for sales tax and 10.27 per cent for motor vehicle tax.

State's Own Non-Tax Revenue

2.11 The component-wise details of non-tax revenue receipt from 1998-99 to 2009-10 are shown in Table 2.6. The annual growth rate in State's Own Non-Tax Revenue is 28.91 percent during 2008-09 and in actual terms it increased to Rs. 1559 crores against Rs. 1209 crore during 2007-08. Though an almost same trend continued in 2009-10, a deceleration in non tax revenue realization is estimated for 2009-10 BE by 6.39 over the previous year i.e., from Rs. 1559.29 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 1459.58 crore in 2009-10. The revenue from major components of non-tax revenue, except social development services has increased during 2008-09 over the previous year. The revenue from social development service was Rs. 369.76 crore during 2007-08 and fell to Rs. 310.96 crore in 2008-09.

Table - 2.6
State's Own Non-Tax Revenue

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Forest		Debt Services (interest)		Social Development Services*		Others		Total	
	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate
1998-99	121.03	-16.48	70.96	32.69	122.66	14.93	243.01	-1.61	557.66	1.01
1999-00	109.88	-9.21	37.31	-47.42	118.41	-3.46	265.11	9.09	530.71	-4.83
2000-01	141.24	28.54	36.81	-1.34	165.07	39.36	315.97	19.18	659.09	24.18
2001-02	113.70	-19.50	31.08	-15.57	135.51	-17.88	263.09	-16.74	543.38	-17.55
2002-03	149.50	31.56	35.86	15.38	185.67	37.02	306.78	17.89	677.76	24.64
2003-04	187.18	25.14	32.40	-9.65	207.90	11.97	379.50	22.36	806.98	19.15
2004-05	199.69	6.68	40.51	25.03	209.85	0.94	369.03	-2.76	819.08	1.50
2005-06	189.63	-5.04	46.35	14.42	236.67	12.78	464.12	25.77	936.77	14.37
2006-07	174.56	-7.94	44.63	-3.71	242.26	2.36	476.12	2.59	937.57	0.09
2007-08	154.45	-11.52	69.65	56.06	369.76	52.61	615.60	29.30	1209.55	29.01
2008-09	223.71	44.84	83.69	20.16	310.96	-15.90	940.93	52.83	1559.29	28.91
2009-10 BE	227.80	1.83	89.20	6.58	332.62	6.98	809.96	(-) 13.92	1459.58	(-) 6.39

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

* It includes education, medical and public health, Agriculture, Rural Development, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries, Community Development and miscellaneous Social Development Organisation

Table - 2.7
Component-wise realisation of Own- Non Tax Revenue-Kerala & All States

(Rs.Crore)

Items	2006-07 Accounts		2007-2008 (RE)		2008-2009 (BE)	
	Kerala	All states	Kerala	All States	Kerala	All States
States Own-Non tax Revenue	937.57 (100)	63263.28 (100)	1083.95 (100)	62577.96 (100)	1293.56 (100)	66848.44 (100)
Interest receipts	44.63 (4.76)	11824.53 (18.690)	48.43 (4.47)	13040.68 (20.84)	51.16 (3.95)	12685.65 (18.98)
Dividend & Profit	30.17 (3.22)	632.91 (1.00)	33.00 (3.04)	409.48 (0.65)	34.50 (2.670)	441.93 (0.66)
General Services	391.96 (41.81)	18648.42 (29.48)	518.66 (47.85)	13893.94 (22.20)	633.41 (48.97)	14105.66 (21.10)
(Of which) State Lotteries	236.32 (25.21)	6473.08 (10.23)	327.61 (30.22)	5410.69 (8.65)	420.00 (32.47)	5997.71 (8.97)
Social & Community Service	142.47 (15.20)	6967.13 (11.01)	172.56 (15.92)	5630.96 (9.00)	197.33 (15.25)	5861.12 (8.77)
Economic Service	328.33 (35.02)	25189.74 (39.82)	311.31 (28.72)	29600.81 (47.30)	377.15 (29.16)	33754.00 (50.49)
(Of which) Forestry & Wild Life	174.56 (18.62)	2260.95 (3.57)	145.29 (13.40)	2398.10 (3.83)	191.21 (14.78)	2743.58 (4.10)

Source : State Finances : A study of Budgets of 2008-09 by RBI

(Figures in brackets are percentage to State's own Non-Tax Revenue.)

2.12 Component wise realization of Own-Non Tax Revenue of Kerala and all states from 2006-07 to 2008-09 are given in Table 2.7. General Services and Economic Services together account for more than three fourth of the own-non tax revenue of the state for 2008-09. The contribution of state lotteries to the state was more than 32 per cent of the total non-tax revenue collected during 2008-09. The share of dividend and profit decreased during 2008-09 over 2007-08. Interest receipts also decreased during the same period.

2.13 A comparative position of non-tax revenue in the neighboring states during 2008-09 (BE) reveals that the non-tax revenue realized by Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are 12.64 per cent, 4.23 per cent and 6.37 percent respectively of their total revenue expenditure whereas the same realized by Kerala is 10.66 percent (See Table 2.8). While the ratios of non-tax revenue to revenue receipts for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are 12.51 per cent 4.09 per cent and 6.36 percent respectively, for Kerala it is 12.10 per cent.

Table - 2.8
Comparative Position of States Own Non-Tax Revenue in Neighbouring States: 2008-09 (BE)

Items	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Kerala
Own Non tax Revenue	8873	1932	3277	3018
Revenue Expenditure	70218	45713	51422	28303
Revenue Receipts	70927	47240	51506	24936
NTR/RE	12.64	4.23	6.37	10.66
NTR/RR	12.51	4.09	6.36	12.10

(Rs. Crore)

Source : State Finances : A study of Budgets of 2008-09, by RBI

Central Transfers

2.14 The central transfers to Kerala during the period from 1998-99 to 2009-10 is shown in Table 2.9. The main components of central transfers to the state are tax devolution and grants. As regards the growth rate in central transfers to Kerala it continued to fluctuate throughout the years since 1998-99. The annual growth rate of total transfers to the state for the year 1998-99 was negative (ie. ^(c) 3.59%) but improved in subsequent years except 2000-01. Eventhough the growth rate was 27.34 per cent in 2004-05 it declined to 15.93 per cent in 2006-07. Though it further declined to 11.78% during 2008-09, it is estimated to improve according to the budget estimates of 2009-10 to 21.6%.

2.15 State received Rs. 6962.71 crore as central transfers during 2008-09, comprising of Rs. 4275.52 crore as Central taxes and duties and Rs. 2687.19 crores as Grant-in-Aid. Driven by the growth of GDP and resultant buoyancy in tax collection, the fiscal year 2007-08 witnessed a growth of 26.14 percent in the share of central taxes. In 2008-09, this came down to mere 5.5 percent because of slump in Central Tax Revenue as a result of weak GDP growth. Grant-in-aid from the Centre for the same period has increased to Rs. 2687.19 crore from Rs. 2176.59 crores in 2007-08 with a growth rate of 23.46 percent.

Table - 2.9
Central Transfers: 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Share in Central taxes & Duties		Grant-in-aid and other receipts from Centre for Plan & Non-Plan		Total Transfers	
	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate
1998-99	1382.30	8.69	608.60	-23.28	1990.90	-3.59
1999-00	1535.22	11.06	682.31	12.11	2217.53	11.38
2000-01	1585.61	3.28	615.90	-9.73	2201.51	-0.72
2001-02	1614.26	1.81	975.33	58.36	2589.59	17.62
2002-03	1715.21	6.25	938.37	-3.79	2653.58	2.47
2003-04	2012.00	17.31	907.61	-3.28	2919.61	10.03
2004-05	2404.95	19.53	1312.80	44.64	3717.75	27.34
2005-06	2517.18	4.67	2060.93	57.00	4578.11	23.14
2006-07	3212.00	27.60	2095.23	1.66	5307.23	15.93
2007-08	4051.70	26.14	2176.59	3.88	6228.29	17.35
2008-09	4275.52	5.52	2687.19	23.46	6962.71	11.78
2009-10 BE	5417.12	26.70	3048.92	13.46	8466.04	21.60

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

2.16 Regarding Central Transfers to states, Kerala's position is the lowest (2.49 per cent). Andhra Pradesh is at the top position getting 7.65 per cent of the total transfers followed by Tamil Nadu (4.77 per cent) and Karnataka (4.25 per cent). Central transfers in Kerala and neighbouring states during 2008-09 are compared in Table 2.10.

Table - 2.10
Comparative Position of Central Transfers to Neighbouring States

(Rs. Crore)

State	2008-09 BE			
	Share of Central Taxes	Grant from Centre	Total Amount	%
Andhra Pradesh	12597	11591	24188	7.65
Karnataka	7982	5450	13432	4.25
Tamil Nadu	9497	5576	15073	4.77
Kerala	4711	3151	7862	2.49
All States	173147	143030	316177	100.00

Source : State Finances : A study of Budgets of 2008-09 by RBI

Expenditure Pattern

Revenue Expenditure

2.17 The trend in revenue expenditure for the period from 1998-99 to 2009-10 is given in Table 2.11. The annual average growth rate of revenue expenditure in the State is 12.07 percent during this period. The revenue expenditure during 2008-09 was Rs. 28223.85 crore higher by Rs. 3332.21 crore over the corresponding figure for 2007-08 registering a growth rate of 13.39 per cent. The budget estimate for the period 2009-10 shows an increase in revenue expenditure

by Rs. 2937.19 crore over 2008-09; growth at a rate of 10.41 per cent. The estimated share of development expenditure to total revenue expenditure during 2009-10 (BE) is 53.76%. Similarly, the BE for 2009-10 on Non Development expenditure is 46.24 percent to total revenue expenditure.

Table - 2.11
Trend in Revenue Expenditure

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Total Revenue Expenditure		Development Expenditure		Non Development Expenditure	
	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	% to total Revenue expenditure	Amount	% to total Revenue expenditure
1998-99	9228.08	11.98	5642.03	61.14	3586.05	38.86
1999-00	11565.96	25.33	6510.24	56.29	5055.72	43.71
2000-01	11877.92	2.69	6396.50	53.85	5481.42	46.15
2001-02	11662.03	-1.18	6028.34	51.69	5633.69	48.31
2002-03	14756.05	26.53	8064.80	54.65	6691.25	45.35
2003-04	15495.67	5.01	8061.94	52.03	7433.73	47.97
2004-05	17169.41	10.80	9244.45	53.84	7924.95	46.16
2005-06	18423.58	7.30	9757.79	52.96	8665.79	47.04
2006-07	20824.57	13.03	9283.26	44.58	11541.31	55.42
2007-08	24891.64	19.53	12332.40	49.54	12559.22	50.46
2008-09	28223.85	13.39	15154.25	53.69	13069.60	46.31
2009-10 (BE)	31161.84	10.41	16751.36	53.76	14410.48	46.24

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

2.18 The trend in revenue expenditure shows that during 2008-09 it was Rs. 28223.85 crore which is 91.33 per cent of the total expenditure with a growth rate of 13.39 per cent over the previous year (see Appendix 2.1). Except pension, all other components in State revenue expenditure increased during 2008-09 compared to the previous year. Expenditure on pension which was Rs. 4924.53 crore during 2007-08 came down to Rs. 4686.43 crore registering a decline in growth rate by 4.83 percent. The interest payments showed a marginal decline with relative to total revenue expenditure with 16.51 percent in 2008-09 compared to that of 17.39 percent in 2007-08.

2.19 The annual average growth rate from 1998-99 to 2009-10 shows that on development expenditure, which includes Education, Health, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries, Labour, Employment and others, it is 11.28 percent whereas the non development expenditure is around 14 percent. Among development expenditure the annual average growth rate on education in 11.56% health 9.69%, agriculture and allied sector 7.75%, Industries it is 9.54% and other sectors 15.50%. As regards Non- development expenditure the rate of growth on pension is 16.6.

Capital Expenditure

2.20 The trend in capital expenditure and total expenditure from 1998-to 2009-10 is given in Table 2.12. The capital expenditure in the state has been on the upward swing since 2004-05 continued to maintain its trend during 2008-09 also. It increased from Rs. 681.75 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 2679.29 crores in 2008-09 and its percentage to total expenditure increased from 3.78 to

8.67 during the same period. The capital expenditure was in the range of less than 1 percent of GSDP for a few years preceding 2007-08. The ratio of capital expenditure to GSDP was 1.59 in 2007-08. But it remained at 1.47 during 2008-09. The significant improvement in capital expenditure to GSDP for last few years was due to the state's consistent effort to invest in the area by providing adequate funds despite of fiscal constraints. The sector wise capital expenditure and its growth rate are given in Appendix 2.2.

2.21 As part of fiscal stimulus package announced in 2009-10, administrative sanction has been issued for nearly Rs. 4250 crore for capital works. Much of the expenditure will be incurred during 2010-11.

Table - 2.12
Capital Expenditure and Total Expenditure: 1998-99 to 2009-10
(Rs. crore)

Year	Capital Expenditure		Total Expenditure		Capital expenditure as % to total expenditure
	Amount	Annual Growth Rate	Amount	Annual Growth Rate	
1998-99	651.63	-11.81	9879.96	10.02	6.60
1999-00	648.18	-0.53	12214.14	23.63	5.31
2000-01	577.20	-10.95	12455.11	1.97	4.63
2001-02	558.36	-3.26	12220.39	-1.88	4.57
2002-03	698.66	25.13	15704.72	26.47	4.52
2003-04	639.71	-8.44	17427.32	4.40	3.96
2004-05	681.75	6.57	18047.62	3.56	3.78
2005-06	816.95	19.83	19471.30	7.89	4.19
2006-07	1251.97	53.25	22076.53	13.38	5.67
2007-08	2367.74	89.12	27259.38	23.48	8.69
2008-09	2679.29	13.16	30903.14	13.37	8.67
2009-10 (BE)	2746.48	2.51	33908.33	9.72	8.10

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Non-Plan Expenditure - Interest, Pension and Salary

2.22 During 2008-09, the commitments on the following three major items coming under non-plan/non-developmental expenditure viz. interest, pension and salary accounted for about 75.11 per cent of the total revenue receipt of the state whereas it was 80.29 per cent in 2007-08. The rate of growth of interest expenditure during 2008-09 over the previous year was 7.63 per cent. Commitment as salary during the period went up by 17.82 percent. As against 2007-08, pension commitment during 2008-09 came down by Rs. 238.10 crore and registering a decline in growth rate by 4.9 percent. The total commitment on interest, pension and salary which was 81.3 per cent of the revenue receipts and 63.5 per cent of revenue expenditure in 1998-99 gradually increased and reached at a level of 80.29 per cent of revenue receipts and 68.08 per cent of revenue expenditure in 2007-08. The expenditure on these items for 2008-09 shows that these commitments amount to 75.11 per cent of revenue receipts and 65.23 per cent of revenue expenditure (Appendix 2.3).

Debt Profile

2.23 The Debt/GSDP ratio shows the extent to which a state economy represented by its GSDP can sustain its debt. Even though the bench marks in this case is less than 30 percent, the debt liabilities of the state which was as high as 39% of GSDP during 2004-05 declined to 35 percent during 2008-09. Debt liabilities of the state include borrowings on account of internal

debt, treasury savings and provident fund and loans and advances from Government of India. The debt of the state increased from Rs. 15700.27 crore in 1998-99 to Rs. 63270 crore, in 2008-09 (see Table 2.13). Out of Rs. 63270 crore, Rs. 38814 crore represent internal debt; Rs. 18447 crore as small saving, provident fund etc. and remaining Rs. 6009 crore represents Loans and advances, from Central Govt.

Table - 2.13
Debt of the State

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Internal Debt	Growth rate	Small Savings Provident Fund, Others	Growth rate	Loans and Advances from the Central Govt.	Growth rate	Total	Growth rate
1998-99	4424.36	23.41	5627.78	31.11	5648.13	13.18	15700.27	22.01
1999-00	5735.61	29.64	8537.67	51.71	5902.79	4.51	20176.10	28.51
2000-01	7627.34	32.98	10189.75	19.35	6101.88	3.37	23918.97	18.55
2001-02	9342.46	22.49	11261.65	10.52	6346.46	4.01	26950.57	12.67
2002-03	11747.02	25.74	12778.37	13.47	6534.88	2.97	31060.27	15.25
2003-04	17420.94	48.30	14403.33	12.72	5627.96	-13.88	37452.23	20.58
2004-05	21676.23	24.43	14790.83	2.69	5410.82	-3.86	41877.88	11.82
2005-06	25670.72	18.43	14840.93	0.34	5417.40	0.12	45929.05	9.67
2006-07	29969.15	16.74	14534.26	-2.07	5371.77	-0.84	49875.18	8.59
2007-08	34019	13.51	15858	9.10	5533	3.00	55410	11.10
2008-09	38814.00	14.10	18447.00	16.33	6009.00	8.60	63270	14.19
2009-10 (BE)	43882	13.06	16414	-11.02	7384.00	22.88	67180.00	6.18
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10		23.57		12.85		3.67		14.93

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

2.24 The growth in debt which was 8.59 percent in 2006-07 increased to 14.19 per cent in 2008-09. The debt burden of the State Government is a serious concern. In the past, a significant component of the debt burden went towards the financing of state plans, in recent times a substantial portion has to be used to bridge the gap between non-plan revenue receipts and expenditure. The Balance from Current Revenue (BCR) becomes negative on account of higher rate of growth on non-plan revenue expenditure over the rate of growth of revenue receipts and the plan size getting increased every year results in higher borrowing for financing the plan. Internal debt continued to grow faster with an annual average growth rate of 24 percent during the period 1998-99 to 2009-10. But a down fall in the annual growth of rate of internal debt was shown during the period from 2004-05 continued till 2007-08.

Table - 2.14
Debt Position: Comparison with Other States

State	Debt/GSDP Ratio(%)					Per Capita Debt (Rs)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Andhra Pradesh	30	31	39	39	36	6411	7565	10167	11437	11912
Karnataka	27	28	28	28	--	5781	6617	7427	8329	8590
Kerala	36	40	39	39	38	9512	11478	12503	13588	14629
Tamil Nadu	25	26	25	26	24	6134	7155	7705	8742	9094
All States	30	32	32	32	36	6402	7525	8282	9238	9754

Source: Budget in Brief, Govt. of Kerala 2009-10

2.25 A comparison of debt / GSDP ratio as well as percapita debt liability of Kerala with neighboring states is shown in Table 2.14. The per capita debt of Kerala which was Rs. 9512 in 2003 increased to Rs. 14629 in 2007. The for capita debt of neighbouring states in 2007 next to Kerala was Andhra Pradesh (Rs.11912) followed by Tamil Nadu (Rs. 9094) and Karnataka (Rs. 8590). The debt. GSDP ratio of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh were 38% and 36% respectively during 2007.

2.26 The gross retention (receipt minus disbursement) and net retention (gross retention minus interest) which were Rs. 5534.38 crore and Rs. 1204.01 crore respectively in 2007-08 increased to Rs. 7860.12 crore and Rs. 3199.97 crore in 2008-09. The budget estimate for 2009-10 shows the gross retention as Rs. 5622.23 crore and net retention as Rs. 310.56 crore. The details of debt profile of the state is given in Appendix 2.4.

Contingent Liabilities

2.27 The outstanding guarantees of the State Government from 1998-99 to 2008-09 are shown in Table 2.15. Contingent liabilities also become the debt obligations of the state in the event of default by borrowing public sector units for which Government is a guarantor. Over a decade, liability on account of guarantee increased. But from a peak of Rs.14009.19 crore in 2003-04, the outstanding liability on Government Guarantees declined to Rs. 7603.32 crore in 2008-09.

Table - 2.15
Outstanding Guarantees
(Rs. Crore)

Year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed	Amount Outstanding
1998-99	9078.16	5112.96
1999-00	11431.59	7952.24
2000-01	12797.80	9553.17
2001-02	14222.46	11817.53
2002-03	14922.61	12623.38
2003-04	15612.67	14009.19
2004-05	14783.36	12315.96
2005-06	13751.80	11934.69
2006-07	12646.70	9405.33
2007-08	14871.08	8317.34
2008-09	11385.54	7603.32

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

2.28 In order to discourage guarantees to public sector undertakings and co-operatives for normal commercial operations that can be secured through appropriate arrangements by due diligence, 'the Kerala Ceiling on Government Guarantee Act, 2003 was enacted by government. As per the Act, the outstanding Government Guarantee as on the first day of April of every year shall not exceed Rs. 14,000 crore. The Government is encouraging the public sector units to secure loans on the strength of their mortgagable assets or through partial guarantees to achieve the objective of this Act.

Appendix 3.1

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	GDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per capita GDP (Rs.)	GDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per capita GDP (Rs.)
1999-2000	1792292		17905	1792292		17905
2000-01	1930184	7.7	18942	1870387	4.4	18355
2001-02	2097446	8.7	20207	1978055	5.8	19056
2002-03	2255574	7.5	21380	2052586	3.8	19456
2003-04	2543396	12.8	23704	2226041	8.5	20746
2004-05	2855933	12.3	26201	2389660	7.4	21923
2005-06	3275670	13.8	29617	2612847	9.4	23624
2006-07	3790063	15.7	33779	2864310	9.6	25529
2007-08*	4320892	14.3	33283	3129717	9.0	25661
2008-09**	4933183	14.2	3787597	3339375	6.7	25494

*- Quick Estimates

** - Revised Estimate

Source: - Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.2

Net Domestic Product (NDP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	NDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per Capita NDP (Rs)	NDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per Capita NDP (Rs)
1999-2000	1605643		16040	1675643		16040
2000-01	1727452	7.6	16952	1675632	4.4	16444
2001-02	1876285	8.6	18076	1775951	6.0	17109
2002-03	2019972	7.7	19147	1841931	3.7	17459
2003-04	2286826	13.2	21312	2004703	8.8	18683
2004-05	2523442	10.4	23151	2125299	6.0	19498
2005-06	2896866	14.8	26192	2326581	9.5	21036
2006-07*	3355595	15.8	29907	2549649	9.6	22724
2007-08*	3811442	14	33492	2779648	8.8	27084
2008-09**	4353400	14.2	37724	2957698	6.4	25990

*- Quick Estimates

** - Revised Estimate

Source: - Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.3
Gross National Product (GNP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	GNP (Rs.Crore)	% change	Per Capita GNP (Rs.)	GNP (Rs. Crore)	% Change	Per Capita GNP (Rs.)
1999-2000	1776861		17751	1776861		17751
2000-01	1907451	7.3	18718	1847842	4.1	18134
2001-02	2077378	8.9	20014	1957384	5.9	18857
2002-03	2238884	7.8	21221	2033781	3.9	19278
2003-04	2525146	12.8	23533	2208196	8.6	20580
2004-05	2833558	12.2	25996	2367711	7.2	21722
2005-06	3249554	14.7	29381	2593160	9.5	23446
2006-07	3760285	15.7	33514	2845156	9.7	25358
2007-08*	4297047	14.6	37759	3114866	9.3	26991
2008-09**	4906167	14.2	42514	3323648	6.7	28801

* Quick Estimate

** Revised Estimate

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.4
Net National Product (NNP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	NNP (Rs.Crore)	% change	Per Capita NNP (Rs.)	NNP (Rs. Crore)	% Change	Per Capita NNP (Rs.)
1999-2000	1589672		15881	1589672		15881
2000-01	1700467	7.0	16688	1647903	3.7	16172
2001-02	1849360	8.8	17782	1743466	5.8	16764
2002-03	1994248	7.8	18885	1805830	3.6	17101
2003-04	2239939	12.3	20895	1963544	8.7	18317
2004-05	2526408	12.8	23199	2104520	7.2	19325
2005-06	2870750	13.6	25956	2306894	9.6	20858
2006-07	3325817	15.9	29642	2530495	9.7	22553
2007-08*	3787597	14.3	33283	2764795	9.1	24295
2008-09**	4326384	14.2	37490	2941971	6.4	25494

* Quick Estimate

** Revised Estimate

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.3
Gross National Product (GNP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	GNP (Rs.Crore)	% change	Per Capita GNP (Rs.)	GNP (Rs. Crore)	% Change	Per Capita GNP (Rs.)
1999-2000	1776861		17751	1776861		17751
2000-01	1907451	7.3	18718	1847842	4.1	18134
2001-02	2077378	8.9	20014	1957384	5.9	18857
2002-03	2238884	7.8	21221	2033781	3.9	19278
2003-04	2525146	12.8	23533	2208196	8.6	20580
2004-05	2833558	12.2	25996	2367711	7.2	21722
2005-06	3249554	14.7	29381	2593160	9.5	23446
2006-07	3760285	15.7	33514	2845156	9.7	25358
2007-08*	4297047	14.6	37759	3114866	9.3	26991
2008-09**	4906167	14.2	42514	3323648	6.7	28801

* Quick Estimate

** Revised Estimate

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.4
Net National Product (NNP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	NNP (Rs.Crore)	% change	Per Capita NNP (Rs.)	NNP (Rs. Crore)	% Change	Per Capita NNP (Rs.)
1999-2000	1589672		15881	1589672		15881
2000-01	1700467	7.0	16688	1647903	3.7	16172
2001-02	1849360	8.8	17782	1743466	5.8	16764
2002-03	1994248	7.8	18885	1805830	3.6	17101
2003-04	2239939	12.3	20895	1963544	8.7	18317
2004-05	2526408	12.8	23199	2104520	7.2	19325
2005-06	2870750	13.6	25956	2306894	9.6	20858
2006-07	3325817	15.9	29642	2530495	9.7	22553
2007-08*	3787597	14.3	33283	2764795	9.1	24295
2008-09**	4326384	14.2	37490	2941971	6.4	25494

* Quick Estimate

** Revised Estimate

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.5
Gross State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2001-02 to 2008-09
(At Current Prices)

Base Year 1999-00							(Rs. Lakh)		
Sl. No	Industry of Origin/Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 Final	2007-08 Prov	2008-09 Quick
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	-243952	-249702	-257136	-261983	-279125	1659339	1744689	1887043
2	Forestry and Logging	1273850	1137807	1191577	1318778	1408363	146077	158809	169326
3	Fishing	102064	104317	113603	97543	104883	217712	216907	217537
4	Mining and Quarrying	148725	151883	158254	143894	140681	51955	68480	70709
	Sub Total: Primary	1280687	1144305	1206298	1298232	1374802	2075083	2188885	2344615
5	Manufacturing	923600	956675	896374	934844	1024603	856365	980341	1188299
5	Registered	586729	616512	587248	621949	685962	407360	459325	538431
5	Un-registered	336871	340163	309126	312895	338641	449005	521016	649868
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	218621	323740	361667	353705	419691	124408	132462	142626
6	Electricity	113350	167338	187229	184752	219742	110881	116642	124461
6	Gas	104020	155080	172896	167065	197711	1931	2134	2267
6	Water Supply	1251	1322	1542	1888	2238	11596	13686	15898
7	Construction	-14379	-15927	-18440	-22570	-27465	1998641	2391496	2807896
	Sub total : Secondary	1127842	1264488	1239601	1265979	1416829	2979414	3504299	4138821
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	470060	532670	599842	609953	713201	1050808	1173569	1370154
8	Railways	28269	34322	37855	41725	45787	47440	49873	52430
8	Transport by other means	-73587	-98524	-100691	-150907	-156512	752068	844021	998525
8	Communication	397039	457361	481120	521314	575557	244135	271821	310558
8	Storage	118339	139511	181558	197821	248369	7165	7854	8641
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	-40525	-44096	-46682	-60608	-63821	3102371	3558629	4181247
10	Banking and Insurance	414837	1529945	1632114	1851823	2112578	2222607	771748	887326
11	Real estate ownership, Business, legal	161755	165111	214120	288678	290040	254687	1277896	1502413
12	Public Administration	455670	542425	656371	668040	828115	546852	664241	739493
13	Other Services	314185	316766	302034	365457	1046490	1159875	1384249	1582810
	Sub Total:Tertiary	1775982	3042821	3357799	3723343	4926603	8337200	8830332	10263443
	Gross State Domestic Product	4184511	5451614	5803698	6287554	7718234	13391697	14523516	16746879
	Mid Year Population('000)	31972	32303	32591	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	13088	16876	17808	19126	23280	40064	43104	49316

Subject to the change on receipt of final results Population figures are provided by RGI through CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.5
Gross State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2001-02 to 2008-09
(At Current Prices)

Base Year 1999-00							(Rs. Lakh)		
Sl. No	Industry of Origin/Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 Final	2007-08 Prov	2008-09 Quick
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	-243952	-249702	-257136	-261983	-279125	1659339	1744689	1887043
2	Forestry and Logging	1273850	1137807	1191577	1318778	1408363	146077	158809	169326
3	Fishing	102064	104317	113603	97543	104883	217712	216907	217537
4	Mining and Quarrying	148725	151883	158254	143894	140681	51955	68480	70709
	Sub Total: Primary	1280687	1144305	1206298	1298232	1374802	2075083	2188885	2344615
5	Manufacturing	923600	956675	896374	934844	1024603	856365	980341	1188299
5	Registered	586729	616512	587248	621949	685962	407360	459325	538431
5	Un-registered	336871	340163	309126	312895	338641	449005	521016	649868
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	218621	323740	361667	353705	419691	124408	132462	142626
6	Electricity	113350	167338	187229	184752	219742	110881	116642	124461
6	Gas	104020	155080	172896	167065	197711	1931	2134	2267
6	Water Supply	1251	1322	1542	1888	2238	11596	13686	15898
7	Construction	-14379	-15927	-18440	-22570	-27465	1998641	2391496	2807896
	Sub total : Secondary	1127842	1264488	1239601	1265979	1416829	2979414	3504299	4138821
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	470060	532670	599842	609953	713201	1050808	1173569	1370154
8	Railways	28269	34322	37855	41725	45787	47440	49873	52430
8	Transport by other means	-73587	-98524	-100691	-150907	-156512	752068	844021	998525
8	Communication	397039	457361	481120	521314	575557	244135	271821	310558
8	Storage	118339	139511	181558	197821	248369	7165	7854	8641
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	-40525	-44096	-46682	-60608	-63821	3102371	3558629	4181247
10	Banking and Insurance	414837	1529945	1632114	1851823	2112578	2222607	771748	887326
11	Real estate ownership, Business, legal	161755	165111	214120	288678	290040	254687	1277896	1502413
12	Public Administration	455670	542425	656371	668040	828115	546852	664241	739493
13	Other Services	314185	316766	302034	365457	1046490	1159875	1384249	1582810
	Sub Total:Tertiary	1775982	3042821	3357799	3723343	4926603	8337200	8830332	10263443
	Gross State Domestic Product	4184511	5451614	5803698	6287554	7718234	13391697	14523516	16746879
	Mid Year Population('000)	31972	32303	32591	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	13088	16876	17808	19126	23280	40064	43104	49316

Subject to the change on receipt of final results Population figures are provided by RGI through CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.6
Gross State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin
for the Years From 2001-2002 to 2008-09 (At Constant Prices)

Base year 1999-00

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	Industry of Origin/Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 Final	2007-08 Provisional	2008-09 Quick
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture	1317752	1339972	1312119	1409171	1458214	1391487	1312200	1311622
2	Forestry and Logging	124737	133489	137579	125111	127147	131849	135714	141397
3	Fishing	154723	153429	154532	153552	146902	154930	154570	155264
4	Mining and Quarrying	24900	28317	33031	33096	48305	42152	62871	70524
	Sub Total: Primary	1622112	1655207	1637261	1720930	1780568	1720418	1665355	1678807
5	Manufacturing	650026	680973	718858	753756	769558	871497	951056	1026851
5.1	Registered	367571	379226	397786	389628	378016	431256	462461	482680
5.2	Un-registered	282455	301747	321072	364128	391542	440241	488595	544171
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	178077	171313	192865	179744	193502	201980	204598	210352
6.1	Electricity	164452	154921	173557	164228	174082	179929	180395	183793
6.2	Gas	1466	1750	1961	2894	3145	3148	3248	3303
6.3	Water Supply	12159	14642	17347	12622	16275	18903	20955	23256
7	Construction	713972	807732	924641	1219705	1493418	1699873	1913212	2145777
	Sub total : Secondary Sector	1542075	1660018	1836364	2153205	2456478	2773350	3068866	3382980
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	746894	827604	948211	1127344	1236632	1362980	1578475	1791712
8.1	Railways	40069	45698	48262	52987	55110	55461	60615	64179
8.2	Transport by other means	506129	532365	573766	680531	709880	757170	812802	865400
8.3	Communication	195816	244850	321683	388443	466028	544303	698661	855799
8.4	Storage	4880	4691	4500	5383	5614	6046	6397	6334
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	1554615	1669959	1814210	1861844	2085076	2492761	2735029	2892087
10	Banking and Insurance	387224	478646	473923	503021	532433	634304	730287	767129
11	Real estate ownership, Business, Legal	684783	741891	802233	818118	908556	1027247	1155565	1275554
12	Public Administration	329664	364338	367288	486113	491432	521157	605846	607012
13	Other Services	663532	683245	706343	771490	919251	978122	1098352	1124968
	Sub Total:Tertiary	4366712	4765683	5112208	5567930	6173380	7016571	7903554	8458462
	Gross State Domestic Product	7530899	8080908	8585833	9442065	10410426	11510339	12637775	13520249
	Population('000)	31972	32303	32591	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	23555	25016	26344	28721	31400	34435	37507	39815

Subject to the change on receipt of final results.

Population figures are provided by RGI through CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.7

Net State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the Years from 2001-2002 to 2008- 09 (At Current Prices)

Base Year 1999-00

Rs. Lal

Sl. No	Industry of Origin/Year	2001- 02	2002- 03	2003- 04	2004-05	2005-06	2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09
							Final	Prov	Quick
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1034534	892747	939603	1061712	1135337	1659339	1744689	1887043
2	Forestry and Logging	117788	119530	130685	124515	129013	146077	158809	169326
3	Fishing	132288	135379	139592	115107	118829	217712	216907	217537
4	Mining and Quarrying	24910	29520	32006	37817	38503	51955	68480	70709
	Sub Total: Primary	1309520	1177176	1241886	1339151	1421682	2075083	2188885	2344615
5	Manufacturing	526477	550165	509931	525892	571456	856365	980341	1188299
5.1	Registered	316920	319742	290394	296549	320240	407360	459325	538431
5.2	Un-registered	209557	230423	219537	229343	251216	449005	521016	649868
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	113350	167338	187229	184752	219742	124408	132462	142626
6.1	Electricity	104020	155080	172896	167065	197711	110881	116642	124461
6.2	Gas	1251	1322	1542	1888	2238	1931	2134	2267
6.3	Water Supply	8079	10936	12791	15799	19793	11596	13686	15898
7	Construction	630426	677022	754575	864164	990837	1998641	2391496	2807896
	Sub total : Secondary	1270253	1394525	1451735	1574808	1782035	2979414	3504299	4138821
8	Transport,Storage & Communication	435299	499908	566867	569850	669156	1050808	1173569	1370154
8.1	Railways	28269	34322	37855	41725	45787	47440	49873	52430
8.2	Transport by other means*	320618	365763	394105	385229	448190	752068	844021	998525
8.3	Communication	81937	95067	130188	138230	170494	244135	271821	310558
8.4	Storage	4475	4756	4719	4666	4685	7165	7854	8641
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	1447721	1496329	1597053	1803935	2061856	3102371	3558629	4181247
10	Banking and Insurance	414837	333045	411457	532770	578303	583011	771748	887326
11	Real estate ownership, Business, legal	357098	448860	508901	556662	620753	720188	1277896	1502413
12	Public Administration	284850	257558	283236	257488	332819	546852	664241	739493
13	Other Services	601807	645971	649778	706129	1046490	1159875	1384249	1582810
	Sub Total:Tertiary	3541612	3681671	4017292	4426834	5309377	7163105	8830332	10263443
	Net State Domestic Product	6121385	6253372	6710913	7340793	8513094	12217602	14523516	16746879
	Population('000)	31972	32303	32591	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	19146	19358	20591	22329	25677	36551	43104	49316

Subject to the change on receipt of final results.

Population figures are provided by RGI through CSO.

Soruce: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.8

Net State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor cost by Industry of Origin for the years from 2001-02 to 2008-09 (At constant Prices)

Base Year 1999-2000							Rs. In Lakhs		
Sl. No.	Industry of Origin/	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
							Final	Provl.	Quick
1	Agriculture & Allied	-234920	-232418	-230761	-221497	-223857	1167454	1100933	1100447
2	Forestry & Logging	1302652	1313505	1335387	1308089	1404411	127894	131642	137156
3	Fishing	99906	106774	113924	111311	100676	117601	117328	117855
4	Mining & Quarrying	146154	151744	150345	152063	147266	35677	53213	59691
SUB TOTAL OF PRIMARY SECTOR		1313792	1339605	1368895	1349966	1428496	1448626	1403116	1415149
5	Manufacturing	947086	881614	912296	952064	959068	939024	723979	782178
5.1	Registered	608041	572555	597573	627401	650965	652721	337170	351606
5.2	Un-registered	339045	309059	314723	324663	308103	286303	386809	430572
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	85511	96932	103538	92153	98438	269881	102665	105562
6.1	Electricity	78968	87657	93172	84198	88559	103664	90557	92263
6.2	Gas	704	990	1053	1484	1600	172510	1626	1654
6.3	Water Supply	5839	8285	9313	6471	8279	-6293	10482	11645
7	Construction	-9808	-11982	-12851	-14377	-24640	-25342	1866372	2093243
SUB TOTAL OF SECONDARY SECTOR		1022789	966564	1002983	1029840	1032866	1183563	2693016	2980983
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	560509	1314487	1471684	1666186	2012461	1589359	1327639	1515834
8.1	Railways	30684	736767	818405	938859	1118318	1227951	52526	55614
8.2	Transport by other means	-65245	-84427	-79888	-120136	-116579	-118887	626021	666532
8.3	Communication	446747	466726	488702	526240	622723	474689	643160	787815
8.4	Storage	148323	195421	244465	321223	387999	5606	5932	5873
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	-36268	-39412	-40129	-48407	-47406	2431503	2667818	2821016
10	Banking & Insurance	375065	1540623	1655450	1799719	1847816	2070313	714454	750497
11	Real estate Ownersgip, Business, legal	200587	228106	300508	277470	285757	790474	889216	981548
12	Public Administration	549662	603907	683854	680477	742099	436168	507046	508022
13	Other Services	304897	302084	323465	333682	870161	928031	1042104	1067357
SUB TOTAL OF TERTIARY SECTOR		1954452	3949795	4394832	4709127	5710888	8245848	7148277	7644274
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT		4291033	6255964	6766710	7088933	8172250	10878037	11244409	12040406
Mid year Population ('000)		31972	32303	32591	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958
Per capita Income (in Rs.)		13421	19367	20763	21563	24649	32544	33372	35457

Subject to the change on receipt of final results. Population figures are Provided by RGI through CSO

Appendix 3.8

Net State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor cost by Industry of Origin for the years from 2001-02 to 2008-09 (At constant Prices)

Base Year 1999-2000		Rs. In Lakhs							
Sl. No.	Industry of Origin/	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
							Final	Provl.	Quick
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7	Construction	-9808	-11982	-12851	-14377	-24640	-25342	1866372	2093243
SUB TOTAL OF SECONDARY SECTOR		1022789	966564	1002983	1029840	1032866	1183563	2693016	2980983
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8.2	Transport by other means	-65245	-84427	-79888	-120136	-116579	-118887	626021	666532
8.3	Communication	446747	466726	488702	526240	622723	474689	643160	787815
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Per capita Income (in Rs.)		13421	19367	20763	21563	24649	32544	33372	35457

Subject to the change on receipt of final results. Population figures are Provided by RGI through CSO

Appendix 3.9
District wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income
of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the year 2006- 07 (at Current Prices)

Base Year 1999-00

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IDK	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	132451	147882	113458	64813	212176	180630	176658	117964	181152	166076	116798	100913	131793	113310	1956074
2	Forestry and Logging	14702	12158	7207	9221	8660	8116	13930	14111	13036	16716	12915	4406	10826	5405	151409
3	Fishing	19468	51327	463	59006	1756	246	32216	31076	3511	11935	35801	116	10404	7084	264409
4	Mining and Quarrying	9948	12527	1981	1700	3785	994	4602	3682	5840	5206	4852	640	3255	1945	60957
	Sub Total: Primary	176569	223894	123109	134740	226377	189986	227406	166833	203539	199933	170366	106075	156278	127744	2432849
5	Manufacturing	144436	52700	13663	68314	50748	27326	370848	109302	146387	50748	56600	9759	44892	3904	1149627
5.1	Registered	71029	25916	6719	33595	24956	13438	182371	53751	71988	24956	27835	4799	22076	1920	565349
5.2	Unregistered	73407	26784	6944	34719	25792	13888	188477	55551	74399	25792	28765	4960	22816	1984	584278
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	45926	24727	12753	22045	23607	20929	31498	23859	16613	9329	19227	1803	8510	3827	264653
6.1	Electricity	36679	23470	11841	20002	21653	20663	27574	21866	15733	7878	16677	1580	7076	3184	235876
6.2	Gas	423	354	179	301	274	157	409	394	330	388	360	90	312	137	4108
6.3	Water Supply	8824	903	733	1742	1680	109	3515	1599	550	1063	2190	133	1122	506	24669
7	Construction	220384	131245	62644	123234	116867	38819	386340	218125	113376	160205	227984	23825	169447	61412	2053907
	Sub total : Secondary	410746	208672	89060	213593	191222	87074	788686	351286	276376	220282	303811	35387	222849	69143	3468187
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	182395	104680	61700	92974	112016	23183	225678	146606	86487	99328	112160	16729	78872	37641	1380449
8.1	Railways	5636	5378	460	4199	3739	0	5894	4359	9172	6305	5483	0	5329	5440	61394
8.2	Transport by other means	133386	73565	41526	66015	77341	14616	160779	102895	59046	75211	79858	12100	50334	21295	967967
8.3	Communication	42671	24957	19636	21902	29454	8411	57913	39032	17645	17336	26743	4325	22554	10711	343290
8.4	Storage	702	780	78	858	1482	156	1092	320	624	476	76	304	655	195	7798
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	299234	233587	93690	224027	216060	74888	405033	354364	244422	256213	340343	50350	280113	114403	3186727
10	Banking and Insurance	72402	43906	40247	48760	55586	23430	101954	75357	54600	43624	55374	15620	48057	24697	703614
11	Real estate ownership, business & legal	160719	127427	67301	105472	94279	60700	144791	135894	115804	124127	118960	35157	96575	47785	1434991
12	Public Administration	157582	56175	29381	45033	48880	11010	71562	51466	43706	35947	52128	7760	42911	9683	663224
13	Other Services	109350	88564	56724	77121	76898	53058	117207	116719	90674	143786	113173	29685	111347	46585	1230891
	Sub Total: Tertiary Sector	981682	654339	349043	593387	603719	246269	1066225	880406	635693	703025	792138	155301	657875	280794	8599896
	GSDP	1568997	1086905	561212	941720	1021318	523329	2082317	1398525	1115608	1123240	1266315	296763	1037002	477681	14500932
	Mid year Population('000)	3399	2684	1256	2165	2025	1157	3269	3107	2752	3958	3027	850	2494	1283	33426
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	46161	40496	44682	43497	50435	45232	63699	45012	40538	28379	41834	34913	41580	37232	43382

Populations are based on CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

CHAPTER 3

INCOME AND POPULATION

Global Scenario

3.1 It may appear at first sight that the world economy is on the mend. After a sharp, broad and synchronized global downturn in late 2008 and early 2009, an increasing number of countries have registered positive quarterly growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), along with a notable recovery in international trade and global industrial production. World equity markets have also rebounded and risk premiums on borrowing have fallen. But the appearance is deceptive, since the unemployment, the key social indicator of the crisis, continues to exceed 10 per cent with no prospects of coming down in the foreseeable future.

3.2 After a sharp and synchronized global downturn—indeed the only contraction since the Second World War—the world economy is improving. An increasing number of economies showed positive growth in the second quarter of 2009, and momentum towards recovery continued to build in the third quarter. Nonetheless, because of the steep downturn at the beginning of the year, World Gross Product (WGP) is estimated to fall by 2.2 per cent for 2009. Premised on the assumption of a continued supportive policy stance worldwide, a mild growth of 2.4 per cent is forecast in the baseline scenario for 2010 (Table 3.1). According to this scenario, the level of world economic activity will be 7 per cent below where it might have been had pre-crisis growth continued.

BOX 3.1

Global GDP per capita has increased almost tenfold since 1820. Life expectancy has doubled. Literacy rates have increased from less than 20 to more than 80 percent. But these gains have not been shared equally. Europe, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States and lately Japan have attained enormous increase in income and living standard—*World Development Report, 2009*

3.3 The recovery is uneven and conditions for sustained growth remain fragile. Credit conditions are still tight in major developed economies, where many major financial institutions need to continue the process of cleansing their balance-sheets. The rebound in domestic demand remains tentative at best in many economies and is far from self-sustaining. Much of the rebound in the real economy is due to the strong fiscal stimulus provided by Governments in a large number of developed and developing countries and to the restocking of inventories by industries worldwide. Consumption and investment demand remain weak, however, as unemployment and underemployment rates continue to rise and output gaps remain wide in most countries. In the outlook, global economic recovery is expected to remain sluggish, employment prospects will remain bleak and inflation will stay low.

Table - 3.1
Growth of world output, 2004–2010

	Annual Percentage Change							Change from United Nations forecast of June 2009c	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009a	2010b	2009	2010
World Output d	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.9	1.9	-2.2	2.4	0.4	0.8
Of which									
Developed economies	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.6	0.5	-3.5	1.3	0.4	0.7
Euro zone	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.7	0.7	-4.1	0.4	-0.4	0.5
Japan	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	-0.7	-5.6	0.9	1.5	-0.6
United Kingdom	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.6	0.6	-4.5	0.6	-0.8	0.8
United States	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.1	0.4	-2.5	2.1	1.0	1.1
Economies in transition	7.7	6.5	8.0	8.4	5.5	-6.5	1.6	-0.6	0.2
Russian Federation	7.2	6.4	7.7	8.1	5.6	-7.0	1.5	-0.2	0.0
Developing economies	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.6	5.4	1.9	5.3	0.5	1.0
Africa	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.0	4.9	1.6	4.3	0.7	0.3
Nigeria	10.6	5.4	6.2	7.0	6.0	1.9	5.0	2.4	0.3
South Africa	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.1	3.1	-2.2	3.1	-0.4	0.0
East and South Asia	7.8	7.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	4.3	6.4	1.1	0.8
China	10.1	10.4	11.6	13.0	9.0	8.1	8.8	0.5	0.6
India	8.3	9.3	9.7	9.1	7.3	5.9	6.5	0.9	0.2
Western Asia	8.7	6.9	6.1	5.0	4.6	-1.0	3.6	-0.3	0.7
Israel	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	4.1	0.1	2.0	1.0	1.2
Turkey	9.4	8.4	6.9	4.5	1.1	-4.9	2.2	-0.4	1.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.8	4.6	5.5	5.6	4.1	-2.1	3.4	-0.2	1.7
Brazil	5.7	3.2	4.0	5.7	5.2	0.0	4.5	0.6	2.0
Mexico	4.0	3.2	4.8	3.2	1.3	-7.1	3.0	-2.3	1.8
<i>of which:</i>									
Least developed countries	8.2	7.8	7.9	8.5	7.2	3.3	5.3	0.6	0.7
<i>Memorandum items:</i>									
World trade	11.0	7.8	9.3	6.7	2.9	-12.5	5.4	-1.4	1.8
World output growth with PPP-based weights	4.9	4.4	5.0	5.0	3.0	-1.0	3.2	0.0	0.5

Source: UN/DESA.

a Partly estimated.

b Forecasts, based in part on Project LINK.

c See World Economic Situation and Prospects: Update as of mid-2009

d Calculated as a weighted average of individual country growth rates of gross domestic product (GDP), where weights are based on GDP in 2005 prices and exchange rates.

National Scenario

3.4 The economy is back on 7 plus per cent growth path and is expected to grow at over 8 per cent next fiscal. The advance estimate put out by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) pegged the economic growth during 2009-10 at 7.2% compared to 6.7 per cent last year. It also estimates manufacturing to grow by a robust 8.9 percent this fiscal. According to advance estimates, mining and quarrying is likely to grow by 8.7 per cent against 1.6 per cent a year ago, while electricity, gas and water supply by 8.2 per cent. Trade, hotel, transport and communication are estimated to rise by 8.3 per cent and construction by 6.5 per cent. According to CSO, the output from agriculture sector is likely to decline by 0.2 per cent in the current fiscal due to fall in Kharif production on account of drought and floods in several parts of the country against 1.6 percent growth in the previous year.

National Income

3.5 The net national product (NNP) at factor cost, also known as national income, at 1999- 2000 prices is now estimated at Rs.29,41,971 crore during 2008-09, as against the previous year's Quick Estimate of Rs.27,64,795 crore. In terms of growth rates, the national income is estimated to rise by 6.4 per cent during 2008-09, in comparison to the growth rate of 9.1 per cent in 2007-08. The NNP at factor cost at current prices is now estimated at Rs.43,26,384 crore during 2008-09, as compared to Rs.37,87,597 crore during 2007-08, showing a rise of 14.2 per cent.

Gross Domestic Product

3.6 GDP at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices in the year 2008-09 is now estimated at Rs.33,39,375 crore showing a growth rate of 6.7 per cent over the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2007-08 of Rs.31,29,717 crore. GDP at factor cost at current prices in the year 2008-09 is estimated at Rs.49,33,183 crore, showing a growth rate of 14.2 per cent over the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2007-08 of Rs. 43,20,892 crore (Table 3.2). The downward revision in the GDP growth rate is mainly on account of lower performance in almost all the sectors excluding 'construction' and 'community, social and personal services' than anticipated growth rate of 6 per cent.

Table - 3.2
National Product, Domestic Product & Per Capita Income at Factor Cost
(All India)

Sl. No	Item	At 1999-2000 Prices			At Current Prices		
		2006-07	2007-08*	2008-09**	2006-07	2007-08*	2008-09**
1	Gross National Product (GNP)	2849838	3114866 (9.3)	3323648 (6.7)	3740606	4297047 14.6	4906167 (14.3)
2	Net National Product (NNP) (National Income)	2533432	2764795 (9.1)	2941971 (6.4)	3312568	3787597 (14.3)	4326384 (14.2)
3	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	2871120	3129717 (9.0)	3339375 (6.7)	3779384	4320892 (14.3)	4933183 (14.2)
4	Net Domestic Product (NDP)	2554714	2779648 (8.8)	2957698 (6.4)	3342346	3811442 (14.0)	4353400 (14.2)
5	Per Capita NNP (Rs)	22580	24295 (7.5)	25494 (4.9)	29524	33283 (12.73)	37490 (12.64)

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.

Note: The figures in Parenthesis show the percentage change over previous year.

*-Quick Estimate, **- Revised Estimate

Per Capita National Income

3.7 The per capita income in real terms (at 1999-2000 prices) during 2008-09 is estimated to attain a level of Rs.25,494 as compared to the Quick Estimates for the year 2007-08 of Rs.24,295. The growth rate in per capita income is estimated at 4.9 per cent during 2008-09. The per capita income at current prices during 2008-09 is estimated to attain a level of Rs.37,490 as compared to the Quick Estimates for the year 2007-08 of Rs.33,283, showing a rise of 12.6 per cent.

3.8 The details of GDP and National Income at current and constant (1999-2000) prices from 1999-2000 to 2007-08 with percentage change over previous year are given in Appendix 3.1 to 3.4

3.9 The sectors which showed growth rates of 5 per cent or more, are 'construction' (7.2 per cent), 'trade, hotels, transport and communication' (9.0 per cent), 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services' (7.8 per cent), and 'community, social and personal services' (13.1 per cent). The sectoral distribution of GDP at constant (1999-2000) prices and current prices with percentage change over previous year is given in Table 3.3 and Table 3.4.

Table - 3.3
Sectorwise Distribution of GDP at Factor cost by Economic Activity- All India
(At 1999-2000 prices)

SL. No	Industry	2006-07	2007-08 (Quick estimate)	2008-09 (Revised estimate)	Percentage change over previous year	
					2007-08	2008-09
1	Agriculture, forestry & Fishing	531,315	557,122	566,045	4.9	1.6
2	Mining & quarrying	60,038	61,999	64,244	3.3	3.6
3	Manufacturing	440,193	476,303	487,739	8.2	2.4
4	Electricity, gas & water supply	60,544	63,730	65,899	5.3	3.4
5	Construction	205,543	226,325	242,577	10.1	7.2
6	Trade, hotels, transport and communication	778,896	875,398	954,589	12.4	9.0
7	Finance, Insurance, real estate & business services	409,472	457,584	493,356	11.7	7.8
8	Community, social & personal services	385,118	411,256	464,926	6.8	13.1
	GDP at factor cost	28,71,120	31,29,717	33,39,375	9.0	6.7

Source: Central Statistical Organization, 2009.

Table - 3.4
Sector wise Distribution of GDP at Factor cost by Economic Activity- All India
(At current Prices)

SL.No	Industry	2006-07	2007-08 (Quick estimate)	2008-09 (Revised estimate)	Percentage change over previous year	
					2007-08	2008-09
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	686,044	782,597	861,753	14.1	10.1
2.	Mining, & quarrying	106,024	117,431	125,414	10.8	6.8
3.	Manufacturing	617,648	705,130	780,405	14.2	10.7
4	Electricity, gas & water supply	70,455	76,066	79,478	8.0	4.5
5.	Construction	319,180	376,266	437,017	17.9	16.1
6.	Trade, hotel, transport & communication	947,096	10,90,708	12,46,718	15.2	14.3
7.	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	524,019	594,096	691,221	13.4	16.3
8.	Community, social and personal services	508,917	578,598	711,176	13.7	22.9
	GDP at factor cost	37,79,384	43,20,892	49,33,183	14.3	14.2

Source: Central Statistical Organization, 2009.

3.10 An analysis of percentage distribution of GDP shows that the contribution from Primary sector and secondary sector to the GDP is decreasing and that from tertiary sector is increasing (Table 3.5).

Table.- 3.5
Gross Domestic Product at Factor cost by Economic Activity- Percentage
Distribution (All India)

SL.No	Industry of Origin	At 1999-2000 Prices			At current prices		
		2006-07	2008-09 (Revised Estimate)	2008-09 (Revised Estimate)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	18.51	17.80	16.95	18.15	18.11	17.47
2.	Mining & Quarrying	2.09	1.98	1.92	2.80	2.72	2.54
	Sub Total Primary	20.6	19.78	18.87	20.95	20.83	20.01
3.	Manufacturing	15.33	15.22	14.61	16.34	16.32	15.82
4.	Electricity Gas & Water supply	2.11	2.04	1.97	1.86	1.76	1.61
5.	Construction	7.16	7.23	7.26	8.45	8.71	8.86
	Sub Total Secondary	24.6	24.49	23.84	26.65	26.79	26.29
6.	Trade, Hotels Transports and communication	27.13	27.97	28.58	25.06	25.24	25.27
7.	Financing, Insurance, Real Estates & Business services	14.26	14.62	14.77	13.87	13.75	14.01
8.	Community, Social & Personal	13.41	13.14	13.92	13.47	13.39	14.42
	Sub Total- Tertiary	54.8	55.73	57.27	52.4	52.38	53.7
	GDP	100	100	100	100	100	100

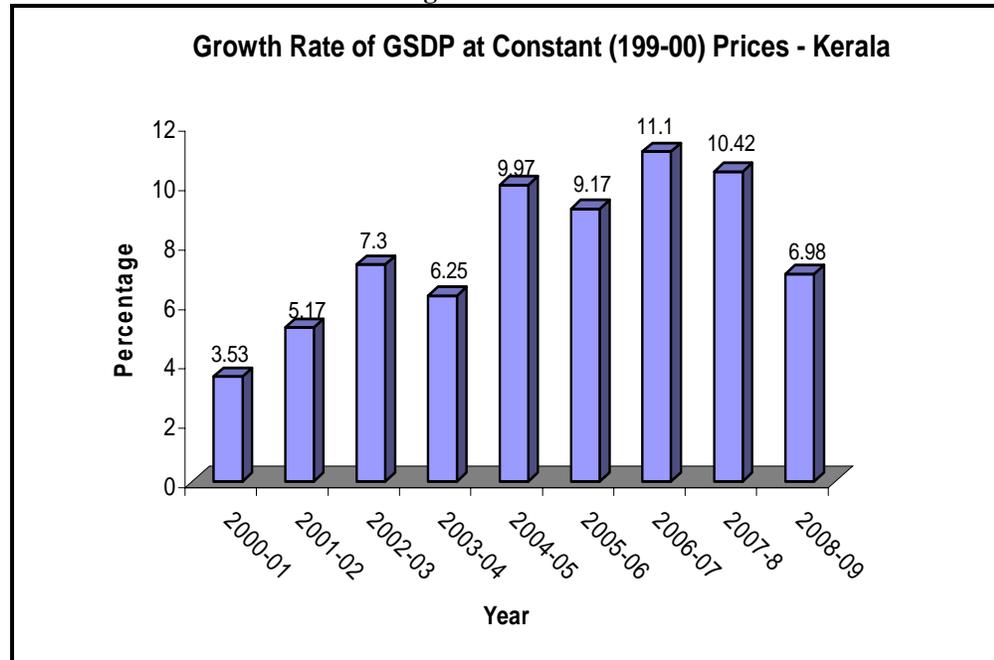
Source: Central Statistical Organization, 2009.

3.11 Table 3.4 shows that the highest percentage contribution to GDP during 2008-09 (at constant prices) is from trade, hotels, transport and communication (28.58%) followed by Agriculture, forestry and fishing (16.95), finance and business service (14.77%), manufacturing (14.61%), community, social and personal services (13.92%).

State Income

3.12 As per the statistics published by Department of Economics and Statistics, the quick estimate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices is Rs.1,35,202.49 crore during 2008-09 as against the provisional estimate of Rs.1,26,377.75 crore during 2007-08, registering a growth rate of 6.98 percent in 2008-09 compared to 10.42 percent in 2007-08 (Fig 3.1). At current prices the Gross State Domestic Product is estimated at Rs.1,89,840.82 crore (quick estimate) during 2008-09 as against the provisional estimate of Rs.1,65,721.74 crore during 2007-08. The growth rate at current prices is 14.55 per cent in 2008-09 compared to 14.28 per cent in 2007-08.

Fig.3.1



Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

3.13 The quick estimate of Net State Domestic Product (State Income) at factor cost at constant prices (1999-2000) is Rs.167468.79 crore during 2008-09 compared to the provisional estimate of Rs.145235.16 crore during 2007-08 recording a growth rate of 7.08 percent in 2008-09. At current prices the State Income is estimated at Rs.167468.79 crore (quick estimate) in 2008- 09 compared to the provisional estimate of Rs.145235.16 crore during 2007-08. The growth rate of State Income at current prices is 15.31 per cent in 2008-09 compared to 14.50 per cent in 2007-08 (Table 3.6).

Table - 3.6
State Domestic Product and per capita Income of Kerala

Sl.No	Item	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Gross State Domestic Product					
	a) At Constant (1999- 2000) prices	115103.39	126377.75	135202.49	9.79	6.98
	b) At Current prices	145009.32	165721.74	189840.82	14.28	14.55
2	Net State Domestic Product (State Income)					
	a) At Constant (1999- 2000) prices	101869.26	112444.09	120404.06	10.38	7.08
	b) At Current prices	126841.54	145235.16	167468.79	14.50	15.31
3	Per Capita State Income (Rs)					
	a) At Constant (1999- 2000) Prices	34435	37507	39815	8.92	6.15
	b) At Current Prices	43382	49184	55905	13.37	13.66

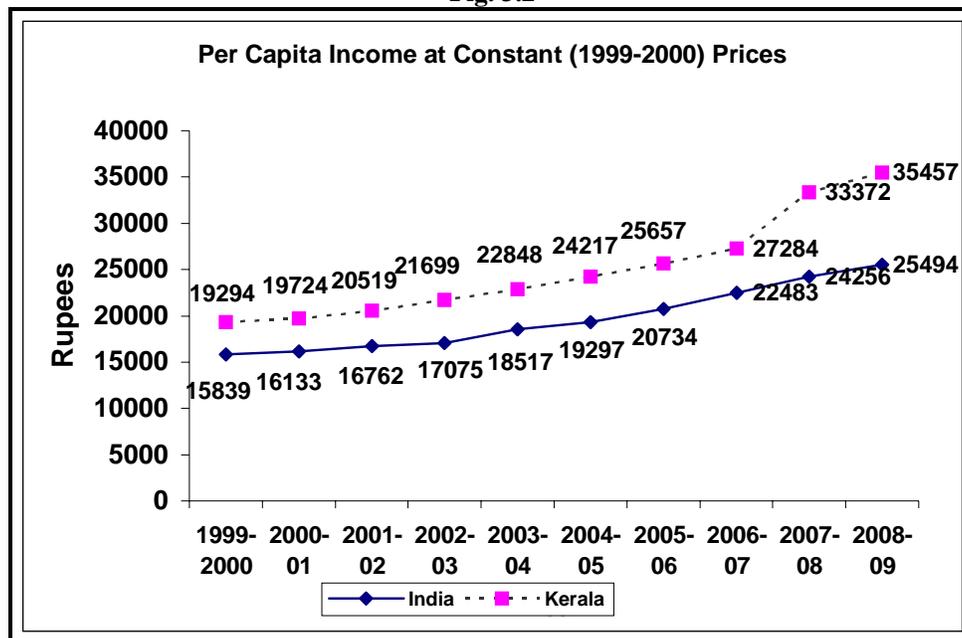
Source: Department of Economics and Statistics
P: Provisional, Q: Quick Estimate

Per Capita State Income

3.14 As per the quick estimates in 2008-09, the per capita Gross state Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices was Rs.39815 as against provisional estimate of Rs.37507 in 2007-08 recording a growth rate of 6.15 per cent in 2008-09. At current prices, the per capita GSDP in 2008-09 was Rs.55905 registering a growth rate of 13.66 per cent over the estimate of Rs.49184 in 2007-08

3.15 The per capita state income at constant (1999-2000) prices increased from 33372 in 2007-08 to Rs.35457 in 2007-08, registering a growth rate of 6.25 percent. At current prices the per capita state income during 2008-09 is Rs.49316 as against Rs.43104 during 2007-08, recording a growth rate of 14.41 percent in 2008-09. The per capita state income is higher than the per capita national income (see fig.3.2).

Fig. 3.2



Source: Central Statistical Organization and Department of Economics and Statistics

Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product

3.16 During 2008-09 the contribution from primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to the GSDP at constant prices (1999-2000) constitutes 12.42%, 25.02% and 62.56% respectively. At current prices, the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors contribute 14.47%, 24.59% and 60.94% respectively to the GSDP during 2008-09. While analysing the sectoral distribution of state income it is seen that the contribution from primary sector is decreasing and tertiary sector is increasing. But secondary sector remains almost stagnant. The details of sectoral distribution of GSDP with percentage during the last three years is given in Table 3.7 and Appendix 3.5-3.8

3.17 Economic growth is directly linked with the development of tertiary sector. In the year 1960, the contribution from primary sector, secondary sector, and tertiary sector respectively as 56%, 15% and 29%. As compared to 2008-09 figures with 1960-61, the contribution from tertiary sector increased from 29% to 61% and primary sector contribution decreased to 14% from 56% see Fig (3.3) and Fig (3.4)

Fig.3.3
Sectoral Distribution of GSDP – Kerala

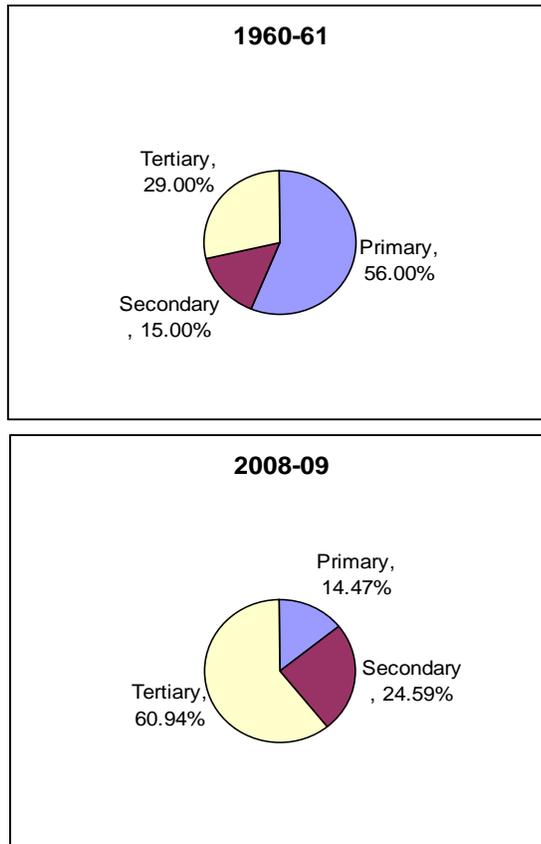
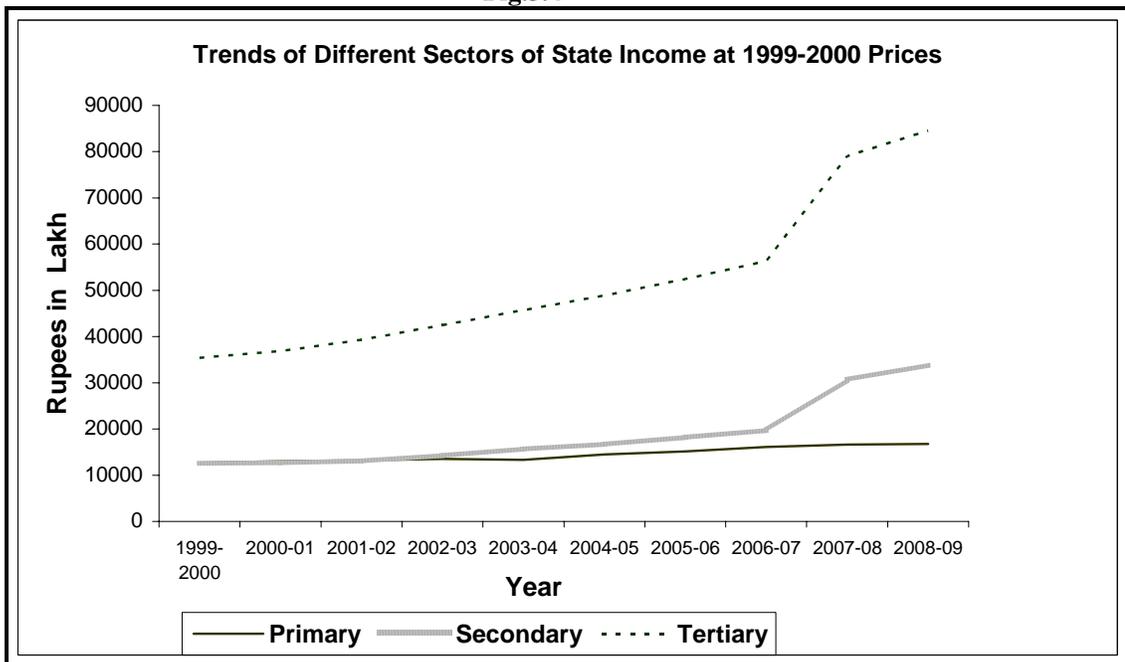


Fig.3.4



Source: Department of Economics and Statistics

Table - 3.7
Sectoral share of Gross state Domestic Product (GSDP) at Factor Cost (2006-07 to 2008-09)

(Rs.Crore)

Sl.No	Industry of origin	At current Price						At Constant Prices					
		2006-07		2007-08(P)		2008-09(Q)		2006-07		2007-08(P)		2008-09(Q)	
		GSDP	%	GSDP	%	GSDP	%	GSDP	%	GSDP	%	GSDP	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Agriculture & Allied activities	19560.74	13.49	20566.86	12.41	22244.98	11.72	13914.87	12.09	13122.00	10.38	13116.22	9.70
2	Forestry and Logging	1514.09	1.04	1646.03	0.99	1755.07	0.92	1318.49	1.15	1357.14	1.07	1413.97	1.05
3	Fishing	2644.09	1.82	2634.31	1.59	2641.96	1.39	1549.30	1.35	1545.70	1.22	1552.64	1.15
4	Mining and Quarrying	6069.57	0.42	803.45	0.48	829.60	0.44	421.52	0.37	628.71	0.50	705.24	0.52
	Sub Total:Primary	24328.49	16.78	25650.65	15.48	27471.61	14.47	17204.18	14.95	16653.55	13.18	16788.07	12.42
5	Manufacturing	11496.27	7.93	13155.50	7.94	14815.61	7.80	8714.97	7.57	9510.56	7.53	10268.51	7.59
6	Electricity gas & water supply	2646.53	1.83	2812.90	1.70	3028.51	1.60	2019.80	1.75	2045.98	1.62	2103.52	1.56
7	Construction	20539.07	14.16	24562.74	14.8	28839.53	15.19	16998.73	14.77	19132.12	15.14	21457.77	15.87
	Sub Total:Secondary	34681.87	23.92	40531.14	24.46	46683.65	24.59	27733.50	24.09	30688.66	24.28	33829.80	25.02
8	Transport storage & communication	13804.49	9.52	15416.27	9.30	17991.21	9.48	13629.80	11.84	15784.75	12.49	17917.12	13.25
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	31867.27	21.98	36553.91	22.06	49949.39	22.62	24927.61	21.66	27350.29	21.64	28920.87	21.39
10	Banking and Insurance	7036.14	4.85	7944.52	4.79	9134.30	4.81	6343.04	5.51	7302.87	5.78	7671.29	5.67
11	Real Estate Ownership, Business, Legal	14349.91	9.90	16879.29	10.19	19844.85	10.45	10272.47	8.92	11555.65	9.14	12755.54	9.43
12	Public Administration	6632.24	4.57	8055.94	4.86	8968.60	4.82	5211.57	4.53	6058.46	4.79	6070.12	4.49
13	Other Services	12308.91	8.49	14690.02	8.86	16797.21	8.85	9781.22	8.50	10983.52	8.69	11249.68	8.32
	sub Total:Tertiary	85998.96	59.30	99539.95	60.06	115685.56	60.94	70165.71	6.96	79035.54	62.54	84584.62	62.56
	Total GSDP	145009.32	100	165721.74	100	189840.82	100	115103.39	100	126377.75	100	135202.49	100

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics

P: Provisional, Q: Quick Estimate

3.18 The analysis of annual sectoral growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product shows that tertiary sector recorded the highest rate of growth 16.22 per cent in 2008-09 at current prices followed by secondary sector (15.18%) and primary sector (7.10%). At constant (1999-2000) prices, the secondary sector recorded a growth rate of 10.24 per cent, tertiary sector 7.02 per cent and primary sector with 0.81 per cent in 2008-09. The drastic decrease of growth rate in the Mining and quarrying sector for the period 2007-08 to 2008-09 from 49.15% to 12.17% is mainly because this sector is a small individual one and as far as Kerala State is concerned, a small change in production, price changes and less availability of data will directly reflects the growth rate figure (Table 3.8).

Table - 3.8
Sector wise Annual Growth Rate of GSDP- Kerala

Sl.No	Industry Origin	Percentage change over Previous Year					
		At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
		2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	15.13	5.14	8.16	-4.58	-5.70	-0.04
2	Forestry & Logging	0.92	8.71	6.62	3.70	2.93	4.19
3	Fishing	6.53	-0.37	0.29	5.46	-0.23	0.45
4	Mining & Quarrying	-13.23	31.81	3.25	-12.74	49.15	12.17
	Primary Sector	12.24	5.43	7.10	-3.38	-3.20	0.81
5	Manufacturing	18.67	14.43	12.62	13.25	9.13	7.97
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	9.24	6.29	7.67	4.38	1.30	2.81
7	Construction	18.36	19.59	17.41	13.82	12.55	12.16
	Secondary Sector	17.71	16.87	15.18	12.90	10.66	10.24
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	8.78	11.68	16.70	10.22	15.81	13.51
19	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	22.32	14.71	17.50	19.55	9.72	5.74
10	Banking, Insurance & Real Estate		12.91	14.98	19.13	15.13	5.04
11	Real Estate ownership Business, legal	15.26	17.63	17.57	13.06	12.49	10.38
12	Public Administration and other services	8.36	21.47	11.33	6.05	16.25	0.19
13	Other Services	10.64	19.34	14.34	6.40	12.29	2.42
	Tertiary Sector	15.51	15.75	16.22	13.66	12.64	7.02
	GSDP	15.46	14.28	14.55	10.57	9.79	6.98

Source: - Department of Economics & Statistics

P: Provisional, Q: Quick Estimate

Measures of State Taken for Economic Recession

3.19 The Central Government has announced Rs.20,000 crore financial recovery package and this package would prove to be a stimulus to the economy and would directly benefit the people of India at a time when the global economy was going through a crisis. Kerala Government also announced a Rs 10,000-crore State-specific 'stimulus' package, sector-wise 'waivers' and a slew of social welfare measures provided the corner stones of the 2009-10 Kerala Budget.

3.20 A set of social security and welfare measures was also announced to help the common man beat away the blues of the world-wide economic recession. All families below the poverty line would be provided ration rice at Rs 2/- per kg, the minimum pension would be raised from Rs 200 to Rs 250 a month. Rs 100-crore package for Gulf returnees, Stimulus package for small industries, Rs 1,500-crore 'Malabar' package aimed at the all-round development of this region of north Kerala.

3.21 As a token assistance to those returnees who have not been able to complete even two years of work away from home, Rs.10 crore was provided to the Welfare Fund for Non-Resident Keralites. A separate 'stimulus' package has been devised for the small industries sector as well. Allocation for small industries has been enhanced from Rs.8 crore to Rs.35 crore. A provision of Rs.1 crore is set apart for creating a welfare fund for small industrialists. A loan package of Rs 500 crore was desigined to be implemented through the KFC to support small and medium industries. A venture capital fund of Rs.100 crore was to be set up for setting up of innovative small and medium industries. The budget provided for Rs.10 crore as equity for the proposed fund.

3.22 Even though Kerala is a consumer state, it made an attempt to face the economic recession with the help of the effective measures taken by the Government of Kerala. Kerala's growth rate in the year 2008-09 is 6.98 per cent slightly above the National growth rate of 6.7 per cent at constant prices. However, the growth rate of some of the rich states like Andhra Pradesh (5.53), Karnataka (5.08), Panjab (6.26) and Tamil Nadu (4.55) could not maintain its previous years higher growth rate and it is less than the national growth rate.

District-wise Gross State Domestic Product

3.23 District wise distribution of Gross State Domestic Product at factor cost at current prices shows that Ernakulam District continues to have the highest income of Rs.27474.62 crore in 2008-09 as against Rs.20782.48 crore in 2007-08 registering a growth rate of 14.81% . At constant (1999-2000) prices it comes to Rs.19940.60 crore during 2008-09 compared to Rs.16338.99 crore during 2007-08. Thiruvananthapuram District stands second with an income of Rs.20745.07 crore in 2008-09 at current prices followed by Thrissur (Rs.18483.03 crore), Kozhikode (Rs.16761.85 crore), Malappuram (Rs.14728.60 crore) and Palakkad (Rs.14579.11 crore). The lowest income of Rs.3554.59 crore was recorded in Wayanad District at current prices during 2008-09 preceded by Idukki (Rs.6352.92 crore), Kasargod (Rs.6353.11 crore) and Pathanamthitta (Rs.7384.77 crore). The details are given in Table 3.9 and Appendix 3.9-3.14.

Table - 3.9
District-wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	District	Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost				Growth Rate (%)	
		At 1999-2000 Prices		At Current Prices		At 1999-2000 Prices	At Current Prices
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
		(P)	(Q)	(P)	(Q)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	12242.66	14941.69	15600.14	20745.07	7.12	14.63
2	Kollam	8251.80	9974.42	10768.99	14101.80	6.75	14.07
3	Pathanamthitta	4422.78	5321.41	5630.54	7384.77	6.74	14.22
4	Alappuzha	7249.71	8755.38	9377.81	12285.90	7.04	14.48
5	Kottayam	7897.88	9495.00	10179.84	13329.99	6.61	14.24
6	Idukki	3595.00	4354.11	4820.67	6352.92	5.50	13.2
7	Eranakulam	16338.99	19940.06	20782.48	27474.62	7.88	14.81
8	Thrissur	11129.79	13338.06	14183.51	18483.03	7.45	15.02
9	Palakkad	8449.51	10209.08	11079.18	14579.11	6.51	14.29
10	Malappuram	8691.51	10303.48	11402.79	14728.60	6.60	14.77
11	Kozhikode	10067.07	11938.27	13010.94	16761.85	7.20	15.00
12	Wayanad	2052.82	2440.12	2743.32	3554.59	5.69	13.81
13	Kannur	8277.09	9743.37	10690.16	13705.46	6.96	14.97
14	Kasaragod	3777.48	4448.04	4964.79	6353.11	6.22	13.98
	GSDP	112444.09	135202.49	145235.16	189840.82	6.98	14.55

P - Provisional, Q - Quick Estimate

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics

District-wise Per Capita Income

3.24 The analysis of district wise per capita income shows that Ernakulam district stands first with the per capita income of Rs.59970 at constant (1999-2000) prices in 2008-09 as against Rs.56060 in 2007-08. Kottayam District has the second largest per capita income of Rs. 46362 in 2008-09 at constant prices followed by Thiruvananthapuram (Rs.43247), Thrissur (Rs.42316), Pathanamthitta (Rs.42166) and Alappuzha (Rs.40089). The lowest per capita income was recorded in Malappuram District (Rs.25291) in 2008-09 at constant prices preceded by Wayanad (Rs.28047), Kasargod(34006)and Palakkad (Rs.36487)

3.25 The highest rate of growth of per capita income of 6.97% was recorded in Ernakulam District in 2008-09 followed by Trissur (6.70%), Alappuzha (6.60%), and Pathanamthitta (6.49%). The lowest growth rate was recorded in Wayanad District (4.47%) preceded by Malappuram (5.09%), Idukki (5.14%) and Kasargod (5.25 %). The district wise per capita income with growth rate is given in Table 3.10

Table - 3.10
District-wise Per Capita Income at constant (1999-2000) Prices

Sl. No.	District	2007-08 (P) Rs.	Rank	2008-09 (Q) Rs.	Rank	Growth Rate (%) 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	40700	3	43247	3	6.26
2	Kollam	34593	10	36698	10	6.09
3	Pathanamthitta	39597	5	42166	5	6.49
4	Alappuzha	37606	6	40089	6	6.60
5	Kottayam	43722	2	46362	2	6.04
6	Idukki	35548	9	37374	9	5.14
7	Eranakulam	56060	1	59970	1	6.97
8	Thrissur	39658	4	42316	4	6.70
9	Palakkad	34541	11	36487	11	5.63
10	Malappuram	24067	14	25291	14	5.09
11	Kozhikode	36488	7	38798	7	6.33
12	Wayanad	26847	13	28047	13	4.47
13	Kannur	36321	8	38634	8	6.37
14	Kasaragod	32310	12	34006	12	5.25
	STATE	37507		39815		6.15

P: Provisional Q:Quick

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics

District-wise Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product

3.26 District wise and sector-wise analysis of GSDP shows that the highest contribution from primary sector income of Rs. 1602.09 crore at constant (1999-2000) prices was in Kottayam district during 2008-09 followed by Ernakulam (Rs.1587.89 crore), Kollam (Rs.1541.07 crore) and Palakkad (Rs.1446.30 crore). During 2008-09 the lowest primary sector income was in Wayanad district (Rs. 589.19 crore). The highest income from secondary sector during

2008-09 was in Ernakulam district (Rs.7599.91 crore) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (Rs.3964.91 crore), Thrissur (Rs.3443.72 crore) and Kozhikode (Rs.3040.91 crore). Lowest secondary sector income was in Wayanad district (Rs.350.36 crore). Regarding tertiary sector the highest income during 2008-09 was in Ernakulam district (Rs.10752.26 crore) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (Rs.9696.23 crore), Thrissur (Rs.8724.47 crore) and Kozhikode (Rs.7699.95 crore). Lowest tertiary sector income was in Wayanad district (Rs.500.57 crore).

3.27 While analysing the growth rates, in primary sector it ranges between 0.34% in Idukki district and 1.44% in Thiruvananthapuram district. Growth rate in secondary sector is lowest at 8.7% in Idukki district and highest at 11.52% in Kasaragod. Growth rate in tertiary sector is between 7.57% in Ernakulam district and 6.47% in Malappuram district. The district wise details of sectoral income and growth rate are presented in Table 3.11

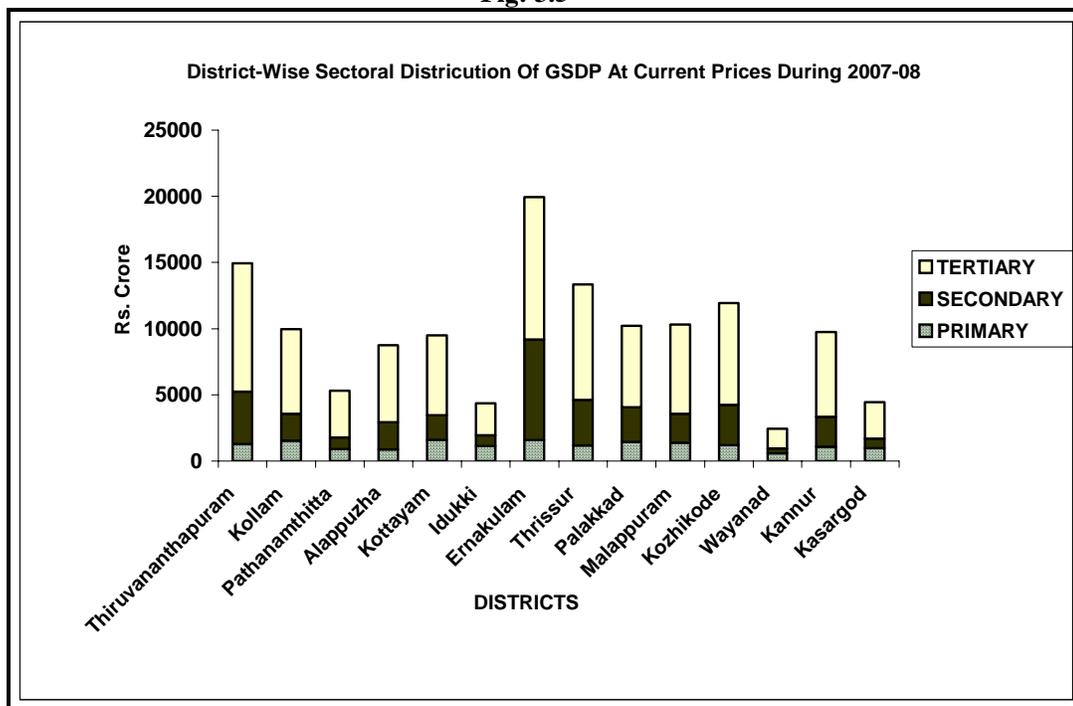
Table - 3.11
District wise and Sector-wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic product during 2008-2009 at constant (1999-2000) Prices (Quick Estimate)
(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	District	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		GDDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	GDDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	GDDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1280.55	1.44	3964.91	9.94	9696.23	6.80
2	Kollam	1541.07	1.39	2036.08	10.15	6397.27	7.06
3	Pathanamthitta	903.45	0.54	877.10	10.36	3540.86	7.56
4	Alappuzha	876.67	0.80	2072.35	10.04	5806.36	7.00
5	Kottayam	1602.09	0.46	1860.99	10.09	6031.92	7.31
6	Idukki	1139.26	0.34	812.90	8.70	2401.95	7.04
7	Ernakulam	1587.89	0.72	7599.91	9.97	10751.26	7.57
8	Thrissur	1169.87	0.90	3443.72	10.38	8724.47	7.27
9	Palakkad	1446.30	0.82	2622.44	9.51	6140.34	6.68
10	Malappuram	1380.25	0.92	2201.52	10.94	6721.71	6.47
11	Kozhikode	1197.41	0.97	3040.91	10.94	7699.95	6.81
12	Wayanad	589.19	0.38	350.36	10.66	1500.57	6.78
13	Kannur	1095.67	0.74	2239.47	11.09	6408.23	6.70
14	Kasaragod	978.40	0.44	707.14	11.52	2762.50	7.10
	State	16788.07	0.81	33829.80	10.25	84584.62	7.02

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics

3.28 District-wise sectoral distribution of Gross State Domestic Product from 2005-06 to 2007-08 at current and constant (1999-2000) prices are given in Appendices 3.9 to 3.14.

Fig: 3.5



Population

3.29 As on February 2010, the World population is estimated by the United States Census Bureau to be 680 crores and India's population is estimated as 117 crore consists of more than one-sixth of the world's population. The world population has been growing continuously and the fastest rates of world population growth (above 1.8%) were seen briefly during the 1950s then for a longer period during the 1960s and 1970s. The 2008 rate of growth has almost halved since its peak of 2.2% per year, which was reached in 1963. World births have leveled off at about 134 million per year, since their peak at 163 million in the late 1990s, and are expected to remain constant. However, deaths are only around fifty-seven million per year, and are expected to increase to ninety million by the year 2050. Because births outnumber deaths, the world's population is expected to reach nine billion in 2040. The concentration of population on urban areas is also changing rapidly. Urban Rural distribution of World Population is given in Table 3.12

Table: 3.12
World Population – Urban and Rural

Particulars	Population in Core			
	1950	1975	2005	2030
Urban Population	73	152	315	491
Rural Population	179	256	331	329
Total World Population	252	408	646	820

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Box No, 3.2

Urban dwellers represented 49 per cent of the global population in 2005 compared to 29 per cent in 1950. By 2008, half of the World's Population is projected to be Urban. (Population Newsletter by United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.)

3.30 The population of India as per 2001 Census was 102.7 crore comprising of 53.13 crore males and 49.57 crore females. Kerala's population as per Census 2001 was 318.41 lakh consisting of 154.69 lakh males and 163.72 lakh females. Kerala's share in the population of India is 3.1%. In Kerala, 74% of the population lives in rural areas. Projected population of Kerala is 340.63 lakhs in 2009 of which 166.01 lakh males and 174.62 lakh females.

Box No, 3.3

The population in India as at 0:00 hours on 1st March 2001 stood at **1,027,015,247 persons**. With this, India became only the second country in the world after China to cross the one billion mark. (India is the 2nd most populated country in the world)

India's estimated population is 117 crores, in July 2009.

India's population rose by 21.34 % between 1991 - 2001. The sex ratio (i.e., number of females per thousand males) of population was 933, rising from 927 as at the 1991 Census. Total literacy rate in India was returned as 65.38%.

Persons 1,027,015,247

Males 531,277,078

Females 495,738,169

Source: Census of India 2001

3.31 The Registrar General of India has projected total and urban population for India and states. It is interesting to know that 67% of total population growth in India in next 25 years is expected to take place in urban areas. Urban population is expected to increase from 286 million in 2001 to 534 million in 2026 (38%) (Table 3.13).

Table - 3.13
Projected Urban and Total Population in India – 2011, 2021 and 2026

Item	2001	2011	2021	2026
Total Population (million)	1028.61	1192.50	1339.74	1399.83
Urban Population (million)	286.12	357.94	432.61	534.80
Urban (%)	27.82	30.02	32.29	38.21
Total AEGR (%)	1.48	1.32	1.23	1.16
Urban AEGR(%)	2.24	2.07	2.50	1.89

Source: Population Projections for India, 2001-26, Registrar General of India, 2006

Decadal Growth of Population

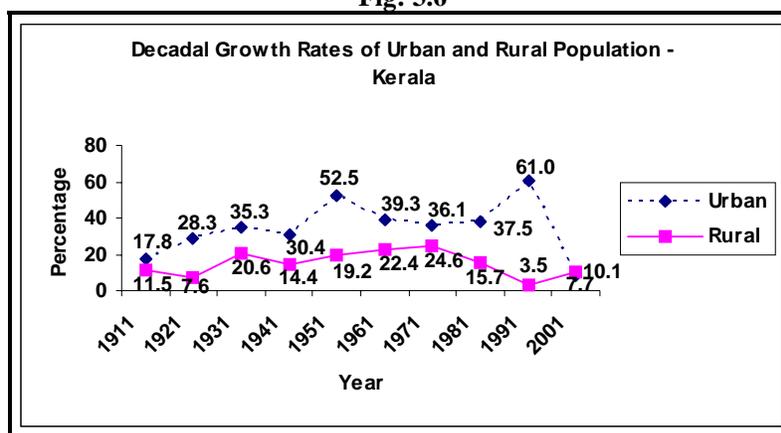
3.32 An analysis of the decadal growth rate of all India population shows that it increased from 1921 to 1981 and since then it started declining gradually. In Kerala the decadal growth rate had been at higher rate from 1941 to 1971 and since then growth rate has been declining. The details of decadal growth rate of population at All India and Kerala from 1901 to 2001 are given in Table 3.14. Fig 3.6 shows decadal growth rates of urban and rural population.

Table - 3.14
Population and Its Growth from 1901 to 2001

Census Year	All India				Kerala			
	Population (lakhs)			Decadal Growth Rate(%)	Population (lakhs)			Decadal Growth Rate(%)
	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	2125.4	258.5	2383.9	-	59.4	4.5	63.9	-
1911	2261.5	259.4	2520.9	5.75	66.2	5.3	71.5	11.89
1921	2232.3	280.9	2513.2	-0.31	71.2	6.8	78.0	9.09
1931	2455.2	334.6	2729.8	8.62	85.9	9.2	95.1	21.92
1941	2745.1	441.5	3186.6	16.73	98.3	12.0	110.3	15.98
1951	2986.5	624.4	3610.9	13.32	117.2	18.3	135.5	22.85
1961	3602.9	789.4	4392.3	21.64	143.5	25.5	169.0	24.72
1971	4390.5	1091.1	5481.6	24.80	178.8	34.7	213.5	26.33
1981	5238.7	1594.6	6833.3	24.66	206.8	47.7	254.5	19.20
1991	6286.9	2176.1	8463.0	23.85	214.1	76.8	290.9	14.30
2001	7416.6	2853.6	10270.2	21.35	235.7	82.7	318.4	9.45

Source: Census of India

Fig: 3.6



3.33 The projected population of India by the year 2026 is 139.8 crore and for Kerala, it is 3.7 crore. The details of the projected total population by sex as on 1st March-2001-2026 India and Kerala State is given in Table 3.15.

3.34 Among all the States and Union territories, the National Capital Territory of Delhi is most urbanized with 93 percent urban population followed by Union territory of Chandigarh (89.8 percent) and Pondicherry (66.6 percent). Among the major States, Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized state with 43.9 percent of the population living in urban areas followed by Maharashtra (42.4 percent) and Gujarat (37.4 percent). The proportion of urban population is the lowest in Himachal Pradesh with 9.8% followed by Bihar with 10.5 percent, Assam (12.7 percent) and Orissa (14.9 percent). The details of State-wise all India population are given in Appendix 3.15 .

Table - 3.15
Projected Total Population by sex as on 1st March-2001-2026 India and Kerala State
Population (in 000')

YEAR	INDIA			KERALA		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
2001	1,028,610	532,157	496,454	31,841	15,469	16,373
2002	1,045,547	540,936	504,611	32,132	15,615	16,517
2003	1,062,388	549,671	512,716	32,421	15,761	16,660
2004	1,079,117	558,354	520,763	32,707	15,907	16,801
2005	1,095,722	566,976	528,746	32,989	16,050	16,939
2006	1,112,186	575,529	536,657	33,265	16,191	17,074
2007	1,128,521	584,019	544,501	33,535	16,329	17,206
2008	1,144,734	592,451	552,283	33,802	16,466	17,336
2009	1,160,813	600,816	560,197	34,063	16,601	17,462
2010	1,176,742	609,107	567,634	34,317	16,732	17,585
2011	1,192,506	617,316	575,191	34,563	16,859	17,704
2012	1,208,116	625,446	582,670	34,802	16,983	17,819
2013	1,223,581	633,505	590,076	35,034	17,104	17,930
2014	1,238,887	641,484	597,403	35,258	17,221	18,037
2015	1,254,019	649,374	604,644	35,473	17,333	18,139
2016	1,268,961	657,168	611,793	35,677	17,440	18,236
2017	1,283,600	664,802	618,799	35,873	17,544	18,329
2018	1,298,041	672,334	625,707	36,062	17,644	18,417
2019	1,312,240	679,741	632,500	36,241	17,740	18,501
2020	1,326,155	686,998	639,157	36,410	17,831	18,579
2021	1,339,741	694,080	645,660	36,569	17,917	18,652
2022	1,352,695	700,811	651,884	36,722	18,001	18,721
2023	1,365,302	707,355	657,947	36,867	18,080	18,786
2024	1,377,442	713,643	663,799	37,004	18,156	18,847
2025	1,388,994	719,606	669,388	37,132	18,229	18,904
2026	1,399,838	725,176	674,663	37,254	18,297	18,956

Source: Census of India

3.35 Among the Districts in Kerala, Malappuram has the highest population of 36.3 lakhs followed by Thiruvananthapuram (32.35 lakhs) and Ernakulam (30.98 lakhs). Wayanad is the lowest populated district in Kerala with a population of 7.87 lakhs preceded by Idukki (11.29 lakhs) and Kasaragod (12.03 lakhs). Among the districts, Pathanamthitta had the lowest decadal (1991-2001) growth rate of population of 3.72% and Malappuram the highest growth rate of 17.22%. All districts in Kerala showed a decrease in decadal growth rate (1991-2001) compared to 1981-1991 decade. Malappuram district achieved a deduction of about 11 points between the two decadal growth rates, which is the highest among the districts in Kerala. Appendix 3.16

Kerala population

3.36 Census 2001 put Kerala's population at 31,841,374 persons which included 15,468,614 males and 16,372,760 females. Although Kerala accounts for only 1 per cent of the total area of India, it contains about 3 per cent of the country's population. The population density of the state is about 819 people per square kilometres, three times the national average. Kerala is one of the densest States in the country and it recorded a decadal population growth of + 9.42% (2,740,101 persons). Kerala, with a sex-ratio (females per 1000 males) of 1058, is the only state in India with a positive figure. In the human development and related indices it occupies prime position among the Indian States.

Urbanization in Kerala

3.37 Government of India, in their recommendations have recognized urban areas as generators of economic momentum. The State Government also accepts the special economics interrelated to urban development. All urban areas do not have the same economic capabilities. The economic potential of urban areas may depend on a number of factors like geographical location, availability of economic infrastructure regional linkages and propensities for accepting further investments and creating spread effects.

3.38 Urbanization trend in the state of Kerala shows marked peculiarities. Generally, increase in urban population growth rate is the result of over concentration in the existing cities especially metropolitan cities. This is true in the case of urbanization in the other states of India. But in Kerala, the main reason for urban population growth is the increase in the number of urban areas and also urbanization of the peripheral areas of the existing major urban centres

3.39 The urban sector in Kerala comprise of five Municipal Corporations and 53 Municipalities. 25.97% of the populations live in urban areas. This is a little less than the National average. However, unlike the other parts of the country the Urbanization in Kerala is not limited to the designated cities and towns. Barring a few Panchayats in the hilly tracts and a few isolated areas here and there, the entire state depicts the picture of an urban rural continuum. The Kerala society by and large can be termed as urbanized.

3.40 It is seen that in the year 1981, there were 106 census towns, which accommodated 4,771,275 population which worked out to 18.74 percent of the total population; and in 1991 there were 197 census towns with a population of 76,80,294 which worked out to 26.44 percent of the total population). The census of India 2001 recorded an urban population of 82,67,135 in the state, which is 25.97% of the total population of 3,18,38,619 and is spreaded over 159 census towns in the state. When the urban content of the total population increased from 18.74 in 1981 to 26.44 in 1991, it showed a declining trend during the decade 1991-2001, with an urban content of 25.97 in 2001. The percentage decennial growth of urban population in the state was 60.89 during 1981-91. But during 1991-2001 it is only 7.64%. The change in jurisdiction in statutory urban areas mainly speak for this.

3.41 The urban areas which have the potential to be developed as major growth centres with prospects in different sectors such as industries, tourism, I.T, trade, commerce, etc., shall be identified, planned and developed. The growth centres will improve the economic status of the people of the region, curtailing unplanned urban spillovers and adverse impact of the productive agriculture sector in rural areas. This will help in improving the balanced economic development of the state. The status of infrastructure in such growth centres will also be improved to meet the increase in demand. Prospects for private-public participation in implementing various projects in growth centres will be explored.

3.42 As per the census, 2001, the district wise urban population in Kerala, Ernakulam district has registered a higher population of 1477085 followed by Kozhikode (1101157), Kannur (1101157), Thiruvananthapuram with 1091661. If we look at the lower urban population, Wynadu district has a population of 29612 only followed by Idukki 17593 and Pathanamthitta with 59575. It is very interesting to observe that a positive correlation between district wise urban population and growth rate (Appendix 3.17).

Annual Growth Rate

3.43 The annual average growth of world population is 1.1 per cent in 2008 and it is 1.5 per cent in India. The average annual growth in population of Kerala during 1991-2001 was 0.91 per cent as against the average annual growth rate of 1.93 percent in India. In addition to achievements, such as low infant mortality rate and high life expectancy the population growth rate in the state remains the lowest in the country.

3.44 Kerala's Population consists of 82.96 lakhs in the age group 0-14, 201.82 lakhs in the age group 15-59 and 33.35 lakhs above the age of 60. Between 1991 and 2001, children in the age group 0-14 have declined by 4.24%. Population in the 15-59 age group increased by 12.91% and people above 60 years increased by 30.22%. In Kerala when the number of children (0-14 years) decreased, their number increased over 22 per cent in India. The proportion of people in the working age group is 63.4 % in Kerala as against 55.6% in India. This indicates very high potential for economic growth. The age group population in 2001 and their percentage distribution is given in Appendix 3.18.

3.45 The proportion of children (0-14) to the total population is 26.1 percent in Kerala, which is the lowest among the major states in India. In the proportion of people in the working age group (15-59) Kerala is second only to Tamil Nadu (63.7%). The proportion of population above 60 years in Kerala is 10.5 percent, which is the highest among the major states in India. Details of age group of population of India and Kerala are given in Table 3.16.

Population Density

3.46 Higher population density puts greater pressure on infrastructure and environment but reduces the per capita costs of supply of public goods and services. The highest densities are not only in heavily urbanized regions but also in areas that are mostly agricultural. India's average population density is higher than that of any other nation of comparable size. The World Population Density in 2004 is 49 persons per sq.km. and it is 363 persons per sq. km. in India (World Development Report 2006). The density of population in low-income countries, middle-income countries and high-income countries are 80, 44 and 30 respectively.

3.47 As per 2001 Census, the density of population for India as a whole is 324 persons per sq. km. where in Kerala it is 819 persons per sq. km. Among the Indian States, Kerala is in third position in respect of density, the first being West Bengal (904) and the second Bihar (880).

Table - 3.16
Age Group Population of India & Kerala

Sl. No.	Age Group	Population 1991		Population 2001		Growth Rate (%)	
		India (crore)	Kerala (Lakhs)	India (crore)	Kerala (Lakhs)	India	Kerala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0-14	31.96 (37.76%)	86.64 (29.78%)	39 (37.3%)	82.96 (26.1%)	22.02	-4.24
2	15-59	47.03 (55.57%)	178.74 (61.42%)	57 (55.6%)	201.82 (63.4%)	21.19	12.91
3	60+	5.64 (6.66%)	25.61 (8.8%)	7 (6.7%)	33.35 (10.5%)	24.11	30.22
Total		84.63 (100%)	290.99 (100%)	103 (100%)	318.41 (100%)	21.7	9.42

Source: Census of India

3.48 Among the Districts in Kerala, Alappuzha has the highest density with 1489 persons per sq. km. followed by Thiruvananthapuram with 1476 persons per sq. km. Idukki District has the lowest density of 252 persons per sq. km. Eight districts have densities higher than the State average and six Districts lower than the State average.

Sex Ratio

3.49 Kerala has a unique position in regard to sex ratio. In all the Censuses, females outnumbered males in Kerala, which is contrary to All India pattern. The sex ratio of Kerala has gradually increased from 1004 in 1901 to 1028 in 1951 and then to 1058 in 2001. The 2001 Census shows that Kerala is the only state in India where sex ratio is above the equality ratio and is a 100-year high with 1058 females per 1000 males. District-wise analysis shows that the highest sex ratio of 1094 is in Pathanamthitta District and the lowest in Idukki District with 993 females per 1000 males. Details of sex ratio for India and Kerala from 1951 to 2001 is given in Table 3.17.

Table - 3.17
Sex Ratio - India & Kerala(1951 to 2001)

Year	Sex Ratio	
	India	Kerala
1	2	3
1951	946	1028
1961	941	1022
1971	930	1016
1981	934	1032
1991	927	1036
2001	933	1058

Source: Census of India 2001.

Ageing Population

3.50 Population ageing is unprecedented, a process without parallel in the history of humanity. A population ages when increases in the proportion of older persons (that is, those aged 60 years or over) are accompanied by reductions in the proportion of children (persons under age 15) and then by declines in the proportions of persons in the working ages (15 to 59). At the world level, the number of older persons is expected to exceed the number of children for the first time in 2045. In the more developed regions, where population ageing is far advanced, the number of children dropped below that of older persons in 1998.

3.51 The number of aged persons as a proportion of the total population has increased all over the world. The rate is more in developed countries as compared with developing countries. The increasing proportion of aged people is accompanied by a falling proportion of young persons. In 2000, the population aged 60 years or over numbered 600 million, triples the number present in 1950. In 2009, the number of older persons had surpassed 700 million. By 2050, 2 billion older persons are projected to be alive. Globally the population of older persons is growing at a rate of 2.6 per cent per year, considerably faster than the population as a whole, which is increasing at 1.2 per cent annually.

3.52 India has the second largest number of elderly persons after China. India is home to 10 per cent of the total senior citizens of the world. There were about 4.3 crore elderly in 1981, comprising 6.5% of the population. Their number increased to 5.7 crore (6.7%) in 1991 and again increased to 7.0 crore (6.7%) in 2001. The proportion of elderly to total population in rural areas is higher than that in urban areas.

3.53 It is a noteworthy feature of Kerala that the percentage of aged population (above 60 years) is increasing fast. During 1961, the aged population constituted only 5.9% of the total population in Kerala. It increased to 6.2% in 1971, 7.5% in 1981, 8.8% in 1991 and to 10.5 % in 2001. As per 2001 Census, the total number of old age persons was 33.36 lakhs.

3.54 In Kerala the highest percentage of old age population is in Alappuzha district followed by Ernakulam, Kottayam, Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram. The lowest is in Kozhikode and Wayanad Districts.

Appendix 3.10
District wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income
of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the year 2006-07 (at Constant Prices)

Base Year 1999-00

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IDK	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Agriculture & Allied															
1	Activities	94222	105198	80710	46106	150935	128495	125669	83915	128865	118142	83086	71786	93753	80605	1391487
2	Forestry and Logging	12803	10587	6276	8030	7542	7067	12130	12288	11352	14556	11247	3837	9427	4707	131849
3	Fishing	11407	30075	271	34574	1029	144	18877	18209	2057	6994	20978	68	6096	4151	154930
4	Mining and Quarrying	6879	8662	1370	1176	2618	687	3182	2546	4038	3600	3355	443	2251	1345	42152
	Sub Total: Primary	125311	154522	88627	89886	162124	136393	159858	116958	146312	143292	118666	76134	111527	90808	1720418
5	Manufacturing	109492	39950	10357	51786	38470	20715	281128	82859	110972	38470	42909	7398	34032	2959	871497
5.1	Registered	54182	19769	5125	25626	19037	10251	139115	41002	54914	19037	21233	3661	16840	1464	431256
5.2	Unregistered	55310	20181	5232	26160	19433	10464	142013	41857	56058	19433	21676	3737	17192	1495	440241
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	35065	18866	9730	16824	18014	15965	24042	18206	12676	7122	14678	1377	6493	2922	201980
6.1	Electricity	27979	17903	9032	15258	16517	15762	21034	16679	12001	6010	12721	1206	5398	2429	179929
6.2	Gas	324	271	137	231	210	120	314	302	253	297	278	69	237	105	3148
6.3	Water Supply	6762	692	561	1335	1287	83	2694	1225	422	815	1679	102	858	388	18903
7	Construction	182396	108622	51846	101992	96723	32128	319746	180527	93833	132590	188686	19719	140239	50826	1699873
	Sub total : Secondary	326953	167438	71933	170602	153207	68808	624916	281592	217481	178182	246273	28494	180764	56707	2773350
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	177630	102579	64093	90825	111726	24889	223760	146560	82934	92384	109881	16559	80455	38705	1362980
8.1	Railways	5091	4858	416	3794	3378	0	5324	3938	8286	5696	4953	0	4813	4914	55461
8.2	Transport by other means	104338	57545	32483	51639	60498	11433	125766	80487	46187	58832	62467	9465	39372	16658	757170
8.3	Communication	67657	39571	31134	34727	46701	13335	91824	61887	27977	27487	42401	6858	35762	16982	544303
8.4	Storage	544	605	60	665	1149	121	846	248	484	369	60	236	508	151	6046
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	234070	182719	73287	175241	169009	58580	316830	277195	191195	200418	266227	39386	219114	89490	2492761
10	Banking and Insurance	65270	39581	36282	43957	50110	21122	91911	67934	49222	39327	49920	14082	43322	22264	634304
11	Real estate ownership, business & legal	115052	91220	48178	75503	67490	43453	103649	97280	82899	88857	85159	25168	69132	34207	1027247
12	Public Administration	123827	44142	23087	35387	38409	8651	56233	40442	34344	28247	40963	6098	33718	7609	521157
13	Other Services	86895	70377	45076	61284	61106	42163	93138	92750	72054	114259	89931	23589	88481	37019	978122
	Sub Total:Tertiary	802744	530618	290003	482197	497850	198858	885521	722161	512648	563492	642081	124882	534222	229294	7016571
	GSDP	1255008	852578	450563	742685	813181	404059	1670295	1120711	876441	884966	1007020	229510	826513	376809	11510339
	Mid year Population('000)	3399	2684	1256	2165	2025	1157	3269	3107	2752	3958	3027	850	2494	1283	33426
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	36923	31765	35873	34304	40157	34923	51095	36071	31847	22359	33268	27001	33140	29369	34435

Population are based on CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.11

**District-wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the Year 2007-08
at Current Prices (Provisional)**

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSKD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Agriculture & Allied															
1	Activities	143358	153950	127077	66752	229989	164711	190341	127420	193766	171538	127202	84672	140450	135460	2056686
2	Forestry and Logging	15985	13211	7839	10014	9422	8830	15146	15336	14172	18167	14046	4785	11775	5875	164603
3	Fishing	19320	51047	474	58582	1805	253	32349	31037	3612	11878	35529	121	10377	7047	263431
4	Mining and Quarrying	13112	16511	2611	2242	4989	1310	6066	4853	7697	6861	6395	844	4290	2564	80345
	Sub Total: Primary	191775	234719	138001	137590	246205	175104	243902	178646	219247	208444	183172	90422	166892	150946	2565065
5	Manufacturing	165281	60306	15635	78173	58072	31269	424371	125078	167515	58072	64772	11167	51372	4467	1315550
5.1	Registered	80089	29222	7576	37880	28140	15152	205635	60608	81172	28139	31386	5411	24893	2165	637468
5.2	Unregistered	85192	31084	8059	40293	29932	16117	218736	64470	86343	29933	33386	5756	26479	2302	678082
6	Electricity, Gas & Water															
	Supply	49311	26123	13503	23395	25030	22032	33541	25288	17547	9946	20484	1914	9088	4088	281290
6.1	Electricity	38584	24689	12456	21042	22778	21736	29007	23002	16550	8288	17543	1662	7444	3350	248131
6.2	Gas	458	383	194	326	297	170	443	426	357	420	392	97	338	149	4450
6.3	Water Supply	10269	1051	853	2027	1955	126	4091	1860	640	1238	2549	155	1306	589	28709
7	Construction	263558	156956	74916	147376	139762	46424	462025	260856	135586	191590	272646	28493	202643	73443	2456274
	Sub total : Secondary	478150	243385	104054	248944	222864	99725	919937	411222	320648	259608	357902	41574	263103	81998	4053114
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	203898	116856	69035	103828	125146	25938	252311	163865	96238	110863	125245	18728	87920	41756	1541627
8.1	Railways	5925	5654	484	4415	3931	0	6196	4582	9643	6628	5764	0	5602	5718	64542
8.2	Transport by other means	149694	82560	46603	74087	86797	16403	180437	115475	66265	84409	89621	13579	56488	23899	1086317
8.3	Communication	47510	27787	21863	24386	32794	9364	64481	43458	19646	19303	29775	4816	25112	11925	382220
8.4	Storage	769	855	85	940	1624	171	1197	350	684	523	85	333	718	214	8548
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	343241	267940	107468	256974	247836	85902	464600	406479	280368	293894	390396	57755	321309	131229	3655391
10	Banking and Insurance	81749	49574	45443	55056	62762	26455	115116	85086	61649	49256	62523	17637	54261	27885	794452
11	Real estate ownership, business & legal	189048	149888	79164	124063	110897	71399	170312	159847	136216	146006	139929	41354	113598	56208	1687929
12	Public Administration	191409	68234	35688	54700	59372	13373	86924	62514	53089	43662	63320	9425	52122	11762	805594
13	Other Services	130504	105697	67697	92039	91773	63322	139881	139298	108215	171600	135064	35428	132887	55597	1469002
	Sub Total:Tertiary	1139849	758189	404495	686660	697786	286389	1229144	1017089	735775	815281	916477	180327	762097	324437	9953995
	GDDP	1809774	1236293	646550	1073194	1166855	561218	2392983	1606957	1275670	1283333	1457551	312323	1192092	557381	16572174
	Mid year Population ('000)	3427	2701	1259	2175	2037	1161	3297	3130	2775	4016	3052	860	2508	1296	33694
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	52809	45772	51354	49342	57283	48339	72581	51340	45970	31956	47757	36317	47532	43008	49184

Estimated Populations are provisional.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.12

District wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the Year 2007-08 (at constant prices) (Provisional)

Base Year 1999-00

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	91465	98224	81077	42589	146737	105088	121441	81296	123626	109444	81157	54022	89609	86425	1312200
2	Forestry and Logging	13180	10892	6463	8256	7768	7280	12488	12645	11684	14978	11581	3945	9709	4845	135714
3	Fishing	11336	29953	278	34373	1059	148	18981	18211	2119	6970	20847	71	6089	4135	154570
4	Mining and Quarrying	10261	12920	2043	1754	3904	1025	4747	3797	6023	5369	5005	660	3357	2006	62871
	Sub Total: Primary	126242	151989	89861	86972	159468	113541	157657	115949	143452	136761	118590	58698	108764	97411	1665355
5	Manufacturing	119487	43596	11303	56515	41982	22605	306794	90423	121102	41982	46826	8074	37138	3229	951056
5.1	Registered	58102	21199	5496	27481	20414	10992	149182	43969	58887	20414	22770	3926	18059	1570	462461
5.2	Unregistered	61385	22397	5807	29034	21568	11613	157612	46454	62215	21568	24056	4148	19079	1659	488595
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	35881	18996	9819	17014	18204	16019	24399	18392	12760	7235	14901	1393	6612	2973	204598
6.1	Electricity	28051	17949	9056	15297	16560	15803	21089	16723	12032	6025	12754	1209	5412	2435	180395
6.2	Gas	334	280	141	238	217	124	323	311	261	307	286	71	247	108	3248
6.3	Water Supply	7496	767	622	1479	1427	92	2987	1358	467	903	1861	113	953	430	20955
7	Construction	205288	122254	58353	114793	108862	36160	359874	203183	105609	149231	212367	22193	157840	57205	1913212
	Sub total : Secondary	360656	184846	79475	188322	169048	74784	691067	311998	239471	198448	274094	31660	201590	63407	3068866
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	204988	118516	75351	104858	129794	29518	259586	170405	95060	105052	126959	19212	93966	45210	1578475
8.1	Railways	5564	5310	455	4146	3691	0	5820	4304	9056	6225	5413	0	5261	5370	60615
8.2	Transport by other means	112004	61773	34869	55433	64943	12273	135006	86401	49581	63155	67056	10160	42266	17882	812802
8.3	Communication	86844	50793	39963	44575	59945	17117	117864	79438	35911	35282	54426	8803	45902	21798	698661
8.4	Storage	576	640	64	704	1215	128	896	262	512	390	64	249	537	160	6397
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	256819	200478	80410	192273	185435	64273	347622	304135	209777	219896	292101	43213	240409	98188	2735029
10	Banking & Insurance	75147	45570	41772	50609	57693	24319	105817	78214	56670	45278	57474	16212	49879	25633	730287
11	Real estate ownership, business & legal	129423	102614	54196	84934	75921	48880	116598	109432	93254	99956	95796	28311	77770	38480	1155565
12	Public Administration	143949	51315	26839	41137	44651	10057	65372	47014	39925	32837	47619	7088	39198	8845	605846
13	Other Services	97576	79028	50616	68816	68617	47345	104587	104151	80910	128304	100986	26489	99358	41569	1098352
	Sub Total: Tertiary	907902	597521	329184	542627	562111	224392	999582	813351	575596	631323	720935	140525	600580	257925	7903554
	GDDP	1394800	934356	498520	817921	890627	412717	1848306	1241298	958519	966532	1113619	230883	910934	418743	12637775
	Mid year Population('000)	3427	2701	1259	2175	2037	1161	3297	3130	2775	4016	3052	860	2508	1296	33694
	Per capita Income(Rs.)	40700	34593	39597	37606	43722	35548	56060	39658	34541	24067	36488	26847	36321	32310	37507

Estimated Populations are provisional.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.13

District-wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the Year 2008-09 at Current Prices (Quick Estimate)

(Rs. Lakh)

SI.No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSKD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	155055	166513	137445	72199	248755	178151	205872	137816	209576	185534	137580	91581	151910	146511	2224498
2	Forestry and Logging	17044	14086	8358	10677	10046	9415	16149	16352	15110	19370	14977	5102	12555	6266	175507
3	Fishing	19375	51195	476	58752	1810	254	32443	31128	3622	11913	35632	122	10407	7067	264196
4	Mining and Quarrying	13539	17048	2696	2315	5152	1352	6263	5011	7948	7085	6604	871	4430	2646	82960
	Sub Total: Primary	205013	248842	148975	143943	265763	189172	260727	190307	236256	223902	194793	97676	179302	162490	2747161
5	Manufacturing	186139	67915	17608	88038	65400	35215	477923	140861	188654	65400	72946	12577	57854	5031	1481561
5.1	Registered	87496	31924	8277	41383	30742	16553	224651	66213	88678	30742	34289	5912	27195	2365	696420
5.2	Unregistered	98643	35991	9331	46655	34658	18662	253272	74648	99976	34658	38657	6665	30659	2666	785141
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	53587	27973	14487	25153	26892	23520	36178	27159	18784	10727	22098	2057	9820	4416	302851
6.1	Electricity	41171	26344	13291	22452	24305	23193	30952	24544	17660	8843	18719	1774	7943	3574	264765
6.2	Gas	487	408	206	347	316	180	473	454	380	447	418	103	360	158	4737
6.3	Water Supply	11929	1221	990	2354	2271	147	4753	2161	744	1437	2961	180	1517	684	33349
7	Construction	309448	184285	87961	173037	164097	54507	542471	306276	159194	224948	320119	33454	237926	86230	2883953
	Sub total : Secondary	549174	280173	120056	286228	256389	113242	1056572	474296	366632	301075	415163	48088	305600	95677	4668365
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	238453	136304	80716	121185	146072	30293	294967	191469	111731	129453	146198	21934	102200	48146	1799121
8.1	Railways	6229	5944	509	4641	4132	0	6514	4817	10137	6968	6059	0	5890	6012	67852
8.2	Transport by other means	177097	97673	55134	87649	102685	19406	213468	136614	78396	99858	106027	16065	66829	28274	1285175
8.3	Communication	54281	31747	24979	27861	37468	10699	73668	49652	22446	22053	34018	5502	28691	13625	436690
8.4	Storage	846	940	94	1034	1787	188	1317	386	752	574	94	367	790	235	9404
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	403295	314819	126271	301934	291197	100931	545888	477597	329422	345313	458699	67860	377525	154188	4294939
10	Banking and Insurance	93992	56998	52248	63301	72161	30417	132357	97828	70882	56633	71887	20278	62387	32061	913430
11	Real estate ownership, business & legal	222262	176222	93072	145860	130381	83944	200234	187931	160148	171658	164514	48620	133556	66083	1984485
12	Public Administration	213094	75964	39731	60897	66099	14888	96771	69596	59103	48610	70493	10493	58027	13094	896860
13	Other Services	149224	120858	77408	105242	104937	72405	159946	159279	123737	196216	154438	40510	151949	63572	1679721
	Sub Total:Tertiary	1320320	881165	469446	798419	810847	332878	1430163	1183700	855023	947883	1066229	209695	885644	377144	11568556
	GSDP	2074507	1410180	738477	1228590	1332999	635292	2747462	1848303	1457911	1472860	1676185	355459	1370546	635311	18984082
	Mid year Population ('000)	3455	2718	1262	2184	2048	1165	3325	3152	2798	4074	3077	870	2522	1308	33958
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	60044	51883	58516	56254	65088	54532	82630	58639	52105	36153	54475	40857	54344	48571	55905

Estimated Populations are provisional.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.14

**District wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the Year 2008-09
(at constant prices) (Quick Estimate)**

Base Year 1999-00

(Rs. In lakhs)

SI.No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	91426	98180	81041	42570	146672	105042	121387	81260	123571	109396	81121	53998	89570	86388	1311622
2	Forestry and Logging	13732	11348	6734	8602	8093	7585	13011	13174	12174	15605	12066	4110	10115	5048	141397
3	Fishing	11387	30087	279	34528	1064	149	19066	18293	2129	7001	20940	71	6116	4154	155264
4	Mining and Quarrying	11510	14492	2291	1967	4380	1150	5325	4260	6756	6023	5614	740	3766	2250	70524
	Sub Total: Primary	128055	154107	90345	87667	160209	113926	158789	116987	144630	138025	119741	58919	109567	97840	1678807
5	Manufacturing	129010	47071	12203	61018	45328	24407	331242	97629	130754	45328	50561	8716	40097	3487	1026851
5.1	Registered	60642	22126	5736	28682	21307	11473	155703	45891	61462	21307	23767	4097	18848	1639	482680
5.2	Unregistered	68368	24945	6467	32336	24021	12934	175539	51738	69292	24021	26794	4619	21249	1848	544171
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	37239	19422	10061	17470	18676	16328	25128	18861	13043	7453	15351	1429	6823	3068	210352
6.1	Electricity	28580	18287	9226	15586	16872	16100	21485	17038	12259	6139	12995	1231	5514	2481	183793
6.2	Gas	340	284	144	242	220	126	329	316	265	312	292	72	251	110	3303
6.3	Water Supply	8319	851	691	1642	1584	102	3314	1507	519	1002	2064	126	1058	477	23256
7	Construction	230242	137115	65446	128747	122095	40555	403621	227882	118447	167371	238179	24891	177027	64159	2145777
	Sub total : Secondary	396491	203608	87710	207235	186099	81290	759991	344372	262244	220152	304091	35036	223947	70714	3382980
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	232090	134242	86622	118707	147685	34162	295164	194113	106872	117437	143856	21848	107330	51584	1791712
8.1	Railways	5892	5622	481	4390	3909	0	6161	4557	9588	6591	5731	0	5571	5686	64179
8.2	Transport by other means	119252	65770	37126	59020	69145	13068	143743	91992	52789	67242	71395	10818	45001	19039	865400
8.3	Communication	106376	62217	48952	54600	73428	20967	144373	97304	43988	43218	66666	10783	56226	26701	855799
8.4	Storage	570	633	63	697	1203	127	887	260	507	386	64	247	532	158	6334
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	271567	211990	85027	203314	196083	67964	367584	321600	221823	232524	308876	45695	254214	103826	2892087
10	Banking & Insurance	78938	47869	43880	53162	60603	25545	111157	82160	59529	47562	60373	17030	52395	26926	767129
11	Real estate ownership, business & legal	142862	113269	59823	93753	83804	53956	128703	120795	102937	110335	105745	31251	85845	42476	1275554
12	Public Administration	144226	51414	26891	41216	44737	10076	65497	47104	40002	32900	47711	7102	39274	8862	607012
13	Other Services	99940	80943	51843	70484	70280	48492	107121	106675	82871	131413	103434	27131	101765	42576	1124968
	Sub Total:Tertiary	969623	639727	354086	580636	603192	240195	1075226	872447	614034	672171	769995	150057	640823	276250	8458462
	GSDP	1494169	997442	532141	875538	949500	435411	1994006	1333806	1020908	1030348	1193827	244012	974337	444804	13520249
	Mid year Population('000)	3455	2718	1262	2184	2048	1165	3325	3152	2798	4074	3077	870	2522	1308	33958
	Per capita Income(Rs.)	43247	36698	42166	40089	46362	37374	59970	42316	36487	25291	38798	28047	38634	34006	39815

Estimated Populations are provisional.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.15

Population of States/Union Territories by sex and percentage share of population in total population - 2001

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Total population			Percentage share in total population	Population density (per sq.km.)
		Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	1027015247	531277078	495738169	100	324
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356,265	192,985	163,280	0.03	43
2	Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	38,286,811	37,440,730	7.37	275
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,091,117	573,951	517,166	0.11	13
4	Assam	26,638,407	13,787,799	12,850,608	2.59	340
5	Bihar	82,878,796	43,153,964	39,724,832	8.07	880
6	Chandigarh	900,914	508,224	392,690	0.09	7903
7	Chatisgarh	20,795,956	10,452,426	10,343,530	2.03	154
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,451	121,731	98,720	0.02	449
9	Daman & Diu	158,059	92,478	65,581	0.02	1411
10	Delhi	13,782,976	7,570,890	6,212,086	1.34	9294
11	Goa	1,343,998	685,617	658,381	0.13	363
12	Gujarat	50,596,992	26,344,053	24,252,939	4.93	258
13	Haryana	21,082,989	11,327,658	9,755,331	2.05	477
14	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,248	3,085,256	2,991,992	0.59	109
15	Jammu & Kashmir	10,069,917	5,300,574	4,769,343	0.98	99
16	Jharkhand	26,909,428	13,861,277	13,048,151	2.62	338
17	Karnataka	52,733,958	26,856,343	25,877,615	5.14	275
18	Kerala	31,838,619	15,468,664	16,369,955	3.1	819
19	Lakshadweep	60,595	31,118	29,477	0.01	1894
20	Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	31,456,873	28,928,245	5.88	196
21	Maharashtra	96,752,247	50,334,270	46,417,977	9.42	314
22	Manipur	2,388,634	1,207,338	1,181,296	0.23	107
23	Meghalaya	2,306,069	1,167,840	1,138,229	0.22	103
24	Mizoram	891,058	459,783	431,275	0.09	42
25	Naagaland	1,988,636	1,041,686	946,950	0.19	120
26	Orissa	36,706,920	18,612,340	18,094,580	3.57	236
27	Pondicherry	973,829	486,705	487,124	0.09	2029
28	Punjab	24,289,296	12,963,362	11,325,934	2.37	482
29	Rajasthan	56,473,122	29,381,657	27,091,465	5.5	165
30	Sikkim	540,493	288,217	252,276	0.05	76
31	Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	31,268,654	30,842,185	6.05	478
32	Tripura	3,191,168	1,636,138	1,555,030	0.31	304
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,66,052,859	87,466,301	78,586,558	16.17	689
34	Uttaranchal	8,479,562	4,316,401	4,163,161	0.83	159
35	West Bengal	80,221,171	41,487,694	38,733,477	7.81	904

Source: Census of India - 2001

Appendix 3.16
District-wise Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex-ratio
and Population Density

Sl. No.	State/District	Population 2001			Percentage decadal growth rate		Sex-ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)		Population density per sq.km.	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-91	1991-01	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Kerala	31838619	15468664	16367955	14.32	9.42	1036	1058	749	819
1	Kasaragod	1203342	587763	615579	22.78	12.3	1026	1047	538	604
2	Kannur	2412365	1154144	1258221	16.63	7.13	1049	1090	759	813
3	Wayanad	786627	393397	393230	21.32	17.04	966	1000	315	369
4	Kozhikode	2878498	1398674	1479824	16.69	9.87	1027	1058	1118	1228
5	Malappuram	3629640	1759479	1870101	28.87	17.22	1053	1063	872	1022
6	Palakkad	2617072	1265794	1351278	16.52	9.86	1061	1068	532	584
7	Thrissur	2975440	1422047	1553393	12.2	8.7	1085	1092	903	981
8	Ernakulam	3098378	1535881	1562497	11.42	9.09	1000	1017	963	1050
9	Idukki	1128605	566405	562200	10.45	6.96	975	999	236	252
10	Kottayam	1952901	964433	988468	7.71	6.76	1003	1025	828	884
11	Alappuzha	2105349	1012572	1092777	7.28	5.21	1051	1079	1415	1489
12	Pathanamthitta	1231577	588035	643542	5.6	3.72	1062	1094	450	467
13	Kollam	2584118	1248616	1335502	10.68	7.33	1035	1070	967	1038
14	Thiruvananthapuram	3234707	1571424	1663283	13.5	9.78	1036	1058	1344	1476

Source: Census of India - 2001

Appendix 3.17
District wise Rural-Urban Distribution of Population, Kerala, 2001

State / District		Population		
		P	M	F
Kerala	Total	31841374	15468614	16372760
	Rural	23574449	11451282	12123167
	Urban	8266925	4017332	4249593
Kasaragod	Total	1204078	588083	615995
	Rural	970378	475196	495182
	Urban	233700	112887	120813
Kannur	Total	2408956	1152817	1256139
	Rural	1196058	578544	617514
	Urban	1212898	574273	638625
Wayanad	Total	780619	391273	389346
	Rural	751007	376424	374583
	Urban	29612	14849	14763
Kozhikode	Total	2879131	1399358	1479773
	Rural	1777974	863632	914342
	Urban	1101157	535726	565431
Malappuram	Total	3625471	1754576	1870895
	Rural	3269301	1581794	1687507
	Urban	356170	172782	183388
Palakkad	Total	2617482	1266985	1350497
	Rural	2260907	1093515	1167392
	Urban	356575	173470	183105
Thrissur	Total	2974232	1422052	1552180
	Rural	2134799	1018315	1116484
	Urban	839433	403737	435696
Ernakulam	Total	3105798	1538397	1567401
	Rural	1628713	808609	820104
	Urban	1477085	729788	747297
Idukki	Total	1129221	566682	562539
	Rural	1071628	538064	533564
	Urban	57593	28618	28975
Kottayam	Total	1953646	964926	988720
	Rural	1653838	817819	836019
	Urban	299808	147107	152701
Alappuzha	Total	2109160	1014529	1094631
	Rural	1487703	712867	774836
	Urban	621457	301662	319795
Pathanamthitta	Total	1234016	589398	644618
	Rural	1110218	529823	580395
	Urban	123798	59575	64223
Kollam	Total	2585208	1249621	1335587
	Rural	2119230	1021415	1097815
	Urban	465978	228206	237772
Thiruvananthapuram	Total	3234356	1569917	1664439
	Rural	2142695	1035265	1107430
	Urban	1091661	534652	557009

Source: Census India, 2001

Appendix 3.18
Age Group Population of Kerala 2001.

Sl. No.	Age Group	Population (In Lakhs)			Percentage			All India Percentage
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0-4	27.65	14.09	13.56	8.7	9.1	8.3	12.2
2	5-9	25.44	12.96	12.49	8	8.4	7.6	13.3
3	10-14	29.87	15.24	14.63	9.4	0.9	8.9	11.8
4	15-19	29.85	14.85	14.99	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.4
5	20-24	29.84	14.4	15.44	9.4	9.3	9.4	8.9
6	25-29	27.86	12.97	14.89	8.7	8.4	9.1	8.3
7	30-34	25.16	11.86	13.31	7.9	7.7	8.1	7
8	35-39	24.66	11.55	13.12	7.7	7.5	8	6.2
9	40-44	19.51	9.6	9.9	6.1	6.2	6	5.1
10	45-49	19.26	9.52	9.74	6.1	6.1	5.9	4.3
11	50-54	14.38	7.25	7.13	4.5	4.7	4.4	3.7
12	55-59	11.3	5.42	5.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.7
13	60-64	10.32	4.8	5.52	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.6
14	65-69	9.02	3.99	5.02	2.8	2.6	3.1	1.5
15	70-74	6.13	2.73	3.4	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.3
16	75-79	3.99	1.74	2.26	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.5
17	80+	3.89	1.57	232	1.2	1	1.4	0.8
18	Age not stated	0.26	0.14	0.12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
All Ages		318.41	154.68	163.73	100	100	100	100

Sources : Senses of India 2001

Appendix 4.1

Number of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by Size Class in Kerala (2000-01)

Sl. No.	Size of Holding (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Average Size (ha)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Below 1.00	6335428	882502	0.14
2	1.00-1.99	226810	299767	1.32
3	2.00-3.99	75651	190527	2.52
4	4.00-9.99	16008	84759	5.29
5	10.00 and above	2735	111933	40.93
Total		6656632	1569488	0.24

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.2

District wise Number & Area of Individual operational holdings (2000-01)

Sl. No.	District	Number	Area(ha)	Area per holding
1	Thiruvananthapuram	792116	87516	0.11
2	Kollam	587430	87468	0.15
3	Pathanamthitta	301521	71390	0.24
4	Alappuzha	469850	71511	0.15
5	Kottayam	426577	129111	0.3
6	Idukki	285771	160199	0.56
7	Eranakulam	645429	117278	0.18
8	Thrissur	623463	114818	0.18
9	Palakkad	515823	158029	0.31
10	Malappuram	604186	135088	0.22
11	Kozhikode	569034	106214	0.19
12	Wayanad	158923	92925	0.58
13	Kannur	459212	146630	0.32
14	Kasaragod	217297	91311	0.42
	State	6656632	1569488	0.24

Source:DES

Appendix 4.3

Percentage Distribution of Main Workers in Kerala

Sl. No.	Item	1991	2001
1	2	3	4
1	Cultivators	12.24	7.20
2	Agricultural labourers	25.55	16.07
3	Household industry workers	2.58	3.54
4	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantation, Mining, Quarrying and allied sectors	10.23	73.19
5	Other workers	49.40	

Source: Census Reports.

CHAPTER 4

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

Falling export demand, commodity prices and capital flows exacerbated and extended the downturn originated from the global economic crisis in 2008. As the global crisis deepened, it appeared to have impacted the world agriculture through the demand channel. Although commodity prices began falling before the onset of the acute phase of the financial crisis, the financial and economic contraction that it provoked generated a sharp decline in global demand for commodities. Between July 2008 and February 2009, dollar prices of agricultural goods retreated by more than 30 percent. Depressed global economic prospects may also have negative effects on investment and productivity in farm output. South Asia appears to have escaped the worst effects of the crisis, with GDP growth in the region estimated at 6 percent in 2009 down from 6.9 percent in 2008. The deleterious effect of the global economic crisis on the export commodities of the state was further compounded by the recently signed INDO-ASEAN FTA.

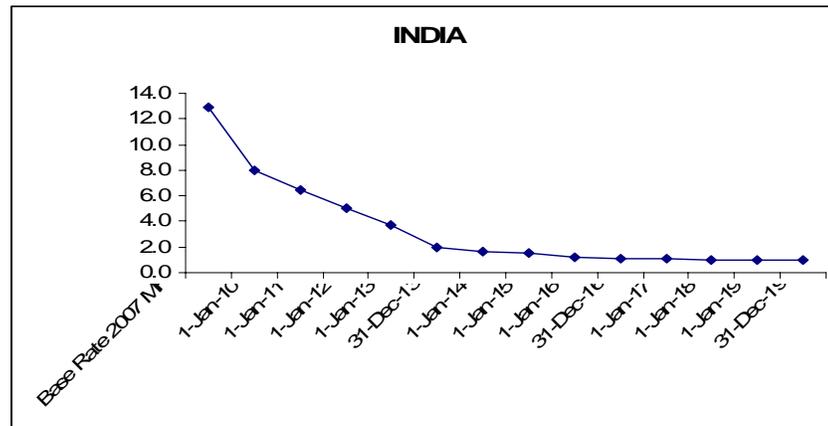
Indo- ASEAN Free Trade Area Agreement

4.2 India became a sectoral dialogue partner of ASEAN in 1992, a full dialogue partner in 1995 and a member of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in 1996. The ASEAN-India dialogue moved forward with a new level of strategic partnership under the Framework Agreement for a FTA in 2003. After six years of trade negotiations, India-ASEAN FTA was finalized in 2008. The ASEAN-India cooperation covers a wide area which includes Trade & Investment, Science & Technology, Tourism, Human Resource Development, Transport & Infrastructure and Health & Pharmaceuticals. The Trade in Goods Agreement (TIGA) signed on 13 August 2009 is the first major step towards establishing the proposed FTA. The schedule of tariff reduction commitments undertaken by the AIFTA members varies significantly among them. Nonetheless they share certain common features as outlined in Article 4 and Annex 1 of the TIGA. The tariff lines are divided into four broad categories, viz., Normal Track, Sensitive Track, Special Products, Highly Sensitive Lists and Exclusion List according to the intensity of tariff reduction or elimination commitments. In the Exclusion List AIFTA members are allowed to retain their base rates, i.e., the MFN applied rates as of 1 July 2007. In other words there is no commitment regarding tariff reduction. India keeps around 10.7 per cent of her tariff lines in the exclusion list. Next in the order according to the degree of protection granted during the transition period is the Highly Sensitive Lists. Here the member countries are bound to reduce tariffs but not as steeply as in the cases of Normal or Sensitive Tracks. India does not keep any tariff line under the Highly Sensitive Lists! There is an element of mystery around the category of Special Products, which comes next in the order of protection allowable during transition. Surprisingly, the Special Products appear only in India's schedule of commitments. Even in India's case Special Products constitute only around 0.3 per cent of the tariff lines. It is an exclusive group specially designed for the five product groups declared as Special Products, viz., crude and refined palm oil, coffee, black tea and pepper. The reduction commitments specified for the Special Products are much steeper compared to different categories included under the Highly Sensitive Lists. The categories left, viz., the Sensitive Track and the Normal Track represent tariff lines earmarked for drastic cuts. In India's case they together constitute around 89 per cent of the tariff lines. In the case of the Sensitive Track the base rates will have to be brought down to 5 per cent by 31 December 2016. In Normal Track 1 for India the reduction process will commence on 1 January 2010 and complete elimination would be achieved by 31 December 2013. About 64 per cent of India's tariff lines are under Normal Track 1. In Normal Track 2 the elimination process is little more drawn out. A study done in the State Planning Board has looked into the implications of the TIGA for the Kerala economy, especially for the tropical commodities. An excerpt from study report is given in Box. 4.1.

Box 4.1 ASEAN-India FTA: Implication for Tropical Commodities

One uncontested outcome of the AIFTA (ASEAN-India Free Trade Area) will be drastic reduction in the upper limits to which the AIFTA nations have freedom to raise the tariffs, even when encountering emergencies such as a price collapse. The impact of the TIGA on India's tariff structure can be graphically depicted as shown in the Figure. India's average tariff will be brought down from 12.9 per cent to just 2 per cent by the end of 2013. By then India's average rate will be lower than those of all other AIFTA partners, except Brunei and Singapore. For nearly 89 per cent of the tariff lines the upper limit to which tariff can be raised would as low as 0 to 5 per cent soon. Even in the case of the Exclusion List, which is exempted from reduction commitments, in effect, there will be a major reduction in tariffs because in most cases the base rates are significantly lower than the MFN bound rates. The picture is not too different in the case of special products such as palm oil, coffee, black tea and pepper. The moot question here is as to whether such a policy of free trade would be ideal for all products, including tropical commodities.

Average Rate of Tariff of India in AIFTA



Note: India's tariffs to Philippines are not taken into account

Primary commodities produced predominantly by the Southern countries suffer from the problem of severe price instability. They also encounter the problem of long-term decline in relative prices. Making trade more free cannot resolve these commodity problems. Even though the need for regulation of tropical commodity markets was clearly recognized by ITO, UNCTAD and GATT, the advent of the WTO has introduced a u-turn in policy. The Uruguay Round agreement has initiated a process of deregulation of trade in tropical commodities, especially among the producing countries. The FTAs among the developing countries such as AIFTA would deregulate trade further and heighten competition among tropical commodity producers. It will make tropical commodities more vulnerable to price fluctuations, besides pushing down the share of producers in the value chain.

The pressure of adjustment would be severe if the FTA members have competitive economies specializing in same set of products and sectors. South India and South East Asia share very similar tropical agro climatic conditions. Almost all crops grown in South India are cultivated in South East Asia as well. Similarities become too close when Kerala economy is taken separately for a comparative analysis. Natural rubber, coconut, tea, coffee, Malabar spices, cashew, and tropical fish varieties such as shrimp, crustaceans, tuna, cuttle fish, mackerel, sardines, etc., are leading areas of Kerala's specialization in national and international division of labour. Notably, the very same goods are among the main areas of specialization of the South East Asian economies as well. In fact, South Asia and South East Asia were main contestants in the international markets for these products over many decades if not centuries.

Interestingly, competition in these product lines between South Asia and South East Asia have been predominantly in the upstream nodes of the respective global value chains and not so much in value added products seen at the downstream end. It is now well established in the case of many commodity chains that on account of intense competition in upstream nodes as against tough entry barriers and increasing concentration in the downstream nodes an increasing share of the total value generated in the chain accrue to the western downstream nodes, which are more close to the consumers. Unfortunately, the new FTAs among South and South East Asia might further aggravate competition in the upstream nodes of the tropical commodity chains and thus run down value realized in these countries, especially by the farming communities.

Harilal K N (2010) ASEAN-INDIA FREE TRADE AREA : Noises of Dissent from Deep South, Occasional Paper No. 2010:01, State Planning Board

Agriculture income

4.3 The quick estimate of agricultural income of the state recorded a slight decline of 0.05 per cent during 2008-09. The trends in agricultural income in Kerala during the last seven years is shown in Table 4.1. The provisional estimate for 2007-08 indicated a decline of 5.70 per cent in growth. The share of agriculture and allied sectors in GSDP indicated a continuous decline in the state. The share was only 11.90 per cent during 2008-09.

Table - 4.1
Trends in Agricultural Income in Kerala (2002-03 to 2008-09)
(Base 1999-00)

Sl. No.	Year	Agricultural Income (Rs. in crores)	Rate of change over previous year	Agriculture and Allied Sectors (Rs. in crores)	Share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in GSDP
1.	2002-03	13400	1.69	16269	20.13
2.	2003-04	13121	-2.08	16042	18.68
3	2004-05	14092	7.40	16878	17.88
4	2005-06	14582	3.48	17323	16.80
5	2006-07	13915	-4.57	16782	14.58
6	2007-08*	13122	-5.70	16025	12.68
7	2008-09**	13116	0.05	16083	11.90

* Provisional ** Quick

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

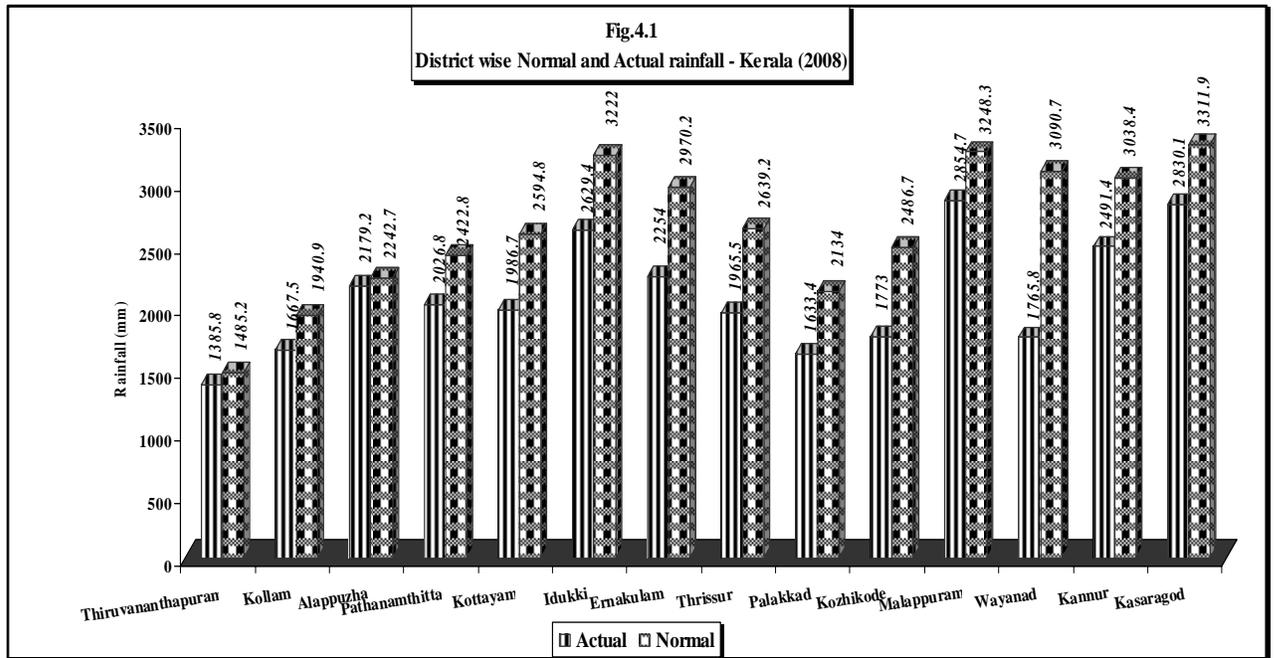
South West Monsoon 2009

4.4 The long term mean date for the onset of South-West monsoon over Kerala is June 1 with a standard deviation of about one week. During the year 2009, the South-West monsoon arrived over Kerala on May 23, 2009, one week ahead of the normal date.

4.5 During the current season, after setting in on May 23, 2009, there was hiatus in the advance of the monsoon till third week of June. After that, the monsoon advanced rapidly and covered the entire country by 3rd July. For the country as a whole, the rainfall for the season (June – September 2009) was 77 per cent of its Long Period Average (LPA), i.e., 23 per cent below normal. The LPA of South-West monsoon rainfall averaged over the country as a whole was about 689.9 mm as against normal of 892.5 mm. Seasonal rainfall was close to normal for the Southern Peninsula (96 per cent of its LPA), while it remained largely deficient in other regions, viz., 64 per cent of its LPA over North-West India, 80 per cent of its LPA over Central India and 73 per cent of its LPA over North East India. Monthly rainfall was close to normal for July (96 per cent of LPA) while it remained deficient during June (53 per cent of LPA), August (73 per cent of LPA) and September (79 per cent of LPA). The large rainfall deficiency during June was caused by the intrusion of cold and dry mid latitude westerlies into the regions which weakened the monsoon circulation and restricted the northward advance of the monsoon in June.

4.6 Out of 526 meteorological districts for which data were available, 215 districts (41 per cent) of the meteorological districts received excess/normal rainfall and the remaining 311 districts (59 per cent) received deficient/scanty rainfall during the season. At 23 per cent deficiency, the 2009 South-West monsoon season rainfall over the country as a whole was the lowest recorded rainfall in the current States in about 300 districts.

4.7 In Kerala the actual rainfall received during the period from June 1 to September 2009 (SW monsoon season) was 1959.4 mm as against the normal rainfall of 2143 mm and per cent deviation from the normal was -9 and the rainfall was Normal. During the season, 9 districts in the state received normal rainfall while 5 districts had deficient rainfall (Source : Monsoon Report 2009, IMD and South –West Monsoon 2009: A Review, RBI).

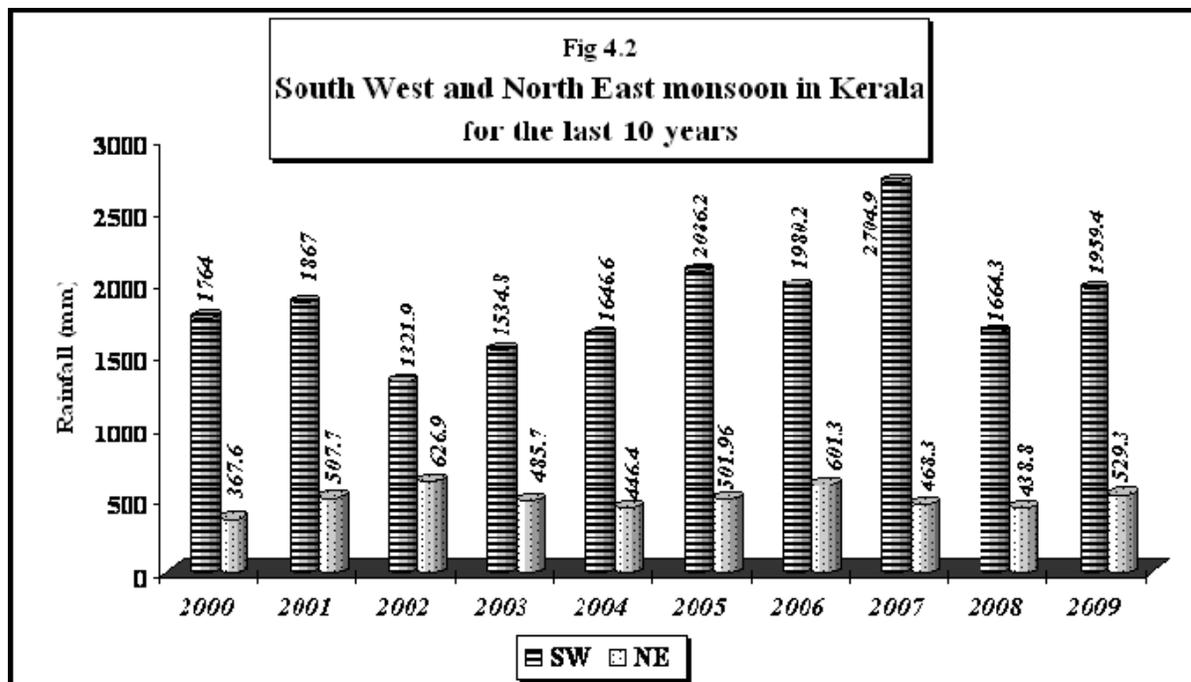


North East Monsoon 2009

4.8 During the year 2009, the North-East monsoon rains arrived over Tamil Nadu and adjoining States of South Peninsula on October 29, 2009. The cumulative rainfall during North East monsoon 2009 over the country as a whole averaged at about 135.5 mm as against the normal of 125.9 mm. At this level, rainfall was 8 per cent above normal as compared to 31 per cent below normal during the corresponding period of the previous year. During this period the rainfall remained excess in November 2009 and deficient during October and December 2009.

4.9 The spatial distribution exhibited an excess rainfall in Central India, normal rainfall in South Peninsular India and North-East and deficient rainfall in North-West India. The seasonal rainfall from October 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 was normal/ excess in 23 (64 per cent) meteorological sub-divisions and deficient/scanty/no rain in the remaining 13 (36 per cent). District wise, of the 526 meteorological districts for which data are available, 58 per cent received excess/normal rainfall, while the rest received deficient/scanty/ no rain.

4.10 In Kerala the actual rainfall received during North East Monsoon 2009 (October 1 to December 31, 2009) was 529.3 mm as against the normal rainfall of 498.5 mm. Percentage deviation from the normal rainfall in the state was 6 and the rainfall was Normal. During this season 3 districts in the state had Excess rainfall and 11 districts had Normal rainfall.



Drought 2009

4.11 With more than 73 per cent of annual rainfall in India being received during the South-West monsoon season, a major shortfall in SW monsoon generally culminates into a drought.

4.12 In the post independence period, the country has experienced about 12 droughts, of which, 5 were of relatively large scale with significant declines in agricultural output – 1965, 1972, 1979, 1987 and 2002 (Table 4.2). In the current year, the rainfall deficiency has been the maximum in the month of June. As regards the impact of drought on GDP, while in the 1960s and 1970s, droughts that resulted in a decline in food grains production generally culminated into negative GDP growth.

Table - 4.2
Droughts in Independent India Monsoon and Agricultural GDP

Sl.No	Drought Years	SW Monsoon Shortfall(in %)	Agricultural GDP growth(%)	Overall GDP growth (%)
1	2009	23	-	-
2	2004	13	0.0	7.5
3	2002	19	-7.2	3.8
4	1987	19	-1.6	3.5
5	1986	13	-0.4	4.3
6	1982	15	-0.3	2.9
7	1979	19	-12.8	-5.2
8	1974	12	-1.5	1.2
9	1972	24	-5.0	-0.3
10	1966	13	-1.4	1.0
11	1965	18	-11.0	-3.7
12	1951	19	1.5	2.3

Source : IMD, RBI, Ministry of Agriculture, GOI

4.13 During 2009, around 300 districts have been declared as drought hit, partially or wholly in 12 States. (Source : South –West Monsoon 2009: A Review, RBI)

4.14 Though the South West Monsoon 2009 was normal in Kerala, while observing the month wise departure picture it could be seen that Kerala had a percentage departure of -36 % and -40 % from the normal rainfall during the months of June 2009 and August 2009 (Table 4.3)

Table - 4.3
Month wise rainfall during SW monsoon 2009 in Kerala

Month	Actual Rainfall(mm)	Normal Rainfall	% Departure
June 09	433.6	678.0	-36
July 09	927.5	758.0	22
August 09	270.3	447.3	-40
Sept.09	327.6	259.7	26

Source : Monsoon Report 2009, IMD

4.15 As these months coincides with the major sowing /planting season in the state a meteorological drought like situation was created. However the situation was eased with normal to excess rainfall in the succeeding months.

4.16 In the current year the SW monsoon was characterised by Erratic distribution with significant regional variability. Rainfall distribution has varied from 69% below normal to 93% above normal during middle of June to end of July. Kannur district had very heavy rainfall of more than 150 mm in an interval of two weeks while in many other districts rainfall was low and erratic in these months. The erratic behaviour created delayed sowing of paddy, weed infestation etc. District wise rainfall distribution in the state during 2009 is given as Appendix 4.4.

Land Use

4.17 Data on land use pattern of Kerala for the year 2008-09 is given in Table 4.4. Out of a total geographical area of 38.86 lakh ha. net sown area is about 54 per cent. Forest occupies around 28 per cent. Agriculture and forest sectors together account for over 82 per cent of the land area. The net sown area has increased by 1.31 percent while the total cropped area has declined by 2.14 per cent. Land under non-agricultural uses was 9.10 percent in 1999-00 and has increased to 11.63 per cent in 2008-09. There was an increase in the area under current fallow (11461 ha) and a decrease in the area under fallow other than current fallow (275 ha) during 2008-09 over 2007-08. The area under cultivable waste declined by 934 ha. and barren and uncultivated land declined by 2940 ha. The land use pattern in Kerala during 2008-09 are shown in Fig 4.3.

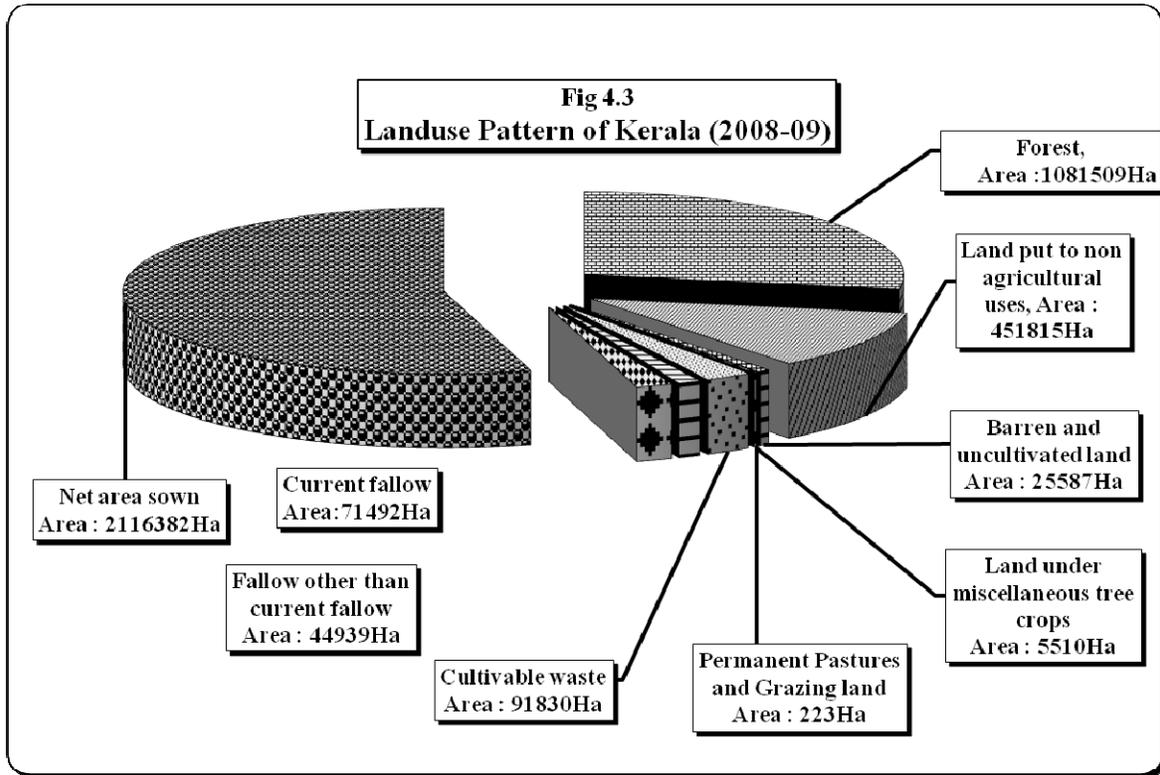


Table - 4.4
Land use Pattern in Kerala

Sl. No.	Classification of Land	2007-08	2008-09*	Percent of Geographical Area	Change in Area between 2007-08 and 2008-09 (ha)	
					Actual	Percentage
1	Total Geographical Area	3886287	3886287		-	-
2	Forest	1081509	1081509	27.83	-	-
3	Land put to non agricultural uses	462678	451815	11.63	-10863	-2.35
4	Barren and uncultivated land	25527	22587	0.58	-2940	-11.52
5	Permanent Pastures and Grazing land	216	223	0.01	7	3.24
6	Land under miscellaneous tree crops	6397	5510	0.14	-887	-13.87
7	Cultivable waste	92764	91830	2.36	-934	-1.01
8	Fallow other than current fallow	45214	44939	1.16	-275	-0.61
9	Current fallow	82953	71492	1.84	-11461	-13.82
10	Net area sown	2089029	2116382	54.46	27353	1.31
11	Area sown more than once	672065	585752	15.07	-86313	-12.84
12	Total Cropped area	2761094	2702134	69.53	-58960	-2.14
13	Cropping intensity	132.17	127.68	-	-	-

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

* Provisional

Trend in Area, Production and Productivity of Crops

4.18 Data regarding the area, production and productivity of important crops grown in Kerala are shown in Table 4.5 and Appendix 4.5. Out of a gross cropped area of 27.02 lakh ha. in 2008-09, food crops comprising rice, pulses, minor millets and tapioca occupy only 12.05 per cent. Kerala state which had a low base in food production is facing serious challenges in retaining even this meager area. Kerala agricultural economy is undergoing structural transformation from the mid seventies by switching over a large proportion of its traditional crop area which was devoted to subsistence crops like rice and tapioca to more remunerative crops like coconut and rubber.

Table - 4.5
Area, Production and Productivity of Principal crops

Sl. No	Crops	Area (ha)		Production (MT)		Productivity (kg./Ha.)	
		2007-08	2008-09*	2007-08	2008-09*	2007-08	2008-09*
1	Rice	228938	234265	528488	590241	2308	2520
2	Pulses	4355	3943	3294	2982	756	756
3	Pepper	175679	175808	41952	40641	239	231
4	Ginger	8865	5578	31726	23380	3579	4191
5	Turmeric	3155	2754	7434	6292	2356	2285
6	Cardamom	39763	41588	7031	8550	177	206
7	Areca nut	99787	96745	114690	124623	1149	1288
8	Banana	59341	53516	439803	427604	7411	7990
9	Other Plantains	51367	49499	391896	393617	7629	7952
10	Cashewnut	58381	52875	52402	42274	898	800
11	Tapioca	83990	87278	2556455	2710934	30438	31061
12	Coconut **	818812	780500	5641	5763	6889	7384
13	Coffee	84115	84696	48650	57200	578	675
14	Tea	36131	36557	51754	51726	1432	1415
15	Rubber	512045	517475	753135	783485	1471	1514

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

** Production in million nuts and Productivity in nuts/ha.

* 2008-09 figures are provisional except Rice

4.19 The area under rice has been declining consistently over the last several years. But the pattern appears to have reversed in the current year. After a long period of continuous decline area under paddy increased from 2.29 lakh ha in 2007-08 to 2.34 lakh ha in 2008-09. In the case of tapioca the area has declined from 0.87 lakh ha during 2007-08 to 0.83 lakh ha during and then increased again to 0.87 lakh ha in 2008-09. The area under commercial crops in general and rubber in particular has increased considerably during the last two decades. During Ninth plan average annual increase in area under rubber was 1951 ha while during 2007-08 area increased by 9805 ha compared to previous year and further to 5430 ha in 2008-09 and the increase was mainly due to upsurge in prices. The index of area, production, productivity of crops in Kerala for the year 2005-06 to 2008-09 with the base of triennium ending 1993-94 is shown in Appendix-4.6. The index of food grain production declined by 10.7 points and non-food grains declined by 6.84 points. Even though there was a decline of index of non-food grain area, index of area under plantation crops increased by 1.83 points in 2008-09. While index of area of food grains declined by 6.47 points, productivity increased by 6.18. However non-food grains showed slight decline and the indices declined by 3.71, 6.84 and productivity declined by 2.56 respectively. The production of plantation crops showed decline during the year by 6.42 points. (Appendix-4.6).

4.20 In the case of coconut, area was at its peak during 2000-01. During the year 2008-09 area declined by 38312 ha. over 2007-08. The major commercial crops which had recorded expansion of area during 2008-09 are rubber(5430 ha),tea(426 ha), coffee(581 ha),cardamom(1825ha) and pepper(129 ha). The two food crops also indicated increase in area during 2008-09, Rice(5327ha) and tapioca(3288 ha).The major crops with considerable loss in area include ginger(3287ha),arecanut(3042 ha),banana(5825ha), cashew(5506 ha) and coconut(38312ha). The crops which have failed to sustain the production level in 2008-09 are pepper(1311 MT),ginger(8346 MT),banana(12199MT) and cashew (10128 MT).During 2007-08 , over the preveous year increase in production was recorded only for tea among the major crops over the preveous year. While in 2008-09 most of the crops indicated increase in production over 2007-08. These crops are paddy (61753MT), cardamom (1519MT), arecanut (9933MT), tapioca (154479MT), coconut (122 m nuts), coffee (8550MT), and rubber (30350MT).

Crop wise analysis

Rice

4.21 In order to increase food production in the state, a major food security project was launched in 2008-09 covering rice, milk and egg. As part of the project regional subprojects were launched with additional incentives, interest free loans, project based support for fallow land cultivation and a package of support measures. The procurement price was also enhanced to Rs.12 per Kg. Separate targets were fixed for each commodity and the local governments also were given a target of 10,000 acres to be brought under paddy during 2008-09. A perceptible improvement in the area and production are visible in rice cultivation in the state. A modernization programme for lift irrigation was also initiated as part of the food security project and Malabar Package.

4.22 The average annual decline in area under rice during the Eighth Five Year Plan was around 22000 ha, whereas it has come down to an average of 13000 ha. during the Ninth Plan period. The average annual reduction in area during Tenth Plan was 9398 ha. During 2007-08, decline in area was to the tune of 34591 ha. from 2.64 lakh ha. in 2006-07 to 2.29 lakh ha and rice production declined from 6.42 lakh MT to 5.28 lakh MT, and then increased to 5.89 lakh MT in 2008-09, indicating a 11.74 percent increase over the previous year. The area under rice increased to 2.34 lakh ha in 2008-09.

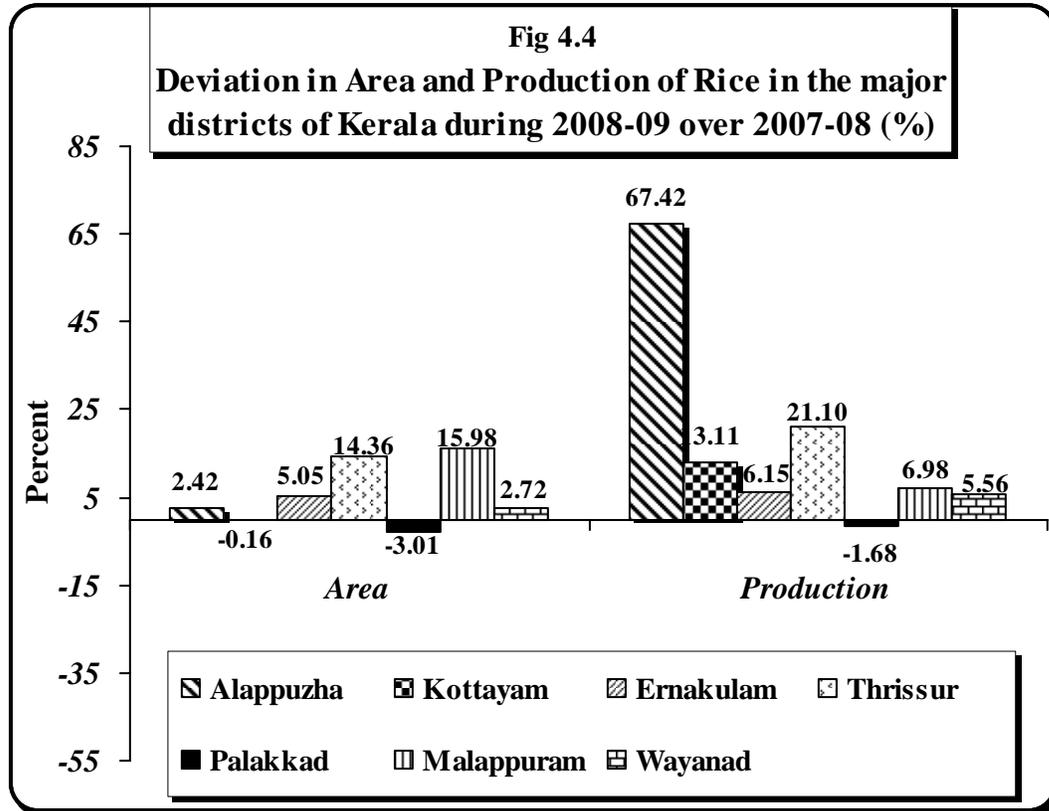
Table - 4.6

Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala and India

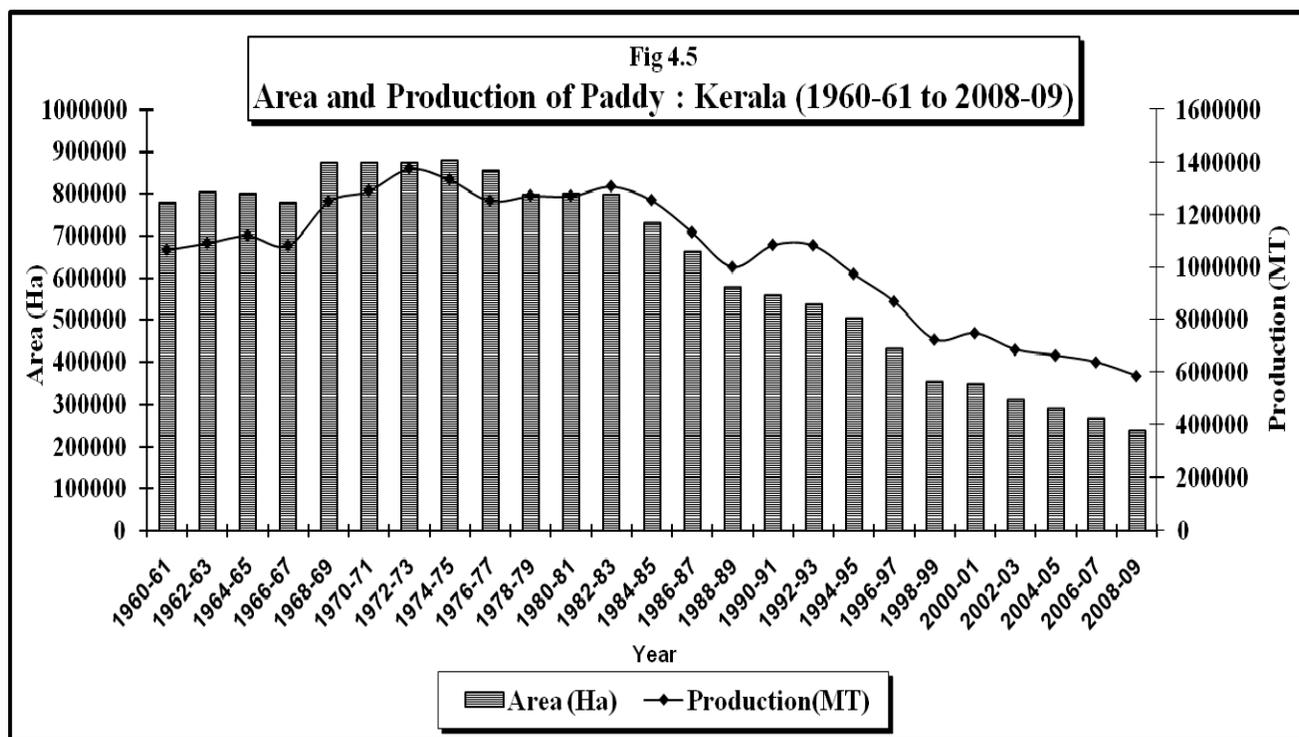
	Year	Area (000' ha.)		Production (000'MT)		Productivity (kg./ha.)	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2002-03	311	40410	689	75720	2218	1874
2	2003-04	287	42496	570	88280	1984	2077
3	2004-05	290	41665	667	85310	2301	2047
4	2005-06	276	44258	630	91790	2285	2074
5	2006-07	264	43810	642	93360	2435	2131
6	2007-08	229	43900	528	96700	2308	2202
7	2008-09	234	45600	590	99400	2520	2177

Source :Directorate of Economics and Statistics, CMIE

4.23 The average productivity which was stagnant at around 2.2 MT/ha for four years till 2005-06 has improved to 2.4 t/ha in 2006-07 and slightly declined to 2.31 t in 2007-08 and further improved to 2.5t in 2008-09. (Table 4.6). Maximum increase in productivity during the year to the tune of 63 per cent was recorded in Alappuzha district. The increase in productivity in Alappuzha is due to the abnormal low level reached in 2007-08. Compared to 2006-07 the improvement in productivity in Alappuzha is only 5.2 per cent in 2008-09. Rice productivity at current level is sub optimal. Instead of providing area based subsidies, suitably designed incentive system is essential to promote productivity.



4.24 The area and production of paddy in the state since the last 50 years is given in Fig 4.5. Though there were notable area enhancement till the beginning of 1980's the area is under constant decline since then. A slight area enhancement was noticed during the current year (2008-09) compared to the previous year wherein the lowest area under rice was recorded since past 50 years. The maximum area under rice of 8.81 lakh ha was in 1974-75 with a production of 13.34 lakh tonnes. In the production scenario, early periods indicated production enhancement. However production showed declining trends since 1983 and the lowest production was recorded during 2007-08. The year 2008-09 presents a solace by showing a slight production enhancement of rice in the state.



4.25 The production in 2009-10 is expected to increase further. Additional support was also provided for upland rice cultivation in potential areas for the first time in 2009-10. A special scheme as part of food security project for Rs.36 crores was also launched in 2009-10 for the development of rice in the state. The conversion of paddy lands for other purposes is also expected to be stopped from 2009-10 as a result of the Kerala Paddy Land – Wet Land Conservation Act, 2008 passed by the state.

4.26 A State level project has to be prepared for the promotion of rice production by linking the schemes of Department of Agriculture, local governments and Kudumbashree. Padasekharam based action plans have to be prepared linking with credit, input support, water management, procurement and supplementary income sources. Panchayat wise targets could be fixed in potential areas for convergence, with the plan of the local governments. The project should also cover total insurance and total procurement. Development of local water resources and lift irrigation schemes also could be integrated in the project.

Season wise performance

4.27 Season wise data on the performance of rice during the last three years is shown in Appendix 4.7. Data shows increase in area in Punched and Virippu seasons with decline in Mundakan season. There was 2.4 per cent and 9.5 per cent increase in area during Virippu and Punched seasons respectively in 2008-09 compared to previous year and 0.8 per cent reduction in Mundakan season. Mundakan season accounts for highest share in production with 42.20 per cent followed by 32.66 per cent in Virippu and 25.14 per cent in Punched season. The productivity recorded in Punched is the highest with 2982 kg. per ha. during 2008-09 which is 24 per cent higher than that in 2007-08 and 3.5 percent higher than that in 2006-07.

Food Insecurity

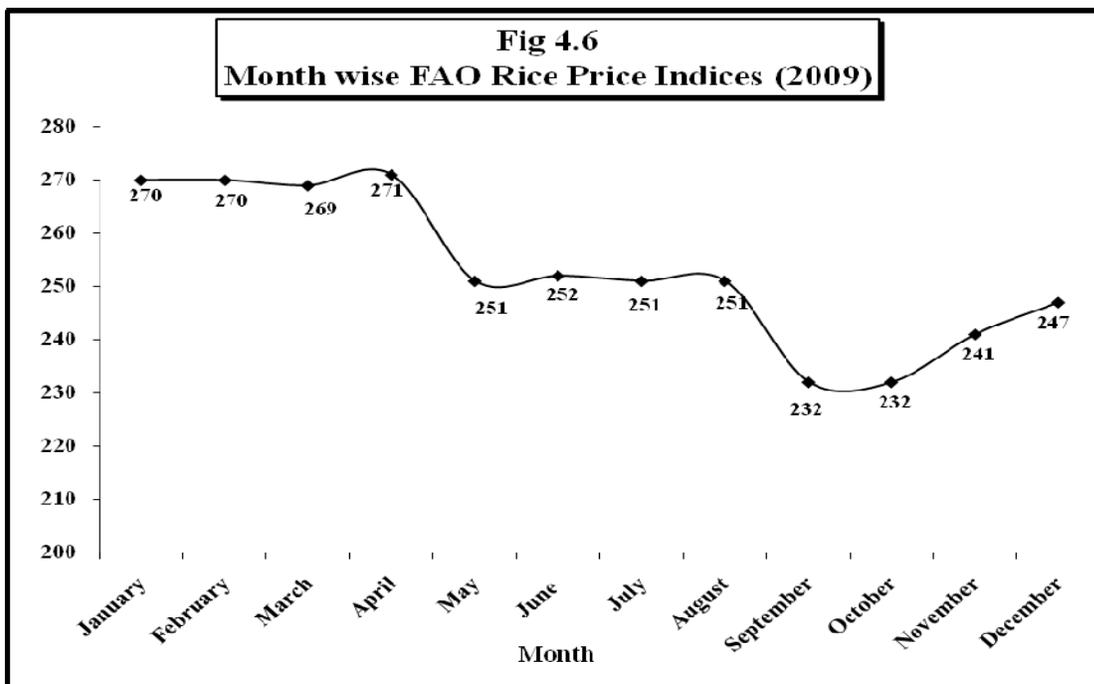
4.28 FAO estimates that 1.02 billion people are undernourished worldwide in 2009. This represents more hungry people than at any time since 1970 and a worsening of the unsatisfactory trends that were present even before the economic crisis. The increase in food insecurity is not a result of poor crop harvests but because high domestic food prices, lower incomes and increasing unemployment have reduced access to food by the poor.

4.29 The Financial and economic crisis set to deepen food insecurity in 2009. In spite of declines in international food commodity prices during the latter part of 2008, deteriorating purchasing power and higher levels of food insecurity are expected in 2009. Based on historical trends in production in the 70 countries considered by the USDA Economic Research Service model, the number of food-insecure people will increase by at least 2 percent, which is consistent with FAO's data showing that undernourishment was increasing even before the crises. The economic crisis will exacerbate this problem substantially.

4.30 India is facing a paradoxical situation of large government grain stocks with high domestic prices. After prolonged dry weather, precipitation in late August and early September was above normal in most parts of drought affected eastern India. This benefitted the standing rice crop. However, the rains arrived too late to support additional rice planting. By the end of September 2009, progressive rice planting was six million hectares behind the previous year's level. Assuming an average national yield level of around two tons per hectare, this would translate into a production loss of at least 12 million tons. The poor rainfall also coincided with the critical grain filling stage for the rice crop in eastern and central India. Heavy rains in early October caused a serious flooding problem in the major rice growing southern states damaging the standing rice crop and further tempering *kharif* production prospects.

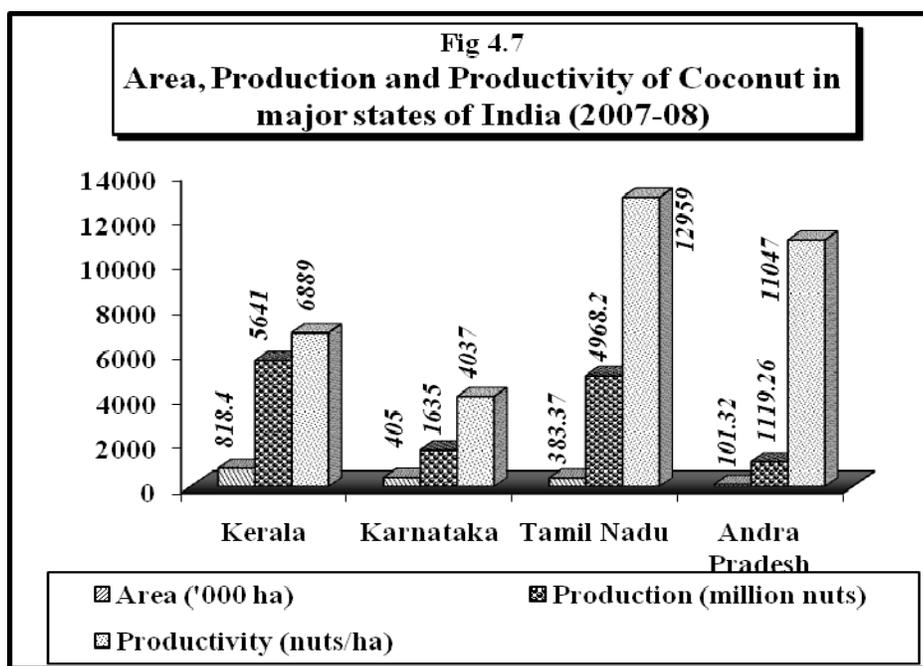
4.31 The government-held rice stocks were 17.2 million tons on September 1, 2009, compared with 8.5 million tons a year earlier. Stocks on October 1, 2009, are projected to be around 15 million tons, the highest level since 2002, and well above the government's desired October 1 buffer stock level of 5.2 million tons. However, privately held stocks, for which no reliable estimates are available, are expected to be much lower than in previous years as the higher support price has ensured that the greatest share of surplus is purchased by the GOI. Although the GOI is supplying adequate quantities of rice and wheat to various state governments for distribution through the public distribution system at subsidized prices, several states are unable to make use of the allocated quantities due to financial and administrative constraints. Thus, the country is facing the paradox of large government grain stocks and high food prices. With a significant shortfall in rice production, grain prices in general, and rice prices in particular are likely to firm up in coming months. In December 2009, the FAO food index reached its highest level since September 2008 mainly due to higher prices of Sugar, oil seeds and dairy products.

4.32 Food has become costlier in Kerala over the past few years. While analysing the price of rice (Matta) since 1999 using the DES data, it was observed that the average retail price (as on December) for years 1999-2005 was Rs. 13.42 per Kg. However this was hiked to Rs. 17.67/Kg in 2007, 19.76/Kg in 2008 and 20.43/Kg in September 2009 which further increased to Rs.22.83 per Kg in January 2010. The price hike during the period (2007-2009) was to the tune of 44 %.



Coconut

4.33 In India, coconut is grown in an area of 1.90 million ha. producing 14744 million nuts with a per hectare productivity of 7747 nuts. (Table 4.7) Kerala's share in area as well as production of coconut in the country is declining over time. The share of area declined from 57 per cent in 1991-92 to 43 per cent in 2007-08, while share of area in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu together increased from 29 per cent in 1992-93 to 41.43 per cent in 2007-08 (Fig. 4.7).



4.34 With a coverage of 7.81 lakh ha, coconut occupies 38 per cent of the net cropped area. The production improved by 2.17 percent in 2008-09 over the previous year in the state after a decline for three years consecutively. The productivity levels in Kerala are also lower than other major producing states. The productivity in Kerala is 12.46 percent lower than the national average in 2007-08. The productivity in 2007-08 in Maharashtra was 8338 nuts and 12954 nuts in Tamil Nadu.

Table - 4.7
Area, Production and Productivity of Coconut in Kerala and India

Sl. No	Year	Area (000'Ha.)		Production (Million Nuts)		Productivity (Nuts/ha.)	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2002-03	899	1922	5709	12535	6349	6523
2	2003-04	898	1934	5876	12178	6540	6298
3	2004-05	899	1935	6001	12830	6673	6632
4	2005-06	898	1950	6326	14811	7046	7608
5	2006-07	873	1940	6054	15840	6935	8165
6	2007-08	819	1903	5641	14744	6889	7747
7	2008-09	781		5763		7384	NA

4.35 Massive replanting of root wilt affected palms with seedlings of elite palms could be implemented immediately as approved by Government of India on a campaign mode. The present level of adoption suggests the need for further intervention to enhance technology adoption. Generation of technologies for different agro ecological situations may improve the level of adoption. Integrated farming system with due emphasis on multi-tier cropping systems needs to be promoted in different agro ecological situations for improving income of the farmers. Effective harvesting machines also need to be developed for promotion. Restructuring of the cluster development programme is also essential for more effectiveness. Even though the support price of Rs.4450 per quintal was announced for 2009-10, the procurement system needs strengthening. The steps taken in the last quarter of 2009-10 should be consolidated for increasing procurement operations through cooperatives. .

Pepper

4.36 The productivity of pepper achieved its peak level of 376 kg. per ha during 1998-99. The productivity of pepper recorded during 2008-09 was only 231 kg, per ha. The production declined from 41952 MT during 2007-08 to 40641 MT in 2008-09. Pepper produced in Kerala fetches a premium price in international market in view of its intrinsic quality. The revival of pepper cultivation in the state has to be given priority considering the declining trend in production, disease incidence as well as the damages caused to the Erythrina Standards. It is necessary to implement a revival package in Wayanad and Idukki districts.

4.37 However consequent to the liberalisation of imports, there are reports of low quality pepper imported from other producing countries. The import of pepper has increased from 4028 MT in 2000-01 to 15750 MT in 2006-07 affecting the interests of pepper farmers of the State. The new Indo Asean FTA is expected to further deleteriously affect pepper farmers in the state.

4.38 Government of India should build in adequate safety mechanism and monitoring system to see that the issue of certification of origin and the condition relating to origin of the goods are not violated.

4.39 India could export 42806 MT of pepper in 1999-00, which declined to 35000 MT in 2007-08 which further declined to 25250 MT in 2008-09. The value realization was at Rs. 413.74 crores in 2008-09 which declined from Rs. 519.50 crores in 2007-08 and unit value realization has improved to Rs.163.86 per Kg from Rs. 148.43 per kg. respectively in the corresponding period.

4.40 Price of pepper moved consistently upwards from early nineties and reached a peak level in 1999-00 with Rs. 215 per kg. Since then declined to Rs. 174 per kg. in 2000-01, further down to Rs. 80 per kg. in 2001-02 and increased slightly to Rs. 114.76/kg. in 2008-09.

Cashew

4.41 Area under the crop in Kerala, has been declining steadily from 1.25 lakh ha. in 1988-89 to 0.53 lakh ha. in 2008-09 and the production declined from 1.08 lakh MT to 0.42 lakh MT during the period (Table 4.8). The share of Kerala in the area under cashew in the country has come down from 23 per cent in 1987-88 to 5.93 percent in 2008-09 and the corresponding decline in share of production from 31 per cent to 6.09 per cent. Area and production are increasing steadily in other producing states in the country. Maharashtra is the leading producer with 32.38 percent share in production during 2008-09, whose share was only 10 per cent in 1990-91.

Table - 4.8
Area, Production and Productivity of Cashew in Kerala and India

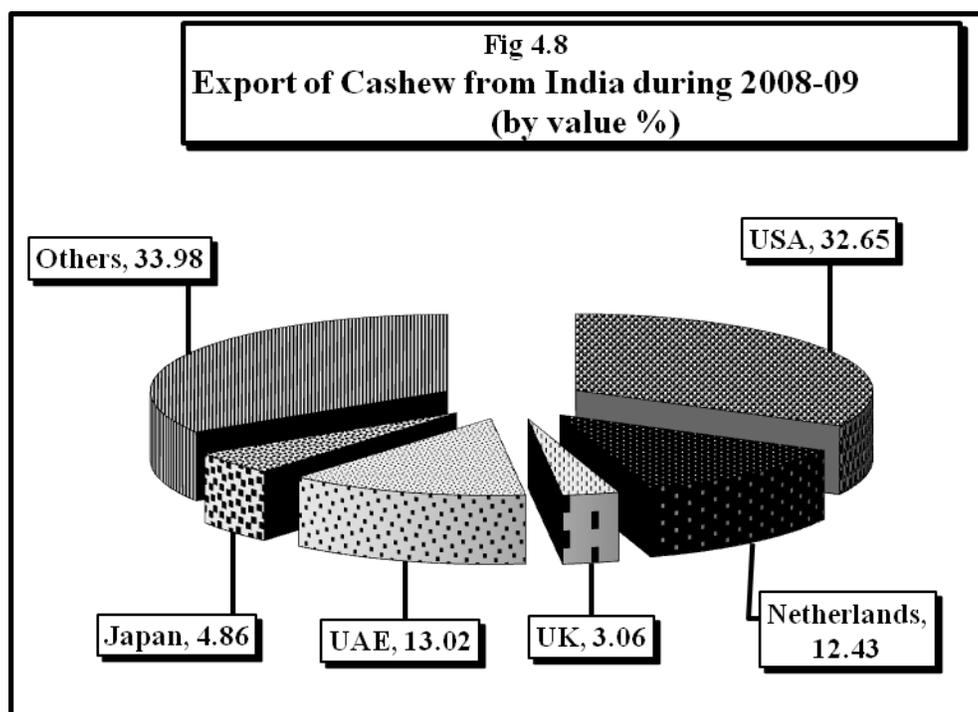
Sl. No	Year	Area (000'Ha.)		Production (000'MT)		Productivity (kg./ha.)	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2003-04	88.4	730	65.2	535	737	733
2	2004-05	81.5	820	60.6	544	743	810
3	2005-06	80.7	855	57.6	573	714	815
4	2006-07	70.46	854	61.7	620	875	726
5	2007-08	58.18	868	50.91	665	875	766
6	2008-09	52.88	893	42.27	695	800	778

Source :DES, Cashew Export Promotion Council of India

4.42 In spite of operating special schemes for expansion of area under cashew, the coverage has been steadily declining during the last two decades. The decline in area from 1980-81 to 2008-09 was to the tune of 88395 ha. Productivity of the crop, which was around 900 kg. per ha. during late eighties has also started declining from 1995-96 onwards, reaching 562 kg. per ha. during 1998-99 and thereafter hovering around 750 kg. In 2008-09, it was stagnant at 778 Kg/ha.

4.43 India exported cashew kernels worth Rs. 2988.40 crore during 2008-09 and imported raw nuts worth Rs. 2632.40 crore resulting in a net foreign exchange earning of Rs. 356 crore indicating 30.55 per cent increase in value terms compared to 2007-08 and 4.2 per cent decline in quantity of cashew kernels exported and 0.03 per cent decline in the quantity of raw nuts imported. U.S.A. is the major export market with 34 per cent export share followed by

Netherlands (12 per cent). The unit export price of cashew kernels increased during the year 2008-09 by 36 per cent compared to 2007-08. The total raw nuts imported into India during 2008-09 was 6.06 lakh MT. Around 35 per cent of total raw nuts imported is from Ivory Coast followed by Guinea Bissau (15 per cent). Tanzania has emerged as another supplier of raw cashew nuts with a share of 10 per cent of total imports. The unit import price for raw cashew nut was Rs.43.45/kg during 2008-09 as against Rs.28.83/Kg during the previous year. Out of imported nuts 57 per cent of imported raw nuts is bought to Kerala during 2008-09 which was 46 per cent in 1998-99. Cashew processing industry is finding it extremely difficult even to maintain the present level of capacity utilization because of the lower availability of local raw cashew nuts. Concerted efforts are needed to nurture this crop in the state with programmes to promote high density planting with high yielding cashew grafts. The initiatives of the Horticulture Mission to promote cashew cultivation needs to be upscaled with the involvement of the department of agriculture to promote cashew in potential areas.



Plantation crops

4.44 Plantation crops in general are either export oriented or import substituting and therefore assume special significance from the national point of view. It is estimated that nearly 14 lakh families are dependent on the plantation sector for livelihood. Each of the four plantation crops of South India has its distinct characteristics and economic problems. Consequent to the removal of quantitative restrictions on import, plantation crops in general are facing the threat of low quality imports.

4.45 Kerala has a substantial share in the four plantation crops of rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom. These four crops together occupy 6.80 lakh ha, accounting for 32.15 per cent of the net cropped area in the state and 43 per cent of the area under these crops in the country. Kerala's share in the national production of rubber is 91 per cent, cardamom 75 per cent, coffee 22 per cent during the year 2008-09. Kerala's share in the production of tea is 5 percent during 2008-09.

Rubber

4.46 India is the fourth largest producer of natural rubber with a share of eight per cent in the world after Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. The production of natural rubber in the country was 8.65 lakh MT in 2008-09, registering a 4.74 per cent growth compared to the previous year. India is at the same time the fourth largest consumer of natural rubber after China, USA and Japan

4.47 Kerala accounts for 81 percent of the area under rubber in the country. The coverage under the crop in 2008-09 was 5.17 lakh ha, higher by 5430 ha. over the previous year. The production of natural rubber in Kerala during the year was 7.83 lakh tonnes indicating a 4.03 per cent increase over the previous year. The increasing trend in productivity continued during 2008-09. It was 1190 kg. per ha in 1998-99, which rose to 1514 kg. during 2008-09. In terms of tapping area, productivity recorded was 1867 kg. per ha during the year 2008-09.

4.48 Even though the domestic prices of natural rubber were more or less comparable to international prices during 2007-08, (Appendx-4.17) the industrial sector still resorts to imports in bulk quantities. The total quantity imported was 86394 MT which slightly declined to 77616 MT in 2008-09.

4.49 The higher prices in the international market is reflected in the domestic market also. The average price of RSS4 in the domestic market at Kottayam was Rs.101.12 per kg. in 2008-09. The international price of RSS3, equivalent of RSS4 of India, was Rs.103.79 in the corresponding period. The price of RSS 4 in Kottayam reached Rs.137.82 during August 2008 and then declined to Rs.64.88 in October 2008 and further increased to Rs.108.98 in October 2009.

Coffee

4.50 The area under coffee in Kerala was 0.85 lakh ha out of 3.94 lakh ha in the country during 2008-09, which works out to 21 per cent. The share of Kerala in production is 22 per cent during 2008-09. Major variety grown in Kerala is Robusta with a share of 95 per cent in planted area. Production of coffee during the year was only 0.57 lakh MT against 2.62 lakh MT for the country. Productivity of the crop in Kerala (675 kg/ha) is lower than the national level of 748 kg./ha. Area under coffee registered substantial increase during the last two decades with an annual growth rate of over 2 per cent. The increase in production recorded during the period was much higher and registered an annual average growth rate of nearly nine per cent. Coffee provides opportunities for livelihood to nearly one lakh families including agricultural labourers. In Kerala, coffee is also one of the small holder plantation crops with nearly 76,000 holdings coming under the category with an average size of 1.1 ha. Consumption of coffee has remained more or less static at around 55,000 tonnes for the past one and half decades till 1999 and then slightly improved to 70,000 tonnes in 2003, and further to 94400 tonnes in 2008.

4.51 Coffee is a highly export dependent crop and more than 80 per cent of domestic production is exported. The unit value realization has declined drastically from Rs. 95.37 per kg. in 1997-98 to Rs. 93.36 per kg. in 2007-08 which improved to Rs.113.740 per kg in 2008-09. The quantity of coffee exported from India declined in 2008-09 to 1.96 lakh tonnes from 2.18 lakh tonnes in 2007-08.

4.52 To mitigate the problems of coffee growers arising from the low prices of coffee, a series of steps have been taken including the restructuring of loans and interest relief to coffee growers (a subsidy of 5 percent for small growers and 3 percent for large growers is available for working capital). Rainfall insurance as a risk management support for coffee growers in collaboration with AIC is also implemented.

Tea

4.53 A declining trend in production in the state was observed for the last eight years from 68.9 m. kgs. in 2000 to 62 m. kgs. in 2007. Against the total area of 5.11 lakh ha under tea in the country Kerala accounts for only 0.35 lakh ha. In respect of production the share of Kerala is 6.6 per cent in 2007. Tea plantations owned by big companies employ a labour force of over 84,000 in the organised sector. There is fluctuation in production and it ranged from 64.8 M. kgs. in 1995-96, reaching to 69.1 M.kgs. in 2000-01 which declined to 51.73 M kgs. in 2008-09.

4.54 Imports increased from 13.4 M. kg. in 2000 to 20.28 M kg. in 2009. However during 2003 the import declined substantially to 9.8 M. kgs. The maximum quantity of tea was imported from Nepal (31 per cent), followed by Vietnam (25 per cent) and Indonesia (11 per cent). The unit value of imported tea was the lowest from Vietnam (Rs.53/kg) while the average being Rs.62/kg. The disturbing fact is that most of the countries are exporting to India at low prices.

4.55 The average price of tea in 2007-08 was Rs.67.3 per Kg which increased to Rs.110.30 in 2008-09.

4.56 Productivity of Tea in India is much lower than that in Vietnam. The organic tea production is a major shift in this sector. (eg. Darjeeling tea). In Kerala coverage under organic tea could be increased .

4.57 Government of India has set up a special purpose Tea Fund for funding replantation and rejuvenation aimed at improving the age profile of tea plantation with an estimated outlay of Rs.567.10 crores during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The estimated area to be taken up for replantation/ rejuvenation during the period would be 85044 ha in the country.

Cardamom

4.58 Productivity which was more or less stagnant around 50 kg./ha. in the 1980s has improved to the level of around 203 kg. per ha by 2001 and increased slightly to 206 kg/ha in 2008-09. Kerala was lagging behind the national level till 1992-93 but has improved its position by raising its productivity to 215 kg. per ha over the last five years. Consequently, the share of Kerala in production at the All India level also increased from 28 per cent in 1992-93 to 75 per cent in 2007-08. While area under cardamom in the country has declined from 0.97 lakh ha to 0.73 lakh ha. in the period, in Kerala it has come down from 65,000 ha to 39763 ha. On the export front cardamom has been facing competition from Guatemala although the quality of Guatemala cardamom is inferior. The country could tide over the challenge by expanding domestic market through market promotion. The average price during 2000-01 was Rs. 570 per kg. which improved to Rs. 622.96 in 2001-02 and declined to Rs. 561.13 in 2002-03 and further declined to Rs. 463.14 in 2007-08 and improved to Rs.506.44 in 2008-09. The Indian export of cardamom has increased from early nineties and reached a peak level of 1545 MT in 2000-01 and then declined by 51.46 percent in 2008-09 to reach 750 MT. The unit price of exported Cardamom increased steadily to Rs. 630 per kg. in 2008-09 from Rs. 495 per kg. in 2007-08. However the market for cardamom is largely domestic as could be seen from the declining share of exports and the share of exports is only 5 per cent of the production.

Organic Agriculture

4.59 As per FAO statistics, 32.2 million hectares of agricultural land in the world are managed organically in 2007. There are 0.4m ha of certified organic aquaculture. About 38% of total organic area is in Oceania (Australia, Newzealand), 24% in Europe, 20% in Latin America, 7% in North America and 9% in Asia. The certified organic agriculture in 2006-07 in India was 4.14 lakh ha with a major share in Madhyapradesh (1.12 lakh ha) Maharashtra (96879.06 ha), Orissa (67503.39 ha) and Kerala (11141.54 ha).

4.60 The world organic products market has seen sustained growth over the past decade and has reached an estimated total value of US\$ 45 billion in 2007 (FAO, 2009). Australia remains the largest producer of organic products in the world.

4.61 The European market for organic coffee was estimated around 38000 MT in 2008 and organic cocoa market was around 18000 MT. Latin American countries are the major suppliers. Ecuador supplies 38 per cent of the certified organic banana to world exports followed by Dominican Republic.

4.62 Production of organic tea, rice, vegetables, pepper etc are done in Kerala in small areas.

4.63 Promotion of organic agriculture in Kerala could be done effectively after strengthening the organic input supply system and marketing network. The support for certification cost also to be provided. Isolated attempts were made for the last 5-6 years for promoting organic agriculture and major projects were not implemented through Government support.

Lease land farming through Kudumbashree

4.64 'Harithashree', the lease land farming promoted by the State Poverty Eradication Mission, Kerala, through 'Kudumbasree', has helped women farmers to stay on in agriculture for their livelihood. The details are given in Table 4.9.

4.65 The major crop cultivated by the Kudumbashree group is Paddy (29% of area) followed by Plantain (25% of area), vegetables (15% of area) and Tapioca (15% of area) during 2008-09 under the lease land farming.

Table - 4.9
Details of area covered under Leased land farming during 2008-09 (ha)

Sl No	District	Paddy	Tapioca	Vegetables	Plantain	Pine apple	Others	Total Are (ha)
1	Trivandrum	68.50	169.34	344.54	1657.66	0.00	48.00	2288.04
2	Kollam	51.30	74.10	111.64	75.81	0.00	76.36	389.21
3	Pathanamthitta	0.03	2.85	0.00	31.85	0.00	6.05	40.78
4	Alappuzha	58.80	44.00	38.00	34.70	0.00	2.00	177.50
5	Kottayam	714.00	54.00	330.00	315.00	50.00	65.00	1528.00
6	Idukki	58.00	1815.42	578.24	713.00	55.20	1461.50	4681.36
7	Ernakulam	328.60	128.57	497.42	295.82	500.00	76.14	1826.56
8	Thrissur	593.76	34.72	129.52	208.06	2.80	12.82	981.60
9	Palakkad	2141.42	810.40	1326.98	2210.80	0.00	597.32	7086.92
10	Malappuram	806.48	136.59	50.41	503.55	0.00	50.41	1547.44
11	Kozhikode	70.51	169.66	28.79	112.72	0.00	312.67	694.34
12	Wayanad	1340.00	60.00	62.00	115.00	0.00	361.00	1938.00
13	Kannur	1472.00	157.00	179.00	198.00	0.00	141.00	2147.00
14	Kasargode	311.71	355.12	409.21	360.06	4.10	501.52	1941.72
	Total	8015.11	4011.77	4085.74	6832.03	612.10	3711.80	27268.53

Source: Annual Report, Kudumbasree 2008-09

4.66 Certain innovative groups are experimenting few other crops such as water melon in Pathanamthitta district and Basmathi and scented rice in Wayanad district. Many Grama panchayats are also promoting organic farming through their women groups.

Crop Husbandry

Crop Development Programme - Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

4.67 During the Annual plan 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 12371.48 lakhs was provided to crop husbandry which include Rs. 47.5 lakhs for partially aided schemes and Rs.6223.98 lakhs under 100 per cent Centrally sponsored including Macro management schemes. (Table 4.10). The State sector schemes incurred an expenditure of Rs. 8125.17 lakh which constitutes 133.19 % of the outlay.

Table - 4.10
Financial Performance of Crop Husbandry during 2008-09
(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Outlay	Expenditure	per cent of Expdr. to outlay
1.	State Sector Schemes	6100	8125.17	133.19
2.	Partially Aided schemes	47.5	43.51	91.6
3.	100% CSS including MOU	6223.98	7928.3	127.4
	Total	12371.48	16096.98	131.8

4.68 Major crop wise financial achievements made during the period is furnished below (Table 4.11). An amount of Rs. 20 crore was utilised for the development of rice in the State from the State and Central Plan schemes. For Horticulture crops, apart from the amount shown in Table above, State Horticulture Mission also provided separate funds.

Table - 4.11
Major Scheme wise Expenditure during 2008-09

Sl.No.	Schemes	Expenditure (Rs. Lakh)
1.	Rice Development	1228.53
2.	Macro Management programme - Watershed Development	641.00
3.	National Bio gas Development Programme	100.00
4.	Coconut based farming system	1470.40
5.	Integrated farming in Coconut holdings	273.96
6.	Women in Agriculture	39.75

Rice

4.69 Rice development activities in the State were carried through State schemes and Centrally sponsored schemes. The ultimate objective of rice development programme during the Eleventh Plan period is to sustain rice cultivation in 4.4 lakh ha and to augment the average productivity to more than 2.8 tonnes per ha. Revitalisation of group farming samithies in predominant rice growing areas like Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam and Alappuzha, assistance to paddy development agencies and assistance to seed development agencies were continued under State plan for attaining the targeted level of rice production and productivity.

Coconut Development

4.70 Coconut based farming system is the main stay of more than 35 lakh farmers of the state. State contribution in area and production has rapidly declined over the years. Department is implementing coconut development schemes with the intention of increasing productivity of coconut and generate more income from coconut gardens. As per the Centrally sponsored scheme the Coconut Development Board provides assistance for production and distribution of quality hybrid coconut seedlings. During the year 2008-09, 10.41 lakh number of quality Coconut seedlings were distributed.

Programmes under State Horticulture Mission

State Horticulture Mission

4.71 The National Horticulture Mission was launched in 2005-06 in order to give new momentum to the development of horticulture to generate employment and enhance farm income. The mission aims at addressing problems related to generation of technology, production, post harvest management, processing and marketing under one umbrella in the horticulture sector. The expenditure under the scheme in the state is shown in Table 4.12.

Table - 4.12
Expenditure under SHM in Kerala
(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Sanctioned amount	Released amount	Expenditure
2005-06	7590	3533.98	400
2006-07	20230.05	7559.525	2472
2007-08	19212.758	6147.731	10428.89
2008-09	17420.15	7517.29	5533.77
Total	64452.958	24758.526	18834.66

4.72 The implementation of the scheme was quite unsatisfactory during the initial phase of the project and recently it improved and an amount of Rs.188.00 crores was utilised for four years in the state, out of a total sanctioned amount of Rs.645 crore till 2008-09. An amount of Rs.1100 crores was earmarked for the scheme during 2008-09 in the country. A project oriented monitoring system has to be evolved for realizing the envisaged outputs. A number of NGOs as well as private sector are also part of the project which needs further monitoring. Establishment of new gardens, planting material production, rejuvenation of pepper, cashew, cocoa, creation of water resources, promotion of IPM and post harvest management are part of the project activities.

4.73 Under Pepper Development Programme production and distribution of pepper cuttings, area expansion, rehabilitation of old pepper gardens and promotion of soil conservation measures are taken up by SHM. During the year 2007-08, 33.12 lakh pepper cuttings were produced and distributed through SHM. Pepper rehabilitation was introduced in 18370 ha. Promotion of organic pepper was introduced in 2768 ha.

4.74 In the case of cashew development, rehabilitation, plant protection and establishment of cashew nurseries were given importance during the Annual plan 2007-08. Through Centrally Sponsored programme an area of 481 ha was brought under rehabilitation programme against the annual target of 1610 ha.

Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council's Programme

4.75 Vegetable and Fruit Production Council, Keralam, was involved in the implementation of vegetable and Fruit Promotion Programme. The programme covers production, formation of SHGs, credit management and marketing.

4.76 During the year 2008-09, 8805 farmers were inducted and 379 new SHG's were formed. 20 farmers markets were established. 38000 farmers were covered under the 'Karshaka Raksha' medical insurance scheme. The farmers received Rs.40 lakh as claim amount during the year. During 2008-09 an area of 49458 ha was covered under vegetable and banana cultivation.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

4.77 RKVY was launched in 2007-08 in pursuance of the decision taken in the 53rd meeting of the NDC held on 29th May 2007 to incentivise the states to enhance public investment to achieve the envisaged 4 percent growth rate in agriculture and allied sectors during 11th plan with an outlay of Rs.25000 crores. The scheme aims to assist states to achieve a quantifiable increase in production, productivity and farm income and to reduce the yield gaps in the agriculture and allied sectors. The allocation for Kerala during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are shown in Table 4.13.

Table - 4.13
Allocation under RKVY

Rs.in crores			
Year	Kerala	India	% for Kerala
2007-08	61.41	1500.00	4.09
2008-09	60.11	3165.67	1.90
2009-10	110.92	4067.07	2.73

4.78 During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.55.01 crore was sanctioned for Kerala and an amount of Rs.51.67 crore was utilised during the year. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.57.73 crores was released and the total expenditure was Rs.41.55 crores. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.110.92 crores was sanctioned, out of which Rs.30 crore was meant for the implementation of projects sanctioned during 2008-09. The share of allocation for Kerala is very low compared to the budget provision for the country. A number of very small schemes are included for assistance under RKVY in the state. More focused areas with larger projects have to be identified for support under RKVY. The preparation of district and state agriculture plans are a prerequisite for getting assistance for which concrete steps are required. Most of the documents prepared are a compilation of proposals for assistance under RKVY. Even after three years of implementation, no district agricultural plans have been prepared as per the guidelines.

Support to State Extension Programme

4.79 A new CSS on support to State Extension Programme for extension reforms was launched in March 2005 with the objective of making extension system farmer driven by way of promoting new institutional arrangements, viz, ATMA for technology dissemination, at district level and below. An amount of Rs.442.44 lakh was released for four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 and an amount of Rs.223.18 lakh was utilised. The Strategic Research and Extension plans were prepared for all districts and a series of training programmes were initiated through SAMETI. Even though a convergence approach is envisaged in the scheme, more needs to be done to realize the objectives. Along with ATMA, a field visit oriented extension system also has to be designed to develop the agriculture sector of the state. The extension system needs a thorough restructuring. ATMA could be utilised as an institution to channelise funding from various sources.

Food Security Project

4.80 A state food security project has been launched in the state during 2007-08 through a convergence approach and various ongoing schemes were dovetailed to realize the targets. Rice, milk, egg and vegetables were included in the project.

4.81 The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was also launched in 2007-08 to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses. It will target those districts which have lower productivity than state average, but have the potential to augment the production of the three crops. From Kerala, Palakkad district alone is included in the project.

Supplies and Services

4.82 The State has a strong network for supplies and services. This include Krishi Bhavans in all the Grama panchayats for transfer of technology and organising agricultural services. Planting material delivery system has been developed which includes 33 state seed farms, 10 district farms, 10 special farms and 8 coconut nurseries. The paddy seed farms and the District Agricultural Farms are under the control of the District Panchayats for facilitating appropriate seed planning at the grass root level. In spite of such elaborate progeny support, supply of quality seeds of paddy and other seasonal crops remain as a weak link in the production front.

Kerala State Seed Development Authority

4.83 Kerala State Seed Development Authority has been entrusted to take up the important role and responsibility of arranging quality seeds to more than seven hundred Panchayats in the state. Funds allocated to the Authority from the Government of India for the Kuttanad region was to the tune of Rs. 4,51,50,000 and for the other districts it was Rs. 6,06,00,000 under the seed village programmes and for construction of seed godown and processing plants and also for the quality control aspects. Construction of seed godown and processing plants started in Alleppey and construction of the same at State Seed Farm Pandalam and DAF Mavelikkara will be starting soon. Seed Authority has also taken up special vegetable seed production programme in 8 districts- Thrissur, Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Idukki, Kannur, Palakkad, Malappuram, Alappuzha through selected growers with an aim of producing 25000 Kg vegetable seed. The seeds will be procured by the Seed Authority at a reasonable price and distributed to 2 to 3 lakhs homesteads under 1000 village vegetable programme in the state. Seed Authority is aiming to increase the seed replacement rate to 50 % by supplying 12000 MT of Certified seeds. The Authority is implementing Registered Seed Growers Programme in 4000 ha in 150 padasekharams to produce 12000 MT of certified seed. During the year 2009, a quantity of 7289.4 MT of paddy seeds were supplied for the three crop seasons. "Uma" was the major variety supplied (3325.78 MT) followed by Jyothy (2741.96 MT). However more strengthening of the organisation is required considering the importance of seed sector in the state. Certification of planting materials in the horticulture sector is also required in the state.

Agricultural Insurance

4.84 During 2008-09, 27945 farmers were insured under the NAIS covering an area of 24457 ha and the sum insured was Rs. 576611126. Premium amount collected was Rs. 12792818 and the number of farmers benefited was 1701 with a claim of Rs. 3655936.

4.85 The Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. has initiated a Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) in the state during 2008-09. The scheme is being implemented on pilot basis in Palakkad district for paddy and mango, Idukki district for pepper and Kasaragod district for cashew. The weather data generated from the Automatic Weather Stations installed by ISRO in collaboration with State Planning Board or by IMD at block level (or sub block level if

AWS is available) is taken for consideration of claims. During Kharif 2009 season in Palakkad district alone 3927 farmers were insured under the WBCIS covering an area of 3254.04 ha. The sum insured for the district was Rs. 81350644 and the total claims from the district during the season amount to Rs. 7598247. Total premium was Rs. 8135060 and farmer's share of premium was Rs. 1749038. In Idukki district, 1273 pepper farmers were insured during the Kharif season under the WBCIS covering an area of 1178.49 ha. Total claims amount to Rs. 957373 during the season. Total premium amount was Rs. 3535470 out of which the farmers share was 1767735. During the Rabi season 2008-09, 953 farmers in Palakkad were insured under WBCIS for paddy, covering an area of 706.63 ha. Number of beneficiaries were 830, total pay out /ha was Rs. 11021 and total claims amount to Rs. 383439 during the season in the district. There was no claim for mango from the district during the season. During Rabi 2008-09, 52 cashew farmers in Kasaragod district were insured covering an area of 421.9 ha. The no. of beneficiaries was 52, total pay out /ha was 75600 and total claims was Rs. 6897620.

Agricultural Research and Education

4.86 The research support for sustainable development of agriculture sector in the state is rendered by Kerala Agricultural University in a participatory mode in close association with research institutions managed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Commodity Boards and Departments of the State and Central Governments. Over 500 research projects are currently in operation including 47 All India Co-ordinated Projects/Network Projects, 14 Ad-hoc Projects, 2 NAIPs, 51 KSCSTE Projects, 51 SHM Projects, 48 RKVY Projects and 139 other externally aided projects funded by, Western Ghat Cell, and Govt. of India (*Source : Annual Report, KAU 2008-09*).

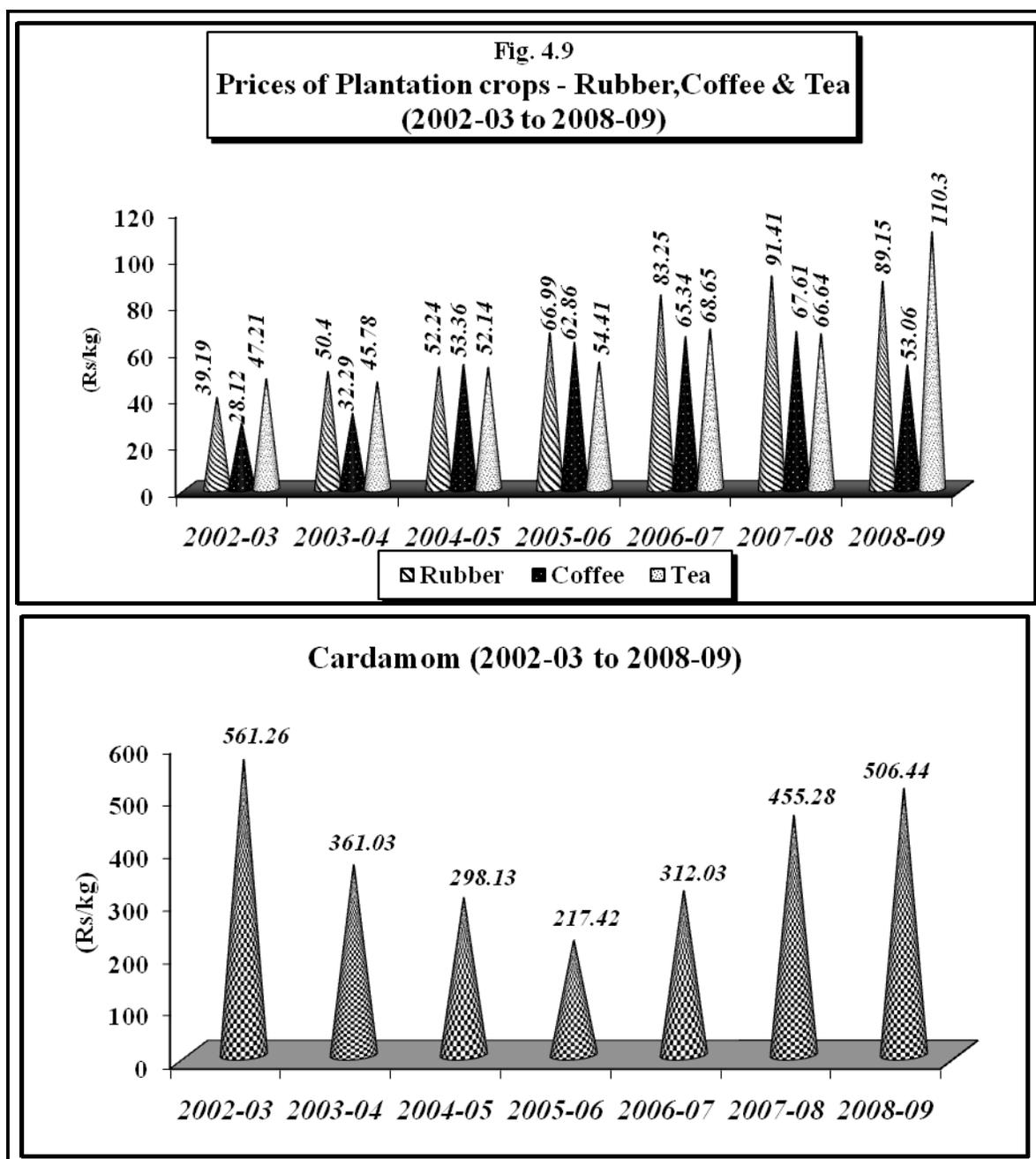
Farm Commodity Price

4.87 Data on average farm price of principal crops grown in Kerala are shown in Table 4.14. The table shows increase in 2008-09 compared to previous year in respect of most of the commodities, namely tapioca (6.83 per cent), banana (6.63 per cent). Paddy (16.21 percent), Tea (63.94 Per cent) Cardamom (9.35 per cent) cashew (22.15) and coconut (12.05). Decline was reported to Arecanut (6.14 per cent) and Coffee (21.66 per cent). Global agricultural prices have also indicated a recovery path from the later half of 2002 onwards. Data on month-wise prices of the commodities during 2008-09 are shown in Appendix 4.18. The prices of plantation crops for the last eight years are shown in Fig. 4.9.

Table 4.14
Average Farm Price of Important Agricultural Commodities

Year	Paddy (qtl.)	Coconut with husk (in 00' nos.)	Arecanut (00' nos.)	Cashewnut (qtl.)	Banana (qtl)	Tapioca (qtl.)	Pepper (qtl.)	Rubber (qtl)	Tea (kg.)	Coffee (kg)	Cardamom (kg)
2001-02	600.27	340.64	32.81	2569.33	949.51	321.01	6745.43	3228	52.21	28.54	622.96
2002-03	649.76	475.63	32.11	2730.30	971.34	394.01	7692.17	3919	47.21	28.12	561.13
2003-04	694.69	582.73	34.62	2831.75	1167.00	389.36	6802.46	5040	45.78	32.29	361.02
2004-05	651.00	635.00	40.00	3533.00	1112	404	6032	5224	52.14	53.36	330.44
2005-06	610.78	494.89	43.73	2899.54	1247.81	432.63	5979.84	6699	54.41	62.86	217.44
2006-07	681.72	473.36	52.17	2463.90	1333.58	469.54	10730.62	8325.16	68.65	65.34	312.03
2007-08	788.14	485.72	52.10	3000.42	1467.95	520.33	12901.42	9390.77	67.28	67.73	463.14
2008-09	915.87	544.25	48.90	3665.09	1565.33	555.86	11475.64	8915.85	110.30	53.06	506.44
% Change in 2008-09 over 2007-08	16.21	12.05	-6.14	22.15	6.63	6.83	-11.05	-5.06	63.94	-21.66	9.35

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics



4.88 The price of rubber reached a peak of Rs.131.32 per Kg during August 2008 and then started steady decline reaching to Rs.61.14 per Kg during December 2008 and then improved and reached Rs.92.59 in June 2009. The price in December 2008 was 30 per cent lower than the price in the corresponding month in 2007 and 53 per cent lower than the peak price in August 2008. The price of pepper was hovering around Rs.60 to Rs.76 per Kg from 2001-02 to 2005-06 and then started increasing trend reaching to Rs.129 during 2007-08 and then declined to Rs.114.76 in 2008-09. During 2008, the price reached a peak level of Rs.134 during August 2008 and then started declining and reached Rs.96 during December 2008 and then improved to Rs.118 in June 2009. The corresponding price during December 2007 was Rs.123. In the case of cardamom the price reached the lowest level during 2005-06 at Rs.217 per Kg and further improved to Rs.506 per Kg during 2008-09. The price reached a peak level during June 2009 at Rs.574. The farm

price of paddy reached to Rs.780 per quintal during 2007-08 from Rs.682 during 2006-07 and further to Rs.915.87 in 2008-09 and reached a peak of Rs.945.83 in November 2008 and declined thereafter. During 2008, the retail price of paddy increased from Rs.17.64 during January 2008 to Rs.20.43 during September 2009, and further increased to Rs.22.83 per Kg in January 2010.

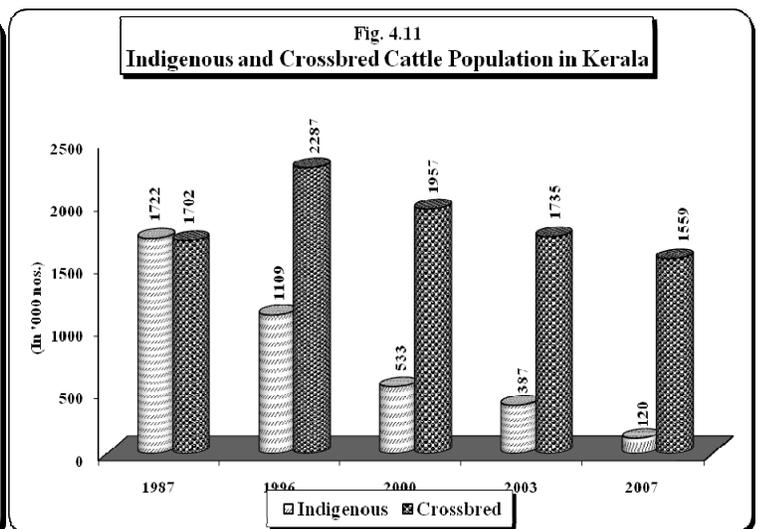
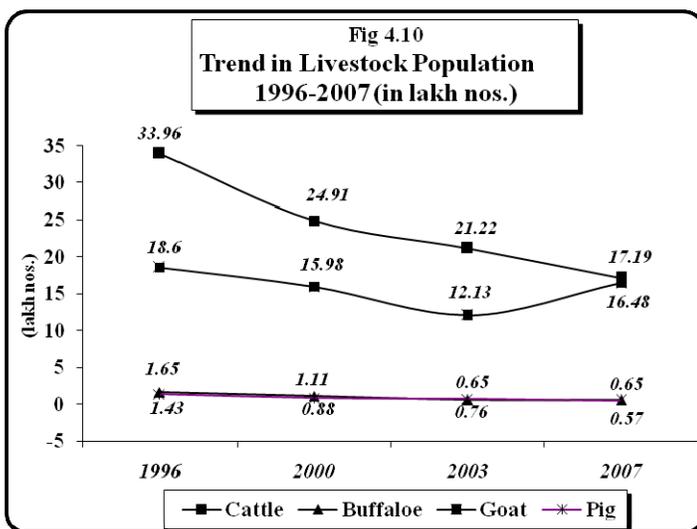
Livestock Development

Trend in Livestock Population

4.89 Livestock had always been germane to the farming systems, complementing crop production, subsisting on the crop system and in turn providing farm yard manure to nourish the soils and improve its water retention capacity. Livestock sector contributes some 7 percent to the country's Gross Domestic Product(GDP) and around 25 percent of the national agricultural GDP.

4.90 The livestock population of the country has been estimated at 187.38 million cattle in 2003, which are about 14 per cent of the world cattle population. Out of this, 22.63 million were crossbred, which is 12.07 per cent of the total cattle population. Between 1997 and 2003, crossbred population increased by 12.6 per cent. The states of Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Punjab account for about 60 per cent of the crossbred cattle population. The country has 96.62 million buffalo population, which is about 56.5 per cent of the world buffalo population. Between 1997 and 2003, the buffalo population increased by 7.5 per cent.

4.91 Livestock sector in Kerala is extremely livelihood intensive and also a major contributor to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP); it could be as high as 40 percent of the agricultural GSDP in Kerala. Though statistics does not exhibit the secular livestock contribution to the GSDP, but always clubs it with Agriculture and allied sectors. Cattle population in Kerala which was 33.96 lakh in 1996 declined to 21.22 lakh in 2003 and further to 17.19 lakh by 2006. The crossbred cattle population which stood at 22.87 lakhs (67%) as per 1996 Census decreased to 17.35 lakh numbers and in percentage terms increased to 82% by 2003. It further declined to 15.99 lakh numbers and in percentage terms increased to 93% in 2006. This increase in proportion of crossbred population was made possible by expanded health care facilities and artificial insemination services available in the State.



4.92 The value of output from livestock sector to Indian economy during 2001-02 at current price was about Rs.1470.07 billion. It increased to Rs.2106.29 billion during 2006-07, i.e., an increase of 43.27 percent over five years.

4.93 Total milk production in the State which was 24.20 lakh tonnes in 2003 declined to 21.11 lakh tonnes in 2004 and then began to increase during 2006. It increased to reach 22.47 lakh tonnes in 2008 and to 24.63 lakh tonnes in 2009. Even then the gap between requirement and production continues to remain unfavourably. At the same time, over the period, at national level the milk production has been continuously increasing. Contribution of Kerala to national milk production which was 2.4 percent during 2003-04 declined to 2.1 per cent in 2008-09. The gap between the production and requirement of egg is also increasing at an alarming rate. Concerted efforts of the State to increase the egg production has began to show signs of improvement. Egg production which was 1199 M.Nos in 2007 increased to 1379 M.Nos in 2008 and to 1507 M.Nos. in 2009; an increase of 26 percent over 2007. Though meat production is increasing over the years, it cannot cater to the demand fully. The average annual growth rates of milk and egg production in Kerala and India for the period from 1950-51 to 2008-09 are given in Table 4.15.

Table - 4.15
Average Annual Growth Rate of Milk and Egg Production

Sl.No.	Year	Milk		Egg	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	1950-51 to 1960-61	2.50	1.64	NA	4.63
2	1960-61 to 1970-71	2.52	1.15	NA	7.91
3	1970-71 to 1980-81	12.52	4.51	NA	3.79
4	1980-81 to 1990-91	6.41	5.50	4.89	7.70
5	1990-91 to 2000-01	4.24	4.16	2.75	4.59
6	1997-98 to 2001-02 (IX Plan period)	3.78	4.32	(-) 0.22	7.09
7	2001-02 to 2006-07 (X Plan period)	- 4.86	3.64	-9.75	5.52
8	2006-07 to 2008-09	6.12	-	8.03	-

Source: Based on Sample Survey reports of Animal Husbandry Department

4.94 The dairy sector in Kerala could maintain a higher growth rate of 4.24 per cent in the 1990s, compared to the Indian level of 4.16 per cent, inspite of a weak fodder base. In the Ninth Plan period the growth rate of milk in Kerala declined to 3.72 per cent but that of India increased to 4.32 per cent. During the period 2001-02 to 2006-07, a negative growth rate was recorded in the milk production of Kerala (- 4.86%) and at India level the growth rate declined to 3.64 per cent. For the period 2006-07 to end of 2008-09 a recovery has been marked in milk production of Kerala with an average growth rate of 6.12 percent, a highest rate in recent years.

4.95 Egg production in Kerala, which recorded a growth rate of 4.89 per cent during 1980 – 81 to 1990-91, declined gradually and by the period 1997-98 to 2001-02 (IX Plan Period) it reached a negative growth rate of 0.22 % and further declined to -9.75% during 10th plan period. At all India level, though the growth rate during 9th plan was 7.09%, it declined to 5.52% in 10th plan period. However, for the period 2006-07 to 2008-09, the average growth rate of egg in Kerala is 8.03%.

4.96 Compared to 2007-08, the egg production in 2008-09, recorded an annual growth rate of 9.28 and the production recorded is the highest during the last 6 years.(See Table 4.22).

Dairy Development

4.97 Dairy industry in India has made significant progress from 8th plan onwards. India continues to be largest producer of milk in the world with a total production of 105million tones (provisional) in 2007-08and the per capita availability of milk stood at 252gm/day.

4.98 Though the per capita availability of milk is low compared to world average and substantial increase in this regard was attained over a period of 10years, from 213gm/day to 252 gm/day. This increase together with attainment of near self sufficiency in milk and milk products has been achieved mainly on account of the tremendous amount of marketing support and technical inputs provided and the infrastructure developed in the country through the network of cooperatives. More than 50 per cent of the milk in the country is produced by small and marginal farmers and landless labourers, producing about one to three litres of milk per day.

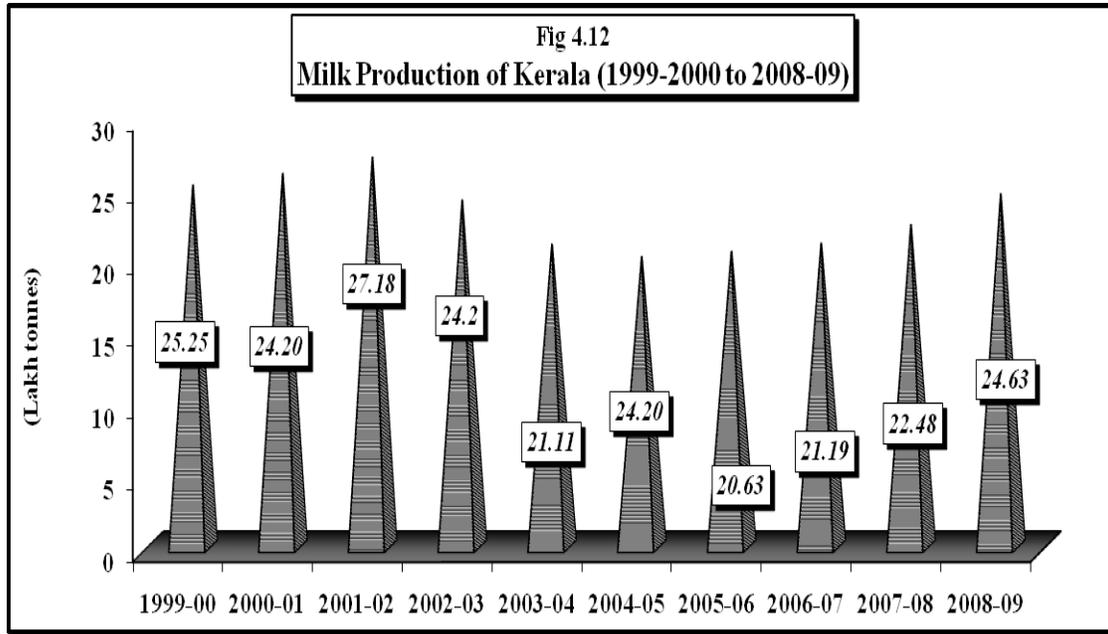
4.99 In spite of India's position as highest producer of milk, productivity per animal is very poor. At the national level it is only 987 Kg/lactation as compared to the world average of 2038 Kg/lactation. This is mainly due to poor level of nutrition as well as low genetic potential for milk production and health care. Among the major states in India, there are significant interstate differences in the productivity of cows and buffaloes. As per the available estimates milk yield/day of exotic cows were highest in Punjab(8.431 Kg), followed by Gujarat (8.057kg) Kerala(7.508 kg) and Andhra Pradesh (7.385kg). At the same time the yield/day of exotic breeds in Karnataka is 6.312kg and Tamil Nadu is only 5.890kg. Among these states highest yield of non descript cow is of Gujarat (3.401kg) followed by Tamil Nadu(2.762kg), Kerala (2.629 kg), Punjab (2.505kg), Karnataka (2.240kg) and Andhrapradesh (1.813kg). The average yield/day of buffaloes is highest in Punjab (7.425 kg) followed by Kerala (6.242 kg), Tamil Nadu (4.222 kg) and Karnataka (2.481 kg). In general the milk yield of both cows and buffaloes were lowest in Assam. The year wise estimate of production is shown in Table 4.16.

Table - 4.16
Year-wise Estimate of Milk production

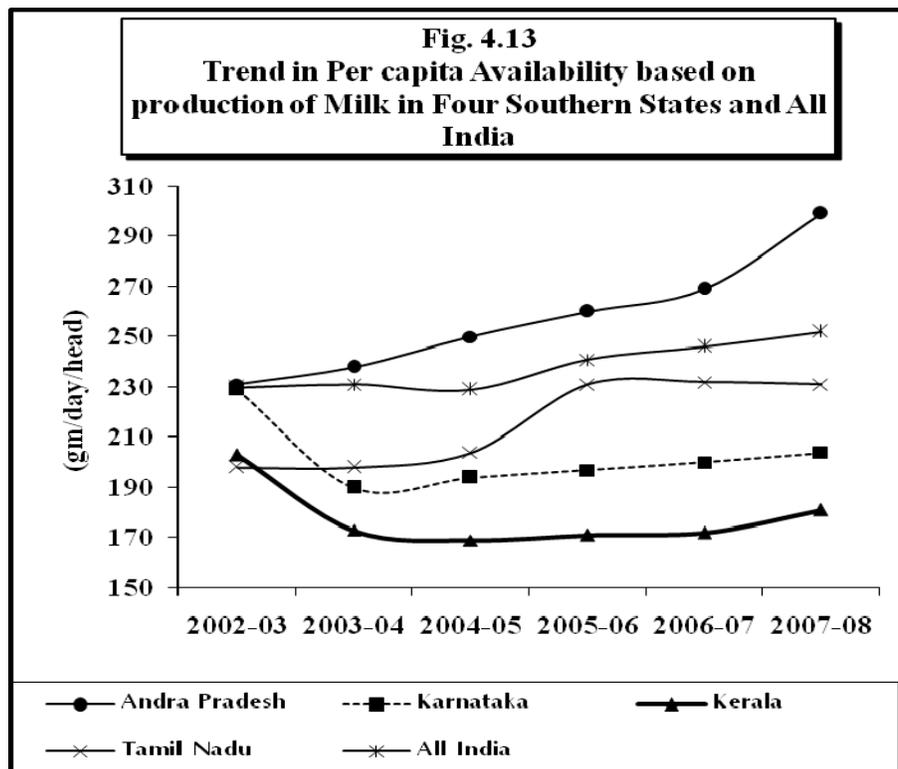
Sl. No.	Year	Milk Production (lakh tonnes)				% contribution of Kerala
		India	% change over previous year	Kerala	% change over previous year	
1	2003-04	881	1.6	21.11	-12.8	2.4
2	2004-05	925	4.9	20.25	-4.1	2.2
3	2005-06	971	5.0	20.63	1.9	2.1
4	2006-07	1009	3.91	21.19	2.7	2.1
5	2007-08	1048	3.86	22.47	6.04	2.2
6	2008-09	NA	NA	24.63	9.61	NA

Source: Economic Survey and Department of Animal Husbandry *provisional **anticipated

4.100 Trend in Year-wise milk production for the period from 1999-2000 to 2008-09 is given in Fig.4.12



4.101 Regarding the per capita availability of milk based on 2007-08 figures for the southern states viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, Andhra Pradesh ranks first with an availability of 299g/day and Tamil Nadu ranks second with 231g/day. (Trend from 2000-01 to 2007-08 is shown in Fig.4.16). Among the four states, Kerala has the lowest figure of 182g/day (See Appendix-4.31). Among the major states at all India level Punjab ranks first with 962g/day and the lowest in the case of Assam with 69g/day. (Figure 4.13)



Better Management of Young Calves

4.102 The calf rearing programme by subsidising cattle feed for rearing cattle up to 32 months along with health cover and insurance has been under implementation from Eighth Plan onwards. During 2006-07 the scheme was extended to buffalo calves also. During 2006-07 period 21350 calves were enrolled under the programme of which 350 were buffalo calves and during 2007-08, 23604 calves were enrolled of which the number of buffalo calves were 2000. A total number of 21690 calves (without buffalo calves) were enrolled during 2008-09. Details are furnished in Table 4.17.

Table - 4.17
Year-wise Details of Calves Enrolled under Special Livestock
Breeding Programme (2003-04 to 2008-09)

Sl. No	Year	No. of calves enrolled		
		Total	Cow	Buffalo
1	2003-04	23683	23683	
2	2004-05	17941	17941	
3	2005-06	21819	21819	
4	2006-07	21350	21000	350
5	2007-08	23604	21604	2000
6	2008-09	21690	21690	-

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

Milk Marketing

4.103 In Kerala there are 3445 dairy co-operatives including 2646 Anand pattern societies functioning under KCMMF. Including non functional APCOS the total number of APCOS is 2942. The newly registered Societies during 2008-09 is 122.

4.104 Of the 22 dairies functioning in the State 12 are in the Co-operative Sector (Milma) and the remaining 10 are run by private/charitable societies which handle 64000 MT milk per annum. There are also about 25 small dairies which are not registered and they handle 10000 litres of milk/day. The important societies functioning under the Co-operative Sector are viz., Malanadu, Nirmalgram, PDDP, Perambra and PDDP, Kalady are working under Charitable Institutions.

4.105 MILMA represents more than 8.11 lakh dairy farmers who have organised 2646 Anand Pattern Cooperative Societies. It has helped in ensuring better returns to the dairy farmers. The dairies under Milma is handling 9.90 lakh litres of milk/day, 14 chilling plants, two cattle feed plants, a milk powder plant, an established training centre and 5000 distribution outlets. Of the total 2942 APCOs registered, only 2646 are functional. The average milk procured per day by APCOS during the year 2009 was 8.30 lakh litres against the previous year average of 8.20 lakh litres.

4.106 The procurement /day/society during 2008 is 320 litres/day and during 2009 it is only 316 litres /day. Over a period of last 7 years the highest average procurement /day is during 2007.

4.107 In Kerala, where the production of milk is concentrated in the small farm sector and ultimate supply is dependent on seasonal factors, maintaining uninterrupted supply particularly during lean period is very difficult. The Federation is thus forced to import milk from the neighbouring states during lean periods when the internal supplies used to shrink. The procurement of milk by KCMMF stood at 2712 and 2676 lakh litres respectively against the sale

of 3467 and 3516 lakh litres during 2007 and 2008. During 2009, procurement and sale of milk by KCMMF stood at 1840 and 2564 lakh litres respectively as on Aug. 2009, showing a wide gap between procurement and supply. Data on procurement and sale of milk by different dairies of KCMMF during 2005 to 2009 is presented in Appendix 4.41.

4.108 The veterinary services rendered by KCMMF are noteworthy. They have a well established Veterinary Wing at Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam Regional Milk Unions. But during the last two years their number declined by 50% to 6 Nos and 0.41 lakh animals were treated. KCMMF has sold 0.99 lakh MT of cattle feed till August 2009. It also produced 3349 MT and sold 3437 MT of ghee during the year 2009 (till August). Year wise details for the period from 2003 to 2009 are furnished in Appendix 4.40.

4.109 Besides milk, a variety of milk products are manufactured by KCMMF. Details of products and a comparison of sales by KCMMF from 2006-07 to 2008-09 is given in Appendix 4.45. The products viz., butter, peda and curd increased in sale during 2008-09 compared to previous period, but sale of cream decreased. The sale of milk increased only by 2.73% during the year.

Kerala Dairy Farmers Welfare Fund Board

4.110 The dream pension to dairy farmers was realised through promulgation of an ordinance to form Dairy Farmers Welfare Board on August 24th, 2005 this being the first one in India itself.

4.111 At present 1.6 lakh members (75% of total pouring members) have already enrolled in the fund. Now 23535 eligible dairy farmers are receiving regular pension @ of Rs.250/month. Also 831 nominees of deceased pensioners are receiving family pension at the rate of Rs.125/month. As per the KDFWF Act 2007, the Board has formulated a comprehensive social welfare scheme for the members called 'Ksheera Deepam'.

Weak Feed and Fodder Base

4.112 With the shift in cropping pattern of Kerala, the area under rice has come down by more than 50 per cent over the last two decades leading to drastic reduction in the availability of straw for feeding cattle. It is estimated that the state produces only 60 per cent of the roughage requirement for cattle in Kerala. Special focus has been given to fodder and feed production in Kerala to overcome the situation during Eleventh plan period. Popularisation of high yielding fodder varieties like CO3 and large scale intercropping in coconut holdings are to be taken up with the support of local governments. The preparation of block level fodder plans have to be initiated for augmenting supply.

4.113 Perennial fodder varieties like Hybrid Napier and Guinea are widely acceptable to farmers, and the department is supplying the planting material free of cost to the farmers. Fodder and feed development is of prime importance in reducing cost of production and optimising economic return from the dairy activity and KLD Board and dairy development department have taken up fodder development as an important activity right from the beginning. They produced 52.40 MT of fodder seeds during 2008-09 against 46.80 MT of seeds in 2007-08. The quantity of seeds supplied by KLD Board during the period was 45.43 MT against 44.41 MT during 2007-08. Also they had produced and supplied 48.66 lakh fodder stem cuttings/root slips during 2008-09 against 40.41 lakh slips during 2007-08 (See Table 4.18).

Table - 4.18
Production and Sale of fodder seeds by KLD Board

Sl.No.	Year	Quantity of Seeds Produced (MT)	Quantity of Seeds Supplied* (MT)
1	2004-05	13.89	10.88
2	2005-06	6.53	24.36
3	2006-07	14.80	15.52
4	2007-08	46.80	44.41
5	2008-09	52.40	45.43
Stem cutting/ root slips produced and sold(Lakh Nos)			
1	2007-08	40.41	40.41
2	2008-09	48.66	48.66

Source: KLD Board Annual Reports

4.114 During 2008-09, under department programmes 2.71 lakh MT fodder is produced using fodder slips/stem cuttings and the area covered is 2235 ha. The total area covered is 2625 ha. An increasing trend is prevailing over the last two years in the total area brought under fodder cultivation through department programmes (see Table 4.19). Also the preference of slips over seed is increasing. The area cultivated with maize is 190 ha. Also 1.40 lakh fodder tree seedlings, 42 fodder slip multiplication units and 5000 azola kits were supplied during the period.

4.115 The data from the department and KLD Board shows farmers' interest in using fodder slips instead of seeds.

Table - 4.19
Procurement & Supply of Fodder seeds / Root Slips and Area Covered under Fodder Cultivation

Sl. No.	Year	Procurement of seeds	Total quantity of seeds supplied to farmers	Area covered	Fodder root slips/stem cuttings supplied (No)	Area covered	Total area covered under fodder cultivation
		(in MT)	(in MT)	(in Ha)	(in lakh)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)
1	2003-04	4.80	4.48	1798	282.5	1412.5	3210.5
2	2004-05	Nil	Nil	Nil	375	1840	2230
3	2005-06	Nil	Nil	Nil	240	1600	1600
4	2006-07	22.5	22.5	250	246	1640	1890
5	2007-08	NA	NA	621	NA	1770	2391
6	2008-09	15.24	15.24	381	270.75	2235	2625

Source: Dairy Development Department

4.116 Regarding the cattle feed concentrate, which will have to supplement the shortage in quality fodder production, the production is not enough to satisfy the requirement. Now KCMMF and Kerala Feeds Ltd., are taking conscious steps for facing this challenge.

4.117 Kerala farmers have adjusted to the situation by restricting the number of cattle and that too by preferring high yielding cross breeds. This is evident from the steady increase in the proportion of crossbred animals, which Kerala achieved during the last three decades. (see Appendix 4.23).

Breeding Support

4.118 Regarding breeding infrastructure, India is among the countries having the largest breeding infrastructure in the world with 159 bull semen stations, 152 frozen semen banks and more than 50000 AI Centres. Due to poor quality semen produced by most of the semen stations in the country, the conception rate ranges from 20 per cent to 45 per cent only where as in the developed countries the rate is more than 50 per cent.

4.119 As per the data available during 2007 (as on 31/3/2007) of the 38833 AI Centres under Animal Husbandry department in the Country 2469 are in Kerala.

4.120 Kerala Livestock Development Board (KLDB) is involved in the production and distribution of frozen semen. Compared to 2007-08, semen production decreased by 43.15% to 21.25 lakh doses. The distribution inside the State increased but sale outside the State decreased sharply from 9.48 lakh doses to 1.86 lakh doses. There is a steady decrease in sale during the last two years. Details are furnished in Appendix 4. 35.

4.121 The number of AI centres under Animal Husbandry Department during 2008-09 is 2445 (including centres in all Veterinary institutions the total number is 2562) along with 489 centres operated by other agencies and 9 by department of Dairy Development, the total number of AI centres operational is 2943. (Appendix 4.36)

4.122 The number of inseminations done during 2008-09 was 12.17 lakh and calving recorded was 4.06 lakh. This is against 3.58 lakh calvings recorded out of 10.75 lakh AI during 2007-08. The average number of insemination done by one centre increased from 443 to 475 in 2008-09. The average number of inseminations needed for producing one calf is around 3 (between 3.40 - 3.00) over the last 6 years (Table 4.20). The quality of AI is improving slowly over the last 5 years.

Table - 4.20
Number of Artificial Inseminations Conducted and recorded Calving

Sl. No.	Year	No. of artificial Insemination Centres	No. of Artificial Inseminations done	No of AI Done Per centre	Recorded Calving	No of inseminations per calving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2003-04	2538	1231407	485	353764	3
2	2004-05	2445	1176318	481	357718	3
3	2005-06	2445	1179801	483	355011	3
4	2006-07	2541	1204000	474	383000	3
5	2007-08	2550	1075000	443	358457	3
6	2008-09	2562	1216932	475	405644	3

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

4.123 Apart from the frozen semen technology, KLD Board is also engaged in research and development activities like progeny testing, embryo transfer, production of liquid nitrogen, fodder seed and training programmes. During the year, the Board has produced 123 Malabari kids, 25 boer goats, collected 76 embryos and trained 1397 personnel. During the year under review, they distributed 2010 piglets and sold 18.95MT of green grass. Other activities of the Board are given in Appendix 4.37.

4.124 Herd Book Scheme is operated complementary to the Progeny Testing Programme. This would help to assess the improvements happening in the field with respect to traits to support the field progeny testing programme. So far against the target of 80000 animals, 127748 animals have been identified and registered under the programme. During 2008-09 against the target of registering 5000 calves, 5064 calves were registered under the programme. The Scheme covers a breedable population of about 60000 cross bred females spread around 83 AI Centres. Under the programme farmers are provided with deworming medicines and advice on scientific aspects of calf rearing.

Cattle Feed

4.125 At present the State has three cattle feed plants functioning at Pattanakkad and Malampuzha with a combined production capacity of 600 MT/day and Kerala Feeds Ltd., Kallettumkara with a production capacity of 650 MT/day. The third one is operating under a separate management. Also there is a custom packing arrangement at Erode under KCMMF. The per day production capacity of Kerala Feeds Ltd., increased from 500 MT to 650 MT during 2005-06. The production of the three plants is insufficient to meet the demand of cattle feed in the state.

4.126 During 2008-09, the two plants under KCMMF produced and sold 1.00 lakh MT of cattle feed. The major customer is APCOS (62%). The price of feed supplied to APCOS is kept lower than the open market price.

4.127 The production of cattle feed by Kerala Feeds Ltd., increased to 1.89 lakh MT in 2008-09 from 1.81 lakh MT in 2007-08. The Company has a good marketing network which includes 400 dealers and 450 Co-operatives. During the year the production of mineral mixture stood at 258.085 MT against 265.43 MT during 2007-08. The company has evolved a growth plan to enhance the production capacity to 1500 MT per day by 2010. Production details of the above cattle feed plants are given in Table 4.21.

4.128 During the year under review, the raw material price recorded unprecedented price increase and shortage and KCMMF have to depend on outside source for nearly 100% of the raw material requirement.

Table - 4.21
Production of Cattle Feed

(in lakh MT)

Factory	Production					
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Pattanacaud (KCMMF)	1.07	0.58	0.60	0.66	0.58	0.53
Malampuzha (KCMMF)		0.34	0.18	0.52	0.56	0.47
Erode CPA	-	0.18	0.30	-	-	-
Kerala Feeds Ltd.	1.16	1.26	1.39	1.41	1.81*	1.89*
Total	2.23	2.37	2.47	2.59	2.95	2.89

Source :Annual Reports of KCMMF/ Kerala Feeds Ltd.

*including production at Erode

Egg and Meat

4.129 As per estimates available, the per capita availability of egg is very low at 41 eggs/year and poultry meat is 0.9 kg/year against the world average of 147 eggs and 11 kg poultry meat /year in the country. Government of India has set a target for achieving production of over 52 billion eggs by 2011-12, at a growth rate of 4.3 per cent.

4.130 Poultry farming for egg production relying on purchased feed are uneconomic in Kerala. Poultry rearing on commercial lines is therefore largely confined to broiler production. The egg production which reached 2054 million in 1999-2000 continuously declined till 2005-06, but began to increase in 2006-07 and that trend maintained in succeeding years.

4.131 A factor to be noted in this regard is that over the last three years the domestic production of egg is declining to a lower level than that of 1984 - 85 (See Appendix 4.33). The decline in poultry population and hike in cost of feed were the major reason for the decline in production. During 2006-07, the production increased by 0.25% to 1199 million nos, in 2007-08, increased by 15% to 1379 million nos and in 2008-09 increased by 9% to 1507 million nos (See Table 4.22). Trend in Egg production during the period from 1998-99 to 2008-09 is given in Fig. 4.14.

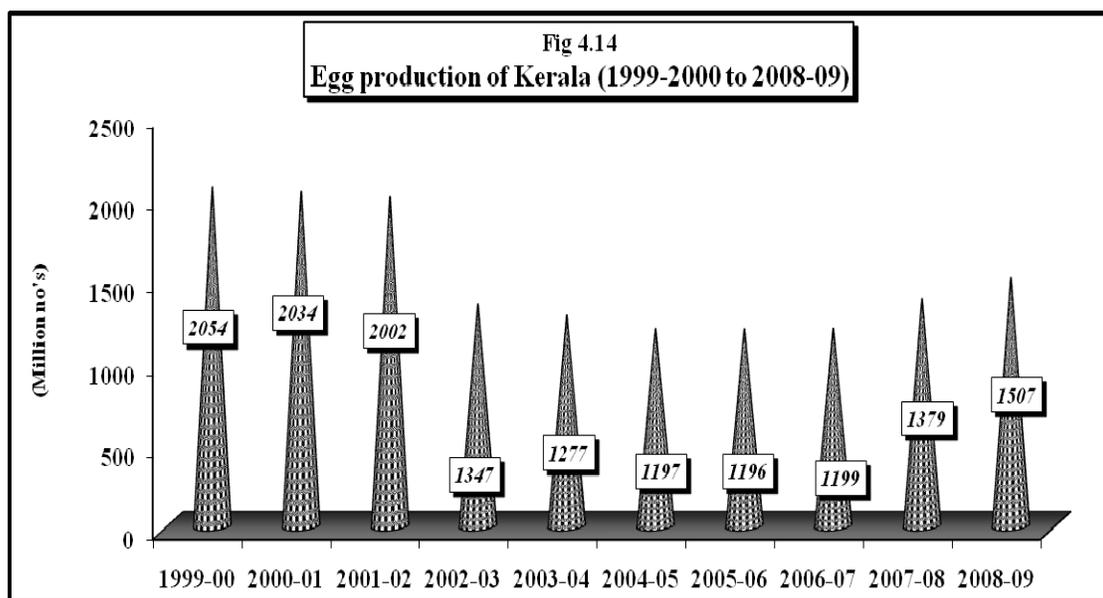


Table - 4.22
Year-wise Estimate of Egg production

Sl. No.	Year	Egg Production (million numbers)				% contribution of Kerala
		India	% change over previous year	Kerala	% change over previous year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	2003-04	40403	1.46	1277	- 5.20	3.2
2	2004-05	45201	1.87	1197	- 6.26	2.9
3	2005-06	46166	2.13	1196	- 0.08	2.6
4	2006-07	50663	9.74	1199	0.25	2.4
5	2007-08	53532	5.66	1379	15.01	2.58
6	2008-09	-	-	1507	9.28	-

Source: Economic Survey and Department of Animal Husbandry

Backyard poultry

4.132 Backyard poultry system has good potential in the state. Around 8-10 lakh chicks are being introduced every year in the state. Apart from Animal Husbandry department and KSPDC, a few NGOs and private farms are also involved. But the system is yet to develop to the required extent.

Poultry Rearing and Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation

4.133 Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation was established in 1989 to give special attention for the revival of poultry farming. The Corporation had built up a broiler breeding farm and hatchery at Kudappanakunnu in Thiruvananthapuram District with a total investment of Rs.5.95 crore. Now the Corporation is producing and supplying 45000 day old chicks per week for distributing to the farmers. During 2005 a modern meat processing plant was commissioned in Pettah with a capacity to process 1200 birds/day. They also had a feed mill with a capacity of 20 T/day and now they are producing on an average 6-10 T/day and are supplying feed for all the farms of Animal Husbandry Dept.

4.134 During 2007-08 11 broiler integration farms and 11 layer integration farms were started under KSPDC

Broiler Production

4.135 Nearly 10-15 Private hatcheries, working as satellite hatcheries also contribute to this local production of chicks and chicken meat. Approximately 40000-50000 direct employment is generated through broiler production. Apart from this, around 30000-40000 MT of chicken meat, which includes broilers, layer chicks, broiler and layer parent culls etc. is being imported from neighbouring state.

Meat production

4.136 India is endowed with more than 11 per cent of worlds' livestock population comprising a variety of meat animals such as buffaloes, goat, sheep, pigs, cattle and poultry. The per capita animal protein availability is about 10g against world average of 25g. The minimum requirement targeted is 20g per capita/day of animal protein of which 4g will come from meat. The estimated demand for meat would be 7.7 million tonnes against the present production of 5.7 million tonnes. Meat production in Kerala comprises of beef, mutton, pork and broiler chicken. Out of this, beef is almost entirely from the culled animals brought from the neighbouring states. The rearing of goat and pig is concentrated in selected pockets. As in the case of poultry, meat production under stall-fed condition in general is not economical in Kerala. However, there is scope for fostering this activity in selected areas largely by utilising the bio wastes available. The annual production of meat is shown in Table 4.23.

Table - 4.23
Year-wise Estimate of Meat production (2003-04 to 2008-09)

Kerala					
Sl. No.	Year	Poultry Meat		Meat other than Poultry Meat	
		Production (tonnes)	%age increase over previous year	Production (tonnes) @@	%age increase over previous year
1	2004-05	32704	-25.25	162567	13.69
2	2005-06	27609	-16.84	167763	3.20
3	2006-07	16184	-41.38	180342	7.50
4	2007-08	17390	7.45	180579	0.13
5	2008-09	19268	10.80	181103	0.29

Source: Economic Survey and Department of Animal Husbandry
 @ from 2003-04 onwards spent chicken production data is not available
 @@ including unauthorised sector

4.137 Total quantity of meat and poultry meat produced during the period 2003-04 to 2008-09 are furnished in Table 4.29. From 2003-04 onwards qty of meat from spent chicken is not included. The poultry meat production which was declining till 2003-04 began to show an increasing trend in 2007-08 by showing a hike in production by 7.45%. During 2008-09, the poultry meat production has increased by 10.80% Production figures for meat other than poultry meat is on the increase and the increase during 2007-08 is 0.13% compared to previous year and the rate of increase during 2008-09 is 0.29%.

4.138 In Kerala beef is the cheapest meat costing only 50 per cent of the prices elsewhere till 2004-05. This is because of the migration of large number of cattle and buffalo from the neighbouring states for slaughter. But the price trend has changed and now the price of beef is showing a steady increase and by 2008-09 reached Rs.103/kg.

4.139 There is no authentic data regarding the number of cattle and poultry slaughtered in the State and hence the total value and quantity of meat produced in the state not accessible. As per survey conducted by dept. of Economics and Statistics in 2006, there are 4904 slaughter houses in Kerala of which the authorised slaughter houses were only 1490(30.38%. Also of the total 6489 poultry stalls registered were only 2124 (32%). About 93% of the slaughter houses in Ernakulam district are unauthorised.

4.140 A wide gap is existing between the requirement and production of animal products. A comprehensive strategy needs to be put in place to augment production of major livestock products in the state. Aiming at enhancing of milk production by 70% and doubling of egg production from 2005-06 level a major state food security project was launched during 2008-09.

Pig Rearing

4.141 High quality piglets will be produced in the pig farm at Kappad and pig breeding units at Kudappanakkunnu, Mundayad and Central Hatchery, Chengannur. MPI and KLD Board are also engaged in Pig Development.

Meat Products of India Ltd.

4.142 Meat Products of India Ltd., is engaged in production and marketing of meat and meat products derived from pork, beef, chicken, mutton, rabbit, quail etc. It also produces feed for the poultry and pig farms of AH dept.

Animal Health Care

4.143 In order to reduce morbidity and mortality, efforts are being made by the State/UT Governments to provide better health care. For it, a network of 9009 polyclinics/hospitals and 19162 dispensaries and 26443 veterinary aid centres (including stockmen centres/mobile dispensaries), supported by about 250 disease diagnostic laboratories are functioning in the country. For the production of vaccines, there are 26 veterinary vaccine production units. The primary emphasis is on clinical services and as a result, endemic diseases such as Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD) are still prevalent in India.

4.144 There is a strong network for veterinary health care now in the State comprising 210 Veterinary hospitals, 883 veterinary dispensaries, 47 veterinary poly clinics, 14 District Veterinary Centres, 9 mobile hospitals/dispensaries at district level, 13 district level clinical labs, four diagnostic labs and other related health care institutions.

4.145 The state is implementing a programme for Foot and Mouth disease control with the assistance of Government of India. Also Brucellosis has now emerged as a new threat to the livestock wealth of the State. Helminthiasis control also needs attention. Worms and other internal parasites cause considerable economic loss to the farmers. Data regarding outbreaks, attacks and deaths of major contagious diseases of animals in Kerala for the period from 2001 to 2008-09 are given in Appendix. 4.46 .

4.146 Even though vaccinations were carried out, frequent outbreaks were reported which lead to production loss to farmers. Compared to last 3 years FM outbreaks are more in 2007-08, but attack and death are very low. A project for the creation of disease free zone with assistance from NDDDB, FMD CP with 100 per cent Central assistance and ASCAD has been under implementing in the State and now the diseases are under control.

4.147 During the period of last six years from 2001 onwards the attack of black quarter ranges between 1 and zero and no death is reported. But during 2006, 160 attacks were reported and the disease is showing a sign of creeping back. During 2007-08 one attack and 10 deaths are reported. In 2008-09 no outbreaks, attacks or death are reported. The reports of minor attacks of major diseases like Anthrax, and Hemorrhagic Septicemia are also reported. The State has already eradicated the dreadful disease of Rinderpest and no outbreak was reported after 1994.

4.148 Among the other diseases the major one affecting cattle, buffalo, goat, pig and poultry are digestive system disorders(34% of the total cases), parasitism(40%), reproductive disorders(5%) etc. According to report on Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme, 2006 the economic loss due to various diseases arrived at Rs.620.94 Cr. ie., 23% of total worth of Livestock population in State. Of the total loss, 66% is for cattle.

Production of Vaccine in Veterinary Biological Institute, Palode

4.149 The Veterinary Biologicals, Palode is the sole agency engaged in the production and distribution of animal vaccine in the State. The production details of vaccines manufactured here are shown in Table 4.24. Apart from the production of vaccines, the institute is engaged in the manufacture of diagnostic reagents and other animal health products.

Table - 4.24
Production of Vaccine by Veterinary Biological Institute (2003-04 to 2008-09)
(lakh doses)

Sl. No.	Name of Vaccine	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	RDVK	120.06	104.02	69.46	159.50	80.86	118.23
2	RDVF	31.16	19.86	10.01	16.98	3.18	11.60
3	FPV	0.20	8.17	1.97	5.87	0	0
4	DPV	28.25	2.48	27.84	23.36	20.33	42.54
5	HS Oil adjuvant	1.14	1.47	0.77	2.04	3.80	1.95
6	HS Broth	2.67	1.03	0.27	1.34	1.26	0.62
7	BQ	1.39	0.32	0	0.28	0	0.31
8	Anthrax	0.14	0.48	0.79	1.02	1.72	2.04
9	FMD Vaccine*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Duck Pasteurella oil adjuvant Vaccine				3.21	6.66	20.47

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

*Supply from other Sources

4.150 Compared to previous year poultry vaccine production during 2008-09 increased by 74% from 111.03 lakh during 2007-08 but livestock vaccine decreased by 27% from 6.78 lakh doses during 2007-08. Number of vaccinations done during the year was 36.41 lakh doses for livestock and 94.06 lakh doses for poultry. Compared to previous year, vaccination to cattle increased by 45 per cent and vaccination to poultry 30 per cent. Details are given in Appendix 4.34

4.151 Compared to 2007-08 production of RDVK, RDVF and DPV and recorded a increase and HS Broth vaccines production decreased. There is no production of FPV but BQ vaccines production restarted during 2008-09.

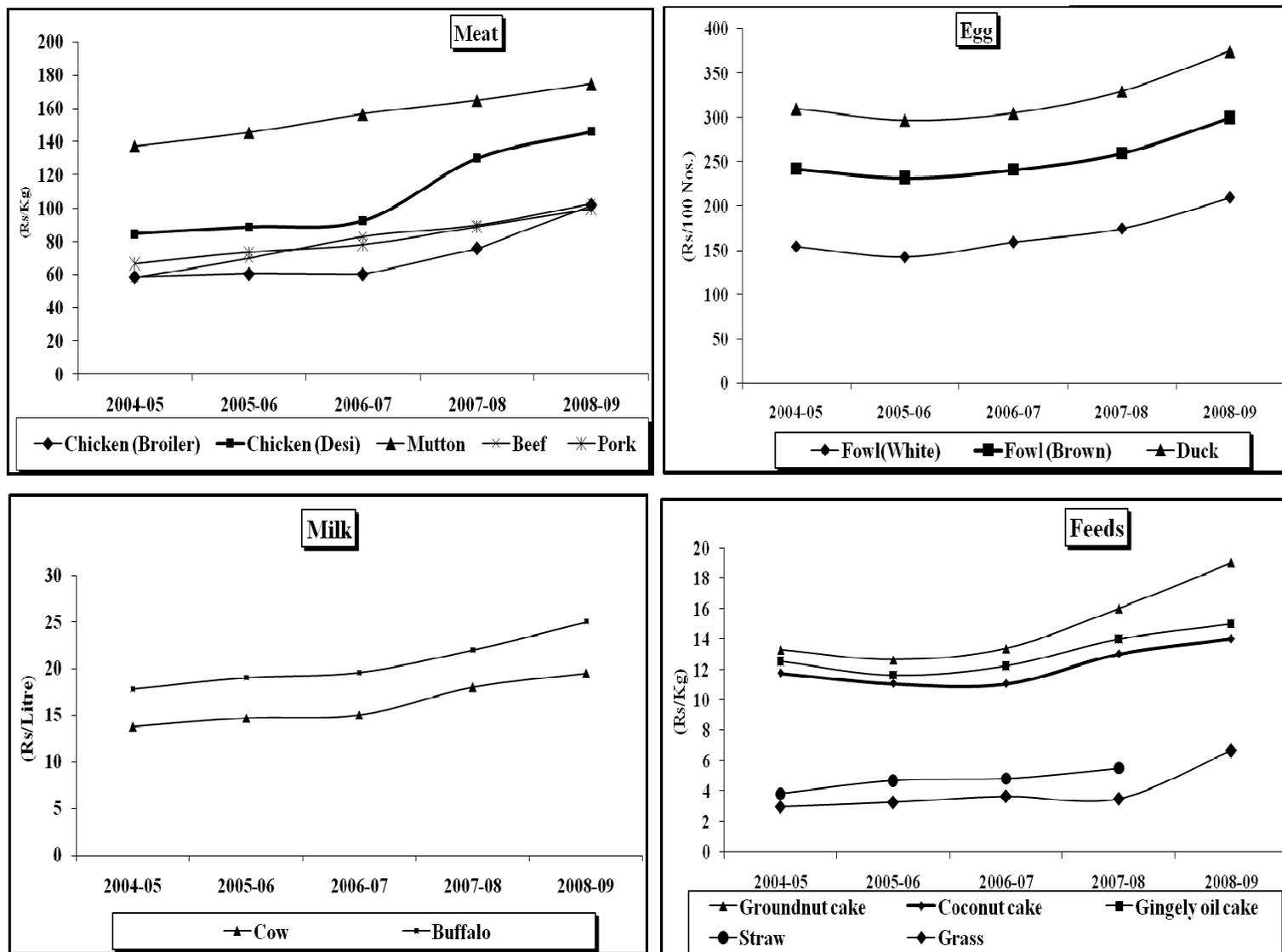
Prices

4.152 Average price of important inputs and products of livestock sector for the last five years is presented in Appendix 4.38 and all the products are recording increase in prices during the last two years. Compared to 2006-07 there was increase in the price of all categories of meat during 2007-08 and 2008-09. During 2008-09, the highest increase is in the case of Chicken(broiler)(34.21%), followed by Chicken(des)(12.31%). The hike in the price of beef during the year is 14.44% and pork is 12.36%. Compared to 2007-08, the price of fowl-white egg increased by 20 per cent, brown egg by 15.38 per cent and duck egg by 15.64 per cent during 2008-09. Corresponding increase during the previous year is 9.37%, 8.33% and 8.20% respectively.

4.153 During 2008-09, the price of milk (cow) increased by 8.33% and buffalo milk increased by 13.64% in the State.

4.154 On the input side, the price of grass recorded 77.6% hike during 2008-09. Compared to previous year, the price of gingili oil cake increased by 14.4%, coconut oil cake by 18% and ground nut cake by 7.14% during 2008-09 and the increase in the price of inputs is a serious threat to dairy farming. The trend in average price of livestock products are shown in Fig. 4.15.

Fig.4.15
Average price of livestock products and feeds in the state(2004-05 to 2008-2009)



Financial Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

4.155 The budgeted outlay for the livestock sector during 2008-09 is Rs.84.65crore. This includes Rs.74.15 crore provided for Animal Husbandry and Rs.10.50crore for Dairy Development, against this the total expenditure is Rs.61.17 crore, ie., 72.26% of the budgeted outlay of which Rs.52.18 Cr. is the expenditure in Animal Husbandry Sector and Rs.8.99 Cr. in Dairy Development Sector.

4.156 Substantial outlays have been earmarked by them for livestock development. The activities, by and large, are centered around assistance to dairy co-operative societies for infrastructure development and purchase of equipment, fodder cultivation and development of farms transferred to them. Outlay and expenditure of some of the major schemes are given in Table 4.25.

Table - 4.25
Outlays and Expenditure for Major Schemes under Annual Plan 2008-09

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Approved outlay	Actual expenditure	Expd. as % to Total
1	Strengthening of Veterinary Services	1632.50	1142.11	70
2	Expansion of Cross Breeding facilities	576.50	556.76	97
3	Special Livestock Breeding Programme	825.00	824.93	99.99
4	Commercial Fodder Production Programme	200.00	195.95	99.97
5	Poultry Farms and Expansion of Poultry Production Incl. Farms under KSPDC and Poultry Development through KSPDC	170.00	195.00	114.71
6	Commercial Dairy and Milk Shed Development	600.00	599.56	99.93

4.157 Flagship project on State Food Security launched in 2007-08 continued in 2008-09 also. As a part of flagship project on State Food Security, under Animal Husbandry Sector, three schemes viz., expansion of cross breeding facilities, SLBP, scheme for the promotion of fodder are provided with additional support. A new scheme on Poultry production is included and had launched a major project for the development of poultry as apart of the State Food Security Project. The objective of flagship scheme is to increase milk production by 70 percent from the base level and doubling of egg production in the Plan period with the support of local governments. The total amount earmarked for food security project is Rs. 19.00 crore during 2008-09. Another scheme included to State Food Security Project is for the promotion of Commercial dairy under Dairy Development. A provision of Rs.600 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2008-09 for the project. Through the programme, a transition from subsistence dairy farming to viable commercial dairy farming, with technology support which is imperative for enhancing production and productivity is expected.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

158 India with a long coast line of 8129 Kms, two million sq.km of exclusive economic zone and 1.2 million hectares of brackish water bodies, offers vast potential for development of fisheries. The demand for fish and fishery products are increasing both in domestic and export fronts. About 3.9 million tons fishery potential are estimated from marine sector only 2.6 million tonnes are tapped. 93% of the fish production contributed by Artisanal, mechanised and motorised sector, remaining 7% is contributed by deep sea fishing. India has been a major contributor to the world marine fish production and second largest producer of inland fish. The west coast was the highest contributor among regions and Kerala among states (21%) followed by Gujarat (19%). Presently, fisheries and aquaculture contribute 1.07% to the national GDP and 5.3% to agriculture and allied activities.

4.159 In Kerala, fishing Industry occupies an important position in its economy. Kerala's share in the national marine fish production is about 20-25%. The water resources of this state comprise of a coastline of 590 km length having a continental shelf area of the sea adjoining the Kerala state is 39139 sq.kms. Fisheries sector contribute 3% of the economy of the State.

4.160 The Inland water bodies of Kerala have a prominent role in the socio economic development of the state. The state is endowed with a significant wealth of Inland fishery resources. The major inland water resources of the state having much fishery importance are the

44 rivers (85000 ha) 53 reservoirs (44289 ha) and 53 back waters and other brakish water bodies (65213 ha). The polders of Kuttanadu having a water spread of 35000 ha and 17000 ha of kole lands of Thrissur are also very ideal for various aquaculture development activities.

4.161 The estimated fisher folk population of Kerala during 2008-09 is about 11.33 lakhs. The total no. of fisher folk dwelling in the coastal area is estimated at 8.72 lakhs. The estimated no. of fisher folk in active fishing in the inland sector is about 2.60 lakhs. It is also estimated that about 63000 people are engaged in fishery – allied activities. This fishermen of the state contribute about 8% of the GSDP from the Agriculture sector which gives the significance of the sector to the state economy. The total fishermen population in Alappuzha District is 1.89 lakh which is the highest fishermen populated District, followed by Thiruvananthapuram (1.86 lakhs) and Ernakulam (1.51 lakh). In the case of marine sector only, the highest populated district is Thiruvananthapuram followed by Alappuzha and Ernakulam. In Inland sector, the highest populated district is Ernakulam followed by Alappuzha district. The district wise details of fisherfolk population are given in Appendix 4.47.

Income from fisheries subsector

4.162 The Gross State Domestic Product of the State has increased about 96% during the period from 1999-00 to 2008-09 and the share of fisheries sector in the State Domestic Product has declined from 2.21 to 1.15 percent in the same period. Even though the value of primary sector has increased about 87% in the period, the share of Primary Sector in GSDP has declined from 22.88 to 12.4 percent. The average percapita production of fishermen at the consumer price of fish is around Rs.215611. The contribution of Fisheries sector GSDP is given in table 4.26.

Table - 4.26
Contribution of Fisheries sector to Gross State Domestic Product (1999-00 Prices)

Category	Period				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (Provisional)	2008-09 (Quick)
Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. crore)	94421	103081	115103	126377	135202
Fishing (Rs. crore)	1536	1469	1549	1545	1552
Share of fisheries sector in GSDP	1.63	1.43	1.35	1.22	1.15
Share of Primary sector in GSDP	18.23	17.27	14.9	13.18	12.4

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Species wise composition of fish landing

4.163 Kerala is a coastal state and is bordered on the West by the marine flora and fauna rich Arabian sea. The Kerala Marine Fisheries Regulation Act was enacted with a view to enforce strict regulatory measures following the induction of more number of crafts and consequent increase in the level of unrestricted fishing. According to this Act, the inshore area coming within the depth range of 50 meters has been demarcated for fishing by the traditional fishermen using country crafts and the area beyond the limit in the economic zones can be utilised by motorized boats and large vessels. As this restriction is not being strictly followed, monsoon trawling has been banned as a preventive measure. The ban on monsoon trawling has been in force from 1980 onwards.

4.164 Marine fish landing in India during 2008-09 have touched the 3.21 million tonnes. Among the states, Kerala was the highest contributor (21%) of marine fish. Kerala coast have been showing an increasing trend during past few years. During 2008-09 5.83 lakh tonnes of marine fish were landed showing an increase of 8% over the previous year. The maximum sustainable yield was estimated about 6.99 lakh tonnes. The fish catches from the Kerala coast include more than 300 different species, the commercially important number is about 40 only. The high value species among the fish catches are still few, prominent among them are Seer fish, Prawn, Ribbon fish and Mackerel. High value fish like coastal tuna and oceanic tuna registered a growth of 23% and 39% respectively. During 2008-09 the catch of Ribbon fish was 16118 metric tonnes and penaeid prawn was 49351 metric tonnes. The quality of these high value species in the total catch ultimately decides the income of the fishermen. Oil sardine accounted for the major share of landings (71%), heavy landing of juvenile oil sardine in ring seine was also recorded. The catch of Oil sardine was 156511 metric tonnes during 2008-09, the most important variety consumed mainly by the poorer sections of the society exceeded the potential in recent years. The species wise marine fish landings in Kerala during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are shown in Appendix 4.48.

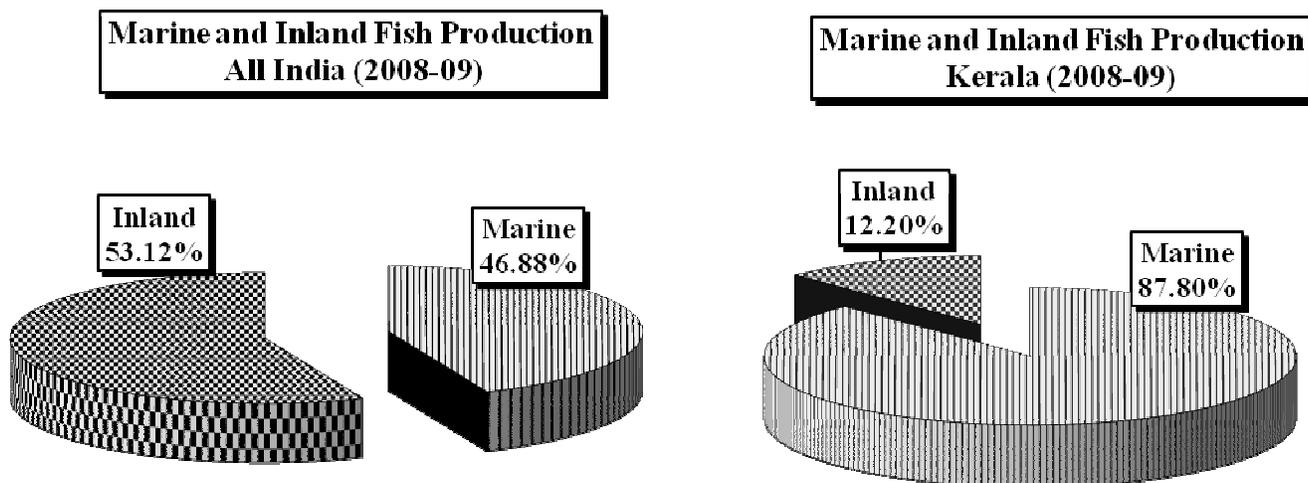
Trend in Production

4.165 Marine fish production in India has showed 11% increase over the previous year. Estimates of the fishery resources assessment shows that among the maritime states in India, Kerala occupies the foremost position in marine fish production accounting for about 21% of the total landings. The fish production in Kerala during 2008-09 was 6.66 lakh tonnes. The marine fishery resources of the state has almost attained the optimum level of production. During 2000-01 the inland fish production reached peak share of 13% of the total fish production of the state and thereafter declined slightly. At national level more than 50% of the total fish production is contributed by the inland sector. Government have approved a master plan for increasing the inland fish production of the state from the current level of 75000 tonnes to 2 lakh tonnes over a period of 10 years. It also aims at enhancing and developing the aquaculture for the economic and development of the state and ensuring food and livelihood security of the people in Kerala. The current level of Inland fish production is to the quantum of about 0.83 lakh tonnes/year.

4.166 The National Agriculture Policy, which aims to attain a growth rate in excess of four per cent annum in the agriculture sector, stresses the importance of food and nutritional security issues and the importance of animal husbandry and fisheries sectors in generating wealth and employment.

4.167 India is one of the major fish producing countries in the world with third position in fisheries, and second in inland fish production. During 2008-09, India's total fish production was 6.4 million metric tonnes (11% increase) of which 3.0 million metric tonnes was from marine sector and 3.4 million metric tonnes was from Inland sector (Fig 4.19). The fisheries sector contribute about 1.21% of the total GDP and 5.37% of the GDP from Agriculture sector and provides employment to 14 million people.(Fig.4.16)

Fig 4.16

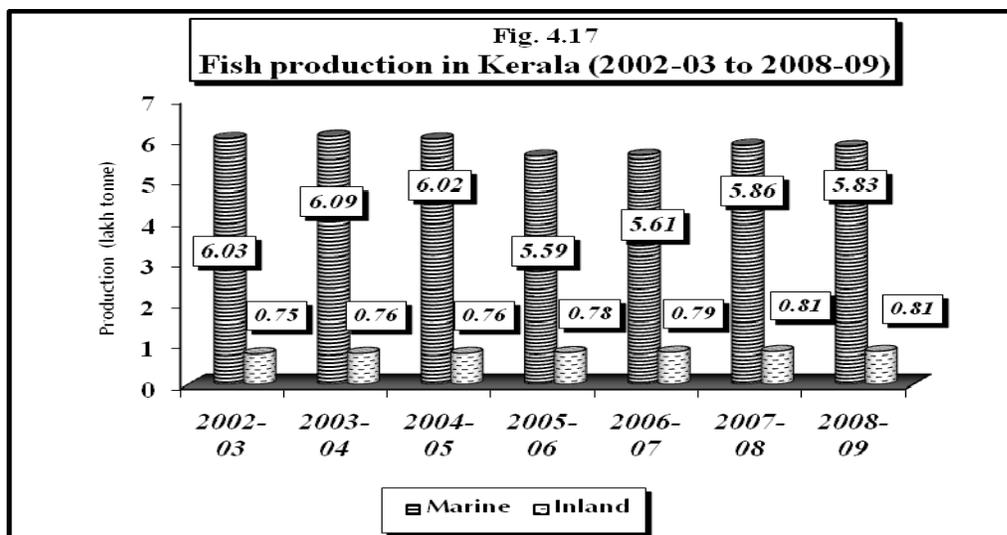


4.168 While marine fish production in Kerala tended to fluctuate the inland fish production showed a sign of improvement from 1999-2000. During 2008-09, the marine fish production has decreased to 5.83 lakh tonnes from 5.86 lakh tonnes of 2007-08. Inland production sustained on increasing trend. During 2008-09 the share of inland fish production to the total fish production of the state was 12.59%. The details of fish production for the last 6 years are given in table 4.27 and Fig 4.17.

Table - 4.27
Fish Production in Kerala during the last seven years
(lakh tonnes)

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
2002-03	6.03	0.75	6.78
2003-04	6.09	0.76	6.85
2004-05	6.02	0.76	6.78
2005-06	5.59	0.78	6.37
2006-07	5.98	0.80	6.78
2007-08	5.86	0.81	6.67
2008-09	5.83	0.83	6.66

Source: Fisheries department



Export

4.169 The marine fisheries sector in the country contributes about 81% of the total fish production and is one of the major contributors to foreign exchange earnings through sea food export. It constitute about 16% of the total agriculture products export.

4.170 The total value of marine products export from the country was 8607.94 crore in 2008-09 which accounts for approximately 1.1% of the total export from India. The quantity of marine exports from India during 2008-09 was 6.03 lakh tones. It shows an increase of 12.95% in rupee terms, 11.3% in volume. It registers a mere growth of 0.5% in earnings compared to 2007-08. Frozen shrimp is continued to be the single largest item of export in terms of value. It accounts 44% of the total export earnings, though its share in exports dropped by 8% in quantity. The other major items of export are frozen cuttle fish, squid etc.

4.171 During 2002-03 and 2003-04 USA emerged as the single largest market for India's marine products and during 2004-05, the European union has collectively became the largest importer of Indian marine products and retained its position since 2005-06. During 2008-09, European union continued as the largest market with a share of 32.5% in value followed by China (15.1%), Japan (14.3%) and USA (11.9%). The major ports of India to handle the export cargo during the year in the order of value were Kochi (17.5%), JNP (17.3%) Pipavav (16.4%) and Chennai (12.5%).

4.172 The marine products export from the State during 2008-09 was 1.01 lakh tonnes, an increase of 0.68% over previous year. It valued at Rs.1569.82 crore constituting 16.7% in terms of volume and 18.1% in terms of value to Indian marine product export. The major export item is frozen shrimp during 2008-09.

4.173 The state's share in all India exports has been declining in recent years. The share declined from 20% in quantity terms in 2000-01 to 16.7% in 2008-09 and the share in value increased to 18% from 16%. Though the quantity exported during 2008-09 has increased by 0.5% the share of Kerala has decreased compared to that of previous years. Export of marine products from Kerala and India during 2008-09 are given in table 4.28.

Table - 4.28
Export of Marine Products from Kerala and India

(Q: Quantity in Metric Tonnes V: Value in Rs. Crore)

Year		India	Kerala	Share of Kerala (%)
2004-05	Q	461329	87378	19
	V	6647	1158	17
2005-06	Q	512164	97311	19
	V	7245	1258	17
2006-07	Q	612643	108616	18
	V	8364	1524	18
2007-08	Q	541701	100318	19
	V	7621	1431	19
2008-09	Q	602835	101000	17
	V	8608	1569.82	18

Source : MPEDA

Debt Relief to Fishermen

4.174 Fishing community is one of the most vulnerable sections of our society. A vast majority of them who make out their living by fishing in inland sector or in the sea have been in a debt trap. As a substantial effort to relieve them from their sufferings Government have constituted The Kerala State Fishermen Debt Relief Commission” with 5 members.

4.175 The Kerala Debt Relief Commission Act, 2008 is expedient to provide for urgent relief to the fishermen who are in distress due to indebtedness by constituting a commission for recommending approximate relief measures to such fishermen and for solving their problems. For exercising the power and discharging the duties under this act, “The Kerala State Fishermen Debt Relief Commission” with 5 members. The scheme envisaged to introduce debt relief measures for the entire eligible fisherfolk in the state in a phased manner. It has been estimated that fisherman have a debt liability of Rs.524 crore. During 2008-09 an amount of Rs.10 crore and during 2009-10 an amount of Rs.10 crore were provided with budget for debt relief measures for fisherman. Government have waived of the debt outstanding with 9891 fishermen with an amount of Rs.1182.6 lakh during the reporting period.

Tsunami

4.176 The Tsunami caused extensive damage in Southern regions of India affecting a total of 2260km of coastline. In Kerala Fishers were affected along 250 km of coastline. The disaster had damaged the infrastructure, assets, outputs, and services and disrupted the economic activity in the coast of Kerala.

4.177 In order to rehabilitate and reconstruct public and community based infrastructure and restore the livelihood of the affected population Government of Kerala with the support of Government of India have formulated Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project (TEAP), Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP) and PMNRF schemes. The TEAP projects at a total cost of Rs.245.45 crore was approved by Asian Development Bank and out of this amount of Rs.43.32 crore has been provided for fisheries sector. An amount of Rs.37.03 crore was expended upto 11/09.

4.178 Rejuvenation and promotion of community groups, capacity building for beneficiaries and functionaries, enterprise rejuvenation, technology upgradation, branding and marketing, establishment of institutional linkage, social security, gender issues etc were the major objectives of the scheme. More than 1 lakh beneficiaries were directly supported by the project. Nearly 5000 bank accounts were opened to manage the project money. The TEAP project was implemented successfully by utilising the grant completely.

4.179 Planning Commission has approved Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme for an amount of Rs.25.88 crore and Rs.14.62 crore was expended till date. Over 10,000 activity groups started functioning in the coastal districts of Kerala under the common programme ‘Theeramythri’. The most successful programme implemented under TRP are

- (1) Handmade Toiletry units started at Malappuram, Kozhikode and Kannur Districts.
- (2) Rice cum shrimp farming
- (3) Revolving fund for fishermen, fisherwomen and peeling workers provided as a one time working capital support become a self renewing mechanism and this earned a minimum wage during the lean season and also earned a lumpsum working capital for meeting needs such as craft repair, net replacement etc. About 1500 micro enterprises were started under this programme.

4.180 The livelihood programme has contributed a lot in the social empowerment to the coastal people especially the fisherwomen of coastal Kerala and this will remain as a strong basement blocks by a sustainable livelihood development programme for the coastal Kerala. Major physical achievements of schemes implemented under TEAP/TRP programs are given in Appendix 4.50.

Human Development Report of Fisherfolk

4.181 As part of UNDP-Planning Commission sponsored project on Strengthening State Plans for Human Development, the fisherfolk human development report was prepared for the first time in Kerala. Primary survey and focus group discussions in five districts and secondary data were used for the preparation of the report. The major findings of the report are shown in box. 4.2.

Box 4.2

Human Development of fisher folk in Kerala

- Average distance of house from the shore ranges from 1 to 5000 metres for fisher folk in Kerala
- Gross enrolment ratio of fishermen in Kerala is 93.3 which is lower than that of the general population in Kerala (97.3).
- Fifty percent of the fishermen in Kerala are seeking treatment from Government sources.
- Average health expenditure of fisher folk in Kerala for acute disease is Rs 1479 and for chronic disease Rs.10827.
- Prevalence of low birth weight among fisher folk in Kerala is 26.7 %.
- Cent percent institutional delivery is seen among fisher folk in Kerala.
- Forty four percentage of fishermen in Kerala are using any kind of intoxicants, mainly the consumption of alcohol.
- Sex ratio of fishermen is not favorable to females (952 females per 1000 males)
- The mean age at marriage for fishermen is 25.4 for males and 19.6 for females.
- The rate of morbidity (morbid per thousand population) is 140.7 for fishermen in Kerala.
- The morbidity pattern of fisher men in Kerala showed a higher prevalence of fever (53.7%). The prevalence of hypertension is 2.1% and diabetes is 2.6%.
- Awareness of NREGA is 32% among fisher folk in Kerala. Among those who are aware, 37 % registered with NREGA.
- Around 54 per cent of fishermen in Kerala, on an average, have an income of less than thousand rupees per month.
- 95.3% of the fishermen households in Kerala possesses ration card.
- Around 45% of fishermen households in Kerala are below poverty line.
- Sixty four percent of fisher men household in Kerala reported as indebted and the corresponding average annual amount is Rs.1,37,336. More than half of this liability is for buying fishing equipment and the main source is bank loans.
- During 2003-06 a total of 1152 sea rescue operation have conducted in five stations in Kerala which saved around 1900 lives.
- The main source of water for fisher folk in Kerala is public facilities (48.4%).
- Latrine facility is available in 61.3% of the fishermen families in Kerala.
- The index of Deprivation is around 29 for fisher folk in Kerala.
- One third of the fisher folk in Kerala disposed their waste in sea.

Source: UNDP-Planning Commission-SSPHD, Human development Report of fisher folk in Kerala, State Planning Board-2009

Major Developmental Programmes

4.182 The major developmental programmes implemented during the Plan period in the state include, inland fisheries development, development of fishing harbours and landing centres and programmes ensuring social and livelihood security of fishermen. The developmental programmes undertaken in the marine sector include modernisation of country crafts, popularisation of new generation crafts and distribution of suitable components of fishing gear, development of fishing markets, development of deep sea fishing etc.

Matsyakeralam

4.183 During 2008-09, new schemes for providing interest free loan to fishermen to meet the working capital requirement and insurance coverage for fishing implements was launched. The scheme for insurance coverage of fishing implements, the premium is 1.8 per cent of the unit cost and amount assured is 75 per cent of the agreed value. The premium is met by Government and the beneficiary in the ratio 75:25. Government has initiated a new programme for the development of inland fisheries and aquaculture with the support of local self governments named Matsya Keralam.

4.184 Aqua culture is currently one of the fastest growing food production enterprises in this country. In view of increasing the inland fish production on a sustainable basis by scientifically using the Vast Inland spread available in the state, Government have initiated the new programme Matsyakeralam during 2008-09.

4.185 The specific objectives of the 'Matsya Keralam' programme has categorised as

- (1) Diversify aquaculture for enhancing fish production from inland fresh water/brackish water areas.
- (2) To increase the inland fish products from the present fund of 75,000 metric tons to 1,00,000 metric tons.
- (3) To create new employment opportunities in rural areas.
- (4) To increase export of fish and fish products increase the percapita availability of fish, develop a well designed marketing system for aquaculture products.

4.186 At the first phase of the project about 2200 tonnes of shrimp, 2395 tonnes mussel and 8 tonnes of Karimeen were harvested having an average of earning of Rs.4511 lakhs with the support of LSGDs. The harvest details are shown in table 4.29.

Table - 4.29

Sl.No.	Item	Quantity obtained in tonnes	Average price per tonnes (in lakhs)	Total amount realised (in lakhs)
1	Shrimp	2200	1.85	4070
2	Mussel	2395	0.18	431
3	Karimeen	8	1.30	10
	Total	4603		4511

Source: Fisheries Department

4.187 The District wise harvest details of shrimp, Karimeen and Mussel are given in Appendix 4.51. As part of food security under Matsyakeralam schemes shrimp farming was conducted in 1500 ha area to increase inland fish production. 3.2 crore certified prawn seeds were distributed. Munk and Karimeen rearing were also promoted.

Outlay and Expenditure for 2008-09

4.188 The outlay and expenditure for various schemes implemented in the fisheries sub sector are given in table 4.30. The total expenditure under state plan schemes upto March 09 is Rs.12189.54 lakhs which accounts 134.4% of the total state plan outlay. The expenditure exceeds the Budget estimate due to providing additional amount through SDG. The amount expended through TEAP/TRP schemes are also higher than the amount provided in the budget. There are 10 partially aided central sector schemes having an outlay of Rs.1775.5 lakh and the expenditure upto March 09 is Rs.1700.46 lakh. Additional allocation amount was provided for Vizhinjam and Chethi Harbours, and further schemes saving cum relief schemes to fishermen and thus the expenditure exceeds the outlay provided under Central Sector Schemes.

Table - 4.30
Outlay and Expenditure during 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs.in lakhs)

Name of Sector/Scheme	2007-08		2008-09	
	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Expenditure
State Plan schemes	5166.00	5707.27	9069.00	12189.54
Centrally Sponsored schemes	1322.50	1795.40	1775.50	1700.46
NCDC assisted Integrated Fisheries Development Project (NCDC loan)	1500.00	934.75	1449.00	1361.00
Integrated Coastal area Development Project under special area Development Programme (State Plan)	727.00	727.94	1000.00	0.00
Total	8715.50	9165.36	13293.50	15251.00

4.189 Under Special area Development Programme a new project viz., Integrated Coastal Area Development project was started during 2007-08. During 2007-08, the project was under taken in Kasargode District and during 2008-09 the project was implemented in Kannur District. The project include water supply, fish landing centres, public health center and Dispensaries, Biogas plant, Anganawadies etc. Another agency namely coastal area development agency was constituted in 2004, with the aim to accelerate the pace of development of the coastal areas and to improve the socio-economic condition of the fisherfolk in the state. During 2008-09 the Coastal Area Development Corporation Ltd. was reconstituted. An amount of Rs.9 lakh was allotted as share capital contribution for the corporation. The corporation aims to function as an apex body in the preparation of projects, monitoring, evaluating and financing infrastructure development in the coastal sector.

1. Integrated Development of Aquaculture

4.190 Kerala is endowed with immense potential of 25000ha of fresh water and 10,000 ha of brackish water suitable for aquaculture. Germplasm resources of Kerala is rich, suitable for aquaculture. The scheme integrated development of scampi/fish culture in rotation with paddy in Kuttanadu and kole lands was started in 2003-04 with the target area of 3500 ha. During 2008-09 an amount of Rs.40 lakh were expended for the implementation of one paddy one fish in Kuttanad and kole lands. The scheme covered an area of 88 ha in Kuttanadu and 90.18 ha in the kole lands of Thrissur and Malappuram Districts. About 51.41 tons of scampi and 77.78 tons of fish were produced during 2008-09. An amount of Rs.100 lakh was allotted as special central assistance for implementing the scheme or nellum oru meenum in 4 blocks of Thrissur District during 2006-07. The project was started implementation in 2007-08 and covered an area of 396.49 ha and produced 28.93 tons of scampi and 36.7 tons of fish. During 2008-09 the project covered an area of 1023 ha and produced 48.33 ton scampi and 150.67 ton fish.

2. Integrated Development of Pokkali fields

4.191 The project sustainable development of shrimp aquaculture aims at the development of 2500 ha of Pokkali fields of Ernakulam, Thrissur and Alappuzha Districts during the Xth plan period. The Shrimp production anticipated was 3000 tons. So far an area of 2068.4 Ha was brought under culture. An amount of Rs.20 lakh was provided for the scheme during 2008-09 and produced 210.9 tons of Shrimp worth Rs.4.49 crores.

3. RKVY Projects

4.192 The following four projects were sanctioned under RKVY and amount of Rs.253.25 lakh was sanctioned during 2008-09.

- i) Revamping of model shrimp farms and training centre, Poyya
- ii) Strengthening of seed production centre, Odayam
- iii) Eco friendly aquaculture development in Kuttanad and
- iv) Revamping of Erarihohli fish farm for eco-friendly aquaculture

4. Fishing Harbour and Fish landing Centres

4.193 The Government of Kerala has so far implemented 9 fishing harbour and the works of other 10 harbours are progressing. These are 50% Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The completed fishing harbours are Thangassery, Neendakara, Kayamkulam, Munambam, Beypore, Puthiyappa, Chombal, Moplabay, Azheekal. The progress of work in respect of the ongoing Harbours and fish landing centres are given in Appendix 4.52 and Table 4.31.

4.194 70% of the works of Koyilandi and Thalai fishing harbours were completed. Construction of mini fishing harbour at Chethi in Alappuzha and fishing harbour at Kasargod are started. During 2008-09, 608.5 lakh were allotted for the construction of fishing harbours for which Rs.435.48 lakh was expended. Modernisation of Neendakara and Beypore harbours with NABARD assistance is in progressing.

Table - 4.31
Fishing Harbours in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Fishing Harbour	Total Estimated Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)		Year of Starting	Year of Completion / target	Cumulative Expenditure up to March 2009 (including RIDF)
		Original	Revised			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Vizhinjam	704.00	1831.88	1987	2004 stage II	1621.26
2	Muthalapozhi	1366.00	..	2000	2005	1288.59
3	Thangassery	1980.50	4385.5	1994	Commissioned in 2001	4108.67
4	Kayamkulam	624.60	2717.88	1994	2005	2527.34
5	Ponnani	2759.40	..	2001	2011	1739.44
6	Thalai	1370.00	1925.74	2007	2011	729.58
7	Thottappally	1458.30	..	2004	2009	1307.27
8	Koyilandi	3545.00	..	2006	2009	1454.74
9	Chethi	500.00	..	2008	..	412.10
10	Kasaragod	2975.00	..	2009	..	RKYY Scheme as 100% CSS

Source : Harbour Engineering Department

4.195 Total revenue collected during 2007-08 and 2008-09 were 251.46 lakhs and 311.50 lakh respectively Revenue collection from Puthiyappa fishing harbour during 2007-08 and 2008-09 were 72 lakh and 119.42 lakhs, which accounts 18.9% increase over the previous year. During 2008-09 the highest revenue collection was from Puthiyappa harbour which accounts 38% of the total revenue collection. Neendakara fishing harbour contributed 36.8% of the total revenue collection during 2008-09. The details are given in Appendix 4.53.

4.196 Under RIDF XI, NABARD has approved two projects viz Balance work of Kayamkulam fishing Harbour and modernisation of Neendakara fishing harbour and sanctioned a loan amount of Rs.1062.54 lakh and Rs.895 lakh respectively. In Kayamkulam fishing harbour construction of major components were completed. An amount of Rs.1126.06 lakh has been spent. Under RIDF XII, NABARD has sanctioned a loan of Rs.1772.50 lakh for the construction of Koyilandi fishing harbour. The construction of Break water is progressing. The upto date expenditure is Rs.1164.76 lakh. Under RIDF XIII, NABARD has sanctioned a loan of Rs.1026.43 lakh for the construction of fishing harbour at Thalai. The major components of the project is progressing. The expenditure upto March 09 is Rs. 561.94 lakhs. Details of NABARD Assisted scheme through Harbour Engineering Department is given in table 4.32.

Table - 4.32
NABARD Assisted Schemes

SI No.	Scheme	Amount sanctioned by NABARD	Amount sanctioned by GoI	Expenditure upto March 09
1	Kayamkulam fishing harbour – RIDF XI	1062.54	312.00	1126.06
2	Neendakara – RIDF XI	895	-	287.63
3	Koyilandi fishing harbour – RIDF XII	1772.50	1772.50	1164.76
4	Thalai – RIDF XIII	1026.43	962.87	561.94
5	Fisheries Roads	212.50	-	Completed
6	Reconstruction of Vadakkekadu, Deepil Road, Kasargode	16.40	-	Completed

Source : Harbour Engineering Department

4.197 There are 38 fish landing centres were operated in the coastal zone of Kerala. Out of this 15 landing centres are for traditional fisheries. The fish landing centre at Thikkodi has been commissioned 80% of the work of fish landing centre at Kadapra is completed. Construction of inland fish landing centres at Sanbrahikodi, Muhamma and Bekkal are progressing.

4.198 The completion of fishing harbour and fish landing centre has to be done in a time bound manner. Prioritised action plan has to be prepared for the completion of all ongoing and pending infrastructure projects. Expansion of more harbours to be based on need and technical studies.

Social Security and livelihood support to fishermen Community

4.199 In order to provide social security and livelihood support to the fishermen community the programmes like Saving cum relief scheme, NFWF housing, Group insurance to fishermen, insurance coverage for fishing implements etc were under implementation. The major highlights are given in Appendix 4.54.

NFWF assisted housing scheme is meant for providing housing to the fishermen under the model village development programme during Xth five year plan 6445 houses were constructed spending Rs.2577.87 lakhs. During 2008-09, 1500 nos of houses were allotted of which 569 houses were completed and 334 nos are under stage I. An amount of Rs.585.40 lakh were spend for this programme during the period. All active fishermen are covered under group accident insurance scheme. About 2.36 lakh fishermen were insured under the scheme. Assistance is provided to accidental death/missing of fishermen while fishing, permanent total disability, permanent partial disability, Heart attack while fishing.

4.200 The Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board is the implementing agency for welfare and relief schemes to the fishermen in the state. The Board has 221526 members registered contributing allied workers. There are 31577 old age pensioners and 4860 widow pensioners. Under allied workers welfare schemes, there are 2940 old age pensioners. Details are given in Appendix 4.55.

4.201 The saving cum relief schemes is for providing assistance to fishermen during lean season by mobilizing their savings during the peak season. This is a 50% CSS scheme and during 2008-09, about 1,38,000 beneficiaries were assisted through these schemes.

5. Society for assistance to Fisher women

4.202 Societies for assistance to Fisher women is a registered society for encouraging and strengthening the locally organised social organisation among fisherwomen in coastal areas. More than 5000 women SHGs were organised in the coastal districts of Kerala with SAF. Under the micro enterprises scheme upto March 2009, beneficiary groups are formed by SAF. Interest free financial credits were given to fisherwomen in the form of revolving fund for fish vending. In TEAP/TRP schemes 400 units of micro enterprises were established in each scheme under SAF. By utilising TEAP scheme of Rs.33.95 lakh 57 dressed/dry fish units were established and 26 units of production and marketing of handmade toiletries by utilising TRP share of 66.59 lakh.

6. Matsyafed

4.203 Matsyafed is an apex federation of 653 primary level fishermen Development Welfare Co-operative Societies of which 344 nos are in marine sector, 178 nos are in inland sector and 131 women co-operative societies. The marine societies are conducting beach level fish auction. During 2008-09, 40736 members participated in the beach level auction and 56407 tonne fish were auctioned. Matsyafed have organised more than 12169 SHG groups with 145450 members. Out of the 12169 groups, 3029 groups are male SHGs having 35623 members and 9140 groups are female SHGs having 109827 members. The groups have mobilized Rs.2199.23 lakh as thrift. Through TEAP/TRP schemes the Federation has assisted 37040 nos of fishermen. The achievement of various programmes implemented by Matsyafed is given in table 4.33.

Table - 4.33
Major Programmes of Matsyafed

Sl No	Name of Programme	Cumulative Physical achievement upto March 2009	Cumulative financial achievement upto March 2009 (Rs.in lakhs)
1	Integrated Fisheries Development Project	60986 beneficiaries 500 societies	Rs.20123.77
2	TEAP / TRP scheme	37040 beneficiaries	Rs.5242.51
3	Motorisation of country crafts	7090 No	Rs.592.75
4	Subsidy for suitable complements of fishing gear	1927 No	Rs.49.25
5	Bankable Scheme	1020 nos	Rs.194.30
6	Deep sea fishing	1000 nos	Rs.488
7	Value addition	11 societies	Rs.99.94
8	Matsyafed input security scheme	208 beneficiaries	-
9	Scheme with financial assistance of NBCFDC and NMDFC	12169 SHG's 145450 beneficiaries	Rs.4313.85
10	Women empowerment programmes		
(a)	Loan to Women fish vendors	8600 nos	Rs.427.77
(b)	Production and marketing of value added fishing products	500 women	Rs.100
(c)	SGSY project	990 nos	Rs.1127.50
(d)	Assistance to Women SHG's	9140 SHGs 109827 members	Rs.3813.96
(e)	Interest free loans to fish vendors	26569 fisherwomen	Rs.1328.45
(f)	Ornamental fishery development programme (Employment generation)	600 nos of women	Rs.48
(g)	Interest free loans	26569 nos of vendors	Rs.1328.45

Co- Operation

4.204 The Co-operative sector has been playing a distinct and significant role in the process of socio-economic development of the state with special focus on rural population and livelihood. Through sustained efforts, co-operatives have made impressive progress in various segments of Indian economy particularly in agriculture credit disbursement, fertilizer distribution, procurement and distribution of agricultural commodities, promotion of consumer activities, health, dairy, fisheries, handloom, coir etc. Attempts were made to develop the movement as a self reliant one by augmenting the resources through mobilization of savings in urban and rural areas.

4.205 The co-operative movement in Kerala has a strong foundation and impressive track record in terms of financial stability and sound infrastructure to generate adequate funds. The spread and growth of co-operatives in different sectors were nurtured under development plans with government initiative and government finance. Kerala has a wide network of co-operatives engaged in various promotional activities particularly in agricultural credit, public distribution system, distribution of agricultural commodities, marketing, agro processing, consumer activities, public health, education, housing, insurance and infrastructure development, SC/ST sector, Women development etc. and have made an impressive progress and serve the people in various economic activities. There are 13351 co-operatives under the control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies; of which 10204 are functional in the various promotional activities in the sector. As on 31.03.2008, there were only 13197 co-operative societies. The number of Credit Co-operatives increased from 3150 to 3230 during 2008-09. Similarly an increase was also noticed in the number of Women Co-operatives from 919 to 972. The total number of co-operatives is classified into nine categories as shown in Table 4.34.

Table - 4.34
Co-operatives under the control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies as on 31.3.09

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No.	Functional No.
1	Credit Co-operatives	3230	2940
2	Marketing Co-operatives	551	252
3	Consumer Co-operatives	4742	4089
4	Processing Co-operatives	41	13
5	Housing Co-operatives	377	276
6	SC/ST Co-operatives	812	433
7	Health Co-operatives	182	95
8	Women Co-operatives	972	707
9	Other Co-operatives (miscellaneous)	2444	1399
	Total	13351	10204

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies

Support by NCDC

4.206 NCDC has emerged as a developmental and promotional financing institution for the Co-operative sector in the country. The strategy of the Corporation is to strengthen and develop co-operative institutions to enable them to serve their members and to maintain a sustained growth in their income.

4.207 As on 31.3.2009, the cumulative disbursement of the Corporation was Rs. 1891.31 crores. During 2008-09 the flow of fund from NCDC to Kerala was Rs.308.70 crore against Rs.330.73 crore during 2007-08. There is a decline of NCDC assistance to the tune of 6.66% compared to the previous year. Under NCDC's Direct Funding Scheme, an amount of Rs.265 crores was released to the Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank and Wayanad District Co-operative Bank as working capital for meeting their short term credit requirements in Agriculture and Allied sectors. During 2008-09, NCDC has given Rs.8.05 crores for ICDP ongoing programmes. NCDC has also released Rs.9 crore to Kerala State Co-operative Consumer Federation (CONSUMERFED) for setting up 25 Super Markets and 50 Neethi Medical Stores. Activity wise and year wise sanction and release of assistance from NCDC are shown in Appendix 4.56.

4.208 The Year-Wise amount released by NCDC from 1962-63 to 2007-08 with rate of interest is given in Table 4.35.

Table - 4.35
Year wise release of NCDC loans with interest rates.

<i>(Rs.Crores)</i>		
Year	Release of fund	Interest rate(%)
1962-63 to 92-93	122.08	
1993-94 to 98-99	195.47	
1999-00	56.07	13.75
2000-01	69.04	13.75
2001-02	51.64	13-12.25
2002-03	50.18	11.50-10.5
2003-04	96.58	7-9
2004-05	109.24	8-8.5
2005-06	190.99	8.5
2006-07	310.59	10.25
2007-08	330.73	9.75
2008-09	308.70	9-10.25
Total	1891.31	

4.209 Agency wise release of funds for Kerala by NCDC is shown in Appendix 4.57.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

4.210 The Co-operative Credit structure in Kerala comprise of 1628 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and affiliated Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks supported by the Central and Apex Co-operative banks. As on 31.3.2009, there were 1628 PACS out of which 837 are running on profit and 29 are dormant societies. The PACS are functioning with a paid up share capital of Rs.580.61 crores and reserves of Rs. 3840.83 crores.

4.211 The performance of the co-operatives during the year under report was encouraging. The total loan disbursed in 2008-09 was Rs. 21080.74 crores against that of Rs. 20755.9 crores in 2007-08. Compared to the last year, there was increase in the disbursement of all types of loans. Out of the total loan disbursement, major share (68.98%) was for short term, followed by medium term (27.12%) and long term (3.90%). In the case of loan disbursement, for agricultural purposes alone, the disbursement was lower than that in the previous year, a notable decrease was made in the percentage of long term (Agriculture) credit disbursement. Credit for non-agricultural purposes in all types has comparatively increased. Though the co-operatives are disbursing loan for non agricultural purposes for making good margin for their business, a good number of societies are working on loss.

4.212 The Selected indicators of the credit operations of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies show that, during 2008-09, deposits of the societies increased to Rs.20432.31 crores as against Rs.18128 crores during 2007-08. The average deposit per member is decreased to Rs.5252.52 from last year's level of Rs.5665. Similarly the working capital position of the societies increased to Rs.27535.21 crores against Rs.24561 crore during 2007-08. Selected indicators and credit operations of PACS are given in Appendix 4.58 and Appendix 4.59.

Self Help Groups linkages and PACS

4.213 Kerala under Co-operative sector the SHG scheme was implemented through PACs. The district wise cumulative progress is given in Table 4.36.

Table - 4.36
Progress of Self Help Groups Scheme as on 31.3.09

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Districts	No. of Societies Participated	No. of groups	Deposit collected	Total loan issued to groups	Groups working in profit	Groups working in loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Trivandrum	57	1533	2535.17	40029.16	945	588
2	Kollam	64	4440	1273.25	2372.49	3828	612
3	Pathanamthitta	20	509	150.84	644.11	380	129
4	Alappuzha	95	7342	2581.76	16304.96	6389	953
5	Kottayam	46	1054	122.45	1236.09	717	337
6	Idukki	74	9744	2236.75	7409.25	7264	2480
7	Ernakulam	37	165	19.00	640.66	115	50
8	Thrissur	111	8074	5156.07	4916.32	4857	3217
9	Palakkad	28	777	94.04	824.51	137	640
10	Malappuram	39	205	20.62	125.69	133	72
11	Kozhikode	71	1376	316.58	259.63	598	778
12	Wayanad	27	6639	1112.00	468.28	5342	1387
13	Kannur	40	219	28.27	110.40	0	219
14	Kasaragod	19	480	136.04	35.32	98	382
	Total	728	42557	15782.84	75376.87	30803	11844

Source : Registrar of Co operative Societies .

4.214 Under this scheme, 42557 Groups were involved in the implementation of SHGs under 728 PACs upto 31.3.2009. Idukki district formed maximum number of Groups 9744, followed by Thrissur district. In the State 42557 Groups with a deposit collection of Rs.15782.84 lakhs were formed. The total loan outstanding to the groups was Rs. 75376.87 lakh. Out of the total Groups, 30803 were functioning on profit and 11844 on loss.

Deposit Mobilisation Campaign by Co-operative Societies

4.215 Deposit Mobilisation campaigns by co-operative credit institutions continued during the year under report also. The deposit mobilisation by the Co-operatives have shown an increasing trend over the years. During the period under review, the co-operatives could mobilize Rs.2664.29 crore as against the target of Rs.1810.98 crores. Year wise target and achievement is given in Table 4.37.

Table - 4.37
Targets and Achievements of Deposit Mobilisation Programme of
Co-operatives in Kerala

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Target	Achievement	Achievement (%)
2005	400.00	1305.00	326.00
2006	400.00	1539.55	384.88
2007	600.00	1719.93	286.66
2008	1706.05	2192.17	128.49
2009	1810.98	2664.29	147.11

Source : Registrar of Co operative Societies .

Eleventh Plan

4.216 The outlay envisaged for the sector during 11th Plan was Rs.113 crores. Out of this Rs.30.10 crores was budgeted for the first two years. Against this, the expenditure incurred was Rs.21.62crores ie, 71.81% of the budgeted outlay and 19.13% of the plan outlay. The sub-sector wise financial achievement during the first two years is given in Table 4.38.

Table - 4.38
Sub sector wise financial achievement during the first 2 years of Eleventh Plan

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No	Sub sector	Financial outlay (2007-09)	Achievement (2007-09)	% of Expenditure to outlay.
1	Credit co-operatives	885.00	754.09	85.21
2	Processing co-operatives	500.00	176.29	35.26
3	Consumer co-operatives	150.00	142.78	95.18
4	Housing co-operatives	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Research, Education & Training	115.00	131.40	114.26
6	Administrative Reforms	10.00	9.29	92.9
7	Modernisation and publicity	30.00	30.00	100.00
8.	Other co-operatives	220.00	817.86	371.75
9	Other schemes- i).Infrastructure	1000.00	0.00	-
	Total	3010.00	2161.71	71.81

4.217 An analysis of the expenditure shows that the major share (72.71%) was incurred for the implementation of the two schemes 'credit co operatives' and 'other co operatives'. About 8.16% of the expenditure was for assisting processing co-operatives, 6.60% for providing assistance to consumer co-operatives and 4.63% for assistance to Housing co-operatives etc. Besides the plan outlay, NCDC has released Rs.639.43 crores during the first two years of the Eleventh Plan for the development of marketing, credit, consumer and industrial co-operatives in the State.

4.218 The proactive involvement of co-operatives could be considered in procurement of farm produce and establishment of more agro-processing units in the state. A major project for setting up rural godown with the support of RIDF could be considered.

Physical Performance

4.219 The major physical targets and achievements in the sector during the first 2 years of the Eleventh plan, are shown in Table 4.39.

Table - 4.39
Major physical achievements under co-operation during 2007-09 (Rs. Crores)

Item	2007-09 Achievement
Short Term (Agriculture)	1746.32
Medium Term (Agriculture)	1385.08
Long Term(Agriculture)	735.28
Retail sale of fertilizers	346.32
Retail sale of Consumer goods	612.10
Agricultural produce marketed	402.21
Storage in Co-operatives (NMT)	3145

Miscellaneous types of Co-operatives

4.220 Miscellaneous types of co-operatives has been organised in the state mainly for the purpose of generating employment opportunities to the unemployed youth and the weaker sections. Co-operative Hospital and Dispensaries, Education Co-operatives, Vanitha Co-operative Societies, Motor Transport, Autorikshaw and Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies, Tailors Co-operative Societies, Washermen Co-operative Societies, Chethuthozhilali Co-operative Societies etc. are some of the co-operative societies which are organised for the purpose of employment generation. There are also Social Welfare Co-operative Societies, Cultural Co-operative Societies, Farming Co-operative Societies, Leprosy Patient Co-operative Societies, Matsya Thozhilali Co-operative Societies, Photographers Co-operative Societies etc. Government extend financial assistance to these societies by way of share capital contribution, grant, loan and subsidy.

4.221 State has given marketing support to major Co-operatives. The major production, procurement, export and Sales turn over of the major Co-operatives given in Appendix 4.60.

4.222 A programme for the overall development of the co-operative movement in the state namely "Sahakarana Navarathnam Keraleeyam" was launched during 2007. The programme includes the following developmental activities shown in table 4.40.

Table - 4.40
Achievement under Sahakarana Navarathnam Keraleeyam during 2008-09

SI no.	Name of Component	Achievement 2008-09 (Rs. in crores)
1	Deposit mobilization	2764.44
2	Arrear collection	1236.56
3	Distribution of commodities at reduced prices	93.65
4	Loans with reduced interest rates distributed to paddy and vegetable cultivators	544.35
5	Distribution of Royalty to writers	0.48

Source:RCS

Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP)

4.223 Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP) focuses on over all development of selected districts through co-operative efforts in the area of agriculture and allied sectors with the financial assistance of NCDC. ICDP covers all the districts in the state by providing financial assistance to PACS, PAMS, SC/ST co-operatives for infrastructural facilities such as godown, retail outlet, cash counters, iron safe, strong room, furniture etc.

4.224 The Project was successfully implemented in Wayanad, Palakkad, Kottayam, Idukki, Thrissur, Pathanamthitta, Malappuram, Kasargod and Kannur districts. Scheme is under implementation in Kollam, Kozhikode and Thiruvananthapuram districts. Sanction was accorded for launching of the second phase of ICDP in Wayanad district. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.7.20 crore was expended for various activities under ICDP scheme in Kerala.

Agricultural Finance

4.225 The flow of credit to the agricultural sector exceeded the target for the fifth consecutive year during 2008-09. As against a target of Rs.2,80,000 crore during 2008-09 the banking system has disbursed Rs.2,87,149 crore as on 31/3/09 indicating a 13 percent increase over the previous year. The share of ground level credit flow from Commercial Banks, Co-operative Banks and RRBs accounted for 78, 12 and 10 percent respectively to total credit flow in the country. The details are given in Table 4.41. During the period 2004-09, the ground level credit flow for agriculture and allied activities registered a compound growth rate of 23 percent. The Government of India budget has set the total agricultural credit target for 2009-10 at Rs.3,25,000 crores. With effect from Kharif 2006-07, the Government of India has been providing an interest rate subvention of 2.0 percent in respect of short term production credit upto Rs.3 lakhs provided to farmers by the public sector banks and RRBs. The Government increased the subvention during the financial year 2008-09 to 3 percent in December 2008, and provided Rs.1742 crore for reimbursing claims of public sector banks, co-operation and RRBs. In the budget for 2009-10, it was also announced that Government would pay an additional subvention of 1 percent as an incentive to these farmers who repaid their short term crop loan as scheduled. The budget also provided for the continuance of the short term crop loans at 6 per cent per annum including the 1 percent incentive, and made a provision of Rs.2011 crore for interest subvention in 2009-10.

Table - 4.41
Agency-wise Ground Level Credit Flow in India
(Rs.crore)

Agency	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Co-operative Banks	26,875	31231	39404	42480	48258	36762
Regional Rural Banks	7,581	12404	15223	20435	25312	26724
Commercial Banks	52,441	81481	125477	166486	181088	223663
Others	84	193	382	-	-	-
Total	86,981	125309	180486	229400	254658	287149

Source: Annual Report, 2008-09 – NABARD

4.226 Though neither the public sector banks nor the private sector banks, as individual groups have achieved the agricultural lending target of 18 percent, the outstanding advances to agriculture of both these bank groups have been increasing every year towards the stipulated target. During the year 2008-09, outstanding agricultural advances of public sector banks was 17.2 percent and private sector banks was 15.9 percent of net bank credit in the country. (RBI, 2009)

4.227 The scope and extent of priority sector lending has undergone a significant change in the post reform period with several new areas and sectors being brought under its purview. In December 2008, RBI widened the scope of priority sector lending by allowing banks to classify loans granted to Housing Finance companies upto Rs.20 lakhs under priority sector. The priority sector lending targets were retained at 40% for domestic banks and 32% for foreign banks. However from April 2007, these were calculated as a percentage of adjusted net bank credit or credit equivalent amount of off balance sheet exposures which ever is higher, instead of as a percentage of net bank credit earlier. The change in definition and computation have to be taken into account when analyzing the achievement of priority sector lending in the state. The total priority sector advance disbursed during 2007-08 was Rs.32657 crore with an increase of 17.1% over the previous year and for 2008-09 it was Rs.39721 crore with an increase of 21.63 percent.

4.228 Agency-wise disbursement of the annual credit flow in the state is given in Table 4.42. In the disbursement of total advances, commercial banks stood at the first place disbursing Rs.23691 crore (59.64%) in 2008-09, followed by Co-operative Banks, RRBs and KFC. In the lending for agriculture also commercial banks dominated by disbursing Rs.11796 crore followed by Co-operative Banks and RRBs.

Table - 4.42
Agency-wise Annual Credit flow to Agriculture and total priority sector in Kerala
(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No	Agency	Priority Sector				Agriculture			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Commercial Banks	14159	17181	20294	23691	4988	6618	9924	11796
2	RRBs	1797	2186	2544	3083	1290	1690	1931	2081
3	Co-operatives including KSCARDB	7097	8310	9681	12748	2873	3598	4105	4941
4	Kerala Financial Corporation	250	47	138	199	1.13		-	18
5	Grand total	23303	27724	32657	39721	9152	11906	15960	18836

Source: State Level Banker's Committee

4.229 Under Annual Credit Plan 2008-09, the total advance to the priority sector was to the tune of Rs.39721 crore, of which the share of agriculture was Rs.18836 crore (47.42%). The details are given in Table 4.42. There is an increase of 18% in the agricultural credit disbursements during 2008-09 over that achieved during the last financial year. District wise analysis of total advance to priority sector reveals that out of total disbursement, Ernakulam advanced Rs.5618.92 crores (14.15%) followed by Thrissur Rs.4557.07 crores (11.47%). In the case of disbursement of agricultural credit also Ernakulam district stands first with an achievement of 15.10% of the total disbursement (Rs.2845.92 crore), followed by Kollam 12.83% (2418.11 crore). Details are given in Appendix 4.61.

Table - 4.43
Flow of Credit to Priority Sector and Agriculture (in percent)

Year	All Commercial Banks			
	Priority Sector Lending		Agriculture Credit	
	As a % of Total Credit	As a % of total Deposits	As a % of Total Credit	As a % of total Deposits
2005	51.11	25.60	14.70	9.60
2006	53.47	35.74	15.91	10.63
2007	55.52	38.91	17.70	12.36
2008	58.53	41.78	21.23	15.16
2009	58.42	37.12	19.27	12.24

Source: State Level Banker's Committee

4.230 The proportion of total credit to priority sector lending was 58.42% indicating a marginal reduction over the previous year. The achievements of the Commercial banking sector of the State under total priority sector advances (58.42%) and weaker section advances (14.72%) are above the National goal of 40% and 10% respectively (Table 4.43). In the case of agricultural lending, both in the private sector and public sector continued to fall short of the stipulated target of 18 per cent at the national level (RBI, 2008-09) while a higher achievement of over 19 per cent is reported by the SLBC in the state (Table 4.44) during 2008-09.

Table - 4.44
Targets and achievements under advances of commercial banks in Kerala

(Figures in percentage)

Sl. No.	Parameter	Target	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008	March 2009	June 2009
1.	Priority sector Advances to Total Credit	40	53.47	55.52	58.53	58.42	59.30
2.	Agriculture Advances to Total credit	18	15.91	17.70	21.23	19.27	19.54
3.	Weaker Section Advance to Total credit	10	12.40	13.01	12.91	14.78	23.34
4.	DRI Advance to Total Credit	1	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.26	0.25
5.	C.D. Ratio	60	66.84	70.09	71.39	63.54	62.54

Source: SLBC

Credit flow to Agriculture in Kerala

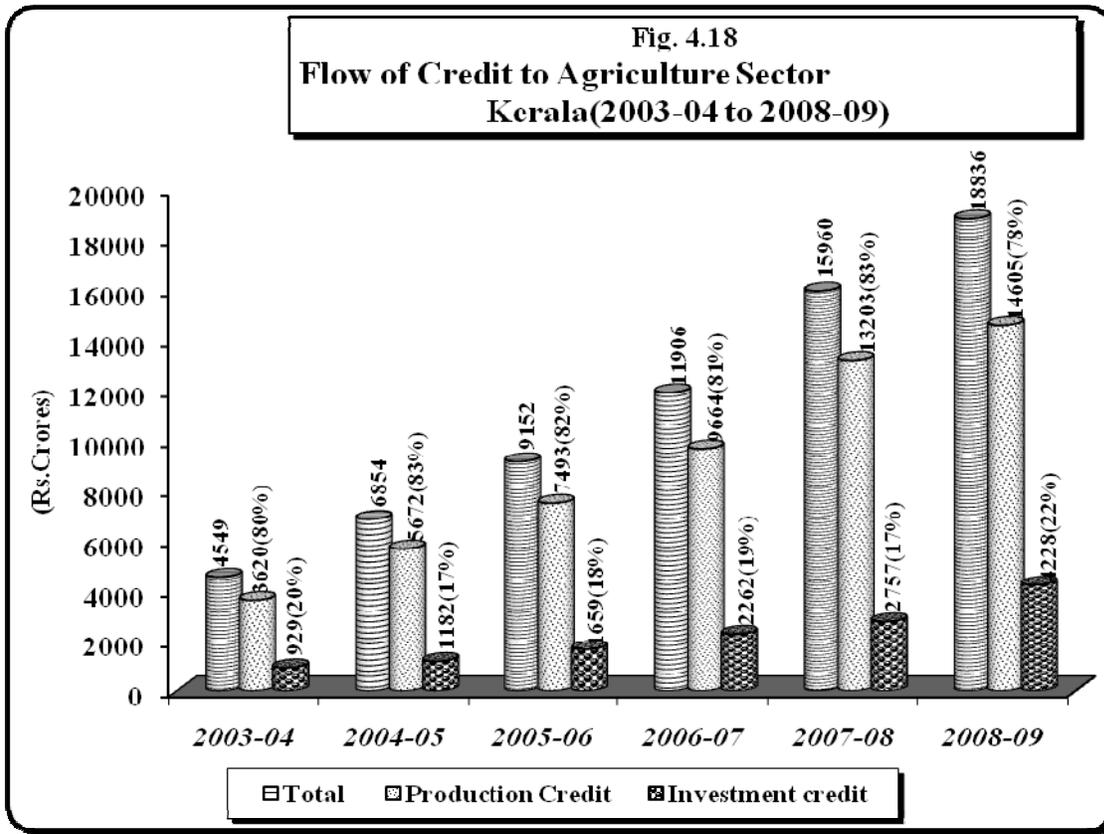
4.231 The credit flow to agriculture sector during the last five years is given in Table 4.45. The share of investment credit to agricultural credit disbursement increased to 22 per cent during 2008-09. Out of the total credit flow, the share of production credit has marked a decline of 5% over last year.

Table 4.45
Flow of Credit to Agriculture Sector

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Production Credit	Investment Credit	Total
2004-05	5672 (83%)	1182 (17%)	6854
2005-06	7493 (81.87)	1659 (18.13)	9152
2006-07	9664 (81%)	2262 (19)	11906
2007-08	13203 (83%)	2757 (17%)	15960
2008-09	14605 (78%)	4228 (22%)	18836

Source: SLBC



4.232 In the agency-wise analysis, it is seen that the major portion of short term and medium term credit requirements in the state are met by the Co-operative banking sector consisting of the State Co-operative Banks, District Co-operative banks and Primary Agriculture Credit Societies which covers 1/5th of the activities. The share of co-operatives in the disbursement was 89 per cent in production credit and 11 per cent in investment credit (Table 4.46). The share of RRBs in production credit and investment credit was 99 per cent and 1 per cent respectively.

Table - 4.46
Agency wise flow of credit during 2008-09

(Rs. Crores)

Agency	Production Credit	Investment Credit	Total Agriculture Credit	% Production Credit to total Agri: Credit	% Investment Credit to Total Credit
Commercial banks	8134	3659	11793	69	31
Co-operative Banks	4395	546	4941	89	11
RRBs	2058	23	2081	99	1
Other Agencies	18	0	18	100	-
Total	14605	4228	18833	83	17

Source: SLBC

Kissan Credit Card

4.233 The Kissan Credit Cards (KCCs) scheme was introduced in the year 1998-99 to enable the farmers to purchase agricultural inputs and draw cash for their production needs. Since the inception of scheme, the number of KCCs issued to public sector banks stood at 37.1 million with sanctioned limits aggregating to Rs.193,250 crore as on March 31, 2009. The total number of KCCs issued in the country upto March 2009 is 84.6 million (RBI, 2009). During 2008-09, 67.95 lakh KCCs were issued by banks with sanction of credit limit of Rs.38245 crores (NABARD).

4.234 The status of KCCs issued in Kerala are shown in Table 4.47. In the state 28.32 lakh KCCs have been issued by the banks and co-operatives.

Table - 4.47
KCCs issued in Kerala as on June 2009 (Rs. Lakhs)

Bank	During the year		Since inception		Outstanding	
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
Private Sector Banks	2244	6479.89	66304	143956.87	46530	106099.27
Commercial Banks	40051	24805.20	1371794	601891.84	499785	307715.58
Co-operatives	26447	27680.09	1460131	516708.55	1047999	346858.08
Total	66528	52485.29	2831925	1118600.39	1547384	654513.66

Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS)

4.235 The Kerala State Farmers Debt Relief Commission has been functioning in the state since 9.4.07. The commission conducted suo motu enquires and made recommendations regarding Wayanad, Idukki, Alappuzha, Kasargod and Palakkad districts. As on 31.5.2009, the commission has received 4.30 lakh applications. Out of this, as on 31.12.2009, the commission has disposed 96000 applications and awarded debt relief to the tune of Rs.34.54 crores through co-operative banks and an amount of Rs.30.64 crore was settled.

4.236 The scheme on Agricultural Debt waiver and Debt Relief Scheme for farmers was announced in the Union budget for 2008-09 for the implementation by all scheduled commercial banks, RRBs and co-operative credit institutions. The total value of the overdue loans being waived was estimated at Rs.50,000 crores and a one time settlement relief on the over due loans at Rs.10,000 crores. The revised estimate of the scheme is Rs.71680 crores. The scheme covers direct agricultural loans extended to small and marginal farmers and other farmers. The entire eligible amount in the case of small and marginal farmers and 25 per cent of eligible amount in the case of other farmers will be waived. The loan disbursed prior to March 31, 1997 except those which are restructured and rescheduled under special package of 2004 and 2006 was not covered under the scheme. The guidelines were issued in May 2008. The lase date for OTS has been extended upto December 31, 2009. It is expected to benefit about 40 million small and marginal farmers and about 10 million other farmers. During 2008-09, a task force has been set up under the chairmanship of Chairman, NABARD to look into the issue of a large number of farmers who had taken loans from private money lenders not being covered under the loan waiver scheme.

4.237 The cumulative position of the scheme and the eligible amount for assistance in the state are shown in Table 4.48. The scheme will benefit 11.60 lakh accounts and the amount expected is Rs.2520 crores. The share of commercial banks is 41 percent and the remaining amount is

through RRBs and co-operatives. In terms of accounts the commercial banks account for only 32 percent. Till December 2008, an amount of Rs.831.31 crores has been released to the co-operatives and RRBs, under the scheme. The benefit to other farmers is very small accounts for only 0.38 percent of the total amount in the state.

Table - 4.48
Cumulative position of Debt Waiver and Debt Relief by RRBs, Cooperative Banks and Commercial Banks

(Rs.in lakh)

Bank	No.of Accounts			Amount crystalised for DW/DR		
	SF/MF	OF	Total	SF/MF	OF	Total
SMGB	53522	389	53911	15887.89	123.21	16011.10
NMGB	73147	176	73323	20247.39	34.02	20281.41
KSCB	524752	4758	529510	91680.38	972.52	92652.90
KSCARDB	126723	5901	132624	18294.49	1162.27	19456.76
Commercial Banks	352550	17158	369708	96200	7300	103500
Total RRBs, Co-operative & Commercial bank	1130900	28380	1159280	242385.25	9591.29	251976.54

Source: NABARD & SLBC

Performance of State Co-operative banks and District Co-operative banks

4.238 State Co-operative Bank as the apex bank of short term credit structure in Kerala, it provides strong and sound guidance, supervises, coordinates, monitors and controls all the 14 District Co-operative Banks and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies. It also provides ST, MT, LT loans to various activities as per their requirements and also acts as a central balancing centre to absorb surplus funds from DCBs and PACs and other Co-operative institutions.

4.239 State Co-operative banks and District Co-operative banks channelise their own fund and fund of NABARD for disbursal. The total deposit of State Co-operative Bank in 2008-09 was Rs.4593.25 crore against Rs.3831.00 crore in 2007-08. The total loans and advances stood at Rs.2410.78 crore, the NPAs of the bank stood at Rs.480.00 crore as on 31.03.08. The interest spread has become 7.46 crore during 2008-09. The operational expenses has reduced slightly to Rs.35.40 crore during 2008-09 against previous year level of Rs.42.93 crore.

4.240 The operations of the SCB are shown in Appendix 4.62. During the year under report, the deposit position of the Bank had increased considerably compared to the last year. The borrowings from other institutions had declined to Rs.237.00 crore from Rs.725.62 crore, in 2007-08.

4.241 The purpose wise disbursal during 2008-09 was Rs.2410.78 crore against that of Rs.2186.00 crore in 2007-08 showing an increase of 10.27%. The credit disbursement was mainly for agriculture, marketing, cottage & small scale industries, consumer business, consumption purposes, housing etc. Disbursal on agriculture, consumption purpose, housing etc. had increased by the bank considerably.

4.242 The working results of SCB shows a steep decline in borrowings, from Rs.725.62 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.237 crore in 2008-09. The purpose wise cumulative loan disbursed by the State Co-operative Bank is furnished in Appendix 4.63. During 2008-09, out of total loans and advances disbursed, Rs.748.66 crore i.e.31.05 per cent was for agriculture. The share of flow of credit to agriculture was relatively lower than the previous year.

4.243 During 2008-09 the total deposit of District Co-operative Banks had gone to Rs.13686.76 crore against that of Rs. 11151 crore in the previous year with an increase of 22.74%. The amount disbursed as loans and advances was Rs.9667.87 crore, which was 70.63 per cent of the total deposits. During 2008-09 Thrissur, Ernakulam and Kollam districts had earned a considerable progressive net profit. Thiruvananthapuram district ranks a higher rate of NPA (Rs.312.85 crore) followed by Kollam (Rs.153.15 crore). The operational indicators of DCBS show that total Deposits and working capital are much higher in Ernakulam District, followed by Thiruvananthapuram, and also same in the case of loans and advances. The indicators are given in Appendix 4.64.

Long term credit:

4.244 A net work consisting of the Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (KSCARDB) at the Apex and 46 Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks at Taluk Level is responsible for long term credit disbursement for rural development in the state. Various activities covered by KSCARDB's lending in scheme loan include Minor Irrigation, Plantation and Horticulture Agricultural machinery, Land Development, poultry, fisheries etc., where as under ordinary loan include construction of Wells/Tanks, construction of Godowns/cattle, Barbed wire or stone fencing, Construction of drainage channels etc. The Bank raises funds through floating of debentures issued on government guarantee; NHB, LIC, SBI and SBT etc., are the financial institutions which invest in the debentures floated by the KSCARDB. The total long term loan disbursed during 2008-09 by KSCARDB was Rs.563.34 crore against that of Rs.470.77crore in 2007-08 registering an increase of 19.66%. In the purpose-wise disbursal, the major share of total disbursement is availed by Rural Housing (38.34%) and the share for non farm sector is 12.88%. The share of disbursement of rural housing has increased during 2008-09. The details of loan disbursement is given in Appendix 4.65. Purpose wise classification of long term loans issued by Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks is shown in Appendix 4.66.

4.245 The Non farm sector lending scheme intends to provide financial assistance to meet the credit needs of individual artisans, craftsmen, handicraftsmen and small entrepreneurs who undertake manufacturing and processing activities as approved by the Development commissions of SSI, Government of India. Small Road and Water Transport operators scheme for public goods carriage and passenger vehicles/boats, Integrated Loan Scheme for new industrial ventures/modernization of existing SSI, Educational Loan for higher education in India and abroad as recognized by Central and State Government are also introduced under the long term loan disbursement scheme. The Bank has also financing tourism related activities with the assistance of NABARD to promote farm tourism / home stay which enables the farmers to generate additional income. A new scheme in the name of Card Bank Jewel Scheme was introduced by the Bank to the member borrowers to acquire asset in the form of gold coin or ornaments to meet the future requirements as marriage of their daughter / son.

Refinance Support by NABARD

4.246 Investment credit facilitates necessitate capital formation in agriculture, which considered to be a pre-requisite for up grading the technology and improving resource use efficiency in agriculture. NABARD provides refinance for investment credit at concessional rates of interest, facilitates augmenting the flow of investment credit at the ground level through various policy initiatives/programmes.

4.247 At the national level, the total refinance disbursement during 2008-09 stood at Rs.10535 crore as compared to the disbursement of Rs.9046.27 crore during previous year. During the same period in Kerala the total disbursement of refinance from NABARD was Rs.587.77 crores. The total refinance disbursement during 2008-09 has increased in the country by 16.46%. Kerala State Co-Operative Agricultural Rural Development Bank accounted for the highest share of 57.11% in the total refinance disbursed in the state. This was followed by Commercial Banks Rs.246.53 crore (41.94%) and RRBs Rs.5.57 crore. The disbursement of RRBs registered a lowest of 0.95%. Agency wise and purpose wise disbursement of refinance assistance by NABARD in Kerala is given in Appendix 4.67.

4.248 Under purpose wise disbursement refinance, non-farm sector received higher share (59.28%) followed by Land Development (11.54%) and Plantation and Horticulture (4.74%). Details are given in Appendix 4.68.

4.249 The purpose-wise analysis of the refinance by NABARD reveals that as in the previous years, the major share of assistance was availed by the non-farm sector (59.28%), and under farm sector, the refinance disbursement has shown a declining trend. In the disbursement, the major share was for land development (11.54%), Minor irrigation (1.90%), Plantation and Horticulture (4.74%). The amount of refinance for the sectors like fisheries and poultry which are very important in the rural economy of Kerala remained to be low as in the previous year.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

4.250 The RIDF was set up in NABARD with contribution from the Commercial banks which were not able to fulfill the commitment of channelising at least 18 per cent of their total lending to agriculture. RIDF has been instrumental in strengthening the rural infrastructure in the State. The RID Fund started in 1995-96 with a corpus of Rs.2000 crores has emerged as a popular and effective mechanism for financing rural infrastructure projects and its corpus from RIDF I to XIV stands at Rs.88359.10 crore and Rs.56052.20 crore disbursed as on 31.3.2009.

Assistance to Kerala

4.251 Kerala has been receiving assistance under RIDF for the last thirteen years. The major projects for which refinance has been disbursed include watershed development projects, rural bridges, rural roads, reclamation of waterlogged area, inland navigation, tourism oriented roads and rural market yards.

4.252 The cumulative sanction amount as on 31.3.09 was Rs.2574.23 crore and the disbursement was Rs.1528.13 crore (59.36%) for the implementation of 3006 projects. The tranche wise sanction and disbursement under RIDF are shown in the Table 4.49. Out of 3006 projects 1935 have been completed. Under RIDF, an amount of Rs.500.71 crore was sanctioned to Kerala for 2008-09 and disbursement for the period was Rs.100.14 crores. The purpose wise

cumulative sanction and disbursement on projects as on 31.3.09 is given in Table 4.50. The amount sanctioned for PWD roads and bridges accounted for 45.52 percent and irrigation accounted for 16.19 percent of the total amount sanctioned under RIDF in the state.

Table - 4.49
Tranche wise Sanction & Disbursement under RIDF

(Rs. Crores)

RIDF	Kerala as on 31.3.09		India as on 31/3/09	
	Sanction	Disbursement	Sanction	Disbursement
I	95.93	86.26	1906.21	1760.87
II	86.91	73.13	2636.08	2397.95
III	89.29	73.88	2732.69	2453.50
IV	64.00	56.73	2902.55	2482.00
V	126.77	117.23	3434.52	3054.96
VI	172.51	159.02	4488.51	4072.14
VII	181.87	158.59	4582.32	4038.16
VIII	193.97	167.62	5950.19	5141.75
IX	89.94	66.51	5638.51	4870.36
X	219.46	150.27	7717.47	6198.38
XI	205.24	106.24	8300.59	5727.50
XII	260.50	128.56	10600.95	5770.84
XIII	287.03	83.96	12749.09	5057.14
XIV	500.71	100.14	14719.42	3013.48
Total	2574.13	1528.14	88359.10	56039.03

Source : Annual Report 2007-08, NABARD

Table - 4.50
Purpose wise loan sanctioned and disbursements under RIDF as on 31.10.09
(I to XIV)

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Purpose	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursed Amount
1.	Irrigation	1178	418.58	263.22
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	271	120.62	85.65
3.	Drainage and Flood Protection	71	145.00	71.68
4.	Rural Roads PWD	854	579.39	431.42
5.	Rural Bridges	336	597.73	493.35
6.	Rural Market Yards	109	11.54	7.77
7.	Boat Jetties	4	0.27	0.02
8.	Inland Navigation	1	10.00	7.87
9.	Rural Drinking Water Supply	45	498.38	189.62
10.	Health	6	38.27	24.59
11.	Education	136	35.89	13.50
12.	Fish Harbour	4	47.56	30.77
13.	Animal Husbandry	2	12.82	5.91
14.	Hydel Power	1	7.79	1.56
15.	Information Technology	1	60.26	23.95
16.	Cashew godown	7	1.32	0.55
	Total	3026	2585.42	1651.43

Source: NABARD

Appendix 4.1

Number of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by Size Class in Kerala (2000-01)

Sl. No.	Size of Holding (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Average Size (ha)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Below 1.00	6335428	882502	0.14
2	1.00-1.99	226810	299767	1.32
3	2.00-3.99	75651	190527	2.52
4	4.00-9.99	16008	84759	5.29
5	10.00 and above	2735	111933	40.93
Total		6656632	1569488	0.24

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.2

District wise Number & Area of Individual operational holdings (2000-01)

Sl. No.	District	Number	Area(ha)	Area per holding
1	Thiruvananthapuram	792116	87516	0.11
2	Kollam	587430	87468	0.15
3	Pathanamthitta	301521	71390	0.24
4	Alappuzha	469850	71511	0.15
5	Kottayam	426577	129111	0.3
6	Idukki	285771	160199	0.56
7	Eranakulam	645429	117278	0.18
8	Thrissur	623463	114818	0.18
9	Palakkad	515823	158029	0.31
10	Malappuram	604186	135088	0.22
11	Kozhikode	569034	106214	0.19
12	Wayanad	158923	92925	0.58
13	Kannur	459212	146630	0.32
14	Kasaragod	217297	91311	0.42
	State	6656632	1569488	0.24

Source:DES

Appendix 4.3

Percentage Distribution of Main Workers in Kerala

Sl. No.	Item	1991	2001
1	2	3	4
1	Cultivators	12.24	7.20
2	Agricultural labourers	25.55	16.07
3	Household industry workers	2.58	3.54
4	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantation, Mining, Quarrying and allied sectors	10.23	73.19
5	Other workers	49.40	

Source: Census Reports.

Appendix 4.1

Number of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by Size Class in Kerala (2000-01)

Sl. No.	Size of Holding (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Average Size (ha)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Below 1.00	6335428	882502	0.14
2	1.00-1.99	226810	299767	1.32
3	2.00-3.99	75651	190527	2.52
4	4.00-9.99	16008	84759	5.29
5	10.00 and above	2735	111933	40.93
Total		6656632	1569488	0.24

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.2

District wise Number & Area of Individual operational holdings (2000-01)

Sl. No.	District	Number	Area(ha)	Area per holding
1	Thiruvananthapuram	792116	87516	0.11
2	Kollam	587430	87468	0.15
3	Pathanamthitta	301521	71390	0.24
4	Alappuzha	469850	71511	0.15
5	Kottayam	426577	129111	0.3
6	Idukki	285771	160199	0.56
7	Eranakulam	645429	117278	0.18
8	Thrissur	623463	114818	0.18
9	Palakkad	515823	158029	0.31
10	Malappuram	604186	135088	0.22
11	Kozhikode	569034	106214	0.19
12	Wayanad	158923	92925	0.58
13	Kannur	459212	146630	0.32
14	Kasaragod	217297	91311	0.42
	State	6656632	1569488	0.24

Source:DES

Appendix 4.3

Percentage Distribution of Main Workers in Kerala

Sl. No.	Item	1991	2001
1	2	3	4
1	Cultivators	12.24	7.20
2	Agricultural labourers	25.55	16.07
3	Household industry workers	2.58	3.54
4	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantation, Mining, Quarrying and allied sectors	10.23	73.19
5	Other workers	49.40	

Source: Census Reports.

Appendix 4.4

District wise Average Rainfall and Percentage of Departure for 2009

District	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
	%de		%de		%de		%de		%de		%de		%de		%de		%de			
	Rain fall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture
Thiruvananthapuram	5.0	-72	0.0	-100	60.0	22	44.6	-65	206.9	-10	183.3	-50	204.2	-23	87.3	-49	183.4	9	119.4	-54
Kollam	2.2	-84	3.0	-90	105.7	71	121.9	-27	136.4	-52	272.3	-44	369.7	-8	185.5	-29	272.6	20	325.9	4
Pathanamthitta	5.5	-74	12.0	-68	105.7	32	115.4	-37	156.8	-43	378.0	-30	454.0	-12	227.4	-33	290.3	11	222.7	-31
Alappuzha	1.7	-91	4.4	-85	45.3	-20	131.9	-8	256.4	-22	559.8	-11	503.3	-9	164.0	-55	250.3	-13	210.9	-36
Kannur	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	9.3	21	97.2	44	169.6	-33	625.3	-27	1456.6	38	299.5	-45	320.5	29	200.3	-4
Thrissur	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	49.4	109	53.9	-38	289.4	-7	586.1	-20	972.1	26	385.1	-10	361.4	36	156.9	-41
Kottayam	7.5	-66	1.8	-94	78.6	30	69.9	-59	204.9	-38	460.0	-28	553.1	-13	225.6	-45	280.8	0	188.6	-45
Ernakulam	10.4	-51	0.0	-100	45.8	-7	89.5	-41	315.7	-11	615.1	-19	838.8	10	312.2	-39	497.4	60	176.6	-51
Idukki	10.1	-40	0.3	-99	102.7	94	42.9	-73	226.7	-23	443.2	-40	983.4	11	335.8	-44	533.0	47	296.1	-23
Kozhikode	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	43.5	108	63.1	-38	179.1	-38	608.4	-34	1817.5	77	301.1	-45	335.4	24	321.3	20
Malappuram	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	19.8	-6	46.4	-51	143.3	-39	337.9	-49	993.2	28	243.1	-37	256.9	22	200.1	-28
Palakkad	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	81.3	204	58.0	-43	138.8	-30	282.0	-46	985.0	56	262.3	-26	250.6	34	176.1	-35
Kasargod	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	16.0	105	1604.0	-70	152.0	-36	560.6	-44	1238.2	15	446.0	-29	330.9	15	76.7	-63
Wayanad	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	95.7	331	47.1	-51	123.9	-34	309.8	-55	1256.1	8	185.4	-71	240.3	-7	183.0	-12

Data of November & December not available

Source: IMD website

Appendix 4.5

Area, Production and Productivity of Principal Crops

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/ha)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09#	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09#	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09#
1	Rice	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520
2	Jowar	1827	3083	2309	929	1573	1178	508	510	510
3	Ragi	516	266	609	417	216	495	808	812	812
4	Other Cereals	625	341	375	489	267	294	782	783	783
5	Pulses	6870	4355	3943	5211	3294	2982	759	756	756
6	Sugarcane	1161	2991	3438	6582	15915	27474	5669	5321	7991
7	Pepper	216709	175679	175808	64264	41952	40641	297	239	231
8	Chilies	1415	1398	1714	1364	1340	1643	964	959	959
9	Ginger	11082	8865	5578	42496	31726	23380	3835	3579	4191
10	Turmeric	3917	3155	2754	9980	7434	6292	2548	2356	2285
11	Cardamom	41362	39763	41588	8545	7031	8550	207	177	206
12	Areca nut	102078	99787	96745	109968	114690	124623	1077	1149	1288
13	Banana	59143	59341	53516	463766	439803	427604	7841	7411	7990
14	Other Plantains	53096	51367	49499	435636	391896	393617	8205	7629	7952
15	Cashewnut	70463	58381	52875	61680	52402	42274	875	898	800
16	Tapioca	87128	83990	87278	2518999	2556455	2710934	28911	30438	31061
17	Sweet Potato	505	499	387	6405	6343	4919	12683	12711	12711
18	Groundnut	2813	2911	1733	2081	2154	1282	740	740	740
19	Sesamum	732	533	585	294	171	316	402	321	540
20	Coconut *	872943	818812	780500	6054	5641	5763	6935	6889	7384
21	Cotton **	1300	1295	1152	1690	1680	1494	221	221	221
22	Tobacco	31	43	48	50	69	77	1613	1605	1605
23	Coffee	84571	84115	84696	59475	48650	57200	703	578	675
24	Tea	35365	36131	36557	53659	51754	51726	1517	1432	1415
25	Rubber	502240	512045	517475	780405	753135	783485	1554	1471	1514

#Area, Production and Productivity for 2008-09 are provisional except Paddy

* Production of Coconut in million nuts and productivity in nuts/ha

** Production of Cotton in No. of bales of 170 kg.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.5

Area, Production and Productivity of Principal Crops

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/ha)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09#	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09#	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09#
1	Rice	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520
2	Jowar	1827	3083	2309	929	1573	1178	508	510	510
3	Ragi	516	266	609	417	216	495	808	812	812
4	Other Cereals	625	341	375	489	267	294	782	783	783
5	Pulses	6870	4355	3943	5211	3294	2982	759	756	756
6	Sugarcane	1161	2991	3438	6582	15915	27474	5669	5321	7991
7	Pepper	216709	175679	175808	64264	41952	40641	297	239	231
8	Chilies	1415	1398	1714	1364	1340	1643	964	959	959
9	Ginger	11082	8865	5578	42496	31726	23380	3835	3579	4191
10	Turmeric	3917	3155	2754	9980	7434	6292	2548	2356	2285
11	Cardamom	41362	39763	41588	8545	7031	8550	207	177	206
12	Areca nut	102078	99787	96745	109968	114690	124623	1077	1149	1288
13	Banana	59143	59341	53516	463766	439803	427604	7841	7411	7990
14	Other Plantains	53096	51367	49499	435636	391896	393617	8205	7629	7952
15	Cashewnut	70463	58381	52875	61680	52402	42274	875	898	800
16	Tapioca	87128	83990	87278	2518999	2556455	2710934	28911	30438	31061
17	Sweet Potato	505	499	387	6405	6343	4919	12683	12711	12711
18	Groundnut	2813	2911	1733	2081	2154	1282	740	740	740
19	Sesamum	732	533	585	294	171	316	402	321	540
20	Coconut *	872943	818812	780500	6054	5641	5763	6935	6889	7384
21	Cotton **	1300	1295	1152	1690	1680	1494	221	221	221
22	Tobacco	31	43	48	50	69	77	1613	1605	1605
23	Coffee	84571	84115	84696	59475	48650	57200	703	578	675
24	Tea	35365	36131	36557	53659	51754	51726	1517	1432	1415
25	Rubber	502240	512045	517475	780405	753135	783485	1554	1471	1514

#Area, Production and Productivity for 2008-09 are provisional except Paddy

* Production of Coconut in million nuts and productivity in nuts/ha

** Production of Cotton in No. of bales of 170 kg.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix: 4.6
Index of Area, Production and Productivity of Crops in Kerala
Base - Average of Triennium ending 1993-94

Sl.No.	Crops	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
	<u>AREA</u>			
A	All Crops	90.15	84.82	83.24
B	Food Grains (1+2)	48.75	42.26	43.1
	1 Cereals	49.49	43.20	44.16
	2 Pulses	30.80	19.52	17.68
C	Non-Food Grains (3to8)	101.08	96.05	93.83
	3 Oil Seeds	97.42	91.40	87.01
	4 Fibres	10.28	10.24	9.11
	5 Plantation Crops	111.69	113.50	114.66
	6 Condiments & Spices	112.98	98.60	97.27
	7 Fruits and Vegetables	86.61	81.24	77.06
	8 Other Crops	18.70	47.60	54.69
	<u>PRODUCTION</u>			
A	All Crops	109.70	105.40	109.04
B	Food Grains(1+2)	60.94	50.25	56.08
	1 Cereals	60.94	50.25	56.09
	2 Pulses	32.18	20.34	18.42
C	Non-Food Grains	112.86	108.97	112.47
	3 Oil Seeds	120.85	112.61	115.02
	4 Fibres	8.27	8.23	7.32
	5 Plantation Crops	190.86	182.31	190.62
	6 Condiments & spices	135.73	117.12	117.67
	7 Fruits & Vegetables	106.53	105.32	109.37
	8 Other Crops	13.76	33.15	57.15
	<u>PRODUCTIVITY</u>			
A	All Crops	121.69	124.26	130.99
B	Food Grains (1+2)	125.01	118.91	130.12
	1 Cereals	123.14	116.32	127.02
	2 Pulses	104.48	104.20	104.19
C	Non-Food Grains (3to8)	111.65	113.45	119.87
	3 Oil Seeds	124.05	123.21	132.19
	4 Fibres	80.44	80.37	80.35
	5 Plantation Crops	170.88	160.63	166.25
	6 Condiments & spices	120.17	118.78	120.97
	7 Fruits and Vegetables	123.00	131.26	141.93
	8 Other Crops	73.58	69.40	104.5

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.7

Season-wise Area, Production and productivity of Rice in Kerala (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Season	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Virippu	83859	77533	79381	191241	168108	192770	2281	2168	2428
Mundakan	143724	105958	105122	346763	251103	249101	2413	2370	2370
Puncha	35946	45447.00	49762.00	103571	109277	148370	2881	2404	2982
All Seasons	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520

Source : DES

Appendix 4.8

Season-wise Coverage of HYV of Rice in Kerala

Year	Coverage of HYV (Ha.)				Total Area under Rice (Ha)				% of HYV over Total Area under Rice			
	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1996-97	61532	54725	37072	153329	163893	210309	56624	430826	37.54	26.02	65.47	35.59
1997-98	69306	50693	48680	168679	144743	180701	61678	387122	47.88	28.05	78.93	43.57
1998-99	62346	66338	48414	177098	120217	174714	57700	352631	51.86	37.97	83.91	50.22
1999-00	70948	85936	54106	210990	121525	170228	58021	349774	58.38	50.48	93.25	60.32
2000-01	83868	89927	52892	226687	129752	162445	55258	347455	64.64	55.36	95.72	65.24
2001-02	78753	102714	40621	222088	110556*	161978	43850	316384	71.23	63.41	92.64	70.20
2002-03	98381	112271	40152	250804	112438	157004	41079	310521	87.50	71.51	97.74	80.77
2003-04	92667	109316	36563	238546	102770	147384	37186	287340	90.20	74.20	98.30	83.00
2004-05	97559	115630	35306	248495	105349	148893	35732	289974	92.60	77.70	98.80	85.70
2005-06	91000	110952	21662	223614	98256	155629	21857	275742	93.00	71.00	99.00	81.00
2006-07	76103	112575	35530	224208	83859	143724	35946	263529	91	78	99	85
2007-08	72638	84273	44851	201762	77533	105958	45447	228938	94	80	99	88
2008-09	74867	83777	49420	208064	79381	105122	49762	234265	94	80	99	89

Source : DES

Appendix 4.7

Season-wise Area, Production and productivity of Rice in Kerala (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Season	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Virippu	83859	77533	79381	191241	168108	192770	2281	2168	2428
Mundakan	143724	105958	105122	346763	251103	249101	2413	2370	2370
Puncha	35946	45447.00	49762.00	103571	109277	148370	2881	2404	2982
All Seasons	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520

Source : DES

Appendix 4.8

Season-wise Coverage of HYV of Rice in Kerala

Year	Coverage of HYV (Ha.)				Total Area under Rice (Ha)				% of HYV over Total Area under Rice			
	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1996-97	61532	54725	37072	153329	163893	210309	56624	430826	37.54	26.02	65.47	35.59
1997-98	69306	50693	48680	168679	144743	180701	61678	387122	47.88	28.05	78.93	43.57
1998-99	62346	66338	48414	177098	120217	174714	57700	352631	51.86	37.97	83.91	50.22
1999-00	70948	85936	54106	210990	121525	170228	58021	349774	58.38	50.48	93.25	60.32
2000-01	83868	89927	52892	226687	129752	162445	55258	347455	64.64	55.36	95.72	65.24
2001-02	78753	102714	40621	222088	110556*	161978	43850	316384	71.23	63.41	92.64	70.20
2002-03	98381	112271	40152	250804	112438	157004	41079	310521	87.50	71.51	97.74	80.77
2003-04	92667	109316	36563	238546	102770	147384	37186	287340	90.20	74.20	98.30	83.00
2004-05	97559	115630	35306	248495	105349	148893	35732	289974	92.60	77.70	98.80	85.70
2005-06	91000	110952	21662	223614	98256	155629	21857	275742	93.00	71.00	99.00	81.00
2006-07	76103	112575	35530	224208	83859	143724	35946	263529	91	78	99	85
2007-08	72638	84273	44851	201762	77533	105958	45447	228938	94	80	99	88
2008-09	74867	83777	49420	208064	79381	105122	49762	234265	94	80	99	89

Source : DES

Appendix 4.7

Season-wise Area, Production and productivity of Rice in Kerala (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Season	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Virippu	83859	77533	79381	191241	168108	192770	2281	2168	2428
Mundakan	143724	105958	105122	346763	251103	249101	2413	2370	2370
Puncha	35946	45447.00	49762.00	103571	109277	148370	2881	2404	2982
All Seasons	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520

Source : DES

Appendix 4.8

Season-wise Coverage of HYV of Rice in Kerala

Year	Coverage of HYV (Ha.)				Total Area under Rice (Ha)				% of HYV over Total Area under Rice			
	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1996-97	61532	54725	37072	153329	163893	210309	56624	430826	37.54	26.02	65.47	35.59
1997-98	69306	50693	48680	168679	144743	180701	61678	387122	47.88	28.05	78.93	43.57
1998-99	62346	66338	48414	177098	120217	174714	57700	352631	51.86	37.97	83.91	50.22
1999-00	70948	85936	54106	210990	121525	170228	58021	349774	58.38	50.48	93.25	60.32
2000-01	83868	89927	52892	226687	129752	162445	55258	347455	64.64	55.36	95.72	65.24
2001-02	78753	102714	40621	222088	110556*	161978	43850	316384	71.23	63.41	92.64	70.20
2002-03	98381	112271	40152	250804	112438	157004	41079	310521	87.50	71.51	97.74	80.77
2003-04	92667	109316	36563	238546	102770	147384	37186	287340	90.20	74.20	98.30	83.00
2004-05	97559	115630	35306	248495	105349	148893	35732	289974	92.60	77.70	98.80	85.70
2005-06	91000	110952	21662	223614	98256	155629	21857	275742	93.00	71.00	99.00	81.00
2006-07	76103	112575	35530	224208	83859	143724	35946	263529	91	78	99	85
2007-08	72638	84273	44851	201762	77533	105958	45447	228938	94	80	99	88
2008-09	74867	83777	49420	208064	79381	105122	49762	234265	94	80	99	89

Source : DES

Appendix 4.9

District wise Area , Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala

District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	3849	2867	2995	10077	7182	7274	2618	2505	2429	
Kollam	5497	3538	3859	12580	7988	8292	2289	2258	2149	
Pathanamthitta	2616	2001	2681	7101	4631	7399	2714	2314	2760	
Alappuzha	31060	33335	34143	90160	62270	104250	2903	1868	3053	
Kottayam	13814	10969	10951	35550	28428	32154	2573	2592	2936	
Idukki	2878	2190	2115	7507	5959	5494	2608	2721	2598	
Ernakulam	21895	12343	12966	44007	24407	25907	2010	1977	1998	
Thrissur	27311	24422	27928	65036	59381	71909	2381	2431	2575	
Palakkad	109208	99173	96190	270103	244244	240143	2473	2463	2497	
Malappuram	15109	9496	11013	33123	21748	23265	2192	2290	2113	
Kozhikode	4295	3800	4038	6092	5097	5613	1418	1341	1390	
Wayanad	11832	12408	12746	30722	32079	33861	2597	2585	2657	
Kannur	8842	7232	7649	17375	14111	13637	1965	1951	1783	
Kasaragod	5323	5164	4991	12142	10963	11043	2281	2123	2213	
State	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520	

Source : DES

Appendix 4.10

District-wise and Season-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice for 2008-09

Name of District	Autumn			Winter			Summer			Total		
	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thiruvananthapuram	1350	3360	2489	1529	3608	2360	116	306	2638	2995	7274	2429
Kollam	1318	2983	2263	2423	5226	2157	118	83	703	3859	8292	2149
Pathanamthitta	130	303	2331	864	2155	2494	1687	4941	2929	2681	7399	2760
Alappuzha	8755	26254	2999	7267	21999	3027	18121	55997	3090	34143	104250	3053
Kottayam	3331	10065	3022	2279	5842	2563	5341	16247	3042	10951	32154	2936
Idukki	494	1302	2636	1564	4057	2594	57	135	2368	2115	5494	2598
Ernakulam	5097	10172	1996	5907	12334	2088	1962	3401	1733	12966	25907	1998
Thrissur	4768	9439	1980	14326	33583	2344	8834	28887	3270	27928	71909	2575
Palakkad	45659	111561	2443	42388	105045	2478	8143	23537	2890	96190	240143	2497
Malappuram	1744	3819	2190	7748	14704	1898	1521	4742	3118	11013	23265	2113
Kozhikode	216	289	1338	3144	3902	1241	678	1422	2097	4038	5613	1390
Wayanad	0	0		9850	25707	2610	2896	8154	2816	12746	33861	2657
Kannur	3723	6541	1757	3808	6904	1813	118	192	1627	7649	13637	1783
Kasaragode	2796	6682	2390	2025	4035	1993	170	326	1918	4991	11043	2213
STATE	79381	192770	2428	105122	249101	2370	49762	148370	2982	234265	590241	2520

Source:DES

CHAPTER 5

WATER RESOURCES

Irrigation has acquired increasing importance in agriculture the world over. From just 8 million hectares (M Ha) in 1800, irrigated area across the world increased five fold to 40 Million Hectares (M Ha) (13.4 M Ha in India) in 1900, to 100 M Ha in 1950 and to just over 255 M Ha in 1995. With almost one fifth of that area (50.1 M Ha net irrigated area), India has the highest irrigated land in the world today.

5.2 Ground water extraction for cultivation has amplified from 20 billion cubic meters to around 230 billion from 1960 to 2000, consequential to condensed use of surface storages and canals both in relative and absolute terms. This silent but profound transformation taking place in Indian irrigation scenario i.e., more and more government spending on canals and other surface irrigation means with its reduced utilization for farming use and increased exploitation of ground water pretense major threat not only to the running down of ground water but also to the irrigation structures launched so far. In this context, it is extremely important to differentiate the 'engineering' concept of irrigation capacity (either in terms of water flow or in terms of net irrigated area in ha.) from the 'economic' concept of a supply curve of irrigation water to a farmer's field, on the one hand, and also to form the underlying concept of effective demand for irrigation water from the farmer side, which is the ultimate deciding factor for utilization or under-utilization of capacity created, on the other.

5.3 The basic premise of water resource management is that river basins are best managed and developed as an integrated whole. This is always legally and politically complex due to the challenges of allocation between users and between uses. In many cases the need for river infrastructure such as weirs, dykes, regulators and other storage structures are primary drivers for adopting institutional solutions. The investment in storage structures is essential to optimize water use as well as to address the growing number of water conflicts.

5.4 The surface irrigation constitute major chunk of irrigation infrastructure in the state. There are 18 dams in the state intended for irrigation. Out of this, 13 have storages and 5 are barrages.

Live Storage Capacities of Irrigation Reservoirs

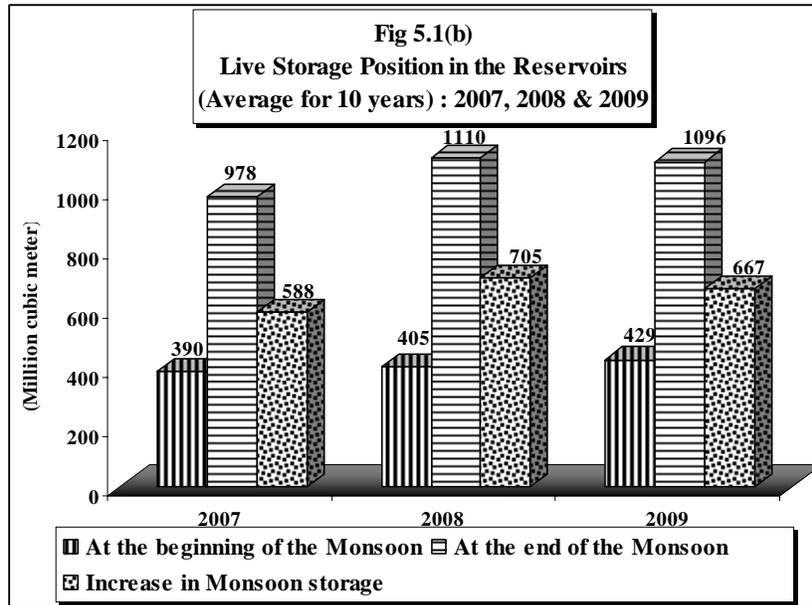
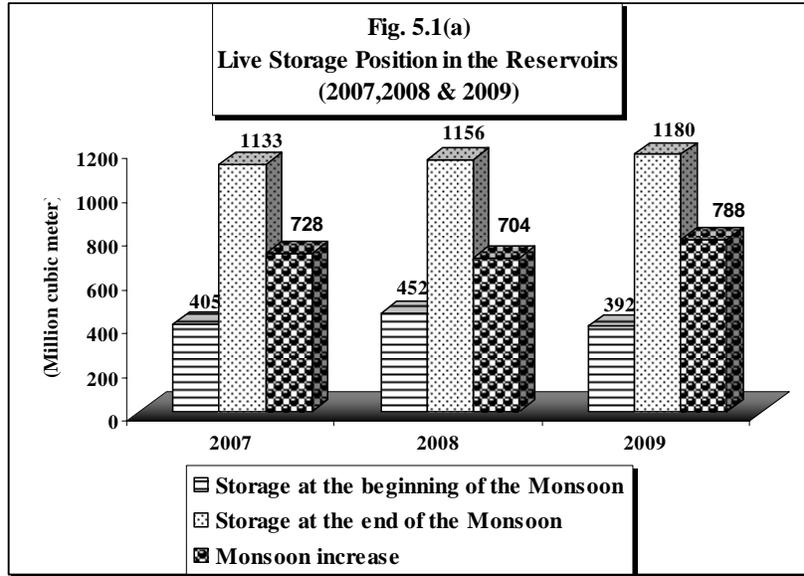
5.5 The live storage position of the reservoirs during the beginning and end of the monsoon period during 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in table 5.1

Table - 5.1
Live Storage Position in the Reservoirs

Sl. No	Item	2007	2008	2009
1.	Storage at the beginning of the Monsoon	405	452	392
2.	Storage at the end of the Monsoon	1133	1156	1180
3.	Increase due to Monsoon	728	704	788
4.	Average for 10 years			
	(i) at the beginning of the monsoon	390	405	429
	(ii) at the end of the monsoon	978	1110	1096
	(iii) increase in monsoon storage	588	705	667

(Mm³)

5.6 In the beginning of the Monsoon (in 2009) the total storage was 392 Mm³ and at the end of the monsoon the level of the storage was 1180 Mm³, against the storage level of 452 Mm³ at the beginning of the Monsoon and 1156 Mm³ at the end of the monsoon period during the previous year. The current year's storage of 1180 Mm³ is greater than the ten year average of 1096 Mm³ on the date. The storage capacities of reservoirs are deteriorating due to silting in reservoirs. Sedimentation or silt removal need be done periodically for the proper upkeep of the reservoirs. The storage position at the beginning and at the end of the Monsoon during 2008 & 2009 are given in Fig.5.1 (a) and 5.1(b). The Live storage capacities of the Irrigation Reservoirs is given in Appendix 5.1



Dam Safety

5.7 Safety of the existing dams is one of the items emphasized in the National Water Policy. Almost all of the 18 dams in the State were completed in the 1950's and are constructed of masonry/ earth or a combination of both. Excessive seepage/leakage, mal functioning of gates etc.

caused distressed conditions as noticed by the State level Dam Safety Committee. Besides this, the storage capacity of the reservoir gets depleted due to excessive siltation.

5.8 During 2008-09, Dam Safety Organisation along with Dam Safety Committee inspected the Pampa Barrage, Kuttiyadi Dam, Sholayar Dam, Siruvani Dam Kanjirapuzha Dam and Anathodu Dam.

5.9 During 2008-09 the IDRIB undertook the investigation of 7 major irrigation projects, viz., Chaliyar Irrigation Projects, Meenachil River Valley Project, Schemes in Kabani Basin, Schemes in Pambar Basin, Vamanapuram Irrigation Project, Attappady Valley Irrigation Projects and New Mullaperiyar Dam.

Investment in Irrigation

5.10 Irrigation development in Kerala is mainly centered on the development of surface water resources mainly on the development of major and medium irrigation projects. In each Plan, priority in allocation was given for the development of major and medium irrigation projects. Out of a cumulative expenditure of Rs. 4421.33 crores (2008-09), Rs. 3109.21 crores (70.32%) is invested for major & medium irrigation. About 60 to 70 percent of the investment in each plan was made for this purpose. Rice is the major crop benefited through irrigation infrastructure. Even in the case of this crop, the incremental yield, which the irrigation support could bring, is not significant. With the fast changes taking place in the farm front of Kerala with notable reduction in the area under rice cultivation, even the distribution systems already developed for gravity irrigation to service rice cultivation now require realignment.

The Eleventh Plan

Financial Performance

5.11 Summary of outlay and expenditure of different sub-sectors of Irrigation sector is shown in table 5.2 below:

Table - 5.2
Outlay and Achievement during Annual Plan 2008-09

(Rs Lakh)

Sl No	Sub Sectors	Annual Plan 2008-09		
		Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	12041.00	11720.41	97.33
2	Minor Irrigation	7055.00	3414.04	48.39
3	Command Area Development	715.00	405.63	56.73
4	Flood Control & Coastal Zone Management	5951.00	2457.44	41.29
	Total	25762.00	17997.52	69.86

5.12 The expenditure on Major and Medium irrigation sub-sector was the highest (97.33%) followed by Command area development (56.73%), Minor Irrigation (48.39%) and Flood control and Coastal zone management (41.29%).

Mid-term Appraisal on Eleventh Plan (2002 – 10)

5.13 The State Planning Board has conducted a Mid-term Appraisal on the progress of scheme implementation of Eleventh Five year Plan. The details on the Irrigation and Flood Control sector during the period is shown in table 5.3.

Table - 5.3
Summary of XI Plan outlay and Expenditure

SI No	Sub Sectors	XI Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure		Anticipated Expenditure	
			2007-09	Percentage	2007-10	Percentage
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	142201.00	24502.04	17.23	37902.04	26.65
2	Minor Irrigation	52083.00	6309.33	12.11	13111.33	25.17
3	Command Area Development	8500.00	679.82	8.00	1131.82	13.32
4	Flood Control & Coastal Zone Management	23075.00	6041.69	26.18	10452.69	45.30
	Grand Total (I + II + III + IV)	225859.00	37532.88	16.62	62597.88	27.72

5.14 The outlay for the Eleventh Plan for the entire Irrigation and Flood control sector is Rs. 2258.59 crore of which Rs. 1422.01 crore (62.96 %) for Major and medium irrigation, Rs. 520.83 crore (23.06 %) for Minor irrigation, Rs. 85.00 crore (3.76 %) for Command Area Development and Rs. 230.75 crore (10.22 %) for Flood control & Coastal Zone Management. During the first two years of the XI plan, the expenditure worked out to 16.62 per cent. The anticipated expenditure for 2007-10 would be 62597.88 i.e., 27.72 per cent.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

5.15 The accelerated Irrigation Benefit programme (AIBP) was introduced by Government of India for providing assistance to acceleration of irrigation projects. The release of Central assistance to Kerala under AIBP is very low compared to other states. There has been a decreasing trend in the funding during the last few years and there was no funding during the last year and very low release during the year under report. The details of release of central assistance under AIBP are shown in the table 5.4.

Table - 5.4
Central Assistance / Grant Released under AIBP during last Five years
(Rs Crores)

Year	States				Total
	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Orissa	
2004-05	87.540	396.290	49.440	24.230	2867.300
2005-06	311.382	140.776	9.359	151.374	1900.314
2006-07	843.422	160.373	16.647	133.885	2301.972
2007-08	987.769	349.900	0.000	624.359	5445.705
2008-09	855.180	442.419	0.905	724.439	7598.22
Total	3085.293	1489.758	76.351	1658.287	20113.511

Source: Ministry of Water Resources, GOI

5.16 The total assistance under the AIBP to the state during the period from 2004-05 to 2008-09 is Rs.76.351 crores against the total assistance for the entire states during the period, which works out to Rs. 20113.511 crores. It is only 0.38 per cent of the total assistance under the scheme during the same period.

5.17 The details of AIBP implemented in the state during the Eleventh five year plan period and the expenses thereon are shown in table 5.5 below:

Table - 5.5
Total Provision Earmarked and Expenditure under AIPB during Eleventh Plan
(Rs lakh)

Sl No	Sub Sector/Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
		Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate
1	Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation	0.00	0.00	500.00	1088.78	6935.00
2	Karappuzha	0.00	0.00	2500.00	984.28	1500.00
3	Rehabilitation Package	32.46	0.00	2902.00	0.00	7565.00
	Total	32.46	0.00	5902.00	2073.06	16000.00

5.18 During the period from 1997-98 to 2008-09, Government of India had sanctioned Rs.34283.74 crores to various states. The assistance sanctioned to Kerala was Rs.161.695 crores (0.47 %). The details of release of assistance under AIBP from 1997-98 to 2007-08 is shown in the Appendix 5.2

Review of Major Projects

5.19 The overall performance of the major and medium irrigation sector during the initial years was not encouraging. The cumulative area brought under irrigation through major and medium irrigation projects is 29346 hectares. (gross). The details of the progress of implementation of ongoing projects as on 3/2009 are given in table 5.6 below:

Table - 5.6
Project-wise Details of Ongoing Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of starting	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Year of revision	Cost escalation (%)	Expenditure upto March 2009	Target area to be irrigated (Ha)		Physical achievement as on 3/09 (Ha)	
								Net	Gross	Net	Gross
								9	10	11	12
1	Muvattupuzha	1974	4808	79300	2008	1649	73326	19237	37737	15026	29452
2	Idamalayar	1981	904	60000	2008	6637	30260	14394	29036	-	-
3	Karapuzha	1979	760	49800	2008	6553	27209.64	5221	8721	-	-
4	Banasuragar	1999	1137	12700	2008	1117	2628.42	2800	4740	-	-
5	Chamravattom	1983	7000	11417	2008	163	815.78	3170	4344	-	-

Karapuzha Irrigation Project

5.20 Karapuzha Project, the first project for irrigation taken up in the Wayanad District of Kerala. The project is to construct an earthen dam with concrete spillway in Right bank at Vazhavatta across Karapuzha stream and the saddle dam at Pakkam, Cherupetta and Cheengeri to create a reservoir of 76.50 Mm³ storage capacities. The project was originally envisaged for Irrigation only and now it has turned to be a multipurpose irrigation project. Now there is a proposal of incorporating Mini Hydel Scheme for producing 0.5 to 0.75 MW of Electricity by Kerala State Electricity Board. Drinking water supply to Kalpetta Municipality and adjoining Panchayats is under consideration. Also there is a proposal for developing the project area as a tourist destination by DTPC, owing to the natural beauty and climatic condition of the location and its proximity to Kozhikode – Mysore Road.

5.21 The original estimate of the project was Rs. 7.60 crores and the estimate as per the 2008 schedule of rates is Rs. 498 crores. The cumulative expenditure up to March 2009 is Rs.272.09 crores. Major components under head works viz., (i) Earth dam and saddle dams and (ii) Spillway are already completed. Work of stilling Basin and Energy Dissipating Chamber connection structure to RBC from diversion chamber is in progress. Raising of roads completed to the extent of 90 per cent. As regards Left Bank canal, it is in the nearly completion stage (99%). Seventy five per cent of the work in respect of Padinjarevedu Branch canal of LBC is completed, investigation of Thondippally Branch and Kuttoor Branch of Left bank canal is completed for which land acquisition is in process. Investigation of all Distributaries of LBC is completed and land acquisition is in progress except Pallikkunnu Distributary. As regards the Right Bank canal, it is completed only with the exception of the connection structure of length 24.28 m. The work of one distributary is completed and the investigations for other distributaries are completed and land acquisition proposals were submitted except for Thazhamunda Distributary.

Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project

5.22 The project envisages the utilisation of the tailrace water from the Idukki Hydro electric project and the works started during 1978. The tailrace water which is let off into the Thodupuzha river and the run off from the catchment upstream of Thodupuzha river are impounded by constructing a dam across Thodupuzha river at Malamkara, 8 km upstream from Thodupuzha town. Water from the reservoir is intended to give irrigation facilities to 19237 ha.(net) and 37737 ha.(gross) in Ernakulam, Kottayam and Idukki districts.

5.23 The estimated cost of the project as per 1980 Schedule of Rates was Rs. 4808 lakhs and the revised estimate of which is Rs. 793 crores based on 2008 Schedule of rates. The expenditure as on March 2009 is Rs. 733.26 crores. The canal system consists of left bank main canal of 37.10 km length and right main canal of 28.337 Km of length and branches and distributaries of 57.154 and 241.014 Kms of length respectively. The work of the dam, Left Bank main Canal and Right bank main Canals are completed and in respect of branches and distributaries it is completed for a total length of 43.544 Km, 159.19 Km respectively. The land acquisition work is in progress for the remaining length of branches and distributaries. The project was commissioned partly in November 2004, since when water distribution is being carried out in the completed stretches of canal. The project is expected to be completed in 2010.

5.24 The Project is receiving assistance under AIBP from 1998-99 onwards.

Idamalayar Irrigation Project

5.25 The Idamalayar Irrigation Project is a diversion scheme intended to irrigate an extend of 14394 ha. of wet and dry lands and the Cultivable Command Area (C.C.A.) is 13209 Ha. The source of water for irrigation is the tail race discharge of Idamalayar Hydro - Electric Project for which a Dam at Ennakal, has already been completed. This barrage was constructed in 1960-67. The canal system of the Project consists of a main canal, (32.272 Km) long on the right bank of the river Periyar. The main canal bifurcates itself into 2 canal systems. The low level canal, 27.25 Km long and the link canal (6.73Km) long. The link canal connects its main canal with the L.B.C. of the existing Chalakudy River Diversion Scheme (C.R.D.Scheme) conveying the same discharge of the L.B.C. of C.R.D Scheme. The right bank canal of Chalakudy Scheme will be remodeled to convey discharge now passing through the L B.C. of CRD Scheme. In addition to its present discharge thus increasing the ayacut of Chalakudy R.B.C, from the present 6338 ha. to 14851ha , an increase of 8513 ha. The latest estimate of the project as per 2008 SoR is Rs.600.00 crores and the cumulative expenditure as on 31.03.09 is Rs.302.60 crores.

5.26 Out of the total length of 32.278 km of the main canal, 20.629 km has been completed in different reaches. The work is to be arranged in the remaining portion. The total length of link canal is 7.575Km. As per the present proposal, the link canal at Ch.4.037 Km will join at Ch.3.593 Km of Boothathankettu branch canal of LBC of CRD Scheme. Land acquisition from 0 m to 2000 m has been completed.

Banasurasagar Irrigation Project

5.27 The project was commenced in 1971 with an estimated cost of Rs. 1137.07 lakhs to irrigate an area of 2800 ha. agriculture land for the second and third crops. The project consist of canal system only viz. 2.73 length, two branches with a total length of 13.76 km, 14 no. of disistributories having a total length of 69.04 km. The project report was revised based on 96 schedule of rates and Administrative Sanction was given to a cost of Rs. 37.88 crores. The revised estimate of the project based on 2008 schedule of rate is Rs. 127.00 crores. The work of the Main canal of length 2.73 Km. except for the aqueduct from Ch.0-150 M. and from Ch. 1130 M to 1500 M. is completed. The distributories taking off from the main canal will be completed during this year. Expenditure incurred upto March 2009 is Rs. 2628.42 lakhs including a part of the share cost given to KSEB.

Chamravattom Regulator-cum-Bridge

5.28 A regulator cum bridge at Chamravattom across Bharathapuzha about 6.5 Km upstream of river mouth is a multi-purpose project. The targeted irrigated area is 4344 ha. (Gross) and 3170 ha. (Net). The original estimate was Rs. 70.00 crores during the year of commencement (1983) and the revised estimate as per 2008 SoR is Rs. 113.49 crores. The total expenditure incurred for the project upto 31.03.2009 is Rs. 815.78 lakhs. On 16.01.2007, the Government have decided to take up the project with the assistance from NABARD. The NABARD has approved the project on 31.01.2008 for Rs. 106.00 crores with their share of 95.12 crores.

Irrigation Status

5.29 The source-wise area irrigated as on March 2009 is given in table 5.7 below:

Table - 5.7
Net Area Irrigated (Source wise)

(in Ha.)

Sl. No.	Source	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Government canals	101397	104669	98664	88318	95956
2	Private canals	4729	4965	4300	4324	6318
3	Tanks	43983	45062	42064	41580	39752
4	Wells	108445	110000	114477	131002	133312
5	Other sources	134802	135227	125900	122321	123915
6	Total	393356	399923	385405	387545	399253
7	Area irrigated more than once in a year		918341	-	-	-
8	Gross irrigated area	455391	464765	475231	455310	458238
9	Net area irrigated to net area Sown (%)	18	19	17.52	18.41	18.86
10	Gross irrigated area to gross cropped area (%)	15	15	16.29	16.44	16.96
11	Irrigated area under paddy to total irrigated area (%)	40	38	45	40	37

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

5.30 As per the assessment of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics the net irrigated area in the state as on 3/09, is 3.99 lakh ha. and the gross area irrigated is 4.58 lakh ha. The net area irrigated has increased from 3.88 lakh ha. during 2007-08 to 3.99 lakh ha during 2008-09. Only 18.86 per cent of the net cropped area is irrigated. The percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown and percentage of gross area to gross cropped area records a slight increase during the year compared to the last year. The details of Net irrigated area is given in Appendix 5.3

5.31 Though there has been a declining trend during the last three years in the net irrigated area from government canals, there found a slight increase during the last year. During 2008-09 the net irrigated area registered an increase of 3.02 per cent and gross irrigated area by 0.64 percent compared to the previous year.

5.32 During 2008-09, among the crops, paddy tops among the major crop supported by irrigation. It accounted for about 37 per cent followed by coconut (34%), Banana (8%), Arecanut (7%) and Vegetables (4%). The crop-wise area irrigated as on March 2009 is given in table 5.8 below:

Table - 5.8
Gross Area Irrigated (Crop-wise)

(in ha.)

Sl. No	Crops	2004-5	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paddy	183601	174600	173068	154400	169024
2	Tubers	2253	2958	5158	7281	10293
3	Vegetables	14274	25075	24434	16924	19238
4	Coconut	157768	158630	177734	171336	157199
5	Arecanut	36858	35131	34625	34090	33626
6	Nutmeg/clove	6285	6913	10527	10155	7956
7	Other Spices and contiments	3403	3788	4312	6431	7369
8	Banana	30265	33730	40852	42116	34888
9	Betel leaves	891	850	590	435	399
10	Sugarcane	1630	2000	1156	2361	2976
11	Others	18163	21070	17552	9781	15270
Total		455398	464745	490008	455310	458238

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

5.33 There has been a significant increase of irrigated area under paddy cultivation which works out to be 9.47 per cent during the year. There was a decline in the area under irrigation for coconut cultivation by 8.25 per cent and banana by 17.16 per cent compared to previous year. The details of Gross area irrigated is shown in Appendix 5.4

Minor Irrigation

5.34 Kerala has a wide network of rivers and rivulets and springs spread over the entire cropped area. Minor irrigation sector received considerable attention from Seventh Plan onwards and got a considerable boost during the Ninth Plan period consequent to the enhanced flow of funds from the grant in aid of the local bodies as well as special support received from the external agencies like European Economic Community, Dutch Government and assistance under RIDF of NABARD. With the introduction of decentralised planning, all minor irrigation works (having cultivable command area up to 2000 ha.) were vested with the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). But by the enactment of the new Act 'Kerala Irrigation and Water Management Act 2003' the definition of minor irrigation has been changed and works benefiting an area less than 15 ha. only come under the category of minor irrigation and are vested with PRIs. All other works having cultivable command area greater than 15 ha. have been taken over by the Water Resources Department as medium irrigation. The major works implemented under surface water are minor irrigation Class – I, II and Lift irrigation schemes. Construction of check dams, Vented cross bars, weirs, tanks etc are the various works executed under minor irrigation Class-I & II.

5.35 The cumulative physical achievement of Minor irrigation up to Xth Five year plan was 235957 ha. (net). Minor irrigation has been given a considerable thrust during Eleventh Plan. About 24 per cent of the outlay in Irrigation sector is proposed for the development of Minor Irrigation. The details of physical achievement during the first two years of Eleventh Plan are shown in table 5.9.

Table - 5.9
Physical Achievement of Minor Irrigation (Surface Water)

(Net area in ha.)

Sl No	Name of Schemes	2007-08	2008-09
1	MI Class I	2217.00	1474.81
2	MI Class II	711.00	1522.93
3	Lift Irrigation works	712.00	173.75
4	Repairs to MI structure	40.00	0.00
5	MI Class I – NABARD	1802.00	2032.90
6	MI Class II – NABARD	1285.00	3015.90
7	Lift Irrigation – NABARD	53.00	88.62
	Total	6820.00	8308.91

Source: Water Resources (Irrigation and Administration) Department

5.36 The minor irrigation has always been a thrust area for NABARD not only in terms of providing increased refinance but also by introducing various developmental initiatives and financial incentives. The RIDF I, II and III have been closed on December 2002, RIDF IV by March 2005, RIDF V by June 2006, RIDF VI by September 2007, RIDF VII by December 2008, RIDF VIII by September 2008 and its reimbursement claim was closed by 31.12.2008. The RIDF X will be closed by December 2009 and its reimbursement claim will also be closed by 31.03.2010.

Table - 5.10
Details of Completed Projects under different Trenches of RIDF

Sl No	RIDF Trenches	No of Schemes completed
1	RIDF I	59
2	RIDF II	115
3	RIDF III	91
4	RIDF IV	66
5	RIDF V	122
6	RIDF VI	81
7	RIDF VII	39
8	RIDF VIII	43
9	RIDF IX	20
10	RIDF X	12
11	RIDF XI	135
12	RIDF XIII	176
13	RIDF XIV	8
	Total	967

Source: Water Resources (Irrigation and Administration) Department

5.37 So far the Department has under taken 1073 irrigation schemes till RIDF XIV and completed 967 minor irrigation schemes, the details are shown in table 5.10.

Ground Water Development

5.38 The Kerala Ground Water (Control and Regulation) Act, 2002 came into effect in December 2003 and the Kerala Ground Water Authority was constituted a month later. A permit from the Authority will be required for constructing a new well or deepening or enlarging an existing well (except dug well used for domestic purposes). Permit is also required for energising an existing unenergised well if the horsepower exceeds 1.5 HP in the case of dug wells and 3 HP in the case of bore wells. The request is processed after site inspection.

5.39 Under the scheme, Ground water investigation and development, it was targeted to construct 2500 drilled wells during the entire period of Eleventh plan. Up to June 2009, 2314 wells were completed which works out to 92.56 per cent of the target for eleventh plan. Construction of wells under the drought relief work of Panchayats was 503 and under MPLADs were 111. Technical guidance for 1178 open wells was also provided during this period in addition to site selection for 10092 drilled wells. Chemical analysis of 9795 water samples was undertaken and 3561 hand pumps were repaired under the scheme during the period under report.

5.40 Under the scheme, Ground water control and regulation, it was targeted for comprehensive Ground water legislation and its implementation during the eleventh plan. During the first year, it was targeted to achieve a census of critical, overexploited and semi-critical blocks and to conduct micro level studies, against which ground water awareness seminars were conducted in all the 14 districts where in 3067 applications were received for registration of wells. During the second year, registration certificates were issued to 5174 wells, permit issued to 1211 wells and conversion permit issued to 594 wells in addition to the preparation and distribution of hand book on practical guidelines to Ground water recharge for school children. Master plans were prepared for ground water recharge in the critical, semi-critical and other over exploited blocks. A film named '*Bhoojalam*' completed and telecasted in the media for mass awareness.

5.41 Under the scheme of Training of personnel where in demand based target was set, specialised training programmes were imparted to 23 officials during the first year, 30 during the second and one during the third years of Eleventh plan period.

5.42 The target set for the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission for the Eleventh plan was 500 drinking water schemes for which 50 schemes were targeted during the first three years of five year plan. Thirty six micro water supply schemes and 71 hand pump schemes were implemented during the first year, 42 micro water supply schemes and 45 hand pump schemes during the second year and one bore well and 10 micro water supply schemes up to June 2009 were implemented under the scheme.

5.43 The physical achievement during the year under report is given in Appendix 5.5

National Hydrology Project

5.44 The Hydrology Project Phase-II is a follow up project of Hydrology project and to be implemented with the assistance of World Bank. The project objectives are

- i to extend and promote the sustained and effective use of the HIS by all implementing agencies concerned with water resources planning and management
- ii Strengthening the capabilities of implementing agencies at state/central level in HIS data utilisation for efficient water resource planning and management.
- iii Awareness building and outreaches services about HIS use.

5.45 The project covers 9 ongoing states of HP-I namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and 4 new states Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Pondicherry and Punjab and the Central institutes CWC, MOWR, CGWB, CWPRS, NIH., IMD, CPCB and Bhakra-Beas Management Board (BBMB). Under HP-II it is proposed to enhance the current manual system of recording and reporting expenditures in the implementation by the Surface Water and Ground Water departments of two states by instituting a computerised Financial Management System. The total cost of the project for the country as a whole is Rs. 631.83 million. The three project components namely institutional strengthening costs 36% vertical extension cost (44%) and horizontal extension costs (20%) of the total project cost. The project would be implemented over a period of six years from 2005-06 onwards. The World Bank has approved the phase – II of the project in Kerala for a total cost of Rs.18.35 crores. The agreement for phase –II was executed in January 2006 and initiated implementation in April 2006.

5.46 Monthly data has been collected from 437 open wells and 433 piezometres and 8 full climatic stations, besides collection of water samples from Piezometers and other observation wells. Analysis was done for 3090 water samples in the 3 labs of Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. During the year under report, 2994 samples were analysed for bacteriological studies using departmental lab at Thiruvananthapuram and other labs as part of the water quality monitoring programme.

Flood Management

5.47 India is prone to natural disasters. Due to its locational and geographical features, it is vulnerable to a number of natural hazards like cyclones, droughts, floods, earthquakes, fires, land slides & avalanches.

5.48 The reasons for the occurrence of the flood are not simple enough to comprehend in its true perspective. The short duration intense rainfall seems to create conditions leading to flood. The peculiar physiographic set up of Kerala with abrupt fall in slope from the Western Ghats to the midlands and the high rainfall pattern spread over two seasons and that too concentrated in a few days, are the major factors which make the state vulnerable to heavy floods of a recurring nature.

5.49 There are 41 west flowing and 3 east flowing rivers. Four rivers, viz., Chaliyar, Bharathapuzha, Periyar and Pamba together drain about 35 per cent states total area and carry about 45 percent of the total surface water.

5.50 During 2008-09, 669.03 ha. of area was protected from flood, spending an amount of Rs. 2.05 crores. The total expenditure on Pamba Action Plan upto March 2009 is Rs. 1.69 crores.

Coastal Zone Management

5.51 Coastal erosion is affecting most of the coastal states. The situation in Kerala is also not different. Kerala has a long coastal stretch of 560 kms. and more than half of it is subjected to sea erosion. Unlike other parts in the country, Kerala seacoast is thickly populated and as a result the loss due to sea erosion is relatively very high.

5.52 Construction of sea walls continued to be the sole intervention for coastal zone protection. In the area of protection of seashore, modern technologies like geo textiles, polyethylene fabrics/sheets, nourishment of foreshore with biomaterials, etc. are emerging. During 2008-09 an amount of Rs.28.41 crores has been spent up to March, 2009 for construction

and reformation of seawall. The physical and financial achievement under flood management and coastal zone management during 2008-09 are given in table 5.11

Table - 5.11
Financial and Physical Progress of Flood Management and Coastal Zone
Management Programmes during 2008-09

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No	Item	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement	Cumulative Physical achievement as on 3/2009
1	Flood Management	204.88	669.03 ha	63407.03 ha
2	Anti-Sea Erosion Works	3751.38	5.133Km	397.663 Km
	New sea-wall constructed Reformation of old & damaged sea-wall		20.279 Km	156.249 km

Source: Water Resources (Irrigation and Administration) Department

5.53 The Twelfth Finance Commission has awarded Rs.175 crores for the construction, maintenance and reformation of the sea walls. Kerala Coast is subject to severe erosion, which undermines the valuable coastal eco system and affects the lives of millions of people. Nearly 100 Kms. coastal zone, prone to severe sea erosion needs to be urgently protected on a long term basis. The amount allotted is for construction and reformation of sea walls for the protection of the coastal area and for establishing permanent bench marks in the coastal area and conducting pilot studies using new techniques. The target envisaged for the utilization of Twelfth Finance Commission Award is to construct new sea walls to a length of 33.64 Kms, 21 groynes and reformation of 52.52 Km. during 2005-10. The Government have accorded administrative sanction for implementation of the action plan for Rs. 64.05 crores, for the year 2006-07 and for Rs 89.452 crores for the balance period of 2007-10. Out of 210 works for the first year (2006-07), 120 works have been completed, 47 works are in progress upto March 2009. Out of the 120 works for the second phase (2007-10), 5 works have been completed, 47 are in progress up to March 2009. Out of the total sanctioned amount, the expenditure up to March 2009 is Rs.43.98 crores.

Command Area Development

5.54 The Command Area Development Programme was launched with the main objective of bridging the gap between the irrigation potential created and utilised and improving agricultural production and productivity in the irrigation commands. The programme was restructured in 2003-04 and renamed as Command Area Development and Water Management Programme.

5.55 The restructured programme retains the components of the existing scheme which have been found to be beneficial to the farmers, include a few new components considered necessary for correction of deficiencies in the irrigation system and delete those components which have lost their utility overtime. Under the restructured Programme there is thrust on Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM). Central assistance for correction of system deficiencies upto distributaries of 150 Cusec capacity has been linked to formation of Distributaries Committees and handing over of the distributaries to such Committees for maintenance in future. Kallada, Periyarvalley, Kanjirappuzha and Pazhassi are the ongoing projects under the restructured Command Area Development and Water Management.

5.56 Physical achievements of the existing CAD programme during 2008-09 are given in Appendix: 5.6 and 5.7.

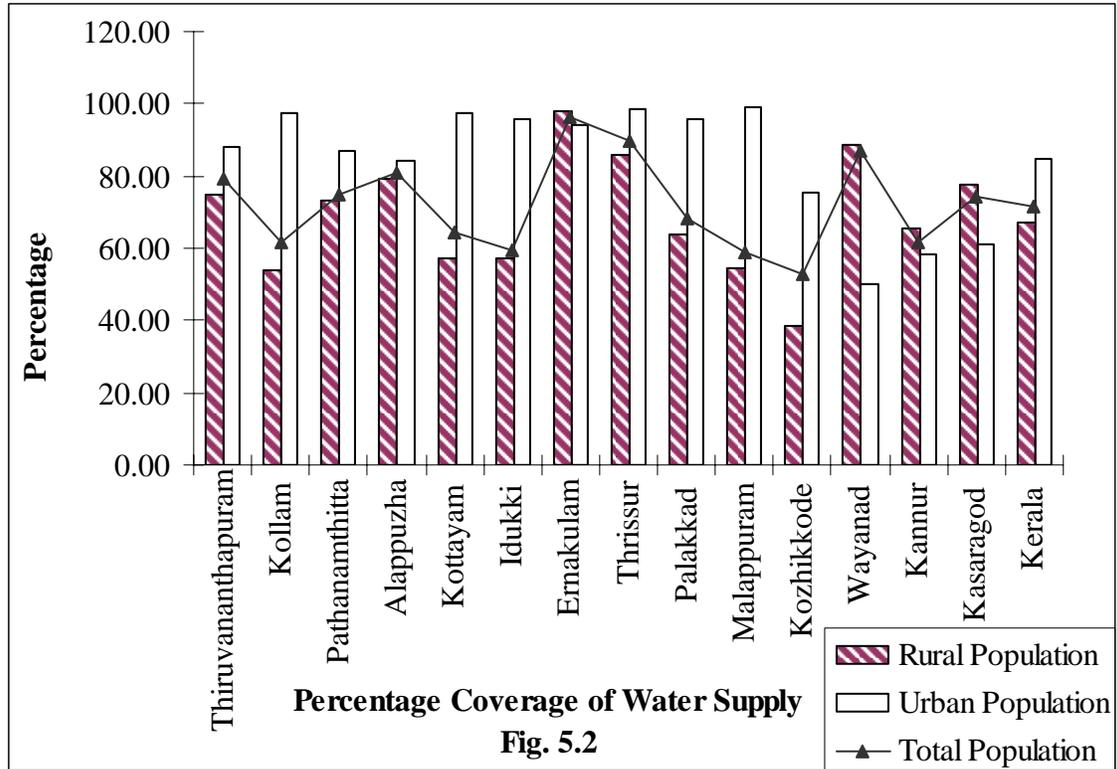
Drinking Water Supply

5.57 Water supply, considering its importance in deciding quality of life of people always has been an area of priority in Kerala's development plans. The importance attached to the sector has increased more in recent years. Introduction of externally aided programmes such as JBIC, Jalanidhi etc and the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme have significantly enhanced the resources flowing into the sector. In the first three Annual Plans of the XIth five year plan, nearly 13 per cent of the plan outlay flowed into the sector. Even though results appear with a lag, an investment of such magnitude is expected to substantially improve the supply and quality of services in this sector.

Coverage

5.58 In Kerala, 71.77 per cent of the total population has access to drinking water as at the end of March 2009. 69.35 per cent of the total population covered is from rural area and 30.65 per cent of the same is from urban area. The total number of rural people having accessibility to drinking water is 158.47 lakh, which constitutes 67.77 per cent of the total rural population. Similarly 84.73 per cent of the urban population is covered by water supply schemes and the total number of urban citizens covered is 70.04 lakh.

5.59 The increase in the number of citizens covered by water supply schemes during 2008-09 is 226240. Of this increase, 215868 is in the rural area and 10372 is in the urban area. During 2008-09, Ernakulam District had the highest rural water supply coverage (97.83%) and Kozhikkode District had the lowest coverage (38.69%). In urban area, Malappuram District had the highest coverage in water supply (99.35%) and Wayanad District had the lowest coverage with 50.10%. In the case of total population covered, Ernakulam District had the highest coverage (96.19%) and Kozhikkode District had the lowest coverage (52.75%) of water supply in Kerala during 2008-09. The District wise details of population covered by water supply schemes in Kerala as on 31-03-2009 are given in Appendix 5.9. The percentage coverage in water supply facilities of rural, urban and total population in the districts and Kerala are shown in Figure 5.2.



5.60 The details of additional population covered with protected water supply are given in Table 5.12.

Table - 5.12
Additional Population covered with Protected Water Supply

Year	Total Population	Of which SC Population	Of which ST Population
2002-03	468526	36400	13235
2003-04	373155	33584	4105
2004-05	743197	66887	8175
2005-06	160095	15705	1825
2006-07	512261	50202	5840
2007-08	341171	45015	4265
2008-09	226240	19000	2108

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Status of Water Supply Coverage in Habitats

5.61 According to the survey conducted by the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission in 1992, there were 9776 identified habitats in Kerala. Of these habitats, 1994 habitats were fully covered, 6964 were partially covered, 805 were non-covered and 13 were in forest area during 2001. The present status of these habitats is given in Table 5.13.

Table - 5.13
Status of Water Supply Coverage- Habitats

Month & Year	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Non Covered	Forest Area
March 2001	1994	6964	805	13
March 2002	2091	6889	783	13
March 2003	2091	7444	228	13
March 2004	2125	7638	0	13
March 2005	2365	7398	0	13
March 2006	3892	5871	0	13
March 2007	4745	5018	0	13
March 2008	5283	4480	0	13
March 2009	9763	0	0	13

Source: Kerala Water Authority

5.62 A fresh habitation survey was conducted in 2003 based on 2001 census population and the number of rural habitations/wards got increased to 12165. The details of another 1124 habitations were further added on 1/4/2007 and the total number of habitations became 13289. Out of this, 1406 habitations are Census Town (CT)/or Out Growth (OG). As per the directions from the government, these CTs and OGs were deleted from the list and the total rural habitations became 11883 only. All these 11883 habitations attained fully covered status as on 12/2008 taking the private wells also into consideration. Details are given in Table 5.14.

Table - 5.14
Habitation-wise Water Supply Level

Quantity of Supply	No. of Habitations (2003 survey) as on 3/2009
Below 10 lpcd or Non- covered	Nil
Between 10 lpcd and 40 lpcd (partially covered)	Nil
Above 40 lpcd (Fully covered)	11883
Non covered Forest Area	Nil
Total Habitations	11883

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Water Supply Schemes in Operation

5.63 Major implementing agencies of drinking water supply schemes in the State are Kerala Water Authority (KWA), Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (KRWSA) and Local Self Government Institutions (LSGIs). KRWSA and LSGIs are ensuring community participation in the implementation of water supply schemes by sharing the financial costs and taking responsibility in management, operation and maintenance, to some extent. Besides these agencies, Department of Urban Development and Department of Town and Country Planning also act as nodal agencies for water supply schemes under UIDSSMT and JNNURM respectively.

Kerala Water Authority

5.64 Various schemes are being implemented by Kerala Water Authority considering the need for extending the coverage of protected water supply in the State adopting scientific distribution and conservation, such as Centrally Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and urban water supply schemes, Technology Mission Schemes, Swajaldhara schemes, schemes with loan assistance from NABARD/Banks, externally aided JBIC Projects (now JICA), ADB and World Bank assisted schemes. State funded water supply schemes are also being undertaken by Kerala Water Authority.

5.65 Kerala Water Authority at present have 90 ongoing Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes (ARWSS) under various stages of execution- 85 schemes with central fund and five schemes with state fund. NC/PC schemes are proposed to provide water supply to non-covered/partially covered areas. 350 schemes under this category has been completed and works of 209 schemes are under various stages of implementation.

5.66 The scheme “Varsha” is to collect rain water from the rooftop and store it in a tank. 10% of the project cost has to be borne by the beneficiaries. The project is under implementation in Thiruvananthapuram, Alappuzha, Kottayam and Ernakulam districts. 4457 units of Varsha schemes have been completed and works of 75 units are in progress.

5.67 As per the Government of India directive, all the rural schools and anganwadis having no drinking water facilities are to be provided with such facilities. The expenditure for this purpose should be shared by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis from the funds allocated for ARWSP. Kerala Water Authority has provided water supply to 1834 schools so far and works of 299 schemes are under various stages of implementation.

5.68 Government of India provides assistance under Technology Mission for implementing schemes in water quality affected areas. Up to 20% of the ARWSP funds are to be earmarked for new projects designed to address water quality issues. Fifteen schemes have been sanctioned so far for a total estimated cost of Rs.14081.00 lakh. The water supply scheme to Kozhinjampara and adjoining villages in Palakkad District and water supply scheme to Uppala in Kasaragod District have been completed.

5.69 The Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for Census Towns (CTs) having population below 20000 (as per 1991 census) is sponsored by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. The main objective is to provide safe and adequate water supply facilities to the entire population of the CTs in the country within a fixed time. Nine schemes were sanctioned till date, three have been completed and six schemes are in progress. Details are given below.

Table - 5.15
Details of AUWSP Schemes

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Estimate Amount (Rs. lakh)	Present Status
1	Panniyannur in Kannur District	233.72	Commissioned in 2003
2	Pudukkad in Thrissur District	137.10	Ongoing
3	Koratty town in Thrissur District	342.00	Commissioned in 2008
4	Marathakkara and Chevoor census town in Thrissur Dist.	510.70	Ongoing
5	Kolazhy, Kuttoor, Pottore in Thrissur District	494.82	Ongoing
6	Chelakkara in Thrissur District	371.24	Commissioned in 2009
7	Manjeswaram in Kasaragod Dist.	206.78	Nearing completion
8	Pattiyam and Kottayam in Kannur Dist.	1263.90	Ongoing
9	Vadakkekkara in Ernakulam District	294.23	Nearing completion

Source: Kerala Water Authority

5.70 Government of India has announced that no new schemes will be sanctioned under AUWSP and a new programme viz UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) has been launched for providing water supply and sanitation facilities for small and medium towns.

5.71 Government of India launched Swajaldhara, a community based, participatory, demand driven water supply scheme for rural sector in the year 2002-03 by giving 90% of the project cost as government aid and remaining 10% as beneficiary contribution. Out of 395 schemes taken up by Kerala Water Authority from 2002-03 to 2006-07, 341 schemes had been completed and remaining works are in the final stage.

Bank assisted Projects

5.72 Certain viable projects originally taken up with LIC/HUDCO assistance were posed for availing term loan from banks for completion. The Adhoc Augmentation of Kochi Water Supply Scheme, taken up with bank assistance was completed and inaugurated on 5th October 2007. The Chowara Scheme taken up using bank aid has already been commissioned. Bank loan is also being availed for implementing water supply scheme to Thrippunithura and adjoining Panchayats and is partially completed during 2009 (Thrippunithura portion). The scheme is expected to be completed by 2009-10.

NABARD Assistance

5.73 There were eight rural water supply schemes costing Rs. 4868.33 lakh sanctioned under RIDF IX of NABARD for implementation with NABARD loan assistance. Total loan amount originally sanctioned was Rs.3324.06 lakh and the revised loan sanctioned was Rs.4444.61 lakh.

Out of the eight schemes, three schemes in Kannur namely RWSS to Azhikkode, Edakkad and Ramanthali were commissioned during 2008-09. RWSS to Poothady commissioned during 11/09 and RWSS to Udumbanchola completed during 12/2009. The remaining schemes Okkal, Koovapady and Panthalloor are scheduled for completion by 3/2010.

5.74 Thirty six rural drinking water supply schemes have been sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF XIV. Major portion of these schemes were LIC aided schemes which were held up due to shortage of funds. It is proposed to implement these schemes through fast track mechanism since these schemes will have to be completed within the stipulated time specified by NABARD. All works are in different stages of implementation. Total expenditure incurred for the schemes up to 12/2009 came to Rs.153.60 crores. Out of the above schemes, three schemes viz. water supply scheme to Kizhakkoth in Kozhikkode district and water supply schemes to Kolachery I and II in Kannur district are targeted for completion by March 2010. All the other schemes are targeted for completion by March 2011.

JBIC Assisted Kerala Water Supply Project

5.75 The JBIC assisted project envisages the implementation of five water supply projects in Thiruvananthapuram, Cherthala, Meenad, Kozhikkode and Pattuvam for a total estimated cost of Rs.1787.45 crores. The project cost has been revised to Rs.2589.90 crores during October 2007.

5.76 The total project has been proposed to be carried out in 23 contract packages of which 11 are International Competitive Bidding (ICB) packages and 12 are Local Competitive Bidding (LCB) packages. Twenty one work contract packages were awarded and the construction activities are progressing. The remaining two contract packages are the Rehabilitation works of existing components of Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikkode schemes. Institutional strengthening is also included in the project. An overall achievement of the scheme is given below.

Table - 5.16
Overall Physical Achievement of JBIC Project

Schemes	% of completion of construction works as on 30.06.2009	Expected population benefited	Expected time of completion or commissioning
Thiruvananthapuram Scheme	61%	10.70 lakh	Partial commissioning on 01.11.2009 and full commissioning by 01.07.2010
Meenad Scheme	67%	5.26 lakh	Partial commissioning by 31/01/2009 and full commissioning by 30/06/2010
Cherthala Scheme	64%	6.53 lakh	Partial commissioning by 31/12/2009
Kozhikkode Scheme	52%	13.02 lakh	Targeted completion date is 30/09/2010
Pattuvam Scheme	51%	5.30 lakh	Partial commissioning by 30/03/2010

Source: Kerala Water Authority

ADB Assisted Long Term Works under TEAP

5.77 The Long Term works proposed under TEAP (Tsunami Externally Aided Project) are (1) CWSS to Alappad, Clappana, Oachira and Karunagappally and (2) WSS to Kayamkulam Municipality and Arattupuzha Panchayath. These works are carried out in three packages. The works of the three packages have been completed and trial running is in progress.

World Bank Aided Jalanidhi Project

5.78 Jalanidhi project was initially approved at an estimated cost of Rs.451.00 crores and targeted to cover 80 grama panchayats for improving the quality of rural water supply and environmental sanitation service delivery to achieve sustainability of investments. After its mid-term review, the project cost was revised to Rs.381.50 crore since impressive achievements were attained with a lower cost than the estimated.

5.79 Ninety two grama panchayats spread over Thrissur, Palakkad, Kozhikode and Malappuram districts and 18 panchayats spread over the remaining nine districts excluding Alappuzha @ 2 grama panchayaths per district on experimental basis have been covered under the project. Besides, two grama panchayaths of Kollam district were selected to implement Tsunami rehabilitation water supply project. Thus Jalanidhi Project is covering 112 grama panchayaths through 122 projects. Of these projects, ten are tribal projects.

5.80 There are 3712 water supply schemes managed by 4095 active beneficiary groups as on 31-10-2009. 52 per cent of the total Jalanidhi membership is from families living below the poverty line (BPL) and 16 per cent from SC/ST households. 5.07 lakh people are benefited by the construction of latrines through Jalanidhi Project. The benefit of newly constructed EMP units reached 2.46 lakh population. Besides large number of people were trained on various sanitation and hygiene practices, project management and skill development trainings.

5.81 Out of the 3712 schemes taken up under Jalanidhi programme, 3705 water supply schemes have already been completed and communities have been empowered for its operation and maintenance. All the functional water supply schemes are operated and maintained by the beneficiary groups. As on 30-11-2009, about 10.09 people are getting water through Jalanidhi schemes (169465 households and 175 institutions). Ninety five KWA single panchayath schemes and 253 grama panchayath schemes were rehabilitated and handed over to the beneficiary groups. Of the commissioned schemes, 162 are in tribal areas benefiting about 35000 tribes (6755 households).

5.82 Three types of water supply schemes have been undertaken by Jalanidhi, (a) small schemes (b) comprehensive schemes (c) Tsunami Rehabilitation Schemes. Of the technologies adopted, dug wells are seen to be the most popular, followed by bore wells and rain water harvesting. It is worthwhile to note that 12 per cent of the Jalanidhi schemes are using rain water as the main source for water supply and it could have a considerable impact on Government of Kerala's initiative to promote rain water harvesting in a big way. Out of the pending seven schemes, three are small schemes, one Tsunami rehabilitation scheme and three are comprehensive schemes. It is expected that three large water supply schemes and Tsunami scheme can be completed by March 2010.

Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP)

5.83 Kerala Water Authority has been allotted Rs.75.00 crores as grant from Government of India towards the implementation of Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme. Accordingly, administrative sanction has been issued to 115 schemes amounting to Rs.7087.57 lakhs in the Tsunami affected areas covering nine districts namely, Kasaragod, Kannur, Malappuram, Kozhikkode, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Alappuzha, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram. Details are given below.

Table - 5.17
Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of Schemes	Total Estimates (Rs. Lakhs)
1	Kasaragod	3	663.00
2	Kannur	8	1479.00
3	Malappuram	2	110.00
4	Kozhikkode	10	549.00
5	Thrissur	3	300.00
6	Ernakulam	19	963.34
7	Alappuzha	10	852.00
8	Kollam	19	1467.80
9	Thiruvananthapuram	41	703.43
	Total	115	7087.57

Source: Kerala Water Authority

5.84 As on September 2009, 57 works have been completed, 56 works in progress and two works dropped. The schemes are expected to be completed by March 2010.

Production and Distribution of Water

5.85 Kerala Water Authority produced water @ 1811 million litres per day and distributed @ 1268 million litres per day under piped water supply system during 2008-09. The unaccounted for water (ufw) is 543 mld, which means that the estimated distribution loss of water produced is 30 per cent. Production and supply of water by Kerala Water Authority for the last five years is given in the following table.

Table - 5.18
Production and Distribution of Water

Year	Production (mld)	Supply (mld)	Leakage (%)
2004-05	1617.13	1245.78	22.96
2005-06	1635.00	1259.00	23
2006-07	1750.00	1400.00	20
2007-08	1791.00	1254.00	30
2008-09	1811.00	1268.00	30

Source: Kerala Water Authority

5.86 The cost of production of water per kilolitre is Rs.10.33 during 2008-09 as against Rs.8.61 in 2007-08. The summary of cost of production of water during 2008-09 is given in the following table.

Table - 5.19
Summary of Cost of Production of Water

Particulars	2008-09	
	mly	mld
Quantity produced	661015.00	1811.00
Quantity sold	462820.00	1268.00
	Total (Rs. in Crores)	Per KL (Rs)
Direct Variable Cost		
Operator's Salary	88.00	1.90
Power charges	138.00	2.98
Chemicals	14.14	0.30
Total Direct Variable Cost	240.14	5.18
Indirect Overhead Cost		
Repairs & Maintenance	29.96	0.65
Administrative Overheads	143.00	3.09
Interest (excluding GoK Loan)	27.30	0.59
Depreciation	38.00	0.82
Total Indirect Overhead Cost	238.26	5.15
TOTAL	478.40	10.33

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Water Tariff and Revenue

5.87 The existing water rates are given in Appendix 5.13. Kerala Water Authority collected revenue of Rs.197.87 crores during 2008-09 as water charges from various urban and rural water supply schemes. The income from water charges has been increased by 37.60 per cent when compared to the income of Rs.143.80 crores during 2007-08. 83.61 per cent of the total water charges collected during 2008-09 was from domestic, non domestic and industrial consumers and 16.39 per cent was collected from local bodies by way of street tap connections. The details of income collected from water charges are given in Appendix 5.14.

Appendix 4.9

District wise Area , Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala

District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	3849	2867	2995	10077	7182	7274	2618	2505	2429	
Kollam	5497	3538	3859	12580	7988	8292	2289	2258	2149	
Pathanamthitta	2616	2001	2681	7101	4631	7399	2714	2314	2760	
Alappuzha	31060	33335	34143	90160	62270	104250	2903	1868	3053	
Kottayam	13814	10969	10951	35550	28428	32154	2573	2592	2936	
Idukki	2878	2190	2115	7507	5959	5494	2608	2721	2598	
Ernakulam	21895	12343	12966	44007	24407	25907	2010	1977	1998	
Thrissur	27311	24422	27928	65036	59381	71909	2381	2431	2575	
Palakkad	109208	99173	96190	270103	244244	240143	2473	2463	2497	
Malappuram	15109	9496	11013	33123	21748	23265	2192	2290	2113	
Kozhikode	4295	3800	4038	6092	5097	5613	1418	1341	1390	
Wayanad	11832	12408	12746	30722	32079	33861	2597	2585	2657	
Kannur	8842	7232	7649	17375	14111	13637	1965	1951	1783	
Kasaragod	5323	5164	4991	12142	10963	11043	2281	2123	2213	
State	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520	

Source : DES

Appendix 4.10

District-wise and Season-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice for 2008-09

Name of District	Autumn			Winter			Summer			Total		
	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thiruvananthapuram	1350	3360	2489	1529	3608	2360	116	306	2638	2995	7274	2429
Kollam	1318	2983	2263	2423	5226	2157	118	83	703	3859	8292	2149
Pathanamthitta	130	303	2331	864	2155	2494	1687	4941	2929	2681	7399	2760
Alappuzha	8755	26254	2999	7267	21999	3027	18121	55997	3090	34143	104250	3053
Kottayam	3331	10065	3022	2279	5842	2563	5341	16247	3042	10951	32154	2936
Idukki	494	1302	2636	1564	4057	2594	57	135	2368	2115	5494	2598
Ernakulam	5097	10172	1996	5907	12334	2088	1962	3401	1733	12966	25907	1998
Thrissur	4768	9439	1980	14326	33583	2344	8834	28887	3270	27928	71909	2575
Palakkad	45659	111561	2443	42388	105045	2478	8143	23537	2890	96190	240143	2497
Malappuram	1744	3819	2190	7748	14704	1898	1521	4742	3118	11013	23265	2113
Kozhikode	216	289	1338	3144	3902	1241	678	1422	2097	4038	5613	1390
Wayanad	0	0		9850	25707	2610	2896	8154	2816	12746	33861	2657
Kannur	3723	6541	1757	3808	6904	1813	118	192	1627	7649	13637	1783
Kasaragode	2796	6682	2390	2025	4035	1993	170	326	1918	4991	11043	2213
STATE	79381	192770	2428	105122	249101	2370	49762	148370	2982	234265	590241	2520

Source:DES

Appendix 4.9

District wise Area , Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala

District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	3849	2867	2995	10077	7182	7274	2618	2505	2429	
Kollam	5497	3538	3859	12580	7988	8292	2289	2258	2149	
Pathanamthitta	2616	2001	2681	7101	4631	7399	2714	2314	2760	
Alappuzha	31060	33335	34143	90160	62270	104250	2903	1868	3053	
Kottayam	13814	10969	10951	35550	28428	32154	2573	2592	2936	
Idukki	2878	2190	2115	7507	5959	5494	2608	2721	2598	
Ernakulam	21895	12343	12966	44007	24407	25907	2010	1977	1998	
Thrissur	27311	24422	27928	65036	59381	71909	2381	2431	2575	
Palakkad	109208	99173	96190	270103	244244	240143	2473	2463	2497	
Malappuram	15109	9496	11013	33123	21748	23265	2192	2290	2113	
Kozhikode	4295	3800	4038	6092	5097	5613	1418	1341	1390	
Wayanad	11832	12408	12746	30722	32079	33861	2597	2585	2657	
Kannur	8842	7232	7649	17375	14111	13637	1965	1951	1783	
Kasaragod	5323	5164	4991	12142	10963	11043	2281	2123	2213	
State	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520	

Source : DES

Appendix 4.10

District-wise and Season-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice for 2008-09

Name of District	Autumn			Winter			Summer			Total		
	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thiruvananthapuram	1350	3360	2489	1529	3608	2360	116	306	2638	2995	7274	2429
Kollam	1318	2983	2263	2423	5226	2157	118	83	703	3859	8292	2149
Pathanamthitta	130	303	2331	864	2155	2494	1687	4941	2929	2681	7399	2760
Alappuzha	8755	26254	2999	7267	21999	3027	18121	55997	3090	34143	104250	3053
Kottayam	3331	10065	3022	2279	5842	2563	5341	16247	3042	10951	32154	2936
Idukki	494	1302	2636	1564	4057	2594	57	135	2368	2115	5494	2598
Ernakulam	5097	10172	1996	5907	12334	2088	1962	3401	1733	12966	25907	1998
Thrissur	4768	9439	1980	14326	33583	2344	8834	28887	3270	27928	71909	2575
Palakkad	45659	111561	2443	42388	105045	2478	8143	23537	2890	96190	240143	2497
Malappuram	1744	3819	2190	7748	14704	1898	1521	4742	3118	11013	23265	2113
Kozhikode	216	289	1338	3144	3902	1241	678	1422	2097	4038	5613	1390
Wayanad	0	0		9850	25707	2610	2896	8154	2816	12746	33861	2657
Kannur	3723	6541	1757	3808	6904	1813	118	192	1627	7649	13637	1783
Kasaragode	2796	6682	2390	2025	4035	1993	170	326	1918	4991	11043	2213
STATE	79381	192770	2428	105122	249101	2370	49762	148370	2982	234265	590241	2520

Source:DES

Appendix 4.11
Area, Production and Productivity of HYV of Rice (2006-07 to 2008-09)

District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	3744	2713	2931	9894	7111	7167	2643	2621	2445
Kollam	3606	2194	2696	8563	5052	5807	2375	2303	2154
Pathanamthitta	2089	1796	2501	5877	4166	6976	2813	2320	2789
Alappuzha	30428	32750	33627	89723	61783	103691	2949	1887	3084
Kottayam	13718	10824	10878	35407	28131	32014	2581	2599	2943
Idukki	2431	1634	1695	6320	4970	4314	2600	3041	2545
Ernakulam	20637	11726	12064	42057	23269	24209	2038	1984	2007
Thrissur	21330	20163	24001	54583	51874	64596	2559	2573	2691
Palakkad	96738	90398	88907	249293	228692	228032	2577	2530	2565
Malappuram	8806	6505	7676	21939	16495	18249	2491	2536	2377
Kozhikode	1404	1406	1303	2448	2576	2655	1744	1832	2038
Wayanad	9647	10668	10762	26460	28410	29408	2743	2663	2733
Kannur	6214	5454	5523	12994	11297	10910	2091	2071	1975
Kasaragode	3416	3531	3500	8503	7928	8326	2489	2245	2379
STATE	224208	201762	208064	574061	481754	546354	2560	2388	2626

Source : DES

Appendix 4.12
Plantation Crops - Area, Production and Productivity(2004-05 to 2008-09)

1	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09*	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
AREA (Ha.)										
Tea	35040	519977	35043	521625	35365		36131	567020	36557	578458
Coffee	84644	327941	84644	379709	84571	381085	84115	388195	84696	394352
Rubber	480543	578000	494400	597610	502240	615200	512045	635000	517475	630000
Cardamom	41378	73725	41367	73795	41362	73228	39763	69300	41588	
PRODUCTION (MT)										
Tea	49508	906840	56384	948940	53659	973070	51754	987020	51726	972770
Coffee	54300	275500	60175	274000	59475	288000	48650	262020	57200	262300
Rubber	690711	749665	739225	802625	780405	852895	753135	825345	783485	864000
Cardamom	8616	11415	9765	12540	8545	11535	7031	9720	8550	
PRODUCTIVITY (kg/ha)										
Tea	1413	1744	1609	1819	1577	-	1432	1741	1415	1682
Coffee	642	840	7109	722	703	756	578	682	675	665
Rubber	1437	1297	1495	1796	1554	1386	1471	1300	1514	1371
Cardamom	208	155	236	170	207	158	177	140	206	

Source :

Rubber : Rubber Board

Coffee : Coffee Board

Tea : Tea Board

Cardamom: Spices Board

* Estimates

Appendix 4.11
Area, Production and Productivity of HYV of Rice (2006-07 to 2008-09)

District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	3744	2713	2931	9894	7111	7167	2643	2621	2445
Kollam	3606	2194	2696	8563	5052	5807	2375	2303	2154
Pathanamthitta	2089	1796	2501	5877	4166	6976	2813	2320	2789
Alappuzha	30428	32750	33627	89723	61783	103691	2949	1887	3084
Kottayam	13718	10824	10878	35407	28131	32014	2581	2599	2943
Idukki	2431	1634	1695	6320	4970	4314	2600	3041	2545
Ernakulam	20637	11726	12064	42057	23269	24209	2038	1984	2007
Thrissur	21330	20163	24001	54583	51874	64596	2559	2573	2691
Palakkad	96738	90398	88907	249293	228692	228032	2577	2530	2565
Malappuram	8806	6505	7676	21939	16495	18249	2491	2536	2377
Kozhikode	1404	1406	1303	2448	2576	2655	1744	1832	2038
Wayanad	9647	10668	10762	26460	28410	29408	2743	2663	2733
Kannur	6214	5454	5523	12994	11297	10910	2091	2071	1975
Kasaragode	3416	3531	3500	8503	7928	8326	2489	2245	2379
STATE	224208	201762	208064	574061	481754	546354	2560	2388	2626

Source : DES

Appendix 4.12
Plantation Crops - Area, Production and Productivity(2004-05 to 2008-09)

1	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09*	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
AREA (Ha.)										
Tea	35040	519977	35043	521625	35365		36131	567020	36557	578458
Coffee	84644	327941	84644	379709	84571	381085	84115	388195	84696	394352
Rubber	480543	578000	494400	597610	502240	615200	512045	635000	517475	630000
Cardamom	41378	73725	41367	73795	41362	73228	39763	69300	41588	
PRODUCTION (MT)										
Tea	49508	906840	56384	948940	53659	973070	51754	987020	51726	972770
Coffee	54300	275500	60175	274000	59475	288000	48650	262020	57200	262300
Rubber	690711	749665	739225	802625	780405	852895	753135	825345	783485	864000
Cardamom	8616	11415	9765	12540	8545	11535	7031	9720	8550	
PRODUCTIVITY (kg/ha)										
Tea	1413	1744	1609	1819	1577	-	1432	1741	1415	1682
Coffee	642	840	7109	722	703	756	578	682	675	665
Rubber	1437	1297	1495	1796	1554	1386	1471	1300	1514	1371
Cardamom	208	155	236	170	207	158	177	140	206	

Source :

Rubber : Rubber Board

Coffee : Coffee Board

Tea : Tea Board

Cardamom: Spices Board

* Estimates

Appendix 4.11
Area, Production and Productivity of HYV of Rice (2006-07 to 2008-09)

District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	3744	2713	2931	9894	7111	7167	2643	2621	2445
Kollam	3606	2194	2696	8563	5052	5807	2375	2303	2154
Pathanamthitta	2089	1796	2501	5877	4166	6976	2813	2320	2789
Alappuzha	30428	32750	33627	89723	61783	103691	2949	1887	3084
Kottayam	13718	10824	10878	35407	28131	32014	2581	2599	2943
Idukki	2431	1634	1695	6320	4970	4314	2600	3041	2545
Ernakulam	20637	11726	12064	42057	23269	24209	2038	1984	2007
Thrissur	21330	20163	24001	54583	51874	64596	2559	2573	2691
Palakkad	96738	90398	88907	249293	228692	228032	2577	2530	2565
Malappuram	8806	6505	7676	21939	16495	18249	2491	2536	2377
Kozhikode	1404	1406	1303	2448	2576	2655	1744	1832	2038
Wayanad	9647	10668	10762	26460	28410	29408	2743	2663	2733
Kannur	6214	5454	5523	12994	11297	10910	2091	2071	1975
Kasaragode	3416	3531	3500	8503	7928	8326	2489	2245	2379
STATE	224208	201762	208064	574061	481754	546354	2560	2388	2626

Source : DES

Appendix 4.12
Plantation Crops - Area, Production and Productivity(2004-05 to 2008-09)

1	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09*	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
AREA (Ha.)										
Tea	35040	519977	35043	521625	35365		36131	567020	36557	578458
Coffee	84644	327941	84644	379709	84571	381085	84115	388195	84696	394352
Rubber	480543	578000	494400	597610	502240	615200	512045	635000	517475	630000
Cardamom	41378	73725	41367	73795	41362	73228	39763	69300	41588	
PRODUCTION (MT)										
Tea	49508	906840	56384	948940	53659	973070	51754	987020	51726	972770
Coffee	54300	275500	60175	274000	59475	288000	48650	262020	57200	262300
Rubber	690711	749665	739225	802625	780405	852895	753135	825345	783485	864000
Cardamom	8616	11415	9765	12540	8545	11535	7031	9720	8550	
PRODUCTIVITY (kg/ha)										
Tea	1413	1744	1609	1819	1577	-	1432	1741	1415	1682
Coffee	642	840	7109	722	703	756	578	682	675	665
Rubber	1437	1297	1495	1796	1554	1386	1471	1300	1514	1371
Cardamom	208	155	236	170	207	158	177	140	206	

Source :

Rubber : Rubber Board

Coffee : Coffee Board

Tea : Tea Board

Cardamom: Spices Board

* Estimates

Appendix 4.13
Import of Rubber (1990-91 to 2008-09)

Year	Import (MT)		
	Natural Rubber	Synthetic Rubber	Total
1	2	3	4
1990-91	49013	51715	100728
1991-92	15070	39210	54280
1992-93	17884	47362	65246
1993-94	19940	64338	84278
1994-95	8093	73860	81953
1995-96	51635	71735	123370
1996-97	19770	91050	110820
1997-98	32070	86389	118459
1998-99	29534	97548	127082
1999-00	20213	104842	125055
2000-01	8970	106923	115893
2001-02	49590	111323	160913
2002-03	26229	124475	150704
2003-04	44199	173784	217983
2004-05	68718	113095	181813
2005-06	45285	132118	177403
2006-07	89699	171998	261697
2007-08	86394	195705	282099
2008-09	77616	190630	268246

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.14
Consumption of Rubber in Kerala & India (1994-95 to 2008-09)

(in MT)

Sl.No	Year	Kerala			India		
		N.R	S.R	R.R	N.R	S.R	R.R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1994-95	64660	18984	6100	237440	70035	38215
2	1995-96	75200	22727	6232	525465	134085	65775
3	1996-97	67144	24575	5968	561765	142810	66585
4	1997-98	68542	27825	6270	571820	160915	70085
5	1998-99	77583	29074	6245	591545	156395	63095
6	1999-00	86849	31068	6820	628110	167220	63450
7	2000-01	88221	32978	6773	631475	170670	62260
8	2001-02	100163	32114	6583	638210	174530	63875
9	2002-03	126100	36438	6861	695425	194850	67320
10	2003-04	124630	46921	7367	719600	210200	70460
11	2004-05	124554	49746	7895	755405	224650	72905
12	2005-06	135792	48666	8995	801110	237495	76535
13	2006-07	126809	50572	8440	820305	270830	78435
14	2007-08	142234	53998	9215	861455	297155	83165
15	2008-09	139288	48504	9222	871720	292950	86030

NR- Natural Rubber

SR-Synthetic Rubber

RR- Reclaimed Rubber

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.15
Production, Consumption, Export and Auction Price of Tea

Year	Production			Consumption ('000 MT)	Exports		Cochin Auction Price (Rs/kg)
	India ('000 MT)	Kerala ('000 MT)	% of Kerala		India ('000 MT)	Percentage of Production	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980	569.00	54.00	9.49	346.00	224.00	39.37	13.14
1981-85	600.00	50.00	8.33	387.00	214.00	35.67	20.50
1986-90	679.00	57.00	8.39	464.00	204.00	30.04	27.54
1991-95	740.00	65.00	8.78	567.00	174.00	23.51	38.14
1996	780.10	61.60	7.90	618.00	162.00	20.77	44.42
1997	810.00	69.80	8.62	633.00	203.00	25.06	61.57
1998	874.10	65.90	7.54	664.00	210.00	24.02	73.39
1999	824.40	67.80	8.22	650.00	192.00	23.29	62.04
2000	846.50	69.30	8.20	653.00	207.00	24.45	51.34
2001	853.70	66.10	7.70	673.00	183.00	21.44	52.21
2002	826.20	59.70	7.20	693.00	198.00	23.98	47.21
2003	857.10	56.60	6.60	714.00	173.70	20.27	45.78
2004	820.20	49.70	6.06	735.00	197.60	24.09	52.14
2005	928.00	67.00	7.22	757.00	199.10	21.45	49.66
2006	955.90	68.80	7.20	771.00	218.7	22.88	54.40
2007	944.70	61.90	6.55	786.00	178.75	18.92	56.05
2008	972.77	51.73	5.32	802.00	203.12	20.88	71.08

Source : Association of Planters of Kerala, Tea Board

Appendix 4.13
Import of Rubber (1990-91 to 2008-09)

Year	Import (MT)		
	Natural Rubber	Synthetic Rubber	Total
1	2	3	4
1990-91	49013	51715	100728
1991-92	15070	39210	54280
1992-93	17884	47362	65246
1993-94	19940	64338	84278
1994-95	8093	73860	81953
1995-96	51635	71735	123370
1996-97	19770	91050	110820
1997-98	32070	86389	118459
1998-99	29534	97548	127082
1999-00	20213	104842	125055
2000-01	8970	106923	115893
2001-02	49590	111323	160913
2002-03	26229	124475	150704
2003-04	44199	173784	217983
2004-05	68718	113095	181813
2005-06	45285	132118	177403
2006-07	89699	171998	261697
2007-08	86394	195705	282099
2008-09	77616	190630	268246

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.14
Consumption of Rubber in Kerala & India (1994-95 to 2008-09)

(in MT)

Sl.No	Year	Kerala			India		
		N.R	S.R	R.R	N.R	S.R	R.R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1994-95	64660	18984	6100	237440	70035	38215
2	1995-96	75200	22727	6232	525465	134085	65775
3	1996-97	67144	24575	5968	561765	142810	66585
4	1997-98	68542	27825	6270	571820	160915	70085
5	1998-99	77583	29074	6245	591545	156395	63095
6	1999-00	86849	31068	6820	628110	167220	63450
7	2000-01	88221	32978	6773	631475	170670	62260
8	2001-02	100163	32114	6583	638210	174530	63875
9	2002-03	126100	36438	6861	695425	194850	67320
10	2003-04	124630	46921	7367	719600	210200	70460
11	2004-05	124554	49746	7895	755405	224650	72905
12	2005-06	135792	48666	8995	801110	237495	76535
13	2006-07	126809	50572	8440	820305	270830	78435
14	2007-08	142234	53998	9215	861455	297155	83165
15	2008-09	139288	48504	9222	871720	292950	86030

NR- Natural Rubber

SR-Synthetic Rubber

RR- Reclaimed Rubber

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.15
Production, Consumption, Export and Auction Price of Tea

Year	Production			Consumption ('000 MT)	Exports		Cochin Auction Price (Rs/kg)
	India ('000 MT)	Kerala ('000 MT)	% of Kerala		India ('000 MT)	Percentage of Production	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980	569.00	54.00	9.49	346.00	224.00	39.37	13.14
1981-85	600.00	50.00	8.33	387.00	214.00	35.67	20.50
1986-90	679.00	57.00	8.39	464.00	204.00	30.04	27.54
1991-95	740.00	65.00	8.78	567.00	174.00	23.51	38.14
1996	780.10	61.60	7.90	618.00	162.00	20.77	44.42
1997	810.00	69.80	8.62	633.00	203.00	25.06	61.57
1998	874.10	65.90	7.54	664.00	210.00	24.02	73.39
1999	824.40	67.80	8.22	650.00	192.00	23.29	62.04
2000	846.50	69.30	8.20	653.00	207.00	24.45	51.34
2001	853.70	66.10	7.70	673.00	183.00	21.44	52.21
2002	826.20	59.70	7.20	693.00	198.00	23.98	47.21
2003	857.10	56.60	6.60	714.00	173.70	20.27	45.78
2004	820.20	49.70	6.06	735.00	197.60	24.09	52.14
2005	928.00	67.00	7.22	757.00	199.10	21.45	49.66
2006	955.90	68.80	7.20	771.00	218.7	22.88	54.40
2007	944.70	61.90	6.55	786.00	178.75	18.92	56.05
2008	972.77	51.73	5.32	802.00	203.12	20.88	71.08

Source : Association of Planters of Kerala, Tea Board

Appendix 4.13
Import of Rubber (1990-91 to 2008-09)

Year	Import (MT)		Total
	Natural Rubber	Synthetic Rubber	
1	2	3	4
1990-91	49013	51715	100728
1991-92	15070	39210	54280
1992-93	17884	47362	65246
1993-94	19940	64338	84278
1994-95	8093	73860	81953
1995-96	51635	71735	123370
1996-97	19770	91050	110820
1997-98	32070	86389	118459
1998-99	29534	97548	127082
1999-00	20213	104842	125055
2000-01	8970	106923	115893
2001-02	49590	111323	160913
2002-03	26229	124475	150704
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Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.14
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(in MT)

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Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

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12	2005-06	135792	48666	8995	801110	237495	76535
13	2006-07	126809	50572	8440	820305	270830	78435
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2001	853.70	66.10	7.70	673.00	183.00	21.44	52.21
2002	826.20	59.70	7.20	693.00	198.00	23.98	47.21
2003	857.10	56.60	6.60	714.00	173.70	20.27	45.78
2004	820.20	49.70	6.06	735.00	197.60	24.09	52.14
2005	928.00	67.00	7.22	757.00	199.10	21.45	49.66
2006	955.90	68.80	7.20	771.00	218.7	22.88	54.40
2007	944.70	61.90	6.55	786.00	178.75	18.92	56.05
2008	972.77	51.73	5.32	802.00	203.12	20.88	71.08

Source : Association of Planters of Kerala, Tea Board

Appendix 4.16
Average Market Price
of Natural Rubber in Domestic (Kottayam)
and international (Bangkok) markets

Year	Kottayam (RSS - 4)	Bangkok (RSS - 3)
1	2	3
1992-93	2550	2608
1993-94	2569	2510
1994-95	3638	4171
1995-96	5204	5016
1996-97	4901	4509
1997-98	3580	3221
1998-99	2994	2885
1999-00	3099	2704
2000-01	3036	2958
2001-02	3228	2793
2002-03	3919	4111
2003- 04	5040	5278
2004-05	5570	5751
2005-06	6699	7432
2006-07	9204	9779
2007-08	9085	9675
2008-09	10112	10379
2009-10*	9125	9960

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam

* upto December 2009

Appendix 4.17
Price Trend of Rubber

Month & Year		India (Rs. per 100 kg. of RSS 4) (Kottayam)	World (Rs. per 100 kg. of RSS 3) (Bangkok)
1		2	3
2008	April	10965	11318
	May	12248	12755
	June	12708	13860
	July	13340	13780
	August	13782	12720
	September	13536	13228
	October	9074	9963
	November	7681	8599
	December	6488	6156
2009	January	7034	7449
	February	6903	7331
	March	7583	7388
	Average		
	2008-09	10112	10379
	April	9488	8189
	May	9805	8300
	June	9913	8109
	July	9819	8505
	August	10250	9925
	September	10651	10569
	October	10898	11103
	November	11302	11893
	December	13430	13048
Average			
2009-10*	9125	9960	

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam

* upto December 2009

CHAPTER 6

ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

In the process of development, the issues confronting today are achieving desired development for economic or social reasons on one hand and safe guarding the environment and maintaining good quality living conditions on the other. Efforts aimed at expanding the capacity of communities and regions to plan for environmentally sustainable development, especially with the view that comprehensive environmental protection and natural resource management are necessary for long-term public health, safety, and economic success. All economic activities either affect or are affected by natural and environmental resources. Activities such as extraction, processing, manufacture, transport, consumption and disposal change the stock of natural resources, add stress to the environmental systems and introduce wastes to environmental media. Moreover, economic activities today affect the stock of natural resources available for the future and have inter-temporal welfare effects. From this perspective, the productivity of an economic system depends in part on the supply and quality of natural and environmental resources.

6.2 The natural and environmental resource input function is central to understanding the relationship between economic growth and environment. Water, soil, air, biological, forest and fisheries resources are productive assets, whose quality helps to determine the productivity of the economy. Focusing on this role of environment as a producer highlights the direct effect environmental problems on economic growth. Thus, economic management impacts on the environment and the environmental quality impacts on the efficient working of the economy. Environmental degradation imposes costs on the economy which results in output and human capital losses.

6.3 The concept of sustainable development aims at maximising the net benefits of economic activities, subject to maintaining the stock of productive assets (physical, human and environmental) over time and providing a social safety net to meet the basic needs of the poor. Economic development without environmental considerations can cause serious environmental damage in turn impairing the quality of life of present and future generations. Sustainable development attempts to strike a balance between the demands of the economic development and the need for protection of the environment. It seeks to combine the elements of economic efficiency, intergenerational equity, social concerns and environmental protection.

International Year of Biodiversity 2010

6.4 The 2010 International Year of Biodiversity (IYB), is a special year declared by the United Nations to help raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity all over the world. It is an opportunity to stress the importance of biodiversity for our well-being, reflect on our achievements to safeguard biodiversity and encourage a redoubling of our efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. The 2010 IYB is promoting some important messages. First, humans are part of nature's rich diversity and have the power to protect or destroy it. Second, biodiversity is essential for sustaining the living networks and systems that provide us all with health, wealth, food, fuel and the vital services our lives depend on. Third, human activity is causing the diversity of life on earth to be lost at a greatly accelerated rate; but we can prevent this loss. And fourth, we have made some achievements to safeguard biodiversity but we need to do much more and we must act urgently. Throughout 2010, UNEP's IYB webpage will present a number of segments dedicated to highlighting interesting aspects of biodiversity. UNEP's 2010 IYB

website will also feature interesting segments such as the biodiversity theme of the week, examples of successful community action in biodiversity conservation and other intriguing biodiversity-related components.

World Environment Day

6.5 World Environment Day (WED) was established by the UN General Assembly in 1972 to mark the opening of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. Commemorated yearly on 5 June, WED is one of the principal vehicles through which the United Nations stimulates worldwide awareness of the environment and enhances political attention and action. The theme for WED 2009 is 'Your Planet Needs You-UNite to Combat Climate Change'. This year's host was Mexico which reflects the growing role of the Latin American country in the fight against climate change, including its growing participation in the carbon markets. Mexico is also a leading partner in UNEP's Billion Tree Campaign. The country, with the support of its President and people, has spearheaded the pledging and planting of some 25 per cent of the trees under the campaign. Accounting for around 1.5 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions, the country was demonstrating its commitment to climate change on several fronts.

6.6 Pittsburgh in North America has been selected by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the host city for World Environment Day 2010. Highlighting the theme "Biodiversity — Ecosystems Management and the Green Economy," Pittsburgh-area government officials, businesses, organizations and individuals will schedule a series of World Environment Day events, as well as events taking place during the six weeks that "bridge the gap" between Earth Day on April 22 and World Environment Day on June 5.

Climate change

6.7 An increase in the levels of GHGs could lead to greater warming which, in turn, could have major impact on the world's climate, leading to accelerated climate change. Global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide have increased from 280 ppm to 379 ppm, 715 ppb to 1774 ppb and 270 ppb to 319 ppb respectively, between pre-industrial period and 2005 (*IPCC, 2007*). Globally, average sea level rose at an average rate of 1.8 mm per year over 1961 to 2003. The rate was higher over 1993 to 2003, about 3.1 mm per year (*IPCC, 2007*). The projected sea level rise by the end of this century is likely to be 0.18 to 0.59 metres. In its 2007 Report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts global temperatures will rise by 2-4.5⁰ C by the end of this century and for the next two decades a warming of about 0.2⁰ C per decade is projected. Even if the concentrations of all greenhouse gases and aerosols had been kept constant at year 2000 levels, a further warming of about 0.1⁰ C per decade would be expected. This unprecedented increase is expected to have severe impact on global hydrological systems, ecosystems, sea level, crop production and related processes. The impact would be particularly severe in the tropical areas, which mainly consist of developing countries, including India.

6.8 In India nearly 700 million rural population directly depend on climate sensitive sectors (agriculture, forests and fisheries) and natural resources (such as water, biodiversity, mangroves, coastal zones, grasslands) for their subsistence and livelihoods. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its 2007 report, predicts that global temperatures will rise by 2-4.5⁰C by the end of this century, with a 2.7-4.3⁰C increase over India by the 2080s. The panel also predicted an increase in rainfall over the Indian sub-continent by 6-8 per cent and that the sea level would rise by 88 centimetres by 2100.

6.9 The latest high resolution climate change scenarios and projections for India based on Regional Climate Modelling (RCM) system known as PRECIS developed by Hadley Center and applied for India using IPCC scenarios A2 and B2 depicts the following:

- An annual mean surface temperature rise by the end of this century, ranging from 3°C to 5°C (under A2 scenario) and 2.5°C to 4°C (under B2 scenario), with the warming more pronounced in the northern parts of India.
- A 20 per cent rise in all India summer monsoon rainfall and a further rise in rainfall is projected over all states except Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, which show a slight decrease.
- Extreme rise in maximum and minimum temperatures is also expected and similarly extreme precipitation is also projected, particularly over the West Coast of India and West Central India.

The excerpts from the Copenhagen Negotiations on climate change is given in **Box 6.1**

Box 6.1
UN Convention on Climate Change, Copenhagen, Denmark, December 7-18th 2009

India and other developing countries would be among those most seriously impacted by the consequences of Climate Change. It is for this reason that India, along with its G-77 partners and China, has been playing an active and constructive role in the ongoing multilateral negotiations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The mandate of the fifteenth Conference of Parties (COP) in Copenhagen was to enhance long-term cooperation on Climate Change under the Bali Action Plan (BAP). The BAP adopted by consensus at the thirteenth COP, envisages long-term cooperation in terms of enhanced action on reducing greenhouse gas emissions (Mitigation), and increasing the capacity to meet the consequences of climate change that has already taken place and is likely to continue to take place (Adaptation). These objectives must be supported by sufficient financial resources (Finance) and technology transfers (Technology) from developed to developing countries. With this intention the UN Convention on Climate Change was held in Copenhagen, Denmark during 7-18th December 2009

The Copenhagen Convention was held in two segments. The first was between December 7th-15th that involved negotiations at the official level and the second was between December 16th -18th that involved a High-Level segment at the Ministerial level. In additions to this, informal consultations of all countries with the Danish Presidency was also held.

The major outcome of the Conference is the decision to continue negotiations under the UNFCCC in two tracks as set out in the Bali Road Map-one relating to the long term co-operative action for enhancing the implementation of the Convention and second relating to the second commitment period of Annex I Parties under Kyoto Protocol.

Copenhagen Accord : Another decision relates to the “Copenhagen Accord”. India along with over twenty five countries formed a consensus on an informal accord. The contents of the Accord are not legally binding nor do they constitute a mandate for a new negotiating process under the UNFCCC. The Copenhagen Accord deals with various elements of the Bali Action Plan relating to the issues of mitigation, adaptation, financing and technology in the context of climate change. The accord recognises the need to limit the global temperature rise by 2050 to below 2⁰C above the pre industrial level. While doing so the accord clearly sets out the goal in

the context of equity and sustainable development. The Copenhagen Accord does speak of cooperation in achieving the peaking of global and national emissions as soon as possible. However it recognises that the time frame for peaking will be longer in developing countries. The accord does not speak of a specific year for peaking for developing countries. The developed countries insisted to adopt quantified emission reduction targets in the long term by the global community. A global goal of 50% emission reduction by 2050 with reference to current levels of emissions has been generally emphasised by Annex I countries. The Accord obliges the Annex I countries to indicate their mid-term emissions reduction target for 2020 to the Secretariat. The mitigation actions of the developing countries are to be supported by the developed countries in Accordance with Article 4.7 of the UNFCCC. Under the Accord, the developed country parties have agreed to set up a Climate Fund named “Copenhagen Green Climate Fund” to provide resources approaching US\$30 billion during the period 2010-2012 to support the adaptation and mitigation actions of the developing country parties. A Technology Mechanism is also proposed to be established to accelerate technology development and transfer in support of adaptation and mitigation actions in the developing countries. The objectives and implementation of the Accord will be assessed and the process of assessment will be completed by 2015 in order to consider the possibility of further strengthening the long term goal of limiting the temperature rise to below 1.5 degree Celsius.

Another notable development of the Copenhagen Climate Conference is the emergence of BASIC group of countries (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) as a powerful force in climate change negotiations.

Source : Suo Moto Statement in Rajya Sabha by Minister of State Environment and Forests, GOI, 2009, UNEP 2010

Climate Change Impacts

6.10 Most of the consequences of global warming would result from physical changes like sea level rise, higher local temperatures, and changes in rainfall patterns, but synergistic effects such as the release of methane hydrates and forests and species die-off may cause many unforeseen impacts such as a decrease in the levels of oxygen in the Earth's atmosphere. Most scientists believe that the warming of the climate will lead to more extreme weather patterns such as heat spells, storms/cyclones, changes in monsoon and melting of glaciers causing sea level rise and flooding in India. The climate change is likely to have impacts on different sectors in the country as visualized in the *State of Environment Report, India 2009, MoEF, GOI* (Box 6.2)

Box 6.2
Climate Change Impacts in India

Agriculture : Despite the progress, the food production in India is still considerably dependent on the rainfall quantity and its distribution, which is highly variable, both spatially and temporally. In the past fifty years, there have been around 15 major droughts, due to which the productivity of rain-fed crops in drought years was adversely affected. Food security of India may be at risk in the future due to the threat of climate change leading to an increase in the frequency and intensity of droughts and floods, thereby affecting production of small and marginal farms.

Coastal life: Some of the main climate related concerns in the context of Indian coastal zones are erosion, flooding, submergence and deterioration of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves and salinization. In many cases, these problems are either caused by, or exacerbated by, sea level rise and tropical cyclones. The key climate related risks in the coastal zone include tropical cyclones, sea level rise and changes in temperature and precipitation. A one metre rise in sea level is projected to displace approximately 7.1 million people in India and about 5,764 sq. km. of land area will be lost, along with 4,200 km of roads.

Water Resources: Water resources will come under increasing pressure in the Indian subcontinent due to the changing climate. The projections indicate an overall increase in the rainy day intensity by 1-4 mm/day except for small areas in northwest India where the rainfall intensities may decrease by 1 mm/day.

Changing Ecosystem: Eco-systems will be particularly vulnerable to climate change, with a study estimating that between 15 and 40 per cent of species will face extinction with 2⁰C of warming. The impact of climate change would be particularly adverse on the forests, wetlands and coastal regions. The higher impact will be on the Savannah biomes, Teak and Sal forests of Central and East India and the temperate biomes of the Himalayas. Moist and dry Savannahs are likely to be replaced by tropical dry forests and seasonal forests. By 2050, significant impact will be witnessed. The impact will be lower on the evergreen rain forests of the Western Ghats and the North-East. Composition of species and their dominance could also be altered, and large-scale forest depletion and loss of biodiversity are likely to mark the beginning of the bleak scenario.

Biodiversity: The increase in precipitation can change the nature of the forest in terms of the floral species dominance, canopy cover, forest dynamics etc. It can rebuild the connections between fragmented ecosystems, support forest areas to encroach in to grasslands, alter tree species dominance and thereby change the forest class. Vice-versa, reduction in precipitation can support a shift towards deciduous category of forests, expansion of grass lands, lead to forest fragmentation and raise frequency of forest fires. There is a threat to species in the three distinct ecological zones that make up the **Sundarbans** - the largest contiguous mangrove area in the world. If the saline water front moves further inland, many species could be threatened. These changes could result in economic impacts. Sea level rise also may threaten a wide range of mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles and crustaceans.

Human Health: As a result of increasing trend in surface temperature in the country by 0.3⁰C there is growing concern about the changing pattern over the years of some of the diseases that are directly influenced by the variable climate. Changes in the climate may affect vector borne diseases. It is projected that Malaria is likely to persist in Orissa, West Bengal and Southern parts of Assam, bordering North of West Bengal. However, it may shift from the central Indian region to the South Western coastal states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala. The duration of the transmission window is likely to widen in Northern and Western states and shorten in the Southern states

Source : *State of Environment Report, India 2009, MoEF, GOI*

6.11 State level studies and action plans are to be prepared on climate change. The Delhi state has prepared an action plan on climate change. The Environment Management Agency has been nominated as the coordinating agency on climate change in the state. More proactive steps are needed to prepare action plan for the state with the support of resource institutions and experts. A series of studies also have to be initiated to examine the likely impacts of climate change on agriculture, biodiversity, human health, coastal weather and livelihood security of the people of the state.

Carbon Credit

6.12 Carbon credits have emerged as an important instrument in the financial markets. Carbon credits are a key component of national and international emissions trading schemes that have been implemented to mitigate global warming. They provide a way to reduce greenhouse effect emissions on an industrial scale by capping total annual emissions and letting the market assign a monetary value to any shortfall through trading. Credits can be exchanged between businesses or bought and sold in international markets at the prevailing market price. Credits can be used to finance carbon reduction schemes between trading partners and around the world. There are also many companies that sell carbon credits to commercial and individual customers who are interested in lowering their carbon footprint on a voluntary basis. These carbon off setters purchase the credits from an investment fund or a carbon development company that has aggregated the credits from individual projects. The quality of the credits is based in part on the validation process and sophistication of the fund or development company that acted as the sponsor to the carbon project. This is reflected in their price; voluntary units typically have less value than the units sold through the rigorously-validated Clean Development Mechanism.

6.13 The CDM was created to give a cost effective option for developed countries to achieve their emission reduction targets. In the CDM, an organization from a developed country can obtain Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) by reducing emissions in a developing country where a comparable reduction requires substantially smaller investments. The country and the organization receiving the CERs from the CDM project are allowed to add the corresponding amount of CO₂ emissions to its emission quota. India qualifies to be a host country for the CDM projects only. India is considered as one of the most potential countries in the world for CDM projects. This is due to its large power sector that depends on fossil fuels, and to the proactive policies of the Indian government towards CDM. The power sector alone is estimated to emit 433 million tonnes of CO₂ per annum. The total CO₂ reduction potential through CDM projects in India is estimated to be around 300 million tonnes. The largest potential is in the renewable energy sector with 90 million tonnes CO₂ equivalents. The total expected average annual CER's from registered projects by India are about 22 million having a 15% world share. Carbon credits emanating from CDM projects can be considered as enhancers of equity returns rather than as a reliable long term source of cash flows for projects. As soon as the future trends for carbon credits are frozen after year 2012, they would be viewed as source for long term cash flows as well.

6.14 India has around 22% of its land area under forests. This is significant, given India's growing population and high population density and this sequesters around 10% of our annual greenhouse gas emissions. Our objective over the next decade will be to increase not just the quantity but the quality of our forest cover, since about 40% of it is degraded forest with little tree canopy and cover. This will enable us to at least maintain this level of carbon sequestration even as we maintain an 8-9% annual rate of real GDP growth.

Need for decarbonising

6.15 The economic rationale for advocating poles of clean growth coincides with the current exigencies of mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. At present, the concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere is estimated at around 380 ppm (or about 470 ppm of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂-eq) for all GHGs), up from 280 ppm in pre-industrial times (Blasing, 2009). According to experts on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), limiting the increase in global temperature to no more than 2–3°C would require stabilizing global GHG levels at a concentration level of 450–550 in CO₂-eq. This would necessitate a reduction of global CO₂ emissions by at least half (or 30–85 per cent, depending on countries' current emission levels) till 2050, relative to the emission levels of 1990 (IPCC, 2007; IEA, 2007). For developed countries, these targets imply reductions of between 80 and 90 per cent of GHG emissions. In other words, what is required is nothing short of a new industrial revolution that decarbonizes the economy. While a seemingly impossible prospect, in most concerned areas appropriate new technologies already exist, and these targets could be achieved mainly through greater energy efficiency (about two-thirds), and fuel switching (about onethird), thus implying the substitution of fossil fuels to a large extent.

6.16 The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has recently published the Trade and Environment Review for promoting poles of clean growth to foster the transition to a more sustainable economy. The key messages of the review is given in Box 6.3

Box 6.3
Trade and Environment Review -2009-10- UNCTAD
(Key Messages)

The global economic and financial crisis and the interrelated climate, food and water crisis have imposed themselves as defining parameters for policy making today. Understanding the causes and consequences of these crisis and drawing lessons from them should spur dramatic economic and policy changes. Indeed economic crisis tend to trigger major changes in conceptual and ideological thinking as well as emergence of new policies, technologies and management practices.

While embracing change is always a political challenge, the occurrence of these crisis offers a window of opportunity to embark on a path of more resilient and sustainable economic growth. The key challenge is to avoid responding to the crisis with measures that perpetuate economically, socially and environmentally unsustainable production and consumption patterns. The key opportunity is to seek ways to respond to the crisis by identifying dynamic synergies to initiate change.

Developing countries can seize clear opportunities for cleaner growth including low carbon growth. While complex and long, the process of greening economies can and should be gradually piloted towards selected poles of clean growth. A successful combination of sound economic and ecological management of such poles would steer economies towards more environmentally friendly development and hopefully generate positive spill over effects in other sectors even under conditions of no or imperfect internalisation of many key externalities. The following are three promising poles of green growth especially relevant to developing countries.

1. Energy Efficiency : Gains in energy efficiency often utilising well known policy frame work and technologies are the fastest and most economical way to increase access to energy, mitigate climate change, reduce national expenditure on imports of fossil and control air pollution while saving costs and enhancing national competitiveness. While

- upfront costs may be significant, improvement in energy efficiency often pay for themselves through saved energy costs. Energy efficiency is often implemented in combination with material and resource efficiency.
2. Sustainable Agriculture : Agriculture is of strategic importance for growth and poverty reduction in many developing countries. The adoption of coherent national and international policies to encourage more sustainable use of production methods including organic agriculture could help save costs, develop new markets, improve revenues and enhance food security while also providing considerable scope for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
 3. Renewable energies for rural development: Renewable sources of energy available in abundance in a number of developing countries can be economically exploited with readily available technologies.

Clearly investment in these cleaner poles can not only solve current problems relating to poverty and climate change, but it will constitute much needed first step in the structural transformation towards a lower carbon economy. Moreover, investment in these poles of clean growth will yield economic, employment, social, technological and environmental dividends that will contribute directly to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. However changes required to accelerate the clean growth poles will not occur spontaneously or effortlessly. The Governments will need to take the lead in fostering the emergence of cleaner growth poles particularly by introducing strong regulations as well as financial incentives ensuring policy coherence and generating societal support for a new vision. The key question is whether developing countries will have the administrative and financial capacities to take the necessary actions. Global efforts to mitigate climate change could provide a platform for capacity building and financial and technological co operations to support developing countries for instance in the context of nationally appropriate mitigation strategies

Source : United Nations Conference on Trade and Development - Trade and Environment Review -2009-10

Green Technology

6.17 The field of "green technology" encompasses a continuously evolving group of methods and materials, from techniques for generating energy to non-toxic cleaning products. The present expectation is that this field will bring innovation and changes in daily life of similar magnitude to the "information technology" explosion over the last two decades. In these early stages, it is impossible to predict what "green technology" may eventually encompass. The major goal of green technology is to meet the needs of society in ways that can continue indefinitely into the future without damaging or depleting natural resources. In short, meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The green technology encompasses the subject areas such as energy, green building, environmentally preferred purchasing, green chemistry etc.

6.18 A comprehensive approach is needed to develop and promote green technologies in the state. Steps are also needed to prepare project documents for availing CDM benefits for the state.

6.19 During the 10th Plan Period, the Rubber Board supported the block rubber factories to adopt biomass gasifiers to replace diesel oil/electricity used for heating in drying of block rubber to reduce Green House Gas Emissions. This activity was eligible for carbon credits under the Clean Development Mechanism(CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol. Hence jointly with the Rubber Research Institute of India a CDM project was finalised with the help of the Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi to earn Carbon Credits under the Kyoto Protocol for the biomass

gasifiers installed in 24 block rubber factories. The CO₂ emission reduction under the project is estimated at 8647 tons per year which can generate income through sale of carbon credits to the extent of Rs. 480 lakhs for the next 10 years. Necessary documents have been submitted as requested by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, GOI (*Source: Annual Report 2008-09, The Rubber Board*)

Water Quality

6.20 The Kerala State Pollution Control Board maintains a network for monitoring of the ambient quality of rich and varied water resources of the state. There are 3 major schemes for ambient water quality monitoring with the Board. They are (i) Global Environmental Monitoring Scheme (GEMS) sponsored by the WHO the scheme covers 6 river stations and 3 ground water stations (ii) Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources Scheme (MINARS) sponsored by CPCB the scheme covers 24 river stations 10 backwater/lake stations and 12 ground water stations (iii) Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Scheme (AWAQUMS). This extensive monitoring network covers more than 90% of the inland water resources of the state. The ground water quality trends of selected monitoring stations in the state are given in Table 6.1.

Table - 6.1
The ground water quality of selected monitoring stations in Kerala (2007-08)

Location	pH	Nitrate –N (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 ml)	Faecal Coliform (MPN/100 ml)
Eloor	5.8	4.8	0.8	280	30
Chungappaly	6.0	0.85	0.8	125	30
Punalur	6.9	6.10	1.1	90	55
Pappanamcode	5.5	0.45	1.7	110	45
Nedumangad	6.1	0.85	2.4	85	40
Kundara	4.4	4.95	1.0	910	680
Cherthala	6.4	0.25	1.0	1235	215
Vytilla	7.2	1.05	1.0	425	60
Edayar	6.2	3.55	0.5	62	15
Kalamassery	4.8	8.20	0.5	100	30
Poomkunnam	5.7	3.90	1.4	65	7
Malappuram	5.9	3.80	0.9	350	100
Mavoor	5.9	2.50	0.7	270	85
Kannur	4.9	3.50	1.3	180	40
Payyannur	6.1	2.85	0.4	140	10

Source : Status of Water Quality in India, 2007, CPCB, July 2008

6.21 The water quality information systems are being developed to manage the water quality from a point or nonpoint source of pollution. The project on “Environmental Monitoring Programme on Water Quality” by KSCSTE aims to incorporate water quality data generation and to use the data for practical application for production of usable information to be used in the management of water quality. In the first phase of the project, three river basins of Kerala viz. Kabbini, Periyar and Neyyar were monitored. The network has been presently expanded with basins such as Chaliyar, Kadalundi, Meenachil, Karamana, Anjarakandi, Pamba, Muvattupuzha, Bharatapuzha, and Chalakudy. Report of the Environmental Monitoring Programme on Water Quality (KSCSTE, 2009) indicated the water quality trends of three major rivers viz., Periyar, Kabbini and Neyyar.

Periyar River basin

6.22 Water quality analysis indicates that iron, alkalinity and phosphate were on a higher side in the downstream of the river. The Dissolved Oxygen (DO) values varied between 6.27 mg/l to 8.47 mg/l. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) varied between 0.34 mg/l & 2.07 mg/l. Bacteriological analysis confirmed the presence of total coliform and E.Coli in almost all the samples. Biological analysis showed the high nutrient enrichment in the downstream towards the Manjummal region (according to the chlorophyll value) and comparatively high pollution index value (Palmer's pollution index) was recorded towards the downstream.

Kabbini River

6.23 The Kabbini river basin is comparatively less polluted at present. Developmental activities like urbanization, tourism and interference with natural course of river water have not yet resulted in any uncontrollable water problems, though signs of change in the health of surrounding ecosystems are slowly becoming evident. In certain wells, concentration of chemical parameters like Ca, Cl, pH, iron etc are beyond the BIS limits. Yet, majority of groundwater samples are free from chemical contamination.

Neyyar

6.24 CCME water quality index indicates that 69% of the sampling stations are Good in quality., four under fair classification and two downstream stations under the marginal class. Salinity intrusion is the common problem in these areas. The downstream stations are affected by the problem of salinity intrusion. Most of the samples are microbially contaminated, especially with the presence of E.Coli. Faecal contamination is also an associated problem of the river. Another striking point is the acidity in the river water during the post-monsoon season.

6.25 The maximum and minimum values of parameters in Periyar, Kabbini and Neyyar are given as Appendix 6.1.

Industrial effluents

6.26 A number of industries situated on the banks of rivers and backwaters discharge their effluents into the wet land system. These effluents contain a large number of toxic ingredients such as acids, alkalies, heavy metals, suspended solids and a number of other chemicals. Among various industrial pollutants, heavy metals require special considerations due to their non degradable nature. Analysis of particulate metal content indicates high concentration of Zinc, Chromium etc due to industrial pollution in Kochi backwaters. Highest concentration of heavy metals in sediments was observed during pre monsoon. Chromium content was higher in Ashtamudi and Vembanad and mercury content was high in Vembanad.

6.27 Environmental concerns have assumed significance in the recent years. Commensurate with industrial expansion, a strong regulatory mechanism is required to ensure minimum environmental standards. State wise summary status of 17 categories of highly polluting industries (CPCB Annual Report 2006-07)) indicated that out of the total 2744 large and medium industrial units identified in the 17 categories of highly polluting industries in the country, 1991 industrial units have installed the requisite pollution control equipments, 339 units have closed down and the remaining 414 units are defaulting.

6.28 Legal action has been taken against all defaulting industrial units. In Kerala out of 49 units, 15 are closed and 23 are having adequate facilities to comply with the standards and 11 are defaulting.

6.29 According to the CPCB as of 2007, 72.6 percent of the 2744 units under 17 categories of highly polluting industries were in compliance, which is a decrease from 2004 when the rate was 84 percent.

Air Pollution

6.30 Even increasing use of fossil fuel in the transportation and industrial sectors is adversely affecting the air quality in Kerala. These driving forces are also responsible for the increase in ambient noise. The number of vehicles on the roads in Kerala has increased more than 20 times since 1975. Kerala now has over 25 lakh licensed vehicles on the road when the total length of the carriage way is only 21347 km.

6.31 Kerala's industrial growth has been very lower when compared to rest of India. The number of industries, which can be categorized as Large or Medium, is about 640. Most of these units are in the private sector and a majority of them are located at Kochi. There are about 2.5 lakh SSI units, which are dispersed in the different districts of the state. Kerala State Pollution Control Board brought nearly 600 large/medium scale industries and about 2500 SSI units under the consent regime of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. Majority of the smaller units, comprise of stone crusher units.

6.32 On the energy sector, Kerala has shifted its focus from hydel sources to fossil fuel for the generation of electricity. The new power plants use either naphtha or diesel to generate electricity. 791MW out of a total generation of 2621 MW is now generated from fossil fuels. About 70% of the additional power generation capacity created since 1997-98 consists of plants running on fossil fuel. During power shortage in summer, the industries and commercial establishments depend on captive power plants or portable generators. This increased dependence on fossil fuel has increased the air pollution

Auto Fuel Policy 2009

6.33 The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Govt. of India has enunciated an Auto Fuel Policy which aims to comprehensively and holistically address the issues of Vehicular Emissions, Vehicular technologies and auto fuel quality in a cost –efficient manner while ensuring the security of fuel supply. The Government has also notified for introducing Bharat Stage IV and III norms as applicable for new vehicles in selected cities. The policy objectives include ensuring sustainable, safe, affordable and uninterrupted supply of auto fuels, optimum utilization of infrastructure for import of crude and crude products, processing and production, storage and transportation, assessing the future trends in emissions and air quality requirements from view point of public health, adopting such vehicular emission standards that will be able to make a decisive impact on air quality etc. The policy provides for a road map for reduction in vehicular emission norms for new vehicles as well as for reduction of pollution from in- use vehicles. It also sets standards for quality of fuels and other kits. The road map for new vehicles as per the policy is given in Table 6.2.

Table - 6.2
New Auto Fuel Policy 2009

Coverage	Passenger cars, light commercial vehicles & heavy duty diesel vehicles	2/3 wheelers
Entire Country	Bharat Stage II (Euro II equivalent) 1.4.2005 Bharat Stage III (Euro III equivalent) 1.4.2010	Bharat Stage III – Euro III equivalent 1.4.2010
Eleven Major Cities (Delhi/NCR, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune, Surat, Kanpur and Agra)	Bharat Stage II (Euro II equivalent) 1.4.2003 Bharat Stage III (Euro III equivalent) 1.4.2005 Bharat Stage IV (Euro IV equivalent) 1.4.2010 (Except for vehicles holding inter-state permits or National Permits or All India Tourist Permits)	

Source: Annual Report 2008-09, MOEF, GOI

Ambient Air Quality

6.34 The ambient air quality standards of major cities of Kerala during 2008 as indicated by the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring is given in Table 6.3.

Table - 6.3
Air Quality Levels in Selected Locations in Kerala, 2008

Pollution Standards	Annual Mean Concentration Range ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)							
	SO ₂		NO ₂		SPM*		RSPM**	
	I	R	I	R	I	R	I	R
Low (L)	0-40	0-30	0-40	0-30	0-190	0-70	0-60	0-30
Moderate (M)	40-80	30-60	40-80	30-60	180-360	70-140	60-120	30-60
High (H)	80-120	60-90	80-120	60-90	360-540	140-210	120-180	60-90
Critical (C)	>120	>90	>120	>90	>540	>210	>180	>90
Kochi	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	M
Kottayam	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M
Kozhikode	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	M
Thiruvananthapuram	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M
Palakkad	L	-	L	-	L	-	L	-

Source : National Ambient Air Quality Status 2008, NAAQMS 2009-10, CPCB

* Suspended Particulate Matter

**Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter

6.35 The Ministry of Environment and Forests has revised the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The revised standards are given in Appendix 6.2.

Kerala Environmental Management Agency

6.36 In order to strengthen the Department of Environment, setting up of an agency for Environmental Management within the Department of Environment which can render technical assistance to the

Department and undertake consultation and formulation of programs in the sector was envisaged in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Accordingly, the Environmental Management Agency Kerala was established in February 2008.

6.37 The functions of the agency include assessment of effectiveness of the environment programmes in the state, formulate proposals for improving the environmental performance and coordinate Research and Development Programme of the Department of Environment.

6.38 The Environmental Management Agency has also taken up co-ordination of research on environmental aspects. A committee has been set up to decide priorities and guidelines for environmental research through various research institutions/universities etc. The guidelines have been finalised by the Committee and proposals within priority areas have been invited. The scheme will include demonstration/pilot projects for innovative technologies for sanitation, treatment of waste and energy efficiency.

6.39 The EMAC is implementing the schemes viz. Strengthening of department of Environment, Environmental awareness and education, Environmental Research and development and Eco Restoration of wetlands. A project for the restoration of Vellayani lake has been initiated. A project for the environmental awareness through clubs in 78 Colleges across the state has also been initiated through 'Bhoomitrasena' during 2009-10.

6.40 During the year 2008-09 under the scheme on Strengthening of Department of Environment, the EMAC has expended an amount of Rs. 24.99 lakhs. The EMAC has supported two National Seminars during the year 2008-09 under the scheme on Environmental awareness and education expending Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The agency has supported 6 research projects under the scheme Environmental Research and Development during 2008-09. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was the expenditure for this. Linking with the Suchitwa Mission, sanitation enhancement of major wetland catchments was taken up during 2008-09 expending Rs.171.00 lakhs. EMAC has also implemented air and water quality monitoring through the KSPCB during 2008-09.

Kerala State Biodiversity Board

6.41 The Kerala State Biodiversity Board was constituted in 2005 with vision of Conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable utilization for the benefit of human beings. During the year 2008-09 the State Biodiversity Board has funded the project for preparation of directory of wetlands of Kerala at Panchayat level which is being executed through Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Kerala Forest Research Institute

6.42 The Kerala State Biodiversity Board has instituted Green Awards for recognising outstanding contributions of individual/organisations in the field of nature/biodiversity conservation. The award is specifically for

1. An individual for his lifetime contribution in biodiversity conservation
2. A school teacher who has contributed the most for nature education/biodiversity conservation for the children
3. A school which has made substantial contribution for nature education/biodiversity conservation among the students
4. An organisation which has contributed remarkably for the nature /biodiversity conservation and nature education.

6.43 Biodiversity Board is actively involving educational institutions in various programmes related to biodiversity conservation. As a part of the programme, the first ever Children's Ecological Congress was organized during 27- 28 February 2009 at Trivandrum and about 80 students from 22 schools across Kerala attended the same. The theme for the first Children's Ecological Congress, was "Wetland

Biodiversity Conservation”. The Board is also organising second Children’s Ecological Congress during 2009-10.

Kerala State Pollution Control Board

6.44 Development, evaluation and approval of pollution control technologies are a statutory responsibility of the Kerala State Pollution Control Board(KSPCB). The scarcity of land, high pollution density, high water table, high density of dug wells, abundance of water body and high level of environmental awareness in the state often makes Kerala State Pollution Control Board to adopt standards more stringent than those at the National level.

6.45 The Board is monitoring water and air quality in the state at various locations systematically through National and State level programmes. A number of 169 water monitoring stations and 24 air monitoring stations are covered in this manner. It is proposed to do water quality monitoring at 16 more and air quality monitoring at 6 more stations in the problematic areas.

Solid Waste Management

6.46 With the rapid urbanisation, the solid waste management in most of the cities in Kerala is posing a major environmental problem now a day. Rough estimates reveal that the quantity of waste generated from the Urban towns in the State comes to the tune of 2,800-3,000 **tonnes** per day. It is estimated that only 50% of the Waste generated is collected for disposal. Every day a quantity of about 1,500 tonnes of waste is left to decompose on road margins, drains, canals, water bodies and open space. The reason for poor waste management is due to the absence of segregation and primary collection from the source of its origin.

Suchitwa Mission

6.47 Suchitwa Mission was constituted by the Government of Kerala by integrating the Clean Kerala Mission and Kerala Total Sanitation & Health Mission vide G.O.(MS) No.31/2008/LSGD dated 31/01/2008. Suchitwa Mission will be the nodal agency for overseeing, advising and supporting the sanitation activities of the urban and rural local governments in the State. It is constituted as a Society registered under the Charitable Society’s Act under the administrative control of the Local Self Government Department.

Soil and Water Conservation

6.48 For the last three decades NGOs and development agencies have implemented watershed management projects with the aim of increasing agricultural productivity and reducing poverty. Many of the watershed management projects throughout the world have not taken into account land use capability. They have centred on activities mostly at plot level and do not add upto transformation at catchment level. Additionally they have been top down and have not accommodated the interests of resource users. In order to make a meaningful difference, local people have to be directly involved, trusted and enabled their knowledge appreciated and their skills used.

6.49 A number of schemes on rainwater harvesting and watershed management are implemented by various Ministries with different guidelines, like NWDPR, Hariyali, WGDP, River valley projects etc. There are many issues of Inter Ministerial Coordination, commonality of approach, provision of support services, which need to be resolved to give a greater thrust to water harvesting and conservation.

6.50 The projects under RIDF I , II , III,VI,VII,VIII and IX were completed. Under RIDF IV & V, there were no schemes for soil conservation department. The department is now implementing RIDF X ,

XI, XII, XIII and XIV schemes . Under RIDF VIII, 12 schemes were sanctioned with a financial outlay of Rs. 647.40 lakhs for covering an area of 6128 ha. Under RIDF IX, 7 projects were sanctioned with an outlay of Rs. 464.74 lakhs for covering an area of 3199 hectares. 51 projects having a project cost of Rs. 3552.21 lakhs were sanctioned under RIDF X for covering an area of 28537 hectares. Under RIDF XI, 3 projects were sanctioned for covering an area of 1200 ha with a project cost of 248.73 lakhs. Under RIDF XII, 25 projects have been sanctioned with a project cost of 1858.29 lakhs to cover an area of 10994 ha. During the year 2007-08 an area of 24087.29 ha. was brought under various soil and water conservation measures under both state sector and central sector schemes expending an amount of Rs. 2015.37 lakhs. Under RIDF XIII, 10 projects were sanctioned for covering an area of 4088 ha with a project cost of 714.47 lakhs. 13 projects were sanctioned under RIDF XIV for covering 4098 ha, with a project cost of Rs.950.61. Details regarding RIDF projects are given in Table-6.4

Table - 6.4
RIDF assisted Soil and Water Conservation Programmes

RIDF Phase	Period	No. of Watershed			Project cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Project Area (Ha)	Cumulative Achievement	
		Sanctioned	drop ped	Completed/ ongoing			Physical (Ha)	Financial (Rs. Lakhs)
RIDF I	1995-97	40	3	37	1013.20	5902	5718	996.09
RIDF II	1996-99	32	6	26	1292.99	8725	7859	1087.45
RIDF III	1998-02	40	3	37	2161.50	13423	10890	1845.07
RIDF VI	2000-03	20	-	20	1021.87	6220	4627.5	845.53
RIDF VII	2002-04	40	-	40	1779.32	13694	9647	1593.6
RIDF VIII	2002-05	12	-	12	647.40	6128.13	3562.8	554.74
RIDF IX	2004-06	7	-	7	464.74	3199	2488	378.43
RIDF X	2004-07	51	-	20	3552.21	28537	15724.5	2572.92
RIDF XI	2006-10	3	-	-	248.73	1200	601	75.46
RIDF XII	2006-10	25	-	-	1858.29	10994	3452	968.73
RIDF XIII	2007-10	10	-	-	714.47	4088	871.28	188.91
RIDF XIV	2008-12	13			950.61	4098		

Source: Soil Conservation Department

6.51 Stabilization of land slide areas scheme is being taken up by the state considering the frequent landslide occurring in different districts of the State. During 2008-09, Rs. 7.56 lakhs has been utilised for taking up scientific soil conservation measures in 42 ha. area under Vellara Poolakutty scheme in Kannur and Muthappanpuzha scheme in Kozhikkode district in the State.

6.52 The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR), is being implemented in the state since VIII plan period. During the XI th plan period, 84828 ha of agricultural land comprising about 135 micro watersheds that fell under the delineated territories of 31 sub watersheds is to be treated at an estimated cost of Rs. 10129.8 lakhs. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 248.47 lakhs was expended for taking up preliminary activities of the XI plan NWDPR.

6.53 An integrated watershed management approach is being adopted in Kabini River valley project . Total catchment area of Kabini is 1.635 lakh ha of which 1.05 lakh ha needs soil and water conservation measures. An amount of Rs.1499 lakhs has been spent upto 31.3.09 for covering an area of 16931 ha. During the year 2008-09 the allocation under micromanagement was Rs. 375 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 240.82 lakhs has been expended for developing an area of 2070 ha and construction of 296 structures

generating 1.3 lakh man days for rural employment. At present works are being implemented in watersheds which has been classified under high priority by the All India Soil and Land Use Survey.

Table 6.5
Progress of Soil Conservation Schemes during 2008-09

SI No	Sector	No.of schemes	Target		Achievement		% achievement
			Physical (Ha)	Financial (Lakhs.)	Physical (Ha)	Financial (Lakhs)	
1	State Sector	5	6650	1345	6020.4	1130.42	84
2	Central Sector	2	3150	922.01	2070	489.29	53
3	Grand Total	7	9830	2267.01	8090.4	1619.71	71

6.54 The major schemes implemented under Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) include Integrated Development of watersheds in the Western Ghat region, Forestry based programmes, infrastructure development schemes for SC/ST development and Tribal Development under internal programmes NRM, PSM and Livelihood Support System. During the year 2008-09, Rs. 14.18 crores have been spent.

Forestry and Wild Life

Forest Cover

6.55 Forests are ecological as well as socio-economic resource. These have to be managed for environmental protection and other services. Forests play a crucial role in the country's ecological stability and economic development. The natural forest policy in India aims at maintaining a minimum of 33% of country's geographical area under forest and tree cover.

6.56 The total forest cover of the country as per India State of Forest Report 2009 is 690899 sq.km which constitute 21.02% of the geographical area of the country. Of this 83510 sq.km (2.54%) is very dense forest, the moderately dense forest constitutes 319012 sq.km (9.71 %) and open forest constitutes 288377 sq.km (8.77%). The mangrove cover in the country is 4639 sq.km which is 0.14% of the total geographical area.

6.57 The forest cover in the country according to State Forest Report 2005 was 677088 sq.km. while the 2009 report shows an increase of 13811 sq.km (2.04%). There is an increase of very dense forest cover to the tune of 2894 sq.km, the moderate dense forest cover and open forest cover were decreased by 13635 sq.km and 1495 sq.km respectively compared to 2005 assessment.

6.58 Among the States/UTs, Madhya Pradesh with 77700 Sq.km of forest cover has the maximum forest cover followed by Arunachal pradesh (67353 Sq.km) and Chattishgarh (55,870 Sq.km), Maharashtra (50650 sq.km) and Orissa (48855 sq.km). In terms of percentage of forest cover with respect to the total geographical area, Mizoram has the highest percentage of forest cover (91.27%), followed by Lekshadweep (82.75%) and Nagaland (81.21%).

6.59 The forest cover of the Kerala State as per the 2009 report of FSI was 17324 sq.km. with 1443 sq.km of very dense forest, 9410 sq.km of moderate dense forest and 6471 sq.km of open forest. This constitute 44.58% of the total geographical area of the State, shows that the forest cover of Kerala increased over previous assessment. There is an increase of very dense forest cover to the tune of 419 sq.km, moderate forest of 774 sq.km and open forest 536 sq.km. As per FSI, the main reason for forest cover increase was due to the change in the area of the trees outside forests.

6.60 In Kerala, Idukki District has the maximum forest cover of 3932 sq.km and Alappuha District has the lowest forest cover of 26 sq.km. In terms of percentage of forest cover with total geographical area, Wayanad has the highest forest cover of 83.3%, followed by Idukki and Pathanamthitta. The district wise details of forest cover in Kerala is given in Table – 6.6.

Table - 6.6
District wise Forest cover in Kerala

(Area in sq.km)

Sl. No	Name of District	Geographic area	Forest cover				Percent to GA
			Very Dense	Moderate Dense	Open forest	Total	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2192	55	826	469	1350	61.50
2	Kollam	2491	75	636	626	1337	53.67
3	Pathanamthitta	2642	144	1149	465	1758	66.54
4	Alappuzha	1414	0	12	26	38	2.69
5	Kottayam	2203	13	546	336	895	40.63
6	Idukki	5019	350	2160	1422	3932	78.34
7	Ernakulam	2407	12	299	385	696	28.92
8	Thrissur	3032	181	389	363	933	30.77
9	Palakkad	4480	276	693	606	1575	35.16
10	Malappuram	3550	144	407	660	1211	34.11
11	Kozhikode	2344	32	288	271	591	25.21
12	Wayanad	2131	140	1347	288	1775	83.29
13	Kannur	2966	21	351	269	641	21.61
14	Kasaragod	1992	0	307	285	592	29.72
	State	38863	1443	9410	6471	17324	44.58

Source : FSI, 2009

6.61 The estimated forest area (provisional) in Kerala is 11309.4754 sq.km. This includes 9107.2066 sq.km of reserve forest, 364.4731 sq.km of proposed reserves and 1837.7957 sq.km of vested forests. An area of 244.37 sq.km has been excluded from the total area which includes KDH presumed area and 97 sq.km., Chinnakanal unreserved and 47 sq.km., Pallilvasal unreserved-79 sq.km., and reserve land 21.37 sq.km. Division wise details of forest area are given in appendix 6.4.

6.62 In Kerala forests fall in two bio-geographic zones of western ghats and the west, which is one of the biodiversity hot spots in the world. A huge spectrum of flora and fauna has its home in this verdant State. The forest area in Kerala (11309.4754 sq.km.) is 29.1% of the geographical area of the State which is higher than the national average of 21.02%.

Natural Forest

6.63 There are considerable variations in forest type, the predominant three broad types being tropical moist deciduous forests from the plains to 750 MSL, tropical wet evergreen forests in the mountain ranges of ghats and tropical semi evergreen forests between these two types. These three types together cover most of the natural forest area. The forest of Kerala is mainly classified into 5 major categories. The coverage of the plantations forestry is to the extent of 29.97% of the total area. The major types of forests in Kerala are given in table. 6.7.

Table - 6.7

Types of Forests in Kerala

Sl. No.	Forest Type	Area (Sq.km.)	% of Total area
1.	Tropical Wet Evergreen	2463.74	26.21
2.	Semi evergreen Forests	2148.84	22.86
3.	Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests	1705.16	18.14
4.	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	215.26	2.29
5.	Mountain Sub Tropical Temperate shoals	48.88	0.52
6.	Plantation	2817.18	29.97
7.	Grass land	1	0
	Total	9400	100

Source : FSI 2009

6.64 Major forest produce include timber, reeds, bamboo, sandal wood and fire wood. The quantity of timber production in 2008-09 was 50300.79 cum (round log). The number of bamboos and reeds produced were 18.98 lakh and 186.80 lakh respectively. The sandal wood production was 30808.6 kg. There are spices which can be promoted under farm forestry with people participation. The trend in production of forest produces from 1999-2000 to 2008-09 (provisional) are shown in Appendix 6.6.

6.65 The forest policy of the state is guided by the 1988 National Forest Policy. In Kerala the strategies adopted for the development of forests envisages maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and reduction of degraded forests, conservation of bio-diversity, increasing productivity of forest, increasing substantially the forest cover through massive afforestation and developing participatory forest management. A comprehensive state forest policy to address the specific problems and issues related to the conservation of forests and biodiversity of the state as well as the livelihood needs of the forest development communities has been formulated during 2007. The Forest Management Policy of the state encompasses technology improvement, bio-diversity conservation and development of partnership with the forest dependent communities and fringe dwellers. Special thrust is also given for protecting species of plants and animals.

Participatory Forest Management (PFM)

6.66 Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme was pursued vigorously as the result of the National Forest Policy 1988, and the Joint Forest Management resolution in 1990 has now been adopted in all 28 states. Around 99868 JFM Committees have been formed and 214 lakh ha. forest area have been brought under JFM programme till 2006. About 138 lakh families are involved in JFM programme in various states all over the country. In Kerala 571 PFM Committees have been formed and 1.65 lakh ha. forest area has been brought under PFM. About 64000 families including 9823 SC's and 11279 ST's are involved in PFM programme in various forest divisions of Kerala. The execution, monitoring and evaluation of the micro plans are vested with the Vanasamrakshana samithies. So far 561 VSSs and 193 EDCs are formed during the last 5 year period.

6.67 Government of Kerala constituted the FDA's in each forest division in 2002-03, with a view to guiding the activities of the VSS. Towards the end of last decade, the State has adopted the strategy that livelihood improvement of the forest dependent communities including the tribal population provides best opportunity for ensuring biodiversity conservation. Grass root level institutions of people called Vana Samrakshana Samithies (VSS s) and Eco Development Committees (EDC s) have been constituted to

take up the above task. 600 VSSs/ EDC s have established meaningful partnership with the Forest Department, Local – Self Governments and Non-Governmental Organization throughout the state, working harmoniously towards the above stated goal.

National Afforestation Programme

6.68 NAP is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme which started in the State from 2002-03. The scheme is being implemented through FDAS at the apex level and VSS/EDCs at the grass root level. 27 FDAs were participating in the implementation of NAP. The Financial assistance received from GOI during the year was Rs.10.26 crores. An extend of 4539.22 ha. Of forest land has been afforested under the scheme during 2008-09 an amount of Rs.8.62 crore was expended. The activities under the scheme include planting of different species in the degraded forests. Bamboos and medicinal plants are thrust areas under the scheme.

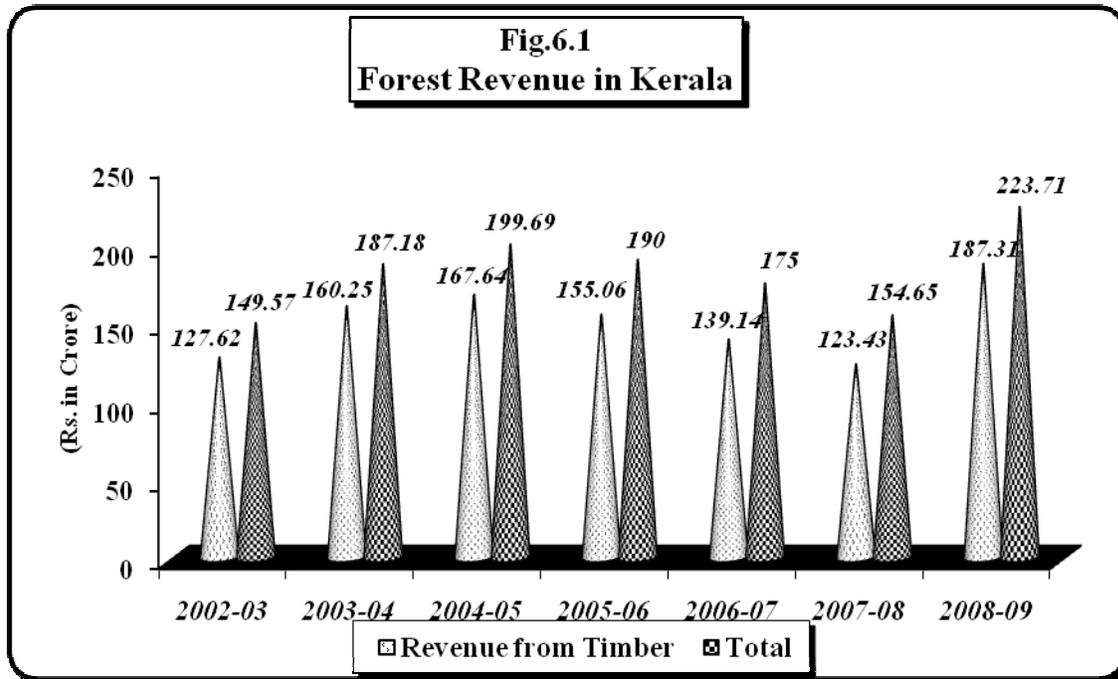
6.69 In addition to the planting components, about 30% of the outlay is earmarked for Entry Point Activities (EPA). The EPA include water supply scheme, construction of roads, culverts, sheds for Anganwadies and community halls installing solar lamps, smokeless choolas and biogas and providing revolving fund for SHGs. An amount of Rs.1.41 crore has been utilised for these activities during 2008-09 and a total of 325180 mandays of employment has been generated.

Tribal Insurance

6.70 Tribal Insurance Scheme ‘Hospitalization Benefits and Personal Accidents Benefits for the Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes in the Forest Area’ continued the year . All the tribal populations within the forest are covered under the scheme at a total premium of Rs.4.75 lakhs. 15 beneficiaries have received a total amount of Rs.6.47 lakhs during the year. The amount claimed during the year is Rs.5.3 lakhs.

Forest Revenue

6.71 The forests contribute substantially to the non-tax revenue of the State. The revenue from the forestry sector by way of sale of timber and other forest products comes to Rs. 223.71 crores in 2008-09. The Revenue from the forestry sector by way of sale of timber and other forest products comes to Rs. 211.14 crores in 2008-09. Major portion of the forest revenue is from timber (Fig. 6.1). During 2008-09, Rs. 187.31 crore was the revenue from timber, which account for 83.73 per cent of the total forest revenue. Details are given in appendix 6.7.



Wild Life and Biosphere Reserve

6.72 There are 16 wild life sanctuaries, 5 National parks, one community Reserve, four elephant reserves and two biosphere reserves in the State. The total area under the protected area network comes to about 2676.42 sq.km which forms 24.25 % of the total forest area of the State. It is higher than the national average. The Centre considered the Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala as the best managed tiger reserve in the country, with the forest dwellers on its fringes actively assisting the official machinery in the conservation efforts.

6.73 Government of Kerala declared the area around the Silent Valley National Park as a buffer zone during 2007. The buffer zone comprises an area of 148 sq.km of forest land adjoining the park, providing protection to the regions of rich and varied plant and animal life. Also another 148 sq.km reserve forest from Ranni Forest Division is added to Periyar Tiger Reserve as critical tiger habitat during 2007. The buffer zone comprises an area of 148 sq.km of forest land adjoining the park, providing protection to the regions of rich and varied plant and animal life. Also another 148 sq.km reserve forest from Ranni Forest Division is added to Periyar Tiger Reserve as critical tiger habitat during 2007. Parambikulam Wild Life Sanctuary has been declared as a Tiger Reserve. During 2009, an area of 110 sq.km. in Kozhikode District was notified as Malabar Sanctuary. A special sanctuary for national bird, peacock was declared at Choolannur in Thrissur district during 2008. An area of 150 ha at Kadalundi in Kozhikkode district supporting mangroves was declared as community reserve.

6.74 From 1934 onwards, protected areas have been constituted in the biodiversity rich areas of forests in the State giving thrust on conservation of wild flora and fauna. The area covered by five National Parks, sixteen Wild life sanctuaries and one community reserve coming under the category of protected areas in Kerala works out to 2453.98 sq.kms. It is about 22.24 per cent of the total area under forest and 6.3 per cent of the total geographical area, which is higher than the national average of 5 per cent. Details are given in Appendix-6.8. A fowl sanctuary named choolannur pea fowl sanctuary was

established in 2007. With the formation of sanctuaries, Government intended to ensure long term protection for the majestic vegetal sketch which contains many botanical rarities and novelties to science.

6.75 The major activities include protection of forests and wildlife, conservation of bio-diversity, improvement of wildlife habitat conditions, developing facilities for ecotourism, eco-development and conservation education. The India Eco-development Project implemented in Periyar Tiger Reserve has got wide recognition nationally. The project was successful in weaning out forest offenders and make them part of conservation efforts. Presently, the Forest Department is trying to emulate the Periyar model in the management of all the PAs of the State. In addition, schemes like Project Elephant, management of Biosphere Reserves, management of captive elephants etc. are also being implemented. With the participation of elephant owners, temple trusts, elephant welfare association etc., the Forest Veterinary Unit of the Department has successfully implanted microchips in 625 numbers of captive elephants with the objective of identification, control and monitoring the transport and exchange of ownership of captive elephants.

6.76 Mangrove forests are considered the most productive and bio diverse wetlands on earth. These provides critical habitat for a diverse marine and terrestrial flora and fauna. Healthy mangrove forests are on a healthy marine ecology. Mangroves perform a number of vital ecological functions in nutrient recycling, maintenance of hydrological regime, coastal protection and fish production. Mangrove cover in India accounts for about 3% of the world mangrove vegetations and is spread over an area of 4639 wq.km. in the coastal states/UTs of the country which is 0.14% of the country's total geographical area. West Bengal has the maximum mangrove cover in the country (46.39%) followed by Gujarat (22.85%).

6.77 The cover of mangroves in Kerala is in Kannur (5 sq.km.) of which 3 sq.km., is open mangrove. The cover of mangrove has been decreased over the previous assessment. Sasthancotta and Ashtamudi are wetlands of national importance located in Kollam District will an area of 3.75 sq. Km. And 32 sq.km. respectively. A part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve also falls in Kerala.

6.78 During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.1683.9 lakh was earmarked under various schemes for protected area management and out of which 1540.5 lakh were utilised.

6.79 Biosphere Reserves are terrestrial and coastal ecosystems which are internationally recognised within the framework of UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme. In the country, 13 Reserves have been set up and in 2001, UNESCO approved designating the Sunderban (West Bengal) and Gulf of Mannar Reserves. As a result three Biosphere Reserves from India are now included in the International Net Work, the third being Nilgiri (Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) which was designated earlier. Kerala has two bio-sphere reserves namely Nilagiri Bio-sphere Reserve with an area of 1455 sq.kms constituted in 1986 and Agasthyamala biosphere reserve with an area of 1701 sq.kms constituted in 2002 . An amount of RS.30.89 lakhs and 76.79 lakhs were expended in these two biospheres during 2008-09.

General Forestry

6.80 Natural Forests in Kerala are being managed mainly for sustaining the life support systems and biodiversity conservation. During 2008-09 also, no timber was extracted from the natural forests by way of clear felling or selection felling. Only timber from wind fallen trees was extracted wherever it is economically viable. The major activities taken up during 2008-09 were Survey of Forest Boundaries, Forest Protection and Regeneration of Denuded Forests. Boundary demarcation was also carried out by construction of cairns and kayyalas (dwarf walls) along the boundary of the forests. Degraded forest areas were rehabilitated by planting in gaps with the local species. Protection of the forests from fire was carried out mainly by undertaking fire lines and engaging fire protection watchers. These activities were carried out through VSS/EDCs wherever they are willing to take up these works. The activities of

boundary protection during 2008-09 include construction of 7484 cairns and maintenance of 644 cairns and construction of 4.9 km dwarf walls. Fire protection is another important activity and during the period 10257 km fire lines were created. Under regeneration of denuded forests, the activities conducted are planting new areas (466 ha) and maintenance of plantation (1296.49 ha).

6.81 Efforts were made to adopt modern technologies including the use of improved seeds and modern nursery practices in raising the plantations during the year 2008-09. Plantations of Hardwood species of local origin, pulpwood species for supplying raw materials to industries, medicinal plants species and non-wood forest products species like canes and bamboos were raised during 2008-09. The existing plantations were managed by adopting intensive cultural operations. Under 'Hardwood' species 231.54ha new areas was raised and 1111ha was maintained during the year 2008-09. Also under industrial plantation, 879ha. were newly planted and 1051 ha were maintained during 2008-09. Under medicinal plantation, 156.28ha new areas was raised and 213.8 ha were maintained during 2008-09.

Outlay and Expenditure

6.82 The outlay and expenditure for various schemes implemented in the Forestry sector is shown in Table -6.8

Table- 6.8
Outlay and Expenditure during 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. Lakh)

	2007-08		2008-09	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
State Sector Schemes	4528.00	3619.59	4800	4694.11
Central Sector Schemes	1731.00	1348.46	1879.2	1748.47
Total (Plan)	6259.00	4968.05	6679.2	6442.58
Non-plan	14159.69	12317.08	13916.4	12975.1

6.83 The state plan expenditure under forestry sector during 2008-09 is Rs.46.94 crores, which is 97.8 per cent of the original budgeted outlay. The state plan expenditure reported for various state plan schemes implemented during the period include forest protection with an expenditure of Rs. 10.3 crore, regeneration of denuded forest with Rs. 1.82 crores, strengthening bio-diversity conservation and management of protected area with Rs. 8.15 crores, strengthening of infrastructure facilities with Rs. 2.33 crores for roads and buildings, improving productivity of Plantation with 4.16 crores, extension forestry with Rs 3.53 crores and twelfth finance commission award with Rs 7.47 crores. Under central sector scheme the expenditure reported was 99.7% of the budgeted outlay.

Management of Non -Wood Forest Produce (NWFP)

6.84 The NWFP harvested in Kerala is dominated by reeds and bamboos, but the forests are also rich in canes as well as forest fruits, seeds, leaves, roots and other produce collected as medicinal plants mainly used for preparing ayurvedic medicine as well as for edibles, spices and fiber products. The quantities of bamboo and reed annually harvested are at a level of 40-50 thousand tonnes of bamboo and 80-100 thousand tonnes of reeds.

6.85 The NWFPs including medicinal plants is being given a major thrust because of their importance all around the world. The productivity and management of NWFPs are to be improved through sustainable and scientific management by adopting improved methods of harvesting, processing, value addition and marketing. In addition to the protection and conservation measures taken by the

department, these activities are to be strengthened by executing the same through actual consumer groups themselves. For this purpose Vana Samrakshana Samithies (VSS) were formed. The collection of NWFPs is entrusted with these user groups and they undertake collection.

6.86 Under the scheme Management of NWFP, new NWFP species were planted at an area of 135 ha. Also maintenance of NWFP plantations of different species was done at an area of 383.34ha and nursery seedlings of different species were also produced and supplied.

Afforestation Outside Forest Area

6.87 The objective of the programme is to increase tree cover in non-forest areas to achieve the ideal target of 33.33% of forest cover. The following programmes were implemented during 2008-09.

(i) My Own Tree Programme (*Ente maram*)

6.88 Under this scheme one seedling each was planted by students from Standard V to Standard IX. It also aims at creation of awareness towards environment protection among younger generation. 25 lakh seedlings were planted under this scheme during 2008-09. About 5691 schools were involved in the programme during 2008-09.

(ii) Shade on Wayside Project (*Vazhiyora thanal*)

6.89 The scheme is intended for raising avenue plantations for shade. This is a joint venture of Forest Department and trade union workers. About 10493 Nos. of seedling were planted along the sides of important roads, especially in urban areas during 2008-09.

(iii) Green Coastal Line Project (*Harithatheeram*)

6.90 The scheme aims at protection of coastal line from natural calamities like Tsunami, Sea erosion, Cyclone etc. by establishing bio-shield of sand binding trees and shrubs. This project is being implemented through Theera Samrakshana Vanavalkarana Samithies (TSVS). An extent of 58.4 ha of area in 106 costal wards covering all the 9 costal districts has been afforested through TSVS during 2008-09. Also under this project an extent of 12 ha of mangroves were planted during 2008-09.

(iv) Our Tree Project (*Nammude maram*)

6.91 The scheme aims at planting of seedling in the compounds of education institutions and public compounds by students of Higher Secondary School and Colleges, during 2008-09. About 5.56 lakhs seedlings were distributed to 2323 educational institutions under this project.

(v) Conservation & Management of Mangroves in Vembanadu and Kannur

6.92 This Project aims at the conservation and protection of Mangrove Forests in Vembanad in Alappuzha District and in Kannur region. The expenditure incurred during 2007-08 for Vembanad is Rs.9.91 lakhs and for Kannur is Rs.6.93 lakhs. The project is to promote mangrove restoration along the Vembanadu kayal and Kayamkulam kayal.

Forest Management Information system

6.93 Computerisation programme of the Forest Department was started as one of the major initiatives of the World Bank Assisted Kerala Forestry Project (KFP), which was implemented during

the period from 1998 to 2003 at a total project outlay of Rs.182.39 crores. Now the development and implementation of the Forest Management Information System (FMIS) including Geographic Information System (GIS) and other residual activities of the KFP are undertaken with the financial assistance from the State. Kerala is the only State in India, which has been able to successfully develop seventeen customized modules including GIS, designed for capturing all the major activities of the department. Computerisation has been done for the Offices down to Range level and networking of computers has been established down to Division Level Offices. The critical modules like accounts, sales, offence, court case and fire management could be successfully implemented. The department has also developed a Geographic Information System (GIS) first of its kind in a line department under the Government of Kerala. This unit has already developed spatial database of 12 Revenue Districts of Kerala having 23 layers. This comprises of spatial database of 21 Forest Divisions and all Wildlife Divisions. The spatial database so developed is made available to all offices up to division level using the customized GIS and Remote Sensing, a model-working Plan has also been prepared for Thiruvananthapuram Forest Division. Maps required by the users at various levels of the department are also being generated in the GIS unit and made available to them within a short span of time.

Appendix 4.16
Average Market Price
of Natural Rubber in Domestic (Kottayam)
and international (Bangkok) markets

Year	Kottayam (RSS - 4)	Bangkok (RSS - 3)
1	2	3
1992-93	2550	2608
1993-94	2569	2510
1994-95	3638	4171
1995-96	5204	5016
1996-97	4901	4509
1997-98	3580	3221
1998-99	2994	2885
1999-00	3099	2704
2000-01	3036	2958
2001-02	3228	2793
2002-03	3919	4111
2003- 04	5040	5278
2004-05	5570	5751
2005-06	6699	7432
2006-07	9204	9779
2007-08	9085	9675
2008-09	10112	10379
2009-10*	9125	9960

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam

* upto December 2009

Appendix 4.17
Price Trend of Rubber

Month & Year		India (Rs. per 100 kg. of RSS 4) (Kottayam)	World (Rs. per 100 kg. of RSS 3) (Bangkok)
1		2	3
2008	April	10965	11318
	May	12248	12755
	June	12708	13860
	July	13340	13780
	August	13782	12720
	September	13536	13228
	October	9074	9963
	November	7681	8599
	December	6488	6156
2009	January	7034	7449
	February	6903	7331
	March	7583	7388
	Average		
	2008-09	10112	10379
	April	9488	8189
	May	9805	8300
	June	9913	8109
	July	9819	8505
	August	10250	9925
	September	10651	10569
	October	10898	11103
	November	11302	11893
	December	13430	13048
	Average		
2009-10*	9125	9960	

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam

* upto December 2009

Appendix 4. 18
Monthly Average Farm Price of Important Agricultural Commodities

Commodities	Unit	2008						2009					
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Paddy	Qtl.	930.71	943.54	911.41	933.00	945.83	919.24	907.70	910.00	904.38	900.92	887.78	895.94
Coconut with husk	100 Nos.	564.72	578.10	575.72	573.44	579.46	583.50	580.40	547.00	519.70	510.93	483.85	433.35
Arecanut	100 Nos.	84.44	60.00	49.40	45.07	39.93	35.63	37.60	40.36	44.76	47.26	51.71	50.65
Pepper	Qtl.	13358.75	13408.72	12595.95	11590.71	10564.19	9555.49	10960.64	10369.27	10139.06	11681.52	11681.67	11801.74
Cardamom	Kg	542.08	552.08	561.43	530.00	473.33	426.67	436.25	457.08	475.42	512.50	536.00	574.38
Tea	Qtl.	865.00	997.50	1115.00	1175.00	1160.00	989.00	1057.50	1090.00	1225.00	1210.00	1177.50	1175.00
Coffee	Qtl.	6940.00	6867.50	7225.00	6708.00	5981.25	4966.67	4827.27	4052.78	4118.75	4045.00	3992.86	3950.00
Rubber	Qtl.	12671.25	13132.81	12198.96	7868.00	6758.25	6113.75	6572.92	6521.43	7421.74	9303.19	9078.00	9259.38
Tapioca	Qtl.	562.54	656.63	568.55	571.21	564.96	558.86	556.64	550.25	551.51	543.75	543.10	533.36
Ginger - dry	Qtl.	7262.50	7566.67	7350.00	6533.33	6537.50	6983.33	8866.67	8212.50	7739.58	8081.82	8595.45	9058.33
Banana	Qtl.	1541.68	1498.20	1453.43	1054.53	1083.55	1189.47	1408.84	1556.57	1617.41	2021.23	2173.61	2185.45
Cashewnut	Qtl.							3825.00	4252.38	4045.00	3953.29	3321.09	2593.75

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.19
Index Number of Prices Received and Price Paid by Farmers

Year	Prices received by Farmers	Farm Cultivation Cost	Domestic Expenditure	Price Paid by Farmers	Parity as Col.2 to 5
2002	1999	6684	2542	4122	49
2003	2454	7056	2615	4295	57
2004	2651	7360	2705	4459	59
2005	2440	7703	2795	4640	53
2006	2474	8309	2947	4947	50
2007	2746	9135	3061	5288	52
2008	3167	10036	3394	5837	54
2009*	3145	10979	3578	6268	50

* Data available only for the month of January 2009

Source : Directorate of Economics and statistics

Appendix 4. 18
Monthly Average Farm Price of Important Agricultural Commodities

Commodities	Unit	2008						2009					
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Paddy	Qtl.	930.71	943.54	911.41	933.00	945.83	919.24	907.70	910.00	904.38	900.92	887.78	895.94
Coconut with husk	100 Nos.	564.72	578.10	575.72	573.44	579.46	583.50	580.40	547.00	519.70	510.93	483.85	433.35
Arecanut	100 Nos.	84.44	60.00	49.40	45.07	39.93	35.63	37.60	40.36	44.76	47.26	51.71	50.65
Pepper	Qtl.	13358.75	13408.72	12595.95	11590.71	10564.19	9555.49	10960.64	10369.27	10139.06	11681.52	11681.67	11801.74
Cardamom	Kg	542.08	552.08	561.43	530.00	473.33	426.67	436.25	457.08	475.42	512.50	536.00	574.38
Tea	Qtl.	865.00	997.50	1115.00	1175.00	1160.00	989.00	1057.50	1090.00	1225.00	1210.00	1177.50	1175.00
Coffee	Qtl.	6940.00	6867.50	7225.00	6708.00	5981.25	4966.67	4827.27	4052.78	4118.75	4045.00	3992.86	3950.00
Rubber	Qtl.	12671.25	13132.81	12198.96	7868.00	6758.25	6113.75	6572.92	6521.43	7421.74	9303.19	9078.00	9259.38
Tapioca	Qtl.	562.54	656.63	568.55	571.21	564.96	558.86	556.64	550.25	551.51	543.75	543.10	533.36
Ginger - dry	Qtl.	7262.50	7566.67	7350.00	6533.33	6537.50	6983.33	8866.67	8212.50	7739.58	8081.82	8595.45	9058.33
Banana	Qtl.	1541.68	1498.20	1453.43	1054.53	1083.55	1189.47	1408.84	1556.57	1617.41	2021.23	2173.61	2185.45
Cashewnut	Qtl.							3825.00	4252.38	4045.00	3953.29	3321.09	2593.75

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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2008	3167	10036	3394	5837	54
2009*	3145	10979	3578	6268	50

* Data available only for the month of January 2009

Source : Directorate of Economics and statistics

Appendix 4.20
Consumption of Fertilizers/Ha. of gross cropped area in Kerala
(1995-96 to 2008-09)

(in Kg.)

Year	N	P	K	Total (N+P+K)		N:(P+K)% (Kerala)
				Kerala	India	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	28.62	14.15	24.11	66.88	74.38	75
1996-97	28.33	13.59	19.60	61.52	75.49	85
1997-98	29.29	15.23	29.40	73.92	84.98	66
1998-99	29.50	14.58	18.14	62.22	87.08	90
1999-00	29.85	15.08	27.54	72.47	93.81	70
2000-01	28.43	12.66	20.82	58.32	86.34	85
2001-02	25.54	12.44	21.21	59.19	90.12	76
2002-03	29.18	13.53	26.19	68.90	86.00	73
2003-04	28.92	13.20	22.93	65.05	89.80	80
2004-05	29.87	14.14	24.2	68.21	98.34	78
2005-06	28.00	15.00	25.00	68.00	104.50	70
2006-07	31.00	16.00	43.00	89.00	113.26	53
2007-08	32.00	15.00	25.00	72.00	-	80
2008-09	38.00	19.00	32.00	89.00	-	75

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and CMIE.

Appendix 4.20
Consumption of Fertilizers/Ha. of gross cropped area in Kerala
(1995-96 to 2008-09)

(in Kg.)

Year	N	P	K	Total (N+P+K)		N:(P+K)% (Kerala)
				Kerala	India	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	28.62	14.15	24.11	66.88	74.38	75
1996-97	28.33	13.59	19.60	61.52	75.49	85
1997-98	29.29	15.23	29.40	73.92	84.98	66
1998-99	29.50	14.58	18.14	62.22	87.08	90
1999-00	29.85	15.08	27.54	72.47	93.81	70
2000-01	28.43	12.66	20.82	58.32	86.34	85
2001-02	25.54	12.44	21.21	59.19	90.12	76
2002-03	29.18	13.53	26.19	68.90	86.00	73
2003-04	28.92	13.20	22.93	65.05	89.80	80
2004-05	29.87	14.14	24.2	68.21	98.34	78
2005-06	28.00	15.00	25.00	68.00	104.50	70
2006-07	31.00	16.00	43.00	89.00	113.26	53
2007-08	32.00	15.00	25.00	72.00	-	80
2008-09	38.00	19.00	32.00	89.00	-	75

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and CMIE.

Appendix 4.21
Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development in Kerala
(2007-08 & 2008-09)

SI.No	Particulars	Unit	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fertilizer consumption			
	a) Nitrogen	MT	93263	111734.2
	b) Phosphorus	MT	42725	55014.9
	c) Potash	MT	72305	94147.9
	Total	MT	208293	260897
2	Plant protection measures			
	a) Fungicide (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	MT	277.257	96.282
	b) Insecticides (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	MT	134.683	111.5
	c) Weedicide (in terms of technical grade)	MT	49.558	64.777
	d) Rodenticides(in terms of technical grade)	MT	0.549	0
	e) Area under Plant Protection coverage	Lakh Ha.	21.25	18.5
	f) Rodent control operation	Lakh Ha.	0.002	-
	g) Biological control of Nephantia Serinopa-parasites liberated	Lakh No.	49.12	8
	h) Weed control	Lakh Ha.	0.51	0.4
3	High Yielding Varieties of paddy seeds	MT	2027.67	5386
4	Quality planting materials distributed			
	a) Coconut seedings	Lakh No.	4.96213	10.40608
	b) Rooted pepper cuttings	Lakh No.	14.32182	33.94879
	c) Cashew grafts	Lakh No.	3.4597	3.71555
5	Soil testing			
	Soil samples analysed	No.	192447	232874

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix 4.22
Average Price of Agricultural Inputs (2007-08 & 2008-09)

SI No	Item	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
I	Fertilizer (Price/MT)		
a	Urea	5025.00	5023.20
b	Ammonium sulphate	10350.00	10350.00
c	Super Phosphate	3400.00	3070.00
d	Muriate of Potash	4455.00	4455.00
II	Paddy Seed		
a	Average NSC Price (per Qtl)	21.00	21.00
b	State Seed Farm Price (per Qtl)	14.00	14.00
III	Green manure seed(per Kg.)		
a	Daincha		
b	Sannhemp		
IV	Coconut Seedlings (Per seedling)		
a	WCT	30.00	30.00
b	Hybrids	35.00	35.00
V	Cashew grafts	25.00	25.00
VI	Rooted pepper cuttings(price per cuttings)	1.5/vine	1.50
VII	Pesticides (price per litre/kg)		
a	Phosphamidon (per lit)	NA	NA
b	Quinal phos (per lit)	290.00	305.00
c	Monocrotophos (per lit)	385.00	308.00
d	Copper sulphate (per kg)	140.00	128.00

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix 4.21
Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development in Kerala
(2007-08 & 2008-09)

SI.No	Particulars	Unit	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fertilizer consumption			
	a) Nitrogen	MT	93263	111734.2
	b) Phosphorus	MT	42725	55014.9
	c) Potash	MT	72305	94147.9
	Total	MT	208293	260897
2	Plant protection measures			
	a) Fungicide (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	MT	277.257	96.282
	b) Insecticides (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	MT	134.683	111.5
	c) Weedicide (in terms of technical grade)	MT	49.558	64.777
	d) Rodenticides(in terms of technical grade)	MT	0.549	0
	e) Area under Plant Protection coverage	Lakh Ha.	21.25	18.5
	f) Rodent control operation	Lakh Ha.	0.002	-
	g) Biological control of Nephantia Serinopa-parasites liberated	Lakh No.	49.12	8
	h) Weed control	Lakh Ha.	0.51	0.4
3	High Yeilding Varieties of paddy seeds	MT	2027.67	5386
4	Quality planting materials distributed			
	a) Coconut seedings	Lakh No.	4.96213	10.40608
	b) Rooted pepper cuttings	Lakh No.	14.32182	33.94879
	c) Cashew grafts	Lakh No.	3.4597	3.71555
5	Soil testing			
	Soil samples analysed	No.	192447	232874

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SI No	Item	2007-08	2008-09
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a	Urea	5025.00	5023.20
b	Ammonium sulphate	10350.00	10350.00
c	Super Phosphate	3400.00	3070.00
d	Muriate of Potash	4455.00	4455.00
II	Paddy Seed		
a	Average NSC Price (per Qtl)	21.00	21.00
b	State Seed Farm Price (per Qtl)	14.00	14.00
III	Green manure seed(per Kg.)		
a	Daincha		
b	Sannhemp		
IV	Coconut Seedlings (Per seedling)		
a	WCT	30.00	30.00
b	Hybrids	35.00	35.00
V	Cashew grafts	25.00	25.00
VI	Rooted pepper cuttings(price per cuttings)	1.5/vine	1.50
VII	Pesticides (price per litre/kg)		
a	Phosphamidon (per lit)	NA	NA
b	Quinal phos (per lit)	290.00	305.00
c	Monocrotophos (per lit)	385.00	308.00
d	Copper sulphate (per kg)	140.00	128.00

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix 4.23
Composition of Cattle Population (1977 to 2007)

(No.in 000's)

Year	Composition		Male		Female		Total	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1977	Crossbred	No	217	16.01	1138	83.99	1355	100
		%	28.82	-	50.51	-	45.08	-
	Indegenous	No	536	32.47	1115	67.53	1651	100
		%	71.18	-	49.49	-	54.92	-
	Total	No	753	25.05	2253	74.95	3006	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1982	Crossbred	No	217	14.93	1236	85.07	1453	100
		%	32.93	-	50.70	-	46.92	-
	Indegenous	No	442	26.89	1202	73.11	1644	100
		%	67.07	-	49.30	-	53.08	-
	Total	No	659	21.28	2438	78.72	3097	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1987	Crossbred	No	199	11.69	1503	88.31	1702	100
		%	39.17	-	51.54	-	49.71	-
	Indegenous	No	309	17.94	1413	82.06	1722	100
		%	60.83	-	48.46	-	50.29	-
	Total	No	508	14.84	2916	85.16	3424	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1996	Crossbred	No	232	10.14	2055	89.86	2287	100
		%	60.42	-	68.23	-	67.34	-
	Indegenous	No	152	13.73	957	86.27	1109	100
		%	39.58	-	31.77	-	32.66	-
	Total	No	384	11.31	3012	88.69	3396	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2000	Crossbred	No	144	7.36	1813	92.64	1957	100
		%	66.98	-	79.69	-	78.59	-
	Indegenous	No	71	13.32	462	86.68	533	100
		%	33.02	-	20.31	-	21.41	-
	Total	No	215	8.63	2275	91.37	2490	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2003	Crossbred	No	135	8.00	1600	92.00	1735	100
		%	74	-	82	-	82	-
	Indegenous	No	47	12.00	340	88.00	387	100
		%	26	-	18	-	18	-
	Total	No	182	9.00	1940	91.00	2122	-
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2007	Crossbred	No	NA		NA		1599	100
		%					93	-
	Indegenous	No	NA		NA		120	100
		%					7	-
	Total	No	NA		NA		1719	-
	%					100	-	

Source : Animal Husbandry Department

CHAPTER 7

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Power Sector—aftermath of Liberalisation

Before liberalisation took place in India in 1991, the growth in power sector was very sluggish. The reforms were expected to solve the problems; it is more or less clear that they cannot. There has always been a huge power deficit as power generation could not meet the demand. With the growth in demand being exponential, still power deficit is a big problem. Several Accelerated initiatives were taken by India Government after liberalization to address the crisis. Some of them are (a) Government is encouraging private players not only to produce power but also carrying out its transmission and distribution activities. In effect there has been significant increase in private participation. (b) Government has come with the provision for determining the tariff based on cost of generation and not based on purchasing power. So the ambiguity involved in complicated tariff rates has been done away with. (c) States have been asked to bare the brunt of requirement generation much more than in the past. (d) To regulate the power Industry at Central level and also at State level, regulatory authorities like Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) & State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) are appointed.

7.1 Even though, the Indian Power Sector was opened with much fanfare to private participation 1991 to hasten the increase in generating capacity and to improve the system efficiency as well. Independent power producers (IPPs) point out litigation, financial arrangements, and obtaining clearances and fuel supply agreements have not been streamlined. On the other hand, the State Electricity Boards have been burdened by power purchase agreements (PPAs) that favour the IPPs with such clauses as availability payment irrespective of plan utilization, tariff reflecting high capital costs and returns on equity etc. The consumer is complaining about increasing blackouts and increasing tariffs. The process of inviting private participation in the power sector on the restructuring of the power sector has not been able to resolve the issues in the power sector.

Mythical Projections

7.2 International Energy Agency (IEA) predicts that the global energy demand will increase by more than 50% by 2030, with 60% of that supply by oil and gas. It also forecasts a severe gap between demand and supply, as could become evident by 2010. So over or later, this gap will be filled by a mix of technologies ranging from alternatives, coal and nuclear. The impact of the growing demand from countries like India and China will be responsible for the future charges in the global oil demand against the finite and depleting oil reserves. With the global oil production expected to peak around the year 2010-15, it would result in a major crisis for the global economy. From a longer term perspective and the need to maximally develop options as well as need to diversify energy sources, renewables remain important to India's energy sector. Even with a concerted push of 20 fold increase in capacity, renewables can account for around 5-7% of India's energy mix by 2031-32. It offers a detailed analysis of how global energy system is likely to evolve from now to 2030. These include supply and demand projections to 2030 for oil, gas, coal, renewables, nuclear and electricity, plus projections of energy related CO₂ emissions. If current Government policies do not change, energy – related emissions of carbon dioxide will grow faster than energy use. The pace of technology development and developments in other areas (alternative energy) are the keys to making the global energy system more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable in the large term. Planners have been looking at these projections with suspicion and indicate that the GDP energy correlation has been delinked and the projections based on growth rate is based on consumption obsessed growth scenario and it is possible to work out sensible alternative.

Crisis in meeting demands and projections

7.3 In the process of emerging as an economic giant, India is facing the critical challenge of meeting a fast increasing demand for energy. As the economy is on the growth path, the demand for energy over next two decades will increase considerably. Energy is truly most indispensable growth factor to the world's economy and human well being. Indian energy growth projections have also been caught in the supply sided consumption obsessed frames and needs rationalization serious equity issues also exist with wide gaps between per capita consumption levels between metros and rural areas across the states. Fossil energy sources-coal and oil - are currently the primary sources of cheap energy that powers our modern industrialized civilization. They provide over 60% of the world's electrical power and 95% of the world's total energy demands. The inconsistency between a rapidly growing demand and a limited supply has made the oil market vulnerable to jitters that global oil companies today feel that they have reached the end of growth period. Against rising oil price and stagnant production of oil, India has heightened the problem of energy crisis. Some of the major barriers include distribution challenges, lower scalability, international trade barriers and powerful oil lobbies along with relatively higher production costs etc.

Climate change related issues

7.4 Climate change as a driving force in redefining tomorrow's energy mix on a global level, emission trading – a solution for tackling climate change. It ends with an overview of key facts related to energy and climate change – facts and trends to 2050. Despite being the fourth largest economy, India's percapita emission levels are 70% below world average and 93% lower than those in the United States. It is highlighted that carbon emissions in India increased by 65% between 1990 and now and are projected to grow by close to 70% in the next decade or so. But it remained low as compared to other major economies, accounting for only 2% of cumulative energy related emissions since many decades. India maintains that major responsibility of curbing of emissions rests with developed countries – which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time – pointed out the report that comes at a time when tough negotiations were on at the Copenhagen climate change

Nuclear Programme

7.5 For a large country like India, long term energy security, mainly based on indigenous recourses, is an important and inevitable need, from economic as well as strategic considerations. Nuclear Power is the fourth largest source of electricity in India after thermal, hydro and renewable sources of electricity. As of 2008, India has 17 nuclear power plants in operation generating 4120 MW while 6 other are under construction and are expected to generate an additional 3160 MW. India has recently made a 123 – Nuclear deal with USA where Indian atomic sector is divided into two sectors; military atomic sector and civilized atomic sector. Under this deal, Indian civilized atomic sector has come under the governance of IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency). India can receive the required fuel to generate the power from nuclear power plant as well as nuclear reactors also from various countries. Costs of nuclear power on dependence as internal technologies are serious issue especially when there was large coal reserves Uranium versus thorium.

Power for ALL

7.6 The Government of India has an ambitious mission of Power for All by 2012. This mission would require that the installed generation capacity should be at least 2, 00,000 MW by 2012 from the present level of 156092.23 MW of power as on December 31, 2009. Power requirement will double by 2020 to 4, 00,000 MW.

7.7 Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vydhuthikaran Yojana (RGGVY) electrifying all villages and habitations as per new definition for power for all. This can be clear from the physical & financial progress of RGGVY Projects under implementation as on 01/02/2010 for all India data in the table 7.1.

Table - 7.1
Physical & Financial Progress of RGGVY Projects under implementation as on 01/02/2010 (All India)

No. of DPRs (27 states)	Project Cost Sanctioned	Revised Cost	Total Amount released	Electrification of Un/De-electrified Villages		Intensive Electrification of Electrified villages		No. of connections to Rural Households including BPL		No. of connections to BPL Households	
				Coverage (No.)	Achievement (No) (%)	Coverage (No.)	Achievement (No) (%)	Coverage (No.)	Achievement (No) (%)	Coverage (No.)	Achievement (No) (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
567	26235.1	31168.8	18916.4 (60.7%)	118499	71793 (60.6%)	354375	102759 (29%)	41455745	10285314 (24.8%)	24606500	9115691 (37%)

Source: Ministry of power, Government of India.

Installed Power Generation in India

7.8 Power sector witnessed severe fluctuations in progress in 2009 in terms of capacity addition. The country hopes to achieve 78000 MW in the generation capacity in the five years ending 2012. The country produces 156092.23 MW of power as on December 31, 2009, but nothing can illustrate the slack pace of capacity addition better than the performance in the last fiscal - the country was to add 11,061 MW in 2009 while it managed only 3500 MW. The total demand for electricity in India is expected to cross 950000 MW by 2030. So far, between 2007-08 and 2008-09, about 12000 MW of capacity has been added and another 66000 MW is in various stages of the pipeline. Much of this will be private funded and managed. About 65 % of the electricity consumed in India is generated by thermal power plants, 25 % by hydro electronic power plants 3% by nuclear power plants and 7 % by renewable sources. India was one of the pioneering countries in establishing hydroelectric power plants.

7.9 However, the sector continues to be ridden with some fundamental problems. Slack capacity addition continues to be a serious worry as it may jeopardize infrastructure as well as economic growth. The growth in Electricity Generation during 2008-09 was constrained due to unsatisfactory performance of some of the new thermal generating units commissioned during 2006-07 and 2007-08, delay in commissioning of new units during 2008-09, long outages, shortage of coal / gas / nuclear fuel, poor hydrology etc.

7.10 As on December 31, 2009, position of All India Installed Capacity can be seen in the Table 7. 2

Table - 7.2
Total Installed Capacity in India

Fuel	MW	(Percentage)
Thermal	99861.48	64.6
Hydro	36885.40	24.7
Nuclear	4120.00	2.9
Renewable Sources	15225.35	7.8
Total	156092.23	100

Source: Ministry of Power, Govt of India

7.11 The installed power generation in the country has increased from 147402.81 MW as on 31.12.2008 to 156092.23 MW as on 31.12.2009. The capacity addition was 8689.42 MW. Out of the total installed capacity of 156092.23 MW, a major chunk of the energy generation comes from thermal energy. It was estimated as 99861.48 M.W. It was followed by hydro 36885.40 MW, nuclear 4120 MW and 15225.35 MW of renewable sources. The percentage of increase in installed capacity from 2008 to 2009 was only 5.9 %. The overall generation in the country has increased from 704.469 BU during 2007-08 to 723.794 BU during the year 2008-09. Contribution of each sector to the national grid as on 31.12.2009 is shown in the table 7.3.

Table - 7.3
Sectoral Contribution

Sector	MW	(Percentage)
State Sector	78413.99	52.5
Central Sector	49812.63	34.0
Private Sector	27865.61	13.5
Total	156092.23	100.00

Source: Ministry of Power, Govt of India

Box .7.1

Power Generation to grow by 5.9% in 2009-10

Power generation will grow by 5.9% in 2009-10. A healthy growth in thermal and nuclear power generation will push up the total generation this year. Higher power generation will also bring down the power deficit in India by 30 basis points to 10.8%.

With improved availability of Uranium from domestic as well as International sources, nuclear power generation bounced backed by 17.4% during April – October 2009. We expect that it will grow by 30.9% in 2009-10, after having suffered setbacks since 2003 due to unavailability of Uranium.

During April - October 2009, Thermal Power generation grew by 9.7%. This was fuelled by the gas based thermal plants, which got a fillip due to the availability of gas from the KG – basin project. Coal based plants also recorded a decent growth during the period. We expect thermal power generation to grow by 8.5% this year.

The Hydel Power Generation, on the other hand, fell by 7.3% during April - October 2009. A deficient rainfall took its toll on hydel power generation this year. However, year of year declined in the hydel power output will come down in the coming months and we expect it to decline by 5.3% in 2009-10.

Power for the Poor

7.12 Several State Governments in India provide electricity at subsidized rates or even free to some sections. This includes for use in agriculture and for consumption by backward classes. The subsidies are mainly as cross-subsidization, with the other users such as industries and private consumers paying the deficit caused by the subsidized charges collected. Such measures have resulted in many of the State Electricity Boards becoming financially weak.

7.13 At present (2009), the price per unit of electricity in India is about Rs 4 (8 US cents) for domestic consumers and Rs. 9 for the commercial supply. The Ministry of India has so far provided support for coverage of around 9300 villages and hamlets in 25 States under electricity to the poor. The programme is expected to cover 10000 remote unelectrified villages and hamlets and benefit around 1 million households. Availability of lighting/ basic electricity to the remote villages and hamlets is expected to lead to implement in the quality of life of the people, including better health and education.

Kerala's Power Sector Projections

7.14 In the past, the energy demand was presumed to be basis with load factor being used to convert the projected energy demand to peak MW demand. The projected energy demand was worked out by a combination of end use and time series analysis. This was the methodology used in the Electric Power Surveys (EPS) conducted by CEA in conjunction with the State Electricity Boards.

7.15 One of the problems with the above approach has been the consistent over projection of peak demand. The annual growth of peak power demand has been assumed to be of the order of 7-8% and this has resulted in projections well beyond actual demands realised.

7.16 Some of these anomalies have been corrected in the current EPS conducted and the projections for Kerala as continued in the 17th Draft EPS. The figures for Kerala in terms of demand projection in the Draft 17th EPS are given below.

Table - 7.4
17th EP S Estimates for 11th Plan period

Year	Energy Consumption	Peak Demanded	Annual Load Factor (%)
2006-07	11147	2699	60.75
2007-08	12037	2823	61.54
2008-09	12973	2947	62.34
2009-10	13977	3078	63.14
2010-11	15112	3227	63.94
2011-12	16345	3391	64.74

7.17 As can be seen from 17th EPS Draft Report, these are a number of assumptions made, which may result in the actual demand being more than what is being projected in the EPS or being less. KSEB's own projections taking into account a higher growth rate and a slightly lower load factor projects the following demands for the 11th plan period.

Table - 7.5
KSEB's projections for the 11th Plan Period

Year	Energy Consumption	Peak Demand	Annual Load Factor (%)
2007-08	15217	2856	60.82
2008-09	16096	3004	61.17
2009-10	17025	3159	61.52
2010-11	18077	3335	61.87
2011-12	19230	3528	62.22

7.18 Power Sector in Kerala plays a vital role in all developmental activities in Kerala. Obviously power crisis is the Prime Obstacle to start new initiatives in the industrial field. The need for power is increasing and the production of power should also increase accordingly. Monsoon is essential to sustain the hydropower base in the state and the shortage in rainfall usually creates power crisis. Kerala received 18 % less than the average inflow in to KSEB reservoirs; the KSEB could manage the power supply situation with higher quantum of cheaper hydel power. As the power situation improved, all the restrictions were withdrawn on 01.05.2009. Kerala is one among the very few states in the country where there was no load shedding and power cut during 2008-09. KSEB has been responsible for the generation, transmission and supply of electricity in the Sate of Kerala, with particular emphasis to provide electricity at affordable cost to the rural population and for agricultural purposes. The Board has been passing through a transitional phase of reforms in the electricity sector. The Electricity Act 2003 envisages separate organizations for Transmission and Distribution etc.

Generation

7.19 The history of Hydro Power development in Kerala begins with the commissioning of Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project in 1940. Next few decades reflected the progressive developments of various schemes. Sabarigiri in 1966 and Idukki in 1976 are milestones of Kerala State Electricity Board.

7.20 As per the seventeenth power survey, there is an additional generation requirement of about 1000 MW for the state during next five years. KSEB has set a target for providing affordable and reliable electricity to all households on demand by 2011. Water is the only commercially viable source for power generation within the State. To ensure reliability of supply as well as energy security, capacity addition in Kerala has to be given due importance. Meanwhile, KSEB has proposed to add about 610.50 MW of new hydel capacity during eleventh plan period.

Capacity Addition during 2008-09

7.21 Power System in Kerala encompasses hydel, thermal and wind sources. Hydel energy is the most reliable and imperative source in Kerala. Of the total installed capacity, 2694.75 MW, the lion's share of 1921.1 MW of installed capacity comes from 24 hydel stations; 771.62 MW is contributed by the thermal energy including NTPC at Kayamkulam which is Kerala's dedicated thermal station. Kanjikode wind farm, Palakkad has an installed capacity of 2.03 MW. Capacity addition during 2008-09 was only 1.22 percent to 2694.75 MW as on 31-3-2009 from 2662.24 MW on 31-3-2008. The table (7.6) depicts detail of energy source and its installed capacity in Kerala as on 31-3-2009.

Table - 7. 6
Energy Source in Kerala as on 31-3-2009

Sl. No.	Source of Energy	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	Hydel – KSEB	1888.10
2	Thermal : KSEB	234.60
3	Wind : KSEB	2.03
4	NTPC	359.58
5	Thermal :IPP	177.44
6	Hydel : Captive	33.00
	Total	2694.75

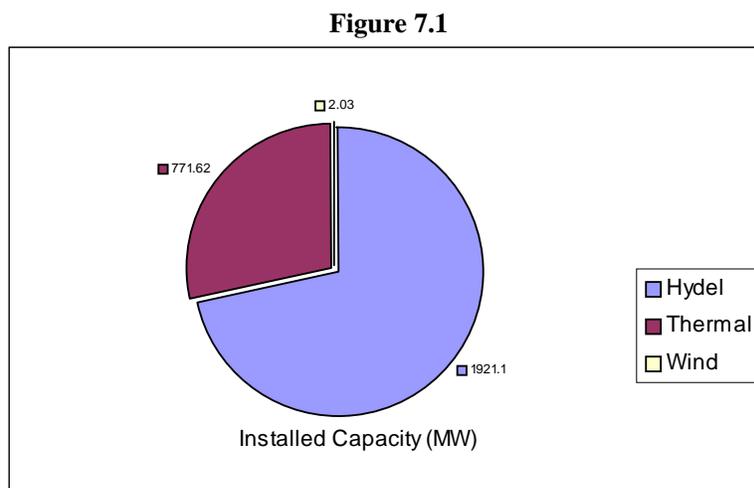
Source: KSEB

7.22 Based on the status of various projects, the target for 2008-09 was fixed at 69.6 MW, of which 32.5 MW has been achieved upto October 2009. It is expected that the total capacity addition during the current financial year would be 133.75 MW with hydel, thermal and wind sources.

7.23 Sabarigiri hydel projects increased its capacity by 5 MW from 325 MW during the period of 2007-08 to 330 MW in 2008-09. It can be seen in the Appendix 7.3. Meanwhile Neriamangalam Extension Scheme & Two Units of Kuttiadi Tailrace Project were commissioned in 2009. Thereby 32.5 MW was added to the system with capacity to generate 82.6 MU.

7.24 As for contribution from renewable sources of energy is concerned, Wind Energy Projects at Agali (6 MW) under Private Sector were also commissioned.

7.25 Figure 7.1 highlights total installed capacity in Kerala from hydel, thermal and wind sources.



Hydel Generation

7.26 During the year 2008-09, Kerala received 18 % less than average inflow into KSEB reservoirs. During this period the peak demand reached 2765 MW was recorded on 20.3.2009. The maximum daily consumption of energy during the year was 49.2932 MU was also recorded on 20.3.2009. On account of various factors like the reduction in inflow, disaster at Sabarigiri Power house, shut down of Panniar Power house, high cost of naphtha and LSHS during the beginning of the year, reduction in availability of CGS etc, there was huge gap in the availability against the requirement.

Box. 7. 2

Kerala bets on hydel power despite clouds

Hydel Power dependent Kerala is smarting under 1870 million units power deficit this season, following truant rains. But this has not deterred, KSEB the least from putting its investment nest egg in the hydel power stream once again. Out of its Rs. 1370 crores investment plans (generation, transmission and distribution) for 2009-10, as much as Rs. 403 crores is earmarked for generation schemes, mainly hydel. The outlay for generation is mainly for five ongoing plus 16 new hydroelectric schemes and 7 wind projects. The State has just two thermal projects, since it usually pins its hope on surviving on an 80: 20 (Hydel Power to Thermal Power) ratio.

If the second Monsoon (North East Monsoon) is good enough another 1000-1200 million units could be added. Even this is not sufficient, as the State's average daily consumption has spiraled to 46.56 million units per day. The State's power quota from the central pool has suddenly shrunk from 900 MW to 650 MW and poor yield from hydel reservoirs is creating an expensive predicament.

7.27 Under the purview of KSEB, 20 hydel projects are in the pipeline. The details of the project can be seen in the Table7.7

Table - 7.7
Projects in the Pipeline

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed capacity (MW)	Energy Potential (MU)
1	Pallivasal Extension	60	153.90
2	Adyanpara	3.50	9.01
3	Athirappally	163.00	233.00
4	Sengulam Augmentation	-	85.00
5	Sengulam Tailrace	3.60	12.57
6	Chathankottunada II	6.00	14.76
7	Poozhithode	4.80	10.97
8	Vilangad	7.50	22.63
9	Thottiar	40.00	99.00
10	Mangulam	40.00	82.00
11	Pasukkadavu	2.00	5.36
12	Maniyar tailrace (Ranni- Perinad)	4.00	16.73
13	Perumthenaruvi	6.00	25.77
14	Chimony	2.50	6.03
15	Peechi	1.50	3.30
16	Barapole	21.00	51.00
17	Kakkadam poil-I	5.00	15.21
18	Kakkadampoil-II	20.00	55.08
19	Achankovi	30.00	75.81
20	Chinnar	24.00	78.00

Source: KSEB

Availability of Zero Surplus Power during 2008-09

7.28 With the hike in the consumption of energy, the State's power quota from the central pool has suddenly shrunk from 900 MW to 650 MW and also poor yield from hydel reservoirs is creating an expensive predicament, thermal power too is not beyond agenda etc. leads KSEB into zero surplus in energy during 2008-09. The zero Surplus Power in 2008-09 is as given in Table 7.8

Table - 7.8
Details of Surplus Power

Sl. No.	Internal Generation	Million Units
1	Hydel Generation	5839.28
2	KSEB Thermal Generation	653.54
3	Wind	1.68
4	Total Internal Generation	6494.50
5	Less Auxiliary Consumption	6440.44
6	Power Purchase from CGS	7667.81
7	Power Purchase from IPPs	1961.17
8	Total Energy Availability	16069.42
9	Energy requirement	16069.42
10	Surplus	0

Source: KSEB

Power Consumption

7.29 The domestic category consumers showed a reasonable growth of 5.04 percentages to 7443028 in 2008-09 from the 7085652 in 2007-08. But LT & HT Commercial category consumer registered a decline of -0.23 percentages over 2007-08. Growth of other railway traction, agricultural pumping, Licensees (Bulk supply) also increased substantially over the year. The sale of energy has increased corresponding to the increase of total consumers. During 2008-09, 12877.65 MU of energy was sold marking a decrease of 518.96 MU as compared to the last year. The details of consumption and revenue collected during 2008-09 can be seen in the Appendix 7.7

7.30 As per the 17th Power Survey, it is estimated that by the end of 11th plan period (2012), the annual consumption and maximum demand will be 19230 MU and 3528 MW respectively.

Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

7.31 KESEB has entered into PPAs with various Central Generating Stations of NTPC, NLC, NPCIL etc. envisaged for Southern Region. In addition to this, power was purchased from Rajiv Gandhi combined cycle power plant of NTPC at Kayamkulam, BSES Kerala Power Ltd, Kochi and Kasaragod Power Corporation Ltd., Mylatti. Recently, KSEB has also executed PPAs with Mega Power Projects such as SIMHADRI Stage II, NLC, Tutucorin-a joint venture project of NLC and TNEB, NLC Stage II expansion etc. As a measure to encourage non-conventional sources of energy, KSEB has executed 38 PPAs for purchase of power from wind energy projects and from two Small Hydro Projects, namely, Meenvallom and Iruttikkanam. The capacity allocated from various stations for which the PPAs have been executed is given in the table 7.9

7.32 As on 31.07.09, the revenue earned from sale of power and other receipts was Rs. 1698.80 crores for the year 2009-10. The expenditure towards purchase of power was Rs.1167.81 crores.

Table - 7.9
Power Purchase Agreement with Stations

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	MW
	Thermal Power Projects	
	NTPC Stations	
1	Ramagundam I to III	306.00
2	Talchar II	280.00
	NLC Stations	
3	NLC TPS II – Stage I	63.00
4	NLC TPS II – Stage II	90.00
5	NLC TPS II – Stage I Expansion	58.80
	NPCIL Stations	
6	MAPS	18.00
7	Kaiga I to IV	73.00
	Mega Power Projects	
8	SIMHADRI STAGE II	140.00
9	NLC – Tutucorin	122.00
10	NLC TPS II – Stage II Expansion	70.00
11	Vallur Thermal Power Plant	37.50
12	RGCCP	359.58
13	BKPL	157.00
14	KPCL	20.44
	Non-Conventional Sources	
15	Wind Energy – 38 Nos for 41 WEGS	27.30
16	Meenvallom Small Hydro Projects	3.00
17	Iruttikkanam Small Hydro Projects	3.00

Source: KSEB

7.33 Kerala is planning a capacity addition of 610.50 MW (1653.86 MU) through hydel and non- conventional sources during the eleventh plan. Allocation of 733 MW power from the projects viz. Koodankulam Atomic Power Station (266 MW), Neyveli Lignite Corporation Expansion (70 MW), Simhadri Thermal Power Station (200 MW), Vallur (75 MW) and Tuticorin (122 MW) are expected. Moreover, share of power from NLC New (50MW), Orissa NLC (200MW) and Kayamkulam Expansion (500 MW). Meanwhile, Kerala has also been allocated 300 MW from Tamil Nadu Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) and 190MW from Orissa UMMP. To fulfill the demand in 12th plan period, KSEB has planned for 1000 MW coal based project. Allocation of coal (200.66 MT) for generating 1000 MW power for the next 25-30 years from Baitarni West Coal Company Ltd (BWCCL) in Orissa has already been obtained from Ministry of Coal, Government of India.

Cheemeni Power Plant back in favour

7.34 The Kerala State Electricity Board is seriously contemplating the setting up of a 2400 MW thermal power project at Cheemeni in Kasaragod district. The coal for this project will come from the coal field the Union Government has allotted for Kerala in Orissa. A Company for undertaking the mining operations has already been set up there by the KSEB in association with outside public sector power utilities. The Centre would provide all assistance for the project. The centre was attaching top priority to power capacity addition all over the country.

7.35 Earlier, Kerala has been wavering between the options of setting up a pit head power project in Orissa in association with outside public sector power utilities and having a new power projects in the State itself to utilize the coal from the field allotted to it in Orissa. Land is already available for the project at Cheemeni. KSEB was taking concrete steps to ensure long term power security in the State. With the commissioning of the LNG Terminal in Kochi, expected by 2012, natural gas would be available as fuel for power generation here. The plant now was to upgrade the KSEB's Brahmaipuram Power Project to 1000 MW capacity, in addition to setting up one more project with a capacity to generate 1000 MW of electricity with LNG as fuel. KSIDC has been appointed as the nodal agency for setting up the project. A special purpose vehicle will be formed between KSIDC and KSEB with 50:50 participation for implementing the project. Board has decided to transfer its share of 5 MT per annum of coal produced from Baitarni West Coal Block to the Cheemeni project.

Growth of Power System in Kerala

7.36 Growth is necessary in every sector in the power system particularly, generation, and transmission. As on 30.09.2009, installed capacity has been hiked by 2694.75 MW as against the 2662.24 MW in the same period of previous year. Likewise, per-capita consumption has also been increased by 490 KWh. The details of growth of power system in Kerala is seen in Table 7.10

Table 7. 10
Growth of Power System in Kerala

Particulars/Year	2007	2008	2009
Installed Capacity (MW)	2657.24	2662.24	2694.75
Annual Sales (MU)	11331	12049.85	12414.32
Per-capita Consumption (KWh)	465*	485*	490*
EHT lines (circuit KM)	10217	10424	10580
Sub stations (Nos)	272	290	303
H.T. lines (circuit KM)	38048	38384	41403.43
L.T lines (circuit KM)	223370	234252	241888
Distribution Transformers (Nos)	39872	42401	46510
Revenue from sale of power (Rs.crores)	4009.7	4696.95	4893.02

Source: KSEB

* Population based on 2001 Census

** includes 1 No. 400 KV Pallipuram S/s of PGCIL

Hydro - Thermal Energy

7.37 Taking into account the present hydro storage status in the reservoirs, expected, an inflow equivalent to the average of past 10 years during the remaining period of the current water year (2008-09), the present allocation from the CGS and CERC norms for target availability and auxiliary consumption, the average quantum of energy expected to KSEB from CGS is 18.48 MU per day. Expecting the nominal pattern of increase in peak demand during summer months, KSEB proposed to schedule about 40 MW from BDPP and 60 MW from KDPP during peak hours to meet the evening peak demand. Hydro-thermal mix in Kerala is shown in Table 7. 11.

Table - 7. 11
Hydro-Thermal Mix in Kerala from 2003-04 to 2008-09

Year	Hydel (MU)	Thermal + Import (Mix) (MU)	Total (MU)	Hydel (%)	Thermal (%)
2003-04	3910	8545	12455	31	69
2004-05	6134	6314	12448	49	51
2005-06	7539	5866	13405	56	44
2006-07	7497	7029	14526	52	48
2007-08	8327	6884	15211	55	45
2008-09	5839	10283	16122	36	64

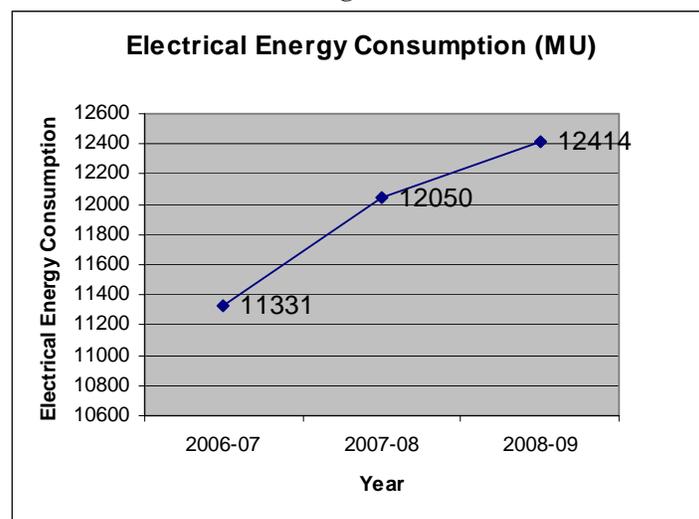
Source: KSEB

7.38 The ratio of hydro-thermal mix indicates that during 2005-06 availability of hydel power has comparatively outnumbered the thermal power and subsequent years this phenomenon has also continued till 2008-09. Meanwhile, thermal power has outnumbered than hydel power as 64 % and 36 % respectively during 2008-09. It reveals that KSEB has purchased high cost thermal power than hydel power.

Electrical Energy Consumption

7.39 In Kerala, electrical energy consumption has increased to 12414 MU during 2008-09 from 12050 MU during 2007-08. The percentage of consumption increased to 3.02 %. Electrical Energy consumption in Kerala during 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09 depicted in Fig 7.2

Fig: 7. 2



Transmission

7.40 Transmission of Electricity is defined as bulk transfer of power over a long distance at high voltage, generally of 132 KV and above. It is an important sector to evacuate the power in different parts of Kerala. A good transmission facility is necessary to effective distribution and to bring power from outside the state. In the transmission Sector commissioning 66 Nos of substations and construction of 587.19 kms of transmission lines has been targeted during the period under review. Out of which 5 substations and 116.5 kms of lines were commissioned as on 31.8.2009. Now there are two 400 KV substations. One at Madakkathala (Thrissur) and the other at Pallippuram (Thiruvananthapuram). Also another 400 KV substation at Arecode (Malappuram District) is being constructed by PGCIL. The site for the construction of this substation has been identified and taken over by PGCIL and the route Survey for the construction of Mysore - Arecode line has also been completed. Thus, there will be one 400 KV substations in each region of Kerala, i.e North, Central and South.

7.41 As per the scheme approved by Southern Regional Electricity Board (SREB), 400 KV Multi – Circuit line is proposed from Thirunelveli – Edamon and 400 KV Double Circuit line from Edamon-Kochi (East) Madakkathara. One 400 KV sub station at Kochi (East) is also sanctioned as part of this evacuation scheme.

7.42 Kerala's Transmission system consisting of substations and its connected lines are given with Tables 7.12 and 7.13

Table - 7.12
Transmission Infrastructure

Sl.No	Item	Target	Unit	Achievement	Unit	Percentage of Achievement
1	400 KV Substation	Nil	Nos	Nil	Nos	
2	220 KV Substations	2	Nos		Nos	0
3	110 KV Substations	13	Nos	2	Nos	15.38
4	66 KV Substations	4	Nos		Nos	0
5	33 KV Substations	47	Nos	14	Nos	29.79

Source: KSEB

7.43 It can be observed that, performance of the construction of substation with various capacities has not achieved the intended target. The table 7.12 reveals that none of 220 KV and 66 KV substations was completed against its targets of 2 & 4 respectively. The construction of 110 KV and 33 KV sub stations are still at a snail's pace: Out of the target of 13 numbers 110 KV substations, only two substations are completed and in the case of 33 KV substations, 14 substations are completed against the target of 47 numbers. It will have an adverse impact on power evacuation facility.

Table - 7.13
Transmission facilities in Kerala (As on 30.9.2009)

Capacity	Substation (Nos)	Lines (Ctkm)
400 KV	2*	
220 KV	15	2654
110 KV	116	3924
66 KV	84	2987
33 KV	86	1015
Total	302	10580

Source: KSEB

* One number owned by PGCIL

Kayamkulam Expansion remains non-operational

7.44 There are apprehensions that the NTPC might not go ahead with the expansion of the Kayamkulam plant by 1950 MW in the next plan by shifting to Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as fuel. KSEB is also exploring the feasibility of converting the Brahmapuram Diesel Power Plant into a 1000 MW gas based project by utilizing the gas from proposed Petronet LNG / GAIN Gas Projects.

Voltage Improvement Works

7.45 KSEB is committed to provide 230 volts between phase and neutral consumers premises in the L.T services and corresponding higher voltages in the case of higher voltage service within allowable limits of toleration. KSEB cannot always fulfill this commitment due to rapid load growth and corresponding changes in system parameters. When conditions prevailing low voltage in any locality come to the notice of KSEB, work to improve voltage is taken up as voltage improvement work. This is usually carried out at the expense of the Board. Converting existing single phase lines to 3 phase, strengthening distribution system by providing higher capacity conductors, providing additional transformers on the existing 11 KV line or by extending 11 KV line by providing adequate size of capacitors are the works usually carried out for providing higher voltage in distribution network.

Renovation, Modernisation and Uprating (RMU) of old Generating Stations

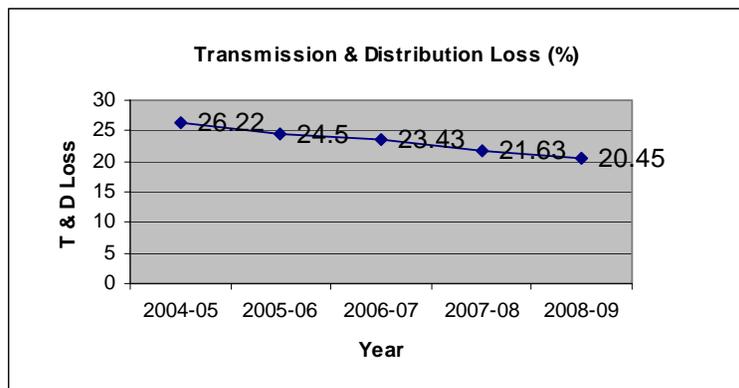
7.46 The normal life span of a hydro generating station is 30-40 years, depending on service conditions. Many of our existing generating stations are old and in service for 30 years and beyond. When the machines become old, their operational efficiency decreases. Major breakdowns occur and shutdowns of long duration will be necessary for maintenance work.

7.47 The renovation and modernization of Pallivasal, Panniar, Shengulam and Neriamangalam Projects have been completed. In the case of R&MU of rehabilitation of Panniyar Power House, rebuilding of (unit 3 & 4) of Sabarigiri powerhouse, Idamalayar protection works are being undertaken.

Transmission and Distribution Loss (T&D loss)

7.48 KSEB have to bear proportionate losses in PGCIL line through which allocation to KSEB from Ex bus of Central Generating Stations (CGS) is transmitted to KSEB Periphery and this loss component is treated as external losses to KSEB system. The energy loss in the KSEB System is accounted as internal loss.

7.49 During 2008-09, T&D loss has come down to 20.45 percent from 21.63 percent in 2007-08. KSEB made significant achievement in the field of reducing the T&D loss. During 2003-04 onwards T&D loss was considerably reduced by way of faulty meter replacement, intensification of theft detection, installation of new substations and lines, up gradation and modernization of sub transmission and distribution network through APDRP Scheme. This is in line with the efforts of reducing the loss by 2% every year. It can be seen in the fig: 7.3

Figure 7.3

Distribution

7.50 Distribution Sector is a profound area, which provides electricity to all consumers in Kerala. In the distribution segment, 3018 ct kms of 11 KV lines, 7636 kms of LT lines and 4109 nos of distribution transformers were added during the period under review. Kerala has achieved full electrification in all villages, which is above average of national level. KSEB has given great attention to strengthen the distribution backbone by new ventures of Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhythikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The power consumption comes to all time high. As on 31.3.2009, total number of consumers has increased to 9363461 nos against 9033756 nos as on 31.3.2009. The details of pattern of power consumption and revenue collected are shown in the Appendix 7.6. The distribution infrastructure is essential part of electrifying to all domestic and non-domestic purpose. The target and achievement of the distribution infrastructure during 2008-09 is given in the Table 7.14

Table - 7. 14
Targets and Achievements of distribution Infrastructure during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Item	Target	Unit	Achievement	Unit	Percentage of Achievement
1	11 KV Lines	10900	Kms	3018.00	Kms	27.69
2	Distribution Transformer	9080	Nos	4109.00	Nos	45.25
3	L.T. Lines	9250	Kms	7636.00	Kms	82.55
4	Service Connections	550000	Lakhs	444794.00	lakhs	80.87

Source: KSEB

7.51 The above table reveals that lying of LT lines and 11 KV lines, effecting new service connections and distribution transformers are made comfortable achievement.

Schemes for the Poor

7.52 As part of providing electricity to households as social obligation belonging to consumers Below Poverty Line (BPL) at the cost of the KSEB. The criteria for selection to be considered in this group based on the proof, connection and connected load should not exceed 500 MW. Houses wired up at the cost of the agencies such as local bodies, NES Blocks, Residents Association, Co-operative societies etc are eligible to be considered in this scheme. Accordingly, 49912 connections were effected during the year. Service connections aggregating 444794 were effected during the year 2008- 09.

7.53 Anti Power Theft Squad (APTS) was active during the year with 15792 inspections throughout the state. An amount of Rs.18.97 crores was realised against an assessment of Rs.29.58 crores.

7.54 During the financial year 2009-10, 212491 service connections were given up to 30.09.2009 against the target of 512920 and 1035.18 kms of 11KV lines, 1955 nos of transformers and 3466.13 kms of LT lines were commissioned during the year. The APTS wing conducted 6914 inspections till 30.9.2009 and out of the assessed amount of Rs.12.437 crores, Rs.7.748 crores was realised.

7.55 As part of Demand Side Management activities, an Energy Audit Cell has been formed in KSEB in the year 2007 with an organizational set up for conducting Energy Audit and for taking steps as per provisions of the Energy Conservation Act 2001. As part of this, workshops have been conducted in the thermal, hydro stations for formulating the action plan for energy audits and for promoting energy conservation activities.

Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY)

7.56 KSEB has decided to implement the CFL- CDM Scheme Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) in the entire State as part of the demand side management. This scheme is formulated such that high quality CFL will be provided to all the domestic consumers in the project area in exchange for a working incandescent bulb. The difference in returns is proposed to be adjusted through Carbon Credit that may be obtained through the Certified Emission Reduction from United Nations Framework Convention on Climatic Change (INFCCC). The Energy Management Centre (EMC) will be the implementing agency in the South and Central region while M/s Arctic Holdings Pvt Ltd will be the implementing agency in the Northern region. M/s EMC is planning to implement the project by availing assistance of Rs. 45 crores from Government of Kerala and Rs. 45 crores from Energy Efficiency Services Ltd., Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power, Government of India.

7.57 Accordingly, the procurement arrangement is in progress so as to commence the supply by January - 2010 end and it is proposed to start the CFL distribution from the beginning of February – 2010 and complete the supply by May-2010.

7.58 By implementing the above scheme, KSEB is expecting a saving of 100 MW.

Tariff

7.59 The Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KSERC) has accorded sanction for restructuring power consumption of HT, EHT consumers and accordingly, KSEB issued orders that all HT and EHT consumers of KSE Board and other licensees should restrict their energy consumption of 75% of the base average consumption. Again based on Board's Petition, KSERC accorded sanction to restrict the consumption of LT consumers and Board had implemented the same with effect from 15.10.2008. Average monthly quota for LT domestic consumers has been fixed as 200 units and for all other categories (except LTVID) 80% of average monthly consumption.

7.60 As per the orders of KSERC to impose thermal surcharge to all categories of consumers including licensees, KSEB had imposed thermal surcharge to all consumers with effect from 20.8.2008 as detailed in Table 7.15.

Table - 7. 15
Thermal Surcharge

Category	Tariff Structure
All categories of consumers (except the LT domestic consumers with monthly consumption up to 80 units)	50 paise per unit (From 20.08.2008 to 01.03.2009)

Source: KSEB

7.61 Meanwhile, overall average realisation rate from tariff has been raised to 380 paise Per Unit in 2008-09 as against the 351 Paise per Unit in 2007-08; the major contribution for raising realisation rate from tariff was sold to NVVN/PTC. During 2008-09 Board sold energy to NVVN/PTC @ 947 paise per unit. The details can be seen in the Appendix 7.4 and 7.5

The Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007

7.62 The Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007, enacted on May 29, 2007, and brought into force from June 15, 2007, amends certain provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. Its main features are:

- The Central Government, jointly with the State Governments will endeavour to provide access to electricity to all areas including villages and hamlets through rural electricity infrastructure and electrification of households;
- No licence is required for sale from captive units.
- Deletion of the provision for elimination of cross subsidies. The provision for reduction of cross subsidies would continue.
- Definition of theft expanded to cover the use of tampered meters and use for unauthorised purpose. Theft is made explicitly cognizable and non-bailable.

Corporatisation of KSEB

7.63 In order to comply with the provisions of Electricity Act and the Government of India directives, the Kerala Government notified a transfer scheme vide GO (M.S) No.37/2008/PD dated, 25.9.2008 through which all assets and liabilities of KSEB are vested with the State Government. These Assets and Liabilities now vested with the Government will be re-vested in a fully owned government company to be incorporated under the Companies Act

7.64 Activities for registration of a company to re-vest the assets and liabilities of the Board are in progress. The Memorandum of Association (MoA) and Articles of Association (AoA) of the proposed company were prepared by the M/s Mohan and Mohan Associate, Chartered Accountants, engaged as consultants for the work. The Government has approved the Memorandum and articles of association and decided the name of the proposed Company as 'Kerala State Electricity Board Limited'. The Government has also appointed the existing members of the Board as First Directors of the proposed Company. Application has been filed with the Registrar of Companies for registration of the Company and is being processed.

7.65 To assist the Board in restructuring process, M/s PFC Consultancy Ltd, New Delhi (a subsidiary of Power Finance Corporation) is engaged as consultant. The major works in restructuring include preparation of Transfer Scheme for re-vesting, preparation of Financial Restructuring Plan, creation of Pension Fund etc. The draft transfer scheme prepared by the consultant is under consideration of the Government. The re-vesting assets and liabilities to the New Company are to be completed by December 2009.

- 7.66 The major issues, which need attention, are noted below:
- a. The swapping of high cost loans being pursued
 - b. Effective Inventory Control
 - c. Final Order from Government of Kerala, on netting of dues between Government and Board
 - d. Creation of Pension Fund

Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP)

7.67 APDRP is one of the lucrative schemes initiated by the Government of India to strengthen the transmission and distribution segment. KSEB has played a vital role to implement this scheme in Kerala since its inception.

7.68 A total outlay of Rs. 863.62 crores, which includes 3 numbers of circle schemes (Rs. 148.24 crores), town schemes and city schemes. As far as 46 town schemes are considered, Rs.341.81 crores and for 3 city schemes Rs. 373.57 crores is sanctioned.

7.69 All the above schemes were completed / foreclosed / short closed as on 31.3.2009 with a total allowable expenditure of Rs. 556.599 crores as per Ministry of Power Guidelines. 25% grant from Government of India for the works completed.

7.70 The ST & D project for cities of Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode with an outlay of Rs. 373.57 crores is awarded on turnkey basis. The major works include construction of 11 KV UG cables, installation of Ring Main Units, Compact Secondary Substation and distribution Transformers. The works are in progress. Total expenditure upto 31.3.2009 is booked under APDRP (Rs. 82.19 crores) and balance works are decided to complete utilizing Board's own fund.

7.71 Total expenditure to the extent of Rs. 556.599 crores has been met as on 31.3.2009 for all the schemes. Government of India to KSEB through Government of Kerala released an amount of Rs. 139.135 crores and Rs. 115.275 crores as grant and loan respectively. An amount of Rs. 159.12 crores was received from M/s REC Ltd., as counterpart fund. Details of scheme outlay and expenditure are shown in Table 7.16

Table - 7.16
Financial Achievement under ADDRP Scheme as on 31.3.2009
(Rs.Crores)

Name of Scheme	Scheme Amount	Actual Expenditure	Remarks
Circle Scheme (3 Circles)	148.24	143.099	Closed on 31.03.2009
Town Scheme (7 Towns)	160.72	151.73	
New Town Scheme (26 Towns)	123.91	55.81	
New Town Scheme (13 Towns)	57.18	123.77	
New city (3 cities)	373.57	82.19	
Total	863.62	556.599	

Source: KSEB

R-APDRP (Restructured APDRP) Scheme

7.72 Sanction for implementation of R-APDRP scheme during 11th 5-Year Plan with revised terms & conditions is conveyed by Government of India. The project focuses on actual demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction. The scheme includes collection of accurate base line data and adoption of IT in the areas of energy accounting. The scheme proposes to cover urban areas; towns and cities with population more than 30000. Forty three towns in Kerala state are eligible for implementation of the scheme.

7.73 The project has 2 parts – PART – A & PART – B. Part-A covers establishment of base line data and IT applications and Part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects. Apart from this, the programme will require enabling activities, which will be covered under Part-C.

7.74 The following projects are included for implementation under Part-A of the project.

- Establishment of Wide Area Network
- Establishment of Data Center
- Energy auditing
- Management Information system
- GIS based Asset mapping
- GIS based integrated network analysis
- Centralized customer care services
- Web self service
- Identity and access management system
- Development of commercial database for consumers
- Mail messaging System
- Antivirus solution
- Establishment of Enterprise architecture for KSEB's IT environment.

7.75 The quadripartite agreement (MoA) for the scheme duly signed by the Principal Secretary (Power), Govt. of Kerala and the Chief Engineer, Corporate Planning, KSEB, Power Finance Corporation Ltd and the Govt of India is executed on 17.8.2009.

7.76 DPR for part A of the project was approved by District Reforms Committee (DRC) amounts to Rs.650.77 crores. Out of this, Rs. 574.73 crores is expected from Govt of India and the balance amount of Rs.76.04 crores has to be met from KSEB's own fund. The DPR is forwarded to PFC Ltd for appraisal and awaiting approval from Govt of India.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuthikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

7.77 Under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuthikaran Yojana (RGGVY) sanction has been obtained to implement the scheme in 7 districts of Kerala, namely, Kasaragod, Kannur, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Malappuram, Palakkad and Idukki with an amount of Rs. 221.75 crores as a first package on 5.8.2005. A quadripartite agreement has been executed among Government of Kerala, KSEB, REC and NIPC Electric Supply Company Ltd (NESCL) to entrust implementation of the scheme in the 6 northern districts of Kasaragod, Kannur, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Malappuram and Palakkad with M/s NESCL.

7.78 For implementation of the scheme in Idukki district on turnkey basis, contract agreement has been executed between M/s ICSA (India) Ltd., Hyderabad and KSEB on 23.3.2007. REC has released the first installment of Rs. 5.12 crores (30% of Rs. 19.75 crores, sanctioned project cost) on 21.3.2007 and an amount of Rs. 0.8351 crores towards 50% of cost of 11135 nos. of BPL service connections.

7.79 REC has approved the revised cost estimate along with the revised DPR for implementation of the scheme in Idukki District with an outlay of Rs. 19.95 crores on 8.1.2009. The physical progress achieved as on 31.10.2009 is shown in the table 7.17.

7.80 Electrification of 42 karas in 23 villages and electrification of 14293 BPL households is the significant achievement of the scheme.

7.81 REC has intimated that the implementation of the remaining 6 districts will be considered only in the second phase of Eleventh Plan and as per the direction of REC the revised DPR for these 6 districts for an amount of Rs. 10671.36 lakhs are submitted to REC for approval.

7.82 Submitted also to REC for approval for implementation of the schemes in the districts viz. Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Thrissur with outlay of Rs. 99.25 crores.

7.83 The condition of implementation of the scheme on turnkey basis is one of the major difficulties faced by KSEB during the implementation of the scheme.

7.84 The details of the progress of implementation as on 30-10-2009 is shown in the Table 7.17.

Table - 7.17
Details for progress of implementation of RGGVY

Sl. No.	Name of Item	Unit	Target for 2008-09	Achievement as on 31.10.2009
1	Installation of 25 KVA transformer	No.	275	189
2	Construction of 11KV Line	KM	272.75	178.31
3	Construction of LT single phase line	KM	320.53	164.29
4	Construction of LT three phase line	KM	76.18	33.97
5	Effecting BPL service connection	No.	16097	14293

Source: KSEB

Power Sector Reforms

7.85 Reforms in Kerala power sector and KSEB are mandated by Govt of Kerala Power Policy 1988. As a part of implementation of the reform process as envisaged in this policy and to take advantage of the benefits offered by the Govt of India, the Govt of Kerala signed a MoU with the Govt of India on 20-8-2001. Moreover, KSEB has been implementing various reform processes with the positive results of improving quality of energy service to customers and financial health of the Board. The major reform process being undertaken by the Board is as follows.

- KSEB has targeted to reduce the loss by 2% every year. T&D loss brought down to 20.45 percent as on 31-3-2009
- All villages have been electrified
- Completed 100 percent metering of all distribution feeders
- All consumers have metered
- Energy audit of 11 KV and above metering has been computerised
- All 641 sections have been computerised in open source platform
- Efficient financial management resulted in reducing the outstanding loan from Rs.1856.72 crores (as on 31.3.2008) to Rs.1100.37 crores (as on 31.3.2009).

Box 7.3**Power Sector Reforms: India's biggest problem**

Though power reforms are the most important item on the Government's agenda, it often leads to face-offs between the Centre and States. Electricity is the common denominator for all technologically advanced societies. Correlation between percapita income and percapita power consumption is very strong. If the power industry is below par overall growth is hobbled.

Power sector reform is the biggest problem the Indian Economy faces. India's public generation capacity (State + Central + Private utilities) is around 148000 MW and captive capacities add up to another 55000 MW. The public system has a plant load factor of about 75% (thermals). Transmission and distribution losses are 27%. Collection losses are another 7%.

According to MAIT (Manufacturing Association of Information Technology) India Inc lost around Rs. 44000 crores (Rs. 440 billion) in 2008-09, due to power outages. Hence, the overall loss may be around 5% of GDP. Roughly 20% of villages remain off – grid.

Around 300-400 million Indians have no access to power. Percapita consumption is 700 units per annum (1 unit = 1 KWH or the power consumed by using a 40W tube for 250 hours). The average first world per capita consumption is around 1000 units per month.

Over the 11th Plan (ending 2011-12), India hopes to add 78000 MW of capacity and the 12th Plan (2012-17) targets additions of another 100000-110000 MW. So far, between 2007-08 and 2008-09, about 12000 MW has been added and another 66000 MW is in various stages of the pipeline. Much of this will be private funded and managed.

Financial Performance of the Board

7.86 The prudent power management initiatives have resulted in a situation wherein the state was considerably reduced power cuts and load shedding. Voltage and frequency of the power system was well within the specified limits. The availability of HT and EHT feeders was about 98% all over the state. The results for 2008-09 indicate an increasing trend in the financial and operating performance on account of power management and overall productivity and efficiency. As a result, revenue deficit was increased from Rs. 91.29 crores in 2007-08 to Rs. 749.17 crores in 2008-09. The total revenue during 2008-09 amounted to Rs. 5349.82 crores and the total expenditure was Rs. 6098.99 crores. Efficient financial management resulted in reducing the outstanding loan from Rs.1856.72 crores (as on 31-3-2008) to Rs. 1100.37 crores (as on 31-3-2009).

7.87 The details of revenue earnings and revenue gap from 2006-07 to 2008-09 are shown in Tables 7.18 and 7.19.

Table - 7.18
Revenue Earnings (Rs. crore)

Sl. No	Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Revenue from sale of power	4286.13	4934.06	5097.49
2	Revenue from subsidies & grants	0	0	0
3	Revenue gap/ Regualtory Asset	142.23	91.29	749.17
4	Other Income	130.04	201.79	252.33
	Total	4558.40	5227.14	6098.99

Source: KSEB

Table - 7. 19
Revenue Gap (Rs. crore)

Year	Income			Total Expenditure	Revenue Gap
	Tariff	Non-Tariff	Total		
2005-06	3367.3	325.44	3692.74	3837.32	-144.58
2006-07	4009.71	406.46	4416.17	4558.40	-142.23
2007-08	4696.95	438.89	5135.84	5227.13	-91.29
2008-09	4893.022	456.79	5349.815	6098.99	-749.17

Source: KSEB

Category of Consumers and Realisation 2008-09

7.88 During 2008-09 realisation from tariff has down to Rs.445423.45 lakhs from Rs. 469695.48 in 2007-08. Out of this, Rs. 143305.56 lakhs comes from the HT& Extra high voltage category of consumers and their energy consumption was registered at 2986.97 MU. Their tariff income was more than the other category of consumers.

7.89 The domestic category consumers are second largest group for paying tariff. Their contribution was Rs. 113590.56 lakhs and their energy consumption was 5925.23 MU. Details can be seen in the Table 7.20

Table - 7. 20
Consumers and Realisation 2008-09

Category of Consumers	Sales (MU)	Revenue (Rs. lakhs)
Domestic	5925.23	113590.56
Commercial	1501.6	111666.48
Public lighting	294.32	5895.63
Irrigation & Dewatering	225.22	3048.41
Industrial (LT)	1015.4	46688.86
HT & EHT	2986.97	143305.56
Railway Traction	142.07	6760.29
Bulk Supply	317.47	14467.66
Total	12408.28	445423.45

Source: KSEB

Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR)

7.90 KSEB has submitted their ARR for 2009-10 to the KSERC. The actual net expenditure during 2008-09 was Rs.5881.57 crores and total income was Rs. 5349.82 crores. The revenue gap was Rs.749.17 crores. On the other hand, ARR for 2009-10, projection of tariff collection came to only Rs. 4522.93 crores and the net expenditure by Rs.5895.80 crores. Consequently revenue gap projected by KSEB was Rs. 1099.28 crores. The summary of ARR is shown in the Table 7.21.

Table - 7. 21
Summary of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for the year 2009-10 (Rs. Crores)

Items	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10
	ARR	KSERC	Actual	ARR	KSERC	Actual	ARR
Generation of Power	54.96	143.30	195.97	207.03	207.03	414.96	310.85
Purchase of Power	2020.39	1734.65	2101.07	2674.65	2603.92	3417.23	3024.61
Interest & Finance Charges	458.61	458.61	352.77	357.31	365.60	339.60	345.31
Depreciation	460.42	260.18	419.09	459.30	290.69	434.74	489.41
Employee Cost	965.00	1090.00	904.88	1136.86	1136.86	1255.19	1069.96
Repair & Maintenance	101.47	101.47	116.26	131.05	131.05	138.80	152.74
Administration & General Expenses	125.63	54.47	125.35	140.06	63.61	135.46	155.21
Other Expenses	227.00	100.00	871.70	495.29	52.03	-160.95	431.40
Gross Expenditure (A)	4413.48	3942.68	5087.09	5601.55	4850.79	5975.03	5979.49
Less: Expenses Capitalised	37.63	37.63	48.08	25.75	25.75	70.75	55.82
Less: Interest Capitalised	48.25	48.25	29.33	59.19	59.19	22.71	27.87
Net Expenditure (B)	4327.60	3856.80	5009.68	5516.61	4765.85	5881.57	5895.80
Return on Equity (RoE) (C)	217.42	217.42	217.42	217.42	217.42	217.42	217.42
ARR (D) = (B) + (C)	4545.02	4074.22	5227.10	5734.03	4983.27	6098.99	6113.22
Less Non-Tariff Income	361.84	361.84	438.89	528.21	528.21	456.80	491.01
Less: Revenue from Tariff							
(a) with in the State	3753.07	4042.11	4696.95	4451.13	4451.13	4893.02	4522.93
(b) Outside the State							
Total Income	4114.91	4403.95	5135.84	4979.34	4979.34	5349.82	5013.94
Revenue Gap	430.11	-329.73	91.26	754.69	3.93	749.17	1099.28

Source: KSEB

Total Electrification Initiatives

7.91 Various schemes and programmes would help to take the next level several initiatives such as total rural electrification and energy efficiency campaign with a major push to micro hydro electric projects. A cluster based programme would be initiated to tap the micro hydro electric projects whose mandate would be to tap energy using optimum resources from run – of – the – river flows in forest and other vulnerable localities. An atlas of 996 potential micro hydro sites in the State has been drawn up as part of the total electrification drive. Electrification of houses of the marginalized sections has been identified as one of the thrust areas. About 5 lakh non electrified houses have been identified as part of the total electrification programme in TESM local Governments.

7.92 The total Electrification Programme comes as a bonanza to a large number of tribes who live in remote forest areas where drawing power lines is almost impossible. The highlight of the total electrification scheme is that power lines were drawn for more than 10 to 15 km so as to provide power supply to tribal areas. The State Government is trying to provide power to each house hold in the State, the central electricity act brought by the Central Government is trying to bifurcate Electricity Boards into different companies. This is attempting to privatize the power sector. But the State Government is opposed to the bifurcation of the board in to different companies. It wanted the Kerala State Electricity Board to remain as one company. The State Government will oppose the move to privatize the electricity board.

Box 7.4

Palakkad to become first fully Electrified District

Palakkad will be marked on the country's map as the first totally electrified district on 2010 February 16. Out of the 11 Assembly constituencies in the districts, 8 had already been fully electrified (90%) and electrification of all houses in the remaining segments of Malmpuzha, Ottappalam and Mannarkad would be completed by February 11.

Kerala State Electricity Board targeted to complete electrification of another 100 assembly segments during the current calendar year. The State has 141 assembly segments. Power Infrastructure to a tune of Rs. 520 crores had been created in Palakkad district.

The total Electrification Programme comes as a bonanza to a large number of tribes who live in remote forest areas in the district where drawing power lines is almost impossible. The highlight of the total electrification scheme is that power lines were drawn for more than 10 to 15 km so as to provide power supply to areas like Moolaganga adivasi ooru in Attapady.

An exhibition in this connection will be held from February 11 at the Municipal Stand in Ottappalam. Over 60 stalls, including that of Vikram Sarabai Space Centre, Medical College, Pharmaceutical College, Industries Department, Aeronautical College and Engineering Institutions, will feature in the expo.

The total electrification project was implemented in the Panchayats of Vadakarapathy, Eruthenpathy, Kozhinjanpara, Nallepilly, Pattancherry, Perumatty, Vadvannur as well as the Municipal areas of Chittur and Thattamangalum in Palakkad district.

No other district has so far come forward to embrace the title of "the fully electrified district." KSEB has ensured power on demand in the entire district. The KSEB has no provision to meet the expense of wiring and the requirements on the part of the consumers. In the case of weaker families, the board has suggested the local bodies and welfare departments to financially support them.

Non – Conventional Energy

7.93 ANERT was entrusted with the programmes for renewable energy studies and development programmes in the State. ANERT is also functioning as the State Nodal Agency (SNA) of the central Ministry of New Renewable Energy (MNRE), but owing to various administrative constraints the achievements of ANERT have been badly marred by its rather poor performance during the past plan period. The incompetence of ANERT in carrying out resource and demand assessment studies as well as working out an overall plan for renewable energy resource development targeting lifeline energy availability to all in the State and the reluctance to support the energy development programmes of Local Self Government Institutions.

7.94 The major targets of ANERT during 2009 were organisation of TESM limited programme on Renewable Energy and Energy Management for Domestic and Community purpose directly for Guest Houses and Tourism related institutions jointly with Tourism Department and for Hospital, jointly with Health Department.

7.95 Major target under TESM was to ensure knowledge and Technology Support Services for energy projects of LSGIs in areas of information management, IEC, handling GIS etc. Training of TESM functionaries in Technology Support and aspects of implementation of renewable energy projects and supporting implementation of various programmes for decentralized power generation based on renewable sources of energy covering solar, Biomass, small Hydro as well as hybrids and Demand Side Management Schemes in local Governments and for transferred institutions were also included under this programme.

Renewable Energy and Energy Management

7.96 ANERT had initiated steps to conduct Energy Audit of 28 Government Guest Houses jointly with Tourism Department and of 30 Hospitals jointly with Health Department. Audit reports are being finalized. Steps were initiated to conduct energy audit of street lighting system would provide most optimum lighting level for the streets with up to date technology in which energy savings combined with reduced maintenance costs will be the prime benefits. Pilot Study in this regard was conducted in Varkala Municipality. Report and DSM Plans are being prepared.

7.97 TESM – ANERT had also been part of 'One Million CFL Campaign of the State which had taken up beneficiary database, finalisation, distribution and erection completed jointly with KSEB and LSGs, Distribution of CFLs to 6,16,789 beneficiaries out of 7,93,187 completed as on 2nd November 2009.

Improved Chulha Programme

7.97 Improved Chulha installations initiated, for which training was conducted and inspection of 2400 locations out of 4200 installations completed.

Technology Entrepreneurship Promotion and Incubation Cell (TEPIC) and the Centre of Excellence

7.98 TEPIC was entrusted with implementation of MNRE assisted programmes with specific inputs and adaptations significant to the state. Remote Village Electrification Programme was taken forward accordingly with detailed discussions with LSGIs. Field Survey, testing and pre-installation survey were carried out followed by installation and commissioning in the tribal hamlets of Kuttichal Panchayat in Thiruvananthapuram. The work is in progress in other 4 districts covered under the scheme.

7.99 Detailed Project Report is prepared and submitted to Government for establishing Centre of Excellence hosting 5 laboratories to set up jointly with premier academic and research institutions in Lighting, Solar, Biomass, Small Hydro and Energy Conservation.

Decentralised Power Generation

7.100 Draft Project Report for decentralized power generation proposals of various District Panchayats, covering 300 Cu.m biogas plants, 20 MW gasifiers, 2 Biomass Gasifier Crematoria, 5 Solar Steam Cookers and one Scheffler Cooker are prepared jointly with World Institute of Sustainable Energy (WISE), Pune. DPRs and Tender documents for this are being finalized. Proposal for a joint special vehicle for implementation with District Panchayats is also being finalized.

Small Hydro Power

7.101 Small Hydro Power (SHP) potential of the State is observed as one of the renewable energy sources that could cater to the needs of a section of remote, isolated habitations and could support existing grid to enhance energy availability of the villages in high lands. TESM – ANERT had carried out reconnaissance survey of probable SHP sites listed out based on GTS top maps and interactions with LSGIs. The survey covered 875 sites of varying capacities. Geo spatial details and spot discharge data of these sites are compiled with the support of LSGIs and NGOs. Kerala State Land Use Board (KSLUB) is preparing maps relating to the location and catchments of these sites. Detailed Atlas being finalised with this data for publication jointly with CWRDM and KSLUB. Detailed survey conducted for 14 promising sites in Peravoor Block of Kannur District and Detailed Project Report finalized for integrated implementation of these projects under the RIDF assisted project.

Conservation of Energy

7.102 Considering the commendable performance, EMC has been awarded the 2008 National Award for the State Designated Agency for implementing energy conservation act 2001, by the Government of India.

7.103 To promote energy conservation in the domestic sector, EMC has undertaken a novel campaign christened SAVE (Aerve As Volunteer for Energy conservation) by inducting school students for residential energy audits / conservation. A total number of 6.73 lakhs households participated in the campaign. The estimated savings through this SAVE Campaign is 276 MU corresponding to 50.6 MW of avoided generation capacity.

7.104 The following are major activities and notable achievements conducted by EMC during 2008-09.

- ◆ The development of automatic streetlight switching device, an almanac fed electronically controlled switching system to control streetlights and commissioning this at Thalassery, Kannur district.
- ◆ Preliminary design for the touch screen energy efficiency information system for schools has been completed.
- ◆ Energy efficiency improvement studies under Investment Grade Energy Audits were done in 22 public buildings including Government Secretariat, legislature Complex, High Court buildings, etc.
- ◆ Energy Clinic is a unique programme of EMC in the domestic sector through women as change agents. This year, 42,800 women participated in the clinics.
- ◆ EMC acts as the technical secretariat for the Kerala State Energy Conservation Award scheme and host the UNIDO Centre for Small Hydro Power.
- ◆ Detailed topographical surveys, geological investigations and engineering have been completed for the 3 MW Arippara SHP for Kozhikode District Panchayat.
- ◆ EMC acted as a catalyst for the commissioning of 7 MW Ullungal SHP at Pathanamthitta district under – IPP (BOOT) scheme.
- ◆ The 15 MW Karikkayam projects, which was allotted to a captive power producer during 1994, was re-allotted and work of the project has started.

Enforcement of Standards and Statutes

7.105 The Electrical Inspectorate is a department of the Government of Kerala. Safety inspections are carried out and sanction for energisation for all HT / EHT and other medium voltage installation in the State are issued by this department. Enquiry of all electrical accidents occurred in the State and forwarding the enquiry report to the Government and take actions against responsible person / authority are also done by this department.

Activities and Achievements for the year 2008-09

- ◆ Steps have been taken to implement the Office automation of electrical inspectorate and district offices.
- ◆ The Kerala State Electricity Licensing Board in this department has almost completed during this year.
- ◆ During 2008-09 the department has executed the programmes like purchase of equipments, calibration of instruments / equipments / NABL accreditation repair of equipments etc.

7.106 A detailed study has been conducted at Thrissur Municipality regarding the power quality of Electricity Supply at the Municipal area using high tech equipments such as harmonic analyser AC leakage clamp meter and various testing equipments by a technical team from this department. In this study various types of electricity losses occurring at various level of distribution system has been identified and the preventive measures to be implemented to reduce the losses is formulated.

Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KSERC)

7.107 The KSERC established in the year 2002, entered in the 8th year of service. During this period, this statutory body has taken all efforts to set up a fair, transparent, modern and objective electricity regulatory process in the State of Kerala.

Mission of the Commission

- (a) To promote competition, efficiency and economy in the activities of the Electricity Industry within the State of Kerala.
- (b) To regulate the power purchase and procurement process of the Distribution licensees for sale distribution and supply of electricity within the State of Kerala.
- (c) To determine the tariff for generation transmission, wheeling and supply of electricity, wholesale bulk or retail, as the case may be within the State of Kerala.

Functions of the Commission

7.108 The Commission is vested with the responsibility of discharging the following functions:

- (a) Determine the tariff for generation, supply, transmission and wheeling of electricity, wholesale, bulk or retail, as the case may be, within the State;
- (b) Regulate the electricity purchase and procurement process of distribution licensees including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies or licensees or from other sources through agreements for purchase of power for distribution and supply within the State;
- (c) Facilitate intra-State transmission and wheeling of electricity;
- (d) Issue licenses to persons seeking to act as transmission licensees, distribution licensees and electricity traders with respect to their operations within the State;
- (e) Promote co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee;
- (f) Adjudicate upon the disputes between the licensees and generating companies and to refer any dispute for arbitration;
- (g) Levy fee for the purposes of the Electricity Act, 2003;
- (h) Specify State Grid Code;
- (i) Specify or enforce standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;
- (j) Fix the trading margin in the intra-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary;
- (k) Discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it under the Electricity Act, 2003;
- (l) Advise the State Government on all or any of the following matters, namely:-
 - (i) Promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in the activities of the electricity industry;
 - (ii) Promotion of investment in the electricity industry;
 - (iii) Reorganization and restructuring of the electricity industry in the State;
 - (iv) Matters concerning generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity or any other matter referred to the State Commission by the State Government.

Regulations issued by the Commission

1. Kerala State Electricity Supply Code (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2007
2. KSERC (Fees) Regulations, 2007
3. KSERC (Supply of Power from Captive Generating Plants to Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2007
4. Kerala State Electricity Supply Code (Third Amendment) Regulations. 2007
5. KSERC (Licensees' Standards of Performance) Regulations, 2006 – Postponement of enforcement in the case of KSEB.

Appendix 4.23
Composition of Cattle Population (1977 to 2007)

(No.in 000's)

Year	Composition		Male		Female		Total	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1977	Crossbred	No	217	16.01	1138	83.99	1355	100
		%	28.82	-	50.51	-	45.08	-
	Indegenous	No	536	32.47	1115	67.53	1651	100
		%	71.18	-	49.49	-	54.92	-
	Total	No	753	25.05	2253	74.95	3006	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1982	Crossbred	No	217	14.93	1236	85.07	1453	100
		%	32.93	-	50.70	-	46.92	-
	Indegenous	No	442	26.89	1202	73.11	1644	100
		%	67.07	-	49.30	-	53.08	-
	Total	No	659	21.28	2438	78.72	3097	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1987	Crossbred	No	199	11.69	1503	88.31	1702	100
		%	39.17	-	51.54	-	49.71	-
	Indegenous	No	309	17.94	1413	82.06	1722	100
		%	60.83	-	48.46	-	50.29	-
	Total	No	508	14.84	2916	85.16	3424	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1996	Crossbred	No	232	10.14	2055	89.86	2287	100
		%	60.42	-	68.23	-	67.34	-
	Indegenous	No	152	13.73	957	86.27	1109	100
		%	39.58	-	31.77	-	32.66	-
	Total	No	384	11.31	3012	88.69	3396	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2000	Crossbred	No	144	7.36	1813	92.64	1957	100
		%	66.98	-	79.69	-	78.59	-
	Indegenous	No	71	13.32	462	86.68	533	100
		%	33.02	-	20.31	-	21.41	-
	Total	No	215	8.63	2275	91.37	2490	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2003	Crossbred	No	135	8.00	1600	92.00	1735	100
		%	74	-	82	-	82	-
	Indegenous	No	47	12.00	340	88.00	387	100
		%	26	-	18	-	18	-
	Total	No	182	9.00	1940	91.00	2122	-
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2007	Crossbred	No	NA		NA		1599	100
		%					93	-
	Indegenous	No	NA		NA		120	100
		%					7	-
	Total	No	NA		NA		1719	-
	%					100	-	

Source : Animal Husbandry Department

Appendix 4.23
Composition of Cattle Population (1977 to 2007)

(No.in 000's)

Year	Composition		Male		Female		Total	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1977	Crossbred	No	217	16.01	1138	83.99	1355	100
		%	28.82	-	50.51	-	45.08	-
	Indegenous	No	536	32.47	1115	67.53	1651	100
		%	71.18	-	49.49	-	54.92	-
	Total	No	753	25.05	2253	74.95	3006	100
		%	100	-	100	-	100	-
1982	Crossbred	No	217	14.93	1236	85.07	1453	100
		%	32.93	-	50.70	-	46.92	-
	Indegenous	No	442	26.89	1202	73.11	1644	100
		%	67.07	-	49.30	-	53.08	-
	Total	No	659	21.28	2438	78.72	3097	100
		%	100	-	100	-	100	-
1987	Crossbred	No	199	11.69	1503	88.31	1702	100
		%	39.17	-	51.54	-	49.71	-
	Indegenous	No	309	17.94	1413	82.06	1722	100
		%	60.83	-	48.46	-	50.29	-
	Total	No	508	14.84	2916	85.16	3424	100
		%	100	-	100	-	100	-
1996	Crossbred	No	232	10.14	2055	89.86	2287	100
		%	60.42	-	68.23	-	67.34	-
	Indegenous	No	152	13.73	957	86.27	1109	100
		%	39.58	-	31.77	-	32.66	-
	Total	No	384	11.31	3012	88.69	3396	100
		%	100	-	100	-	100	-
2000	Crossbred	No	144	7.36	1813	92.64	1957	100
		%	66.98	-	79.69	-	78.59	-
	Indegenous	No	71	13.32	462	86.68	533	100
		%	33.02	-	20.31	-	21.41	-
	Total	No	215	8.63	2275	91.37	2490	100
		%	100	-	100	-	100	-
2003	Crossbred	No	135	8.00	1600	92.00	1735	100
		%	74	-	82	-	82	-
	Indegenous	No	47	12.00	340	88.00	387	100
		%	26	-	18	-	18	-
	Total	No	182	9.00	1940	91.00	2122	-
		%	100	-	100	-	100	-
2007	Crossbred	No	NA		NA		1599	100
		%					93	-
	Indegenous	No	NA		NA		120	100
		%					7	-
	Total	No	NA		NA		1719	-
		%	-	-	-	-	100	-

Source : Animal Husbandry Department

Appendix 4.24
Livestock and Poultry Population in India and Kerala - a Comparison

Species	1987			1996			2000			2003			2007		
	India	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India (1992)	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India (1997)	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India *	Kerala	% share of Kerala
Cattle	1958.70	34.24	1.75	2045.2	33.96	1.61	1988.82	24.91	1.25	1851.80	21.22	1.13	NA	17.2	
Buffalo	769.70	3.29	0.43	842.39	1.65	0.20	899.18	1.11	0.12	979.20	0.65	0.07	NA	0.65	
Goats	994.10	15.81	1.59	1162.8	18.61	1.61	1227.21	15.98	1.30	1243.60	12.13	0.97	NA	16.48	
Pigs	107.60	1.37	1.27	127.88	1.43	1.12	132.91	0.88	0.66	135.20	0.76	0.56	NA	0.57	
Poultry	2583.40	170.92	6.62	2840.3	256.5	9.03	3476.11	149.13	4.59	299.60	109.92	2.40	NA	149.72 (Duck & Poultry)	
Ducks	234.90	8.46	3.60	220.86	11.87	5.37		10.43								6.61	2.20	NA

Source: Livestock Census -All India and Livestock Census-Kerala
Conference of State Ministers of AH and DD, December 2001

*Provisional

Appendix 4.25
Trend in Livestock Population of Kerala, Over the Census Periods 1966 to 2007

(No. in lakhs)

Year of Census	Cattle		Buffaloes		Goats		Pigs		Poultry**		Duck		Livestock	
	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1966	28.57	0	4.71	0	11.89	0	1.12	0	95.87	0	3.19	0	46.41	0
1972	28.56	-0.04	4.72	0.21	14.68	23.47	1.29	15.18	118.44	23.54	3.62	13.48	49.36	6.36
1977	30.06	5.25	4.54	-3.81	16.83	14.65	1.72	33.33	129.56	9.39	4.3	18.78	53.19	7.76
1982	30.97	3.03	4.09	-9.91	20.04	19.07	1.27	-26.16	145.19	12.06	5.3	23.26	56.45	6.13
1987	34.24	10.56	3.29	-19.56	15.81	-21.11	1.37	7.87	170.92	17.72	8.46	59.62	55.01	-2.55
1996	33.96	-0.82	1.65	-49.85	18.6	17.65	1.43	4.38	269.46	57.65	11.87	40.31	55.77	1.38
2000	24.91	-26.65	1.11	-32.73	15.98	-14.09	0.88	-38.46	149.13	-44.66	10.43	-12.13	42.94	-23.01
2003*	21.22	-14.81	0.65	-41.44	12.13	-24.09	0.76	-13.64	122.16	-18.08	6.61	-36.63	34.81	-18.93
2007	17.2	-23.37	0.66	3.03	16.48	26.40	0.57	-33.33	149.72#	-	-	-	34.91	0.29

#(duck & poultry)*Provisional

** Excluding Broiler and including ducks etc.

Source: Livestock Census report/Animal Husbandry Department

Appendix 4.24
Livestock and Poultry Population in India and Kerala - a Comparison

Species	1987			1996			2000			2003			2007		
	India	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India (1992)	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India (1997)	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India *	Kerala	% share of Kerala
Cattle	1958.70	34.24	1.75	2045.2	33.96	1.61	1988.82	24.91	1.25	1851.80	21.22	1.13	NA	17.2	
Buffalo	769.70	3.29	0.43	842.39	1.65	0.20	899.18	1.11	0.12	979.20	0.65	0.07	NA	0.65	
Goats	994.10	15.81	1.59	1162.8	18.61	1.61	1227.21	15.98	1.30	1243.60	12.13	0.97	NA	16.48	
Pigs	107.60	1.37	1.27	127.88	1.43	1.12	132.91	0.88	0.66	135.20	0.76	0.56	NA	0.57	
Poultry	2583.40	170.92	6.62	2840.3	256.5	9.03	3476.11	149.13	4.59	299.60	109.92	2.40	NA	149.72 (Duck & Poultry)	
Ducks	234.90	8.46	3.60	220.86	11.87	5.37		10.43								6.61	2.20	NA

Source: Livestock Census -All India and Livestock Census-Kerala
Conference of State Ministers of AH and DD, December 2001

*Provisional

Appendix 4.25
Trend in Livestock Population of Kerala, Over the Census Periods 1966 to 2007

(No. in lakhs)

Year of Census	Cattle		Buffaloes		Goats		Pigs		Poultry**		Duck		Livestock	
	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1966	28.57	0	4.71	0	11.89	0	1.12	0	95.87	0	3.19	0	46.41	0
1972	28.56	-0.04	4.72	0.21	14.68	23.47	1.29	15.18	118.44	23.54	3.62	13.48	49.36	6.36
1977	30.06	5.25	4.54	-3.81	16.83	14.65	1.72	33.33	129.56	9.39	4.3	18.78	53.19	7.76
1982	30.97	3.03	4.09	-9.91	20.04	19.07	1.27	-26.16	145.19	12.06	5.3	23.26	56.45	6.13
1987	34.24	10.56	3.29	-19.56	15.81	-21.11	1.37	7.87	170.92	17.72	8.46	59.62	55.01	-2.55
1996	33.96	-0.82	1.65	-49.85	18.6	17.65	1.43	4.38	269.46	57.65	11.87	40.31	55.77	1.38
2000	24.91	-26.65	1.11	-32.73	15.98	-14.09	0.88	-38.46	149.13	-44.66	10.43	-12.13	42.94	-23.01
2003*	21.22	-14.81	0.65	-41.44	12.13	-24.09	0.76	-13.64	122.16	-18.08	6.61	-36.63	34.81	-18.93
2007	17.2	-23.37	0.66	3.03	16.48	26.40	0.57	-33.33	149.72#	-	-	-	34.91	0.29

#(duck & poultry)*Provisional

** Excluding Broiler and including ducks etc.

Source: Livestock Census report/Animal Husbandry Department

Appendix 4.26
Sex-wise Classification of Bovine Population
and Trend over the previous Census (1956 to 2007)

(Nos. In '000s)

Year		Cattle Population			Buffaloe Population			Total Bovine Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1956	No.	954	1556	2510	302	185	487	1256	1741	2997
1961	No.	973	1713	2686	320	165	485	1293	1878	3171
Variation	%	1.99	10.09	7.01	5.96	(-)10.81	(-)0.41	2.95	7.87	5.81
1966	No.	913	1943	2856	295	177	472	1208	2120	3328
Variation	%	(-)6.17	13.43	6.33	(-)7.81	7.27	2.68	(-)6.57	12.89	4.95
1972	No.	780	2075	2855	269	203	472	1049	2278	3327
Variation	%	(-) 14.57	6.79	(-) 0.04	(-)8.81	14.69	..	(-)13.16	7.45	(-) 0.03
1977	No.	753	2253	3006	254	200	454	1007	2453	3460
Variation	%	(-)3.46	8.6	5.29	(-)5.58	(-)1.48	(-)3.81	(-)4.00	7.68	4
1982	No.	659	2438	3097	217	192	409	876	2630	3506
Variation	%	(-)12.48	8.21	3.03	(-)14.57	(-)4.00	(-) 9.91	(-)13.01	7.22	1.33
1987	No.	508	2916	3424	131	198	329	639	3114	3753
Variation	%	(-)22.91	19.61	10.56	(-)39.63	3.13	(-)19.56	(-)27.05	18.4	7.05
1996	No.	384	3012	3396	67	98	165	451	3110	3561
Variation	%	(-)24.41	3.29	(-) 0.82	(-) 48.85	(-) 50.51	(-) 49.85	(-) 29.42	(-) 0.13	(-) 5.12
2000	No.	215	2275	2490	57	54	111	272	2329	2601
Variation	%	(-)44.01	(-)24.47	(-)26.55	(-)14.93	(-)44.89	(-)32.73	(-)39.69	(-)25.11	(-)26.96
2003	No.	182	1940	2122	24	40	64	206	1980	2186
Variation	%	(-) 15.34	(-) 14.73	(-) 14.78	(-) 14.93	(-) 25.93	(-) 42.34	(-) 24.26	(-) 14.98	(-) 15.96
2007	No.	NA	NA	1719.59	NA	NA	65.641	NA	NA	1785.231
Variation	%	-	-	-23.43	-	-	1.56	-	-	-22.51

Source : AH. Department - Livestock Census Reports of Various Years.

Appendix 4.27
Trend in Poultry Population over Census Periods from 1982 to 2003

(No. in Lakhs)

Category	1982		1987		1996		2000		2003	
	No	No	% variation	No	% variation	No	% variation	No	% variation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Broiler Fowls	1.11	4.63	317.00	38.79	738	34.71	(-)10.52	21.97	(-) 36.70	
Desi Fowls	65.65	153.35	134	134.93	(-)12.01	110.24	(-)18.29	77.36	(-) 29.83	
Improved Fowls	79.53	17.57	(-) 77.91	121.53	592	24.13	(-)80.14	32.56	34.96	
Total Fowls	145.2	170.92	17.12	256.46	50.05	134.37	(-)34.07	131.89	(-) 21.99	
Ducks	5.30	8.46	59.53	11.87	40.35	10.43	(-)12.13	6.61	(-) 36.67	
Other Poultry (Turkey)	0.22	0.58	167.43	1.12	93.69	4.33	286.61	0.14	-0.15	
Total-Poultry	151.8	184.59	21.59	308.24	66.99	183.84	(-)31.77	138.634	-22.84	

Source: Livestock Census Reports

Appendix 4.28

Distribution of Working Bullocks* and Male calves over the Five Census Periods and Percentage Variation over Previous Census from 1982 to 2003

(In ' 000 Nos)

Category	1982	% variation	1987	% variation	1996	% variation	2000	% variation	2003	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Working Bullocks	240.94	-29.96	120.66	-49.92	57.50	-52.35	17.46	-69.63	11.14	-36.20
Indegenous										
Cross bred	14.33	-26.89	18.70	30.50	63.88	241.60	17.13	-73.18	7.54	-55.98
Total	255.27	-29.79	139.36	-45.41	121.38	-12.90	34.59	-71.50	18.68	-46.00
Male calves										
Indegenous	135.30	8.04	112.14	-17.12	52.36	-53.31	29.63	-43.41	30.93	4.38
Cross bred	165.55	21.26	132.76	-19.81	111.30	-16.10	89.99	-19.15	121.40	34.90
Total	300.85	14.93	244.90	-18.60	163.66	-33.17	119.62	-26.91	152.33	27.34

Source: Livestock Census Report - 1996 & 2000

* Includes bullocks used for work & those used for work and breeding

Appendix 4.29

Trend in Distribution of Adult Female Cattle over the Census Periods from 1982 to 2003, their Percentage Distribution and Percentage Variation over the Previous Census

(In' 000 numbers)

Category	1982		1987			1996			2000			2003		
	No.	% distri-bution	No.	% distri-bution	% variation	No.	% distri-bution	% variation	No	% distri-bution	% variation	No	% distri-bution	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cattle in Milk	392.79	45.45	451.80	44.51	15.02	329.66	29.57	-27.03	195.66	20.56	-40.64	106.64	14.94	(-) 45.49
Indegenous														
Cross bred	471.48	54.55	563.17	55.49	19.45	785.36	70.43	39.45	756.01	79.44	-3.74	607.37	85.06	(-) 19.66
Adult Female Cattle														
Indegenous	785.71	51.94	812	47.73	3.35	569.53	31.71	-29.86	340.56	22.36	40.2	173.29	16.57	(-) 49.12
Cross bred	726.91	48.06	889.33	52.27	22.34	1226.36	68.29	37.89	1182	77.63	-3.62	872.54	83.43	(-) 26.18

Source: Livestock Census Reports - 1996

Appendix 4.28

Distribution of Working Bullocks* and Male calves over the Five Census Periods and Percentage Variation over Previous Census from 1982 to 2003

(In ' 000 Nos)

Category	1982	% variation	1987	% variation	1996	% variation	2000	% variation	2003	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Working Bullocks	240.94	-29.96	120.66	-49.92	57.50	-52.35	17.46	-69.63	11.14	-36.20
Indegenous										
Cross bred	14.33	-26.89	18.70	30.50	63.88	241.60	17.13	-73.18	7.54	-55.98
Total	255.27	-29.79	139.36	-45.41	121.38	-12.90	34.59	-71.50	18.68	-46.00
Male calves										
Indegenous	135.30	8.04	112.14	-17.12	52.36	-53.31	29.63	-43.41	30.93	4.38
Cross bred	165.55	21.26	132.76	-19.81	111.30	-16.10	89.99	-19.15	121.40	34.90
Total	300.85	14.93	244.90	-18.60	163.66	-33.17	119.62	-26.91	152.33	27.34

Source: Livestock Census Report - 1996 & 2000

* Includes bullocks used for work & those used for work and breeding

Appendix 4.29

Trend in Distribution of Adult Female Cattle over the Census Periods from 1982 to 2003, their Percentage Distribution and Percentage Variation over the Previous Census

(In' 000 numbers)

Category	1982		1987			1996			2000			2003		
	No.	% distri-bution	No.	% distri-bution	% variation	No.	% distri-bution	% variation	No	% distri-bution	% variation	No	% distri-bution	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cattle in Milk	392.79	45.45	451.80	44.51	15.02	329.66	29.57	-27.03	195.66	20.56	-40.64	106.64	14.94	(-) 45.49
Indegenous														
Cross bred	471.48	54.55	563.17	55.49	19.45	785.36	70.43	39.45	756.01	79.44	-3.74	607.37	85.06	(-) 19.66
Adult Female Cattle														
Indegenous	785.71	51.94	812	47.73	3.35	569.53	31.71	-29.86	340.56	22.36	40.2	173.29	16.57	(-) 49.12
Cross bred	726.91	48.06	889.33	52.27	22.34	1226.36	68.29	37.89	1182	77.63	-3.62	872.54	83.43	(-) 26.18

Source: Livestock Census Reports - 1996

Appendix 4.30
Production of Milk and Egg in the Major States of India
(2005-06 TO 2008-09)

State	Milk								Egg							
	Production (000'MT)				% increase over 2003-04				Production (Million Nos)				% increase over 2003-04			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Andhra Pradesh	7624	7939	8925	9570	9.56	14.08	28.25	37.52	16453	15941	17588	18336	9.74	6.32	17.31	22.30
Assam	747	751	752	753	2.75	3.30	3.44	3.58	536	535	491	466	4.28	4.09	-4.47	-9.34
Bihar	5060	5450	5783	5934	59.12	71.38	81.86	86.60	1001	945	1071	1074	35.27	27.70	44.73	45.14
Gujarat	6980	7533	7911	8386	8.71	17.32	23.21	30.60	578	776	825	1268	30.18	74.77	85.81	185.59
Haryana	5299	5367	5442	5745	1.49	2.80	4.23	10.04	1513	3960	4073	3814	18.20	209.38	218.20	197.97
Jammu & Kashmir	1400	1400	1498		-0.99	-0.99	5.94	-100.00	632	632	650		-0.78	-0.78	2.04	-100.00
Karnataka	4022	4124	4244	4538	4.28	6.92	10.03	17.66	1835	1950	2018	2369	6.19	12.85	16.78	37.09
Kerala	2063	2119	2248	2451	-2.27	0.38	6.49	16.11	1196	1199	1379	1507	-6.42	-6.18	7.90	17.92
Madhya Pradesh	6283	6375	6572	6855	16.61	18.32	21.97	27.23	941	952	975	671	5.02	6.25	8.82	-25.11
Maharashtra	6769	6978	7210	7455	6.11	9.39	13.03	16.87	3523	3395	3464	3550	4.35	0.56	2.61	5.15
Orissa	1342	1431	1625	1600	34.60	43.53	62.99	60.48	1279	1425	1548	1995	37.38	53.06	66.27	114.29
Punjab	8909	9168	9282	9388	6.17	9.26	10.62	11.88	3520	3774	3791	3680	14.73	23.01	23.57	19.95
Rajasthan	8713	9375	9536	9491	8.18	16.40	18.40	17.84	703	663	673	645	4.61	-1.34	0.15	-4.02
Tamil Nadu	5474	5560	5586	5673	15.19	17.00	17.55	19.38	6223	8044	8394	8810	64.46	112.58	121.83	132.82
Uttar Pradesh	17358	18095	18861	19537	8.88	13.50	18.30	22.54	923	948	981	900	5.61	8.47	12.24	2.97
West Bengal	3891	3982	4087	4176	5.56	8.03	10.88	13.29	2964	3039	3054	3137	5.11	7.77	8.30	11.24
All India	97066	100869	NA	NA	10.20	14.52	-	-	46231	50663	NA	NA	14.42	25.39	-	-

Source: Animal Husbandry Department of States

Appendix 4.31
Per Capita Availability of Milk in Major States of India (gms/day)
(1997-98 -2007-08)

State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Andhra Pradesh	167	185	192	194	209	231	238	250	260	269	299
Assam	78	79	71	69	70	71	71	72	72	70	69
Bihar	98	121	119	80	88	92	100	147	154	163	170
Gujarat	290	290	297	280	317	321	330	344	349	374	387
Haryana	630	623	631	614	645	647	643	631	628	633	632
Jammu & Kashmir	345	353	362	348	367	365	363	364	353	325	337
Karnataka	216	233	241	233	249	229	190	194	197	200	204
Kerala	204	221	227	219	234	203	173	169	171	172	181
Madhya Pradesh	194	262	261	211	240	236	233	233	262	259	262
Maharashtra	161	168	168	162	172	172	172	176	178	182	186
Orissa	53	58	66	64	69	68	71	92	95	100	112
Punjab	861	883	902	854	892	895	898	917	943	961	962
Rajasthan	348	356	367	353	376	368	371	376	387	408	408
Tamil Nadu	185	199	210	211	219	198	198	204	231	232	231
Uttar Pradesh	221	238	243	223	241	245	250	254	262	267	273
West Bengal	123	125	123	116	120	120	120	124	126	126	128
All India	207	213	217	220	225	230	231	233	241	246	252

Source: National Statistics, NDDB

Appendix 4.30
Production of Milk and Egg in the Major States of India
(2005-06 TO 2008-09)

State	Milk								Egg							
	Production (000'MT)				% increase over 2003-04				Production (Million Nos)				% increase over 2003-04			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Andhra Pradesh	7624	7939	8925	9570	9.56	14.08	28.25	37.52	16453	15941	17588	18336	9.74	6.32	17.31	22.30
Assam	747	751	752	753	2.75	3.30	3.44	3.58	536	535	491	466	4.28	4.09	-4.47	-9.34
Bihar	5060	5450	5783	5934	59.12	71.38	81.86	86.60	1001	945	1071	1074	35.27	27.70	44.73	45.14
Gujarat	6980	7533	7911	8386	8.71	17.32	23.21	30.60	578	776	825	1268	30.18	74.77	85.81	185.59
Haryana	5299	5367	5442	5745	1.49	2.80	4.23	10.04	1513	3960	4073	3814	18.20	209.38	218.20	197.97
Jammu & Kashmir	1400	1400	1498		-0.99	-0.99	5.94	-100.00	632	632	650		-0.78	-0.78	2.04	-100.00
Karnataka	4022	4124	4244	4538	4.28	6.92	10.03	17.66	1835	1950	2018	2369	6.19	12.85	16.78	37.09
Kerala	2063	2119	2248	2451	-2.27	0.38	6.49	16.11	1196	1199	1379	1507	-6.42	-6.18	7.90	17.92
Madhya Pradesh	6283	6375	6572	6855	16.61	18.32	21.97	27.23	941	952	975	671	5.02	6.25	8.82	-25.11
Maharashtra	6769	6978	7210	7455	6.11	9.39	13.03	16.87	3523	3395	3464	3550	4.35	0.56	2.61	5.15
Orissa	1342	1431	1625	1600	34.60	43.53	62.99	60.48	1279	1425	1548	1995	37.38	53.06	66.27	114.29
Punjab	8909	9168	9282	9388	6.17	9.26	10.62	11.88	3520	3774	3791	3680	14.73	23.01	23.57	19.95
Rajasthan	8713	9375	9536	9491	8.18	16.40	18.40	17.84	703	663	673	645	4.61	-1.34	0.15	-4.02
Tamil Nadu	5474	5560	5586	5673	15.19	17.00	17.55	19.38	6223	8044	8394	8810	64.46	112.58	121.83	132.82
Uttar Pradesh	17358	18095	18861	19537	8.88	13.50	18.30	22.54	923	948	981	900	5.61	8.47	12.24	2.97
West Bengal	3891	3982	4087	4176	5.56	8.03	10.88	13.29	2964	3039	3054	3137	5.11	7.77	8.30	11.24
All India	97066	100869	NA	NA	10.20	14.52	-	-	46231	50663	NA	NA	14.42	25.39	-	-

Source: Animal Husbandry Department of States

Appendix 4.31
Per Capita Availability of Milk in Major States of India (gms/day)
(1997-98 -2007-08)

State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Andhra Pradesh	167	185	192	194	209	231	238	250	260	269	299
Assam	78	79	71	69	70	71	71	72	72	70	69
Bihar	98	121	119	80	88	92	100	147	154	163	170
Gujarat	290	290	297	280	317	321	330	344	349	374	387
Haryana	630	623	631	614	645	647	643	631	628	633	632
Jammu & Kashmir	345	353	362	348	367	365	363	364	353	325	337
Karnataka	216	233	241	233	249	229	190	194	197	200	204
Kerala	204	221	227	219	234	203	173	169	171	172	181
Madhya Pradesh	194	262	261	211	240	236	233	233	262	259	262
Maharashtra	161	168	168	162	172	172	172	176	178	182	186
Orissa	53	58	66	64	69	68	71	92	95	100	112
Punjab	861	883	902	854	892	895	898	917	943	961	962
Rajasthan	348	356	367	353	376	368	371	376	387	408	408
Tamil Nadu	185	199	210	211	219	198	198	204	231	232	231
Uttar Pradesh	221	238	243	223	241	245	250	254	262	267	273
West Bengal	123	125	123	116	120	120	120	124	126	126	128
All India	207	213	217	220	225	230	231	233	241	246	252

Source: National Statistics, NDDB

Appendix 4. 32

Details of milk production in the state - Results of Integrated Sample Survey (2001-02 to 2008-09)

Particulars		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Estimated no. of animals in milk (lakh)	ND*	1.698	1.892	1.428	1.159	1.122	1.024	1.013	1.445
	CB*	9.688	8.293	7.236	7.052	7.034	6.950	7.069	6.999
	Total	11.386	10.185	8.664	8.211	8.156	7.974	8.082	8.444
Estimated no. of milch animals (lakh)	ND	2.216	2.455	1.885	1.544	1.491	1.41	1.393	2.752
	CB	12.698	10.778	9.769	9.359	9.295	9.707	10.237	9.372
	Total	14.914	13.233	11.654	10.903	10.786	11.117	11.630	12.124
Average milk yield/animal in milk (kg.)	ND	2.527	2.547	2.608	2.573	2.641	2.627	2.644	2.628
	CB	6.733	6.901	7.007	7.007	7.164	7.508	7.828	8.432
	Total	6.106	6.092	6.300	6.379	6.540	10.135	10.472	11.06
Average milk yield of milch animal/day (kg.)	ND	1.936	1.963	1.976	1.932	1.988	1.909	1.924	1.918
	CB	5.137	5.310	5.190	5.28	5.422	5.385	5.406	5.428
	Total	4.662	4.683	4.683	4.806	4.948	7.294	7.330	7.346
Annual milk production in the State (lakh tonnes)	ND	1.566	1.759	1.363	1.088	1.087	0.983	0.980	1.43
	CB	23.810	20.889	18.557	18.036	18.39	19.047	20.253	21.68
	Total	25.376	22.648	19.920	19.124	19.477	20.030	21.233	23.110
	Buff.	0.630	0.480	0.398	0.379	0.36	0.298	0.273	0.363
	Goat	1.173	1.062	0.788	0.749	0.79	0.861	0.969	23.11
	Grand Total	27.179	24.200	21.106	20.252	20.627	21.189	22.475	24.503
Per capita per day availability of milk (gm)		234	203	173	169	170	172	181	196

* ND - Non-descript, CB - Cross bred

Source: Animal Husbandy Department (Sample Survey Report)

CHAPTER 8

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The Eleventh Five Year Plan of Kerala has given clear indications on the path of industrial development to be pursued in the state. The *Draft Approach Paper* prepared by the State Planning Board had also clearly spelt out the character and content of this industrial development. Though Kerala's achievement in Human Development is commendable, there is a general feeling among planners and policy makers that the development of the productive sectors till now is not adequate to sustain this Human Development. This suggested that it is high time that Kerala adopted a different approach to development, particularly in the Industry and Infrastructure sectors. The *Draft Approach Paper* had stated this different approach in these words:

“the government must be directly engaged, through larger plan outlays, through the enactment of appropriate policies, and through the enactment of appropriate policies, and through the innovation of appropriate organisational forms, in the primary, traditional and social sectors; it must also be engaged in industry, in information technology, in bio-technology, and in the commercial segment of the tertiary sector, but with a view also to creating the right environment for the flow of private capital in to these sectors”. (p.5)

8.2 While this looks ideal, the state of Kerala cannot independently pursue its preferred pattern of development but operate within the overall framework of industrial development in the entire country. In short, Kerala is always facing a number of constraints imposed by the approach of the Central Government to industrial development. Kerala has also its own local constraints such as scarcity of land, high density of population and demand for fair wages and working conditions.

8.3 The Industrial sector in Kerala consists mainly of traditional industries and a few modern industries. Besides we now have new emerging areas like Information Technology (IT) and IT Enabled Services (ITES) and bio-technology. Since the bulk of industrial workers in the state are employed in traditional industries like Coir, Cashew, Handlooms and Beedi and Cigar making, top priority has to be given to revive, modernise and strengthen them to face the increasingly competitive market conditions. At the same time considering the large stock of educated unemployed, the development of modern industries has also to be encouraged. There is also a need to promote skill development to equip the unemployed to get gainful employment. Though private capital and entrepreneurs including Non-Resident Keralites (NRKs) are willing to start new industries in the state they are confronting certain constraints like non-availability of land for industrial purpose, high land prices, lack of adequate infrastructure like roads and power, and, bureaucratic delays in getting government clearance on projects. Besides, objections from environmental activists and misgivings about some uncertainty in industrial relations add to woes of private investors in Kerala. We have been trying to remove these constraints as fast as possible to make Kerala an investor-friendly state. During the year under review most of the loss making state PSUs have achieved a turn around due to implementation of timely revival packages, one time settlement of liabilities, infusion of professional management and a fairly high degree of autonomy in decision making at the corporate level.

8.4 Traditional industries over the last few decades have witnessed substantial informalisation of production. In some of the traditional industries cooperative societies have

been set up in large numbers with government assistance. But the onset of policies of liberalisation, stagnant demand, curtailment of state support on account of fiscal squeeze, failure to modernise production processes and also to diversify and improve quality of production have combined to push the traditional industries in to serious crisis. As a result, the condition of the workers has remained abysmal with low wages, uncertain employment, unhygienic conditions of work environment and weakening of collective bargaining strength of the working class and their trade unions. Therefore, during the year the state has taken a number of steps to tackle these problems facing the traditional industries and then to promote their development. The absence of timely state support will affect thousands of workers, mostly women workers who constitute the main work force in some of these traditional industries. Taking the distress that has been caused to the traditional industries by the recent global economic crisis, the Planning Board held discussions with industry representatives. In the light of that, we have provided substantial plan funds during 2008-09 and also in 2009-10 to give relief to these industries.

8.5 During the Eleventh Plan the GOI seems to be eager to implement the “*Cluster Approach*”. Under this scheme a number of producing units/employers would be brought together *under* a Cluster to enable them to share common resources and thereby enjoy some economies of scale. Though the idea looks attractive, one must treat it with utmost caution, The State Planning Board’s view is that it can, in practice, even damage this sector and small producers. This is because the cluster approach is ‘*not going to be in addition to the earlier pattern of assistance, but in lieu of it*’. In short, financing such clusters entails a virtual curtailment of assistance to units that may fall outside of the clusters or units which, for various reasons of geographical distance or differential levels of technology and product character and quality cannot join the clusters.

8.6 The spatial pattern of production units in Kerala’s traditional industries is its uniqueness of decentralisation with dispersal of units and differential nature of linkages with narrow distinctions between and primary and secondary occupations. As a result, the Cluster Approach is likely to exclude a very large number of production units, particularly those which are organised as cooperatives. The State Planning Board believes that these cooperatives can bring about technological upgradation and product diversification and value addition on their own if they are provided with adequate state support to revive and strengthen them. There is also an urgent need for improvement in the quality in their management and improvement. State regulation of conditions of work and wages in these traditional industries also has to be given high priority.

8.7 Kerala has significant comparative advantage with regard to developing IT/ITES and biotechnology sector activities. The state has high literacy, educated and skilled manpower, cheapness of land and rich bio-diversity and amiable climate. During the Eleventh Plan we would be taking steps to further exploit these advantages by providing this sector maximum possible state/plan support and funding. Besides, we are trying to promote private investment in this sector. But one serious constraint has been providing infrastructure necessary for attracting greater inflow of private investment.

8.8 Regarding infrastructure development Kerala has witnessed some public debate. This debate has mainly centred around the issue of land acquisition. Being a densely populated region, polluting industries are not suited and the high public consciousness on environmental issues has led to public resistance. Being land scarce, land prices in Kerala are relatively very high. The demand for land for housing is also high. This has led to intricate land speculation and entry of land grabbers and real estate mafia. In the context of setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs), the public’s fears on land acquisition have gained momentum. However, after serious

deliberations, the State Planning Board has expressed its views on this after taking in to account the long term dimensions of the issue.

8.9 In this context the *Draft Approach Paper* had stated:

“A firm conceptual distinction must be drawn between land needed for productive enterprise and land demanded for property speculation This distinction is often difficult to draw in practice, not just because the motives of the investors are not clear, but because the motives are themselves mixed. Those setting up productive enterprises also in practice wish to acquire some additional land close to their enterprises for future capital gains.....But precisely because the distinction between the land needed for productive enterprise and land needed for speculation is difficult to draw, it becomes all the more necessary to draw it. The basic rule must be: while land acquisition is admissible for the former, it is not for the latter”. (p.24)

8.10 The Planning Board also recognises a third category of demand for land, and that for construction, housing and real estate which must be distinguished from land acquisition and infrastructure, which sometimes is a euphemism for real estate business. The *Draft Approach Paper* had this to say on this:

“This demand too is difficult to distinguish in practice from productive demand on the one hand and speculative demand on the other. In the case of this demand, the rule will have to be a mixed one: land acquisition may or may not be admissible”. (p.25)

8.11 In recent times, lots of agricultural land in Kerala have been converted for non-agricultural uses affecting not only agricultural production, but also creating environmental hazards. In this context the State Planning Board’s view is that this kind of conversion can be allowed only when it is *“absolutely necessary for the development of the state”*. To ensure this, the Board had proposed that *“whenever any such proposal comes to the government, it should be made public and the government should invite applications from any other interested agents who may wish to offer a better, more competitive, or more attractive proposal. This ensures transparency and is an approximation to the system of tenders that used to be followed until bilateral deals became more prevalent than competitive bidding”.... “the government may take the best offer or put together a package by combining parts drawn from the different offers, or step in with its own ideas, including its own direct engagement, and begin negotiations on that basis. The government may even decide to acquire land for the project and keep it with itself, instead of handing it over to the private agents.”* (p.25)

8.12 This was the practice that Kerala had followed in the past and the best example of this had been that of the Technopark for IT development. According to the Planning Board, this is a superior model to what is followed in some other states, since it cuts out land speculation. In this context the State Planning Board has stated:

“....once the project has been put together, it must go to a Standing Committee, with representation from the peasantry, from the political sphere, from legal and economics professions, and from the government, which would re-look at the project not in isolation but in its totality, including the possible impact on employment and food security, and either clear the project, or send it back to the government for further examination. The project deal can be signed only after all these stages have been cleared.” (p.25)

8.13 The Board also emphasised on ensuring adequate compensation to the peasants whose land is acquired. Since giving *“land for land”* acquired is difficult in Kerala, one should think of

“cash for land”. Even in such cases cash compensation should be not only adequate, but the displaced peasants must also be offered employment in the project.

“Where the nature of the project is such that employment cannot be offered, an additional compensation over and above the value of the land must be offered. The Standing Committee must satisfy itself that the compensation is adequate and that the arrangements for paying compensation are foolproof. This would ensure that the bright prospects for industrialisation that exist in the state are not thwarted by social discord and unrest at peasant displacement.” (p.26)

8.14 Unfortunately, till this review is prepared, the views of the State Planning Board have not received adequate attention they deserved. As a result, the issue of land acquisition for industrialisation as well as infrastructure development continues to be a great irritant in Kerala.

8.15 In the context of policies of economic liberalisation pursued by the GOI, for infrastructure development the *Public-Private-Partnership (PPP)* and *External Funding* routes are being strongly advocated and promoted by most states. One argument behind this is the inadequacy of resources available with the states. But according to the State Planning Board, substantial amount of funds are available from the central government under its various Flagship Programmes and other schemes which must first be tapped. *“Much of these funds come in the form of grants; and much of these funds paradoxically goes abegging....A state like Kerala facing fiscal strains cannot afford to let central government assistance lie idle”.* (p.26)

8.16 Till now Kerala could not adequately tap NRK funds for the development of the state, though these funds through the expenditure route have stimulated demand for consumer goods. But due to lack of proper linkages between this demand and the production structure in the state, it has not reflected in domestic economic growth. Various schemes for tapping NRK funds for development, particularly infrastructure have been discussed. Setting up of a Bank and starting Joint Ventures (JVs) are some of them. There are doubts about their commercial viability and the nature of sections of the community who will benefit from them. In this connection, one needs to draw a distinction between ‘*collective consumption*’ and ‘*private consumption*’, the former benefiting the entire community and the latter benefiting selected sections of community. This debate is particularly important in the case of infrastructure projects. Those projects that serve collective consumption can be financed from budgetary resources, while private sources can provide for the remaining.

8.17 Historically, the backbone of modern industry in Kerala was laid by public sector enterprises (PSUs). The performance of these PSUs has shown a fluctuating trend, some achieving a turnaround in recent years, while others running in to recurring losses. The *Draft Approach Paper* was of the view that “*loss making enterprises are ipso facto inefficient or constitute an economic mill-stone around the state’s neck*”. (p.27) The state which is already facing severe fiscal strain, cannot afford this loss for ever. At the same time the state cannot simply close them down or sell their assets at whatever price they can fetch in the market involving the neo-liberal route of ‘privatising the PSUs’. The Planning Board, therefore, believes in implementing a long term plan for restructuring the loss making PSUs on a case-by-case basis. Restructuring and revival packages have to be formulated for PSUs and for this we have provided funds for them.

8.18 A recent report, *Performance of State Level Public Enterprises in Kerala, 2008-09*, released by the Industries Department said:

“In spite of the global financial meltdown and consequent domestic recession, the Public Sector Undertaking, administered by the Industries Department of the Government of Kerala, have registered excellent growth and commendable performances during 2008-09. There is an increase of 16 percent in the turnover and 111 percent increase in profit compared to the previous year. This is achieved when the Indian industrial sector has registered a growth rate of 2.4 percent as per the Index of Industrial Production. During the last three years of the LDF Government, these units had increased their turnover and the sector as a whole was making profits continuously. This demonstration is significant because under the immediately preceding UDF rule, the PSUs were collapsing and it was increasing losses. It was the agenda of that government to close down and privatise these companies. Twenty five companies were earmarked for closure/disinvestments and specific Government Orders were issued for that purpose. Hundreds of workers were given Voluntary Retirement (But in many cases the dues to the workers so retired were not paid properly and this government had to take the responsibility of making payments to such workers) There were strong public opinion against the anti-PSU stand of the government and employees of these companies, irrespective of their political affiliation, rallied behind the save PSU agitation. The strong protests by the workers and the left parties have prevented the UDF government from selling out the public properties. However, many companies became dormant due to massive VRS and deliberate management inefficiency” (p.1)

8.19 The present Government in contrast to the previous Government has taken a very supportive stand, strongly backed by the State Planning Board, and had made financial provision in each year’s budget. In 2009-10 Budget, Rs.50 crores have been provided for the *rejuvenation and revival of viable PSUs*. The question of viability will be examined by the Planning Board on a case by case basis. In addition to this, directions are given to the Kerala Financial Corporation to fund modernisation projects of the PSUs as a loan at 8.5 percent interest rate. This process is ongoing and the funds are being allotted to the companies. Besides the VRS dues (Rs.29.80 crores), the PSUs also have problems relating to One Time Settlement with banks/financial institution (Rs.60.45 crores), Modernisation/Revival/restructuring (Rs.43.19 crores) and Working Capital/holding on operations (Rs.27.54 crores), the total commitment amounting to Rs.160.98 crores during the period 2006-09.

8.20 The performance of the PSUs can be improved by initiatives like imparting professional management skills to managerial staff, regular monitoring of performance, systematic and scientific annual budgeting, strengthening of auditing, harnessing the synergy of PSUs through organising their operations on terms of mutual benefits, combined sourcing of raw materials and components, business collaboration with Central PSUs/Government, and, merger and amalgamation. The Government also has plans to re-open closed units and regaining their assets For instance, the Trivandrum Spinning Mills that was handed over to the official liquidator was got released through High Court and the same is transferred to the Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd., to start as an open-end spinning mill with installation of modern machineries. The other notable effort at reopening of closed PSUs is the Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., with the help of the Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd at a cost of Rs.7.05 crores. Steps have been initiated to get release of the property of KELTRON Power Devises Ltd., and KELTRON Rectifiers Ltd., and the petitions for the same are under consideration of Kerala High Court.

8.21 The Government began announcing Awards to best performing of CEOs of PSUs since 2006-07. Besides Awards are being given for best efforts to PSUs that abate industrial pollution and for best industrial reporting to journalists. Around 13 PSUs have initiated Modernisation Plans involving a total project cost of Rs.186.14 crores. During 2009-10 Government has provided Rs.55.97 crores for this.

8.22 In spite of state support and the initiatives taken to strengthen the PSUs and improve their performance, they are facing some major threats. The global financial meltdown has badly hit both domestic demand and export demand. The prices of many products have declined. Domestic competition has become tougher and PSUs find it difficult to compete with private sector units. The hike in power tariff and unexpected load shedding has hit power-intensive PSUs like Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd. The hike in prices of raw materials has upset the calculations of PSUs like the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. In addition this PSU is threatened by an order from the Pollution Control Board to immediately install equipments to reduce pollution costing several crores of rupees... Some PSUs are still struggling with obsolete technology that pushes productivity to unimaginably low levels. Kerala textile mills in the public sector are also extremely vulnerable to unstable market conditions.

8.23 The Industries Department, however, is optimistic about the future of PSUs on account of the new initiatives taken by it for increasing productivity, strengthening market network, modernisation and implementing Best Practices in corporate governance. The Department in its projections for 2009-10 has said that the number of profit making companies will increase to 32, total production and total turnover will reach Rs.2124 crores and Rs.2421 crores respectively, raising the Net profit to Rs.212 crores. The PSU network is fairly large and varied with operations in areas like Chemicals, Ceramics and Refractories, Developmental and Infrastructure, Electrical Equipment, Electronics, Engineering, Textiles, Traditional Industries, and, Wood and Agro-based. It calls for systematic planning, professional management, dedicated workforce, modern technology, high productivity and product quality, and the state's budgetary support.

8.24 One neglected area of industrialisation in Kerala has been the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and rural industrialisation. The *Draft Approach Paper* prepared by the State Planning Board had highlighted the great potential for the Chinese Initiative on Township and Village Enterprises. Given the large amount of plan funds available with LSGs, availability of experts at the local level, a vast local market, and high consumption propensity, these Enterprises could flourish in the state. Potential local entrepreneurs could also be encouraged to start such Enterprises or mobilised under cooperatives. This is an area which needs greater attention.

8.25 We also need to establish strong linkages between SMEs and large Enterprises with in the state. Presently, large enterprises in Kerala source their requirements of ancillaries and spare parts from small scale industries located in other states. Considering this the State Plan provided funds to encourage ancillary production in the SME sector. But lack of initiative from the State Department of Industries turned this proposal a virtual non-starter.

8.26 According to the State Planning Board, Keralites have adequate proven "entrepreneurial spirit". The large inflow of foreign remittances and high density of banking and lending institutions in the state can act as a good stimulant for self-employment. Kerala is well known for high level of educated unemployment and it is not possible for the state to provide employment to them. The intake in public services is very low and the only alternative available to the unemployed is either seek self-employment opportunities at home or migrate to destinations outside the state and the country. Bio-technology, IT are sectors offering self-employment opportunities to the educated unemployed, if properly supported by bank loans. This matter has been raised with the State Level Bankers' Committee and a noticeable improvement in the credit-deposit ratio has been recorded in recent times. The Planning Board has also initiated a Flagship Programme on organising Multi Purpose Job Clubs being implemented by the Labour, Employment and Training Department. Noticeable progress has been achieved under this Programme. Programmes for skill upgradation are also being implemented by the Employment

and Training Department through setting up more ITIs and modernising the existing ones. Large amount of central assistance and support from LSGs may contribute to skill development in the state.

8.27 Regarding the future course of industrial development, the State Planning Board is of the view that state *“must create a conducive atmosphere for private investment in industry and IT sectors, not by unrolling a red carpet indiscriminately for any project that comes its way, but by ensuring that such investment is not followed by social strife; and this requires careful monitoring of land use and of the compensation paid to those who lose land. It must ensure that all sources of funds from the central government, under schemes like the JNNURM and NREGS, are fully utilised for building up infrastructure in the state.”* [Draft Approach Paper, p.35]

8.28 The allocation for industries sector in the Five Year Plans was consistently around 10 – 12% of the State Plan since the Fifth Plan onwards. But in the Tenth Plan only 5.54% of the State sector outlay was allocated to Industry and Minerals and IT sectors together. This was a serious setback to the pace of industrial development. The XI Plan wanted to reverse this trend and improve upon it in spite of the fiscal constraints. A welcome change in the industry sector is the emergence of an investor-friendly climate and the spirit of whole hearted cooperation from the working class.

8.29 Aiming to achieve and sustainable economic growth through rapid industrialisation and big leap in commercial activities, with out affecting ecology and environment and to create large-scale employment opportunities for the people of Kerala and ensuring them fair wages and converting Kerala in to an investment friendly destination is the vision of the Industrial and Commercial Policy announced by the Government of Kerala during 2007. The Industrial Policy, IT Policy, establishment of INKEL are all intended towards the enhancement of investment in the State especially in the industrial sector with the objective of creating more income and employment. The role of Government has been changed from a provider to that of a facilitator for industrial investment particularly for attracting private investors to the State.

Industrial Growth

8.30 The overall national industrial sector achieved a growth rate of 8.5 per cent in spite of a slowdown in the first half of 2007-08. But in 2008-09 there was a sharp slowdown as a consequence of successive shocks, the most important being the knock-on effects of global financial crisis. The pace of slowdown accelerated in the second half of 2008-09 pushing down the over all growth of the sector to 2.4 per cent as per the Index of Industrial Production. Manufacturing growth was placed at 2.3 per cent in 2008-09 as compared to 9 per cent in 2007-08. Mining grew at 2.3 per cent in 2008-09 as against 5.1 per cent in 2007-08.

8.31 As against this national scenario, the experience of Kerala was not bad. During the period 2000-1 to 2008-09 the industrial growth in Kerala recorded was positive except in 2001-02 when it registered a negative growth of 2.88 per cent at current prices. See Table 8.1. The average growth rate for the period 2000-01 to 2007-08 was 4.64 per cent and 9.02 per cent at constant and current prices respectively. The contribution manufacturing sector to GSDP at constant and current prices are 8 per cent and 7.59 per cent respectively during 2008-09.

Table - 8.1
Growth of manufacturing sector in Kerala (GSDP)

Year	Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakhs)		Growth Rate (%)	
	At constant Prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices
2000-01	680170	703404	2.01	5.50
2001-02	649950	683278	-4.44	-2.88
2002-03	680869	734199	4.76	7.45
2003-04	718735	818580	5.56	11.49
2004-05	753166	912523	4.79	11.48
2005-06	805882	1009504	7.00	10.62
2006-07	914367	1197663	13.46	18.64
2007-08	951056(P)	1315550(P)	4.01	9.84
2008-09	1026851(Q)	1481561(Q)	8.00	12.62

Source: Dept. of Economics and Statistics
P: Provisional Q: Quick Estimates

Index of Industrial production (IIP)

8.32 The Index of Industrial production measures the impact of development in the field of industrial sector over a period of time in the State in comparison with a selected previous year. It gives a comprehensive view of the industrial development of the State. So far the index used to cover only the production in the manufacturing and electricity generation and transmission sectors in the State. But now the mining and quarrying industry also falls within the purview of IIP. In order to ensure more accuracy and better reliability of the data, the base year has been shifted from 1980-81 to 1993-94.

8.33 The General Index for the year 2006-07 increased to 261.30 from 208.31 in 2005-06 showing an increase of 25 percent. Negative growth was recorded in products such as jute & other vegetable fibre textiles. All other items showed positive growth. The index of industrial production for the period 2005-06 and 2006-07 is given in Appendix 8.1.

Industrial Disputes

8.34 During 2008-09, 3143 industrial disputes were registered. At the end of the year, there were 5962 cases along with the pending disputes of previous year which is less than 6.6% of previous year. A total of 3192 disputes were settled during the year under review. Due to strike and lockout 74264 workers were affected which led to loss of 1246572 man days. Details of industrial disputes for the period 2002-03 to 2008-09 are given in Appendix 8.5

Commodity Export

8.35 The quantity of the reported six export commodities recorded low levels of volume and value/growth in 2008-09 as compared to last year, 2007-08. Tea recorded low growth (4.07%), Cashew Kernels (26.45%), Coir products (36.75%), Spices (31.96%), Coffee (33.11%) and Sea food (16.90%). Details of the six major commodities exported from Kerala (through Cochin Port) during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Table 8.2.

Table - 8.2
Export from Kerala (through Cochin Port)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No	Commodity	2007-08		2008-09	
		Quantity (MT)	Value	Quantity (MT)	Value
1	Tea	71472	335.95	68564	378.73
2	Cashew Kernels	77458	1480.70	56967	1715.65
3	Coir products	124213	1308.13	78563	496.97
4	Spices	70521	1124.60	47985	398.86
5	Coffee	94384	1381.56	63130	711.67
6	Sea food	108653	1519.82	90286	1389.62

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

Joint Stock Companies.

8.36 The total number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on March 2009 is 17200 in which 1649 are public limited and 15551 are private limited. This shows an increase of 1233 companies. During 2008-09, 1819 companies were newly registered in the State of which 1781 were private limited and 38 were public limited. Only 5 Public limited Companies and 3 private companies were transferred to other states during 2008-09. Details of Joint Stock Companies working in Kerala are given in Appendix 8.19.

Central Sector Investment

8.37 An amount of Rs. 20746.25 crores has been projected as the central sector investment in Kerala as on the end of March 2008, as against total central investment of Rs.862204.37 crores. This constitutes 2.41 per cent. While considering the All India investment, Maharashtra stood first and Kerala ranked as 19. Details of Central Sector Investment in selected States are given in Appendix 8.7. During 2007-08, Government of India invested 67.91 per cent of the funds in 10 Enterprises as detailed in Table 8.3.

Table - 8.3
Details of Central Sectors Investment in Kerala

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Name of Enterprise	Investment in terms of Gross Block	Share of Total Real Investment (%)
1	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd	134185.77	15.56
2	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd	127247.74	14.76
3	NTPC Ltd	75846.33	8.80
4	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	66002.48	7.66
5	Power Grid Corporation Of India Ltd	44175.23	5.12
6	Steel Authority Of India Ltd	33312.28	3.86
7	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd	30441.10	3.53
8	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd	28035.49	3.25
9	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd	22886.00	2.65
10	National Aviation Company of India Ltd.	22627.19	2.62
	Total Top Ten	584759.61	67.91
	Total Gross Block	862204.37	100.00

Source: Public Enterprises Survey 2007-08

State Level Public Sector Enterprises

8.38 Public Sector Enterprises in Kerala are among the largest employment providers in the organized sector. In connection with the revival of PSUs under the Industries Department, Government is taking steps to restructure and revive the SLPEs by a comprehensive policy initiative through up-gradation of technology, performance contract agreement, inter PSUs tie ups, capacity building and effective corporate governance.

8.39 In spite of the global financial meltdown and consequent domestic recession, the Public Sector Undertakings, administered by the Industries Department of the Government of Kerala, have registered excellent growth during 2008-09. There was an increase of 16 per cent in the turnover and 111 per cent increase in profits compared to the previous year. During the last three years, these units had increased their turnover and the sector as a whole was making profits continuously.

8.40 There is a commendable growth in the performance of the PSU during the last three years. There was an overall loss of Rs. 69.64 crores in 2005-06 which transformed to a profit of Rs. 169.45 crores in 2008-09.

8.41 There are 63 PSUs under the Industries Department out of which, 17 have remained closed for long periods. Five are welfare corporations and four are developmental agencies. Thirty seven companies are directly engaged in manufacturing activities.

8.42 During 2008-09, 28 companies have made cash profits. Seven companies have crossed Rs.100 crores turnover and 124 companies have achieved an all time high turn over during 2008-09. Six companies have achieved all time high profit during that year.

8.43 During 2007-08, turnover of profit making units was Rs.1,533.66 crores and they registered a profit of Rs.122.24 crores. There is a significant increase in turnover and profit of the profit making units in 2008-09 compared to the previous year. The turnover and profit of the profit making units in 2008-09 is Rs.1,867.96 crores and Rs. 222 crores respectively. There is an increase of 21.8 per cent in the turnover and 81.61 per cent increase in profit. During the period of economic recession and decline in industrial production, this is great achievement. However, in certain sectors, like Textiles, Traditional and Welfare, similar improvements are not visible.

8.44 The PSUs were showing a trend of growth, both in respect of turnover and profit, performances compared to the performance during the preceding years. The performance of PSUs under Industries Department for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Table 8.4.

Table - 8.4
Turnover and Profit /Loss of PSUs under the Ministry of Industries – 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Company	Turnover		Profit / Loss	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	Malabar Cements Ltd	21,296.34	25283.22	3,604.67	4370.80
2	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd	2,832.00	309500	2,307.00	2292.00
3.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd	20,547.99	23402.12	915.01	3614.00
4	The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd	34,101.00	45870.96	900.07	7084.29
5	Kerala State Electronics Development Corp	14,634.51	16046.74	842.12	1900.00
6	Steel and Industrial forgings	5,818.78	6524.65	800.00	895.34
7	Travancore – Cochin Chemicals Ltd	10,858.00	13581.81	705.07	15.42
8	Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd	1,349.65	1849.07	655.55	586.21
9	Kerala Electrical & Allied Engineering Company Ltd	10,096.72	10594.43	450.04	251.74
10	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd	1,069.03	994.60	180.50	101.31
11	Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd	5,179.76	10110.70	179.51	284.43
12	United Electrical Industries Ltd	3,965.00	4928.27	130.00	93.44
13	Kerala Clays & Ceramic Products Ltd	529.52	658.47	119.94	202.60
14	Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd	963.77	N.A	88.50	N.A
15	Steel Complex Ltd	3,039.38	4032.27	65.04	57.82
16	Handicrafts Dev. Corp. (Kerala) Ltd	1,112.40	1136.16	50.72	59.51
17	Keltron Crystals Ltd	92.60	176.94	47.43	1.27
18	Keltron Magnetics Ltd	595.31	787.59	37.90	1.71
19	The Travancore Cements Ltd	3,111.36	3655.68	35.00	144.00
20	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd	625.85	680.26	35.00	9.65
21	Traco Cable Company Ltd	4,725.79	5719.75	24.83	44.43
22	Kerala State Bamboo Corporation Ltd	1,423.24	12225.04	21.38	16.20
23	The Metal Industries Ltd	225.30	401.34	10.05	58.00
24	Steel Industries Kerala Ltd	1,894.45	1925.03	9.87	48.68
25	Keltron Component Complex Ltd	2,540.60	2649.91	4.00	55.76
26	KELPALM	9.11	5.64	3.66	2.01
27	Keltron Resistor's Ltd	185.43	171.24	1.38	1.01
28	Kerala Artisans Development Corporation Ltd	408.00	608.57	-3.00	0.13
29	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd	10,590.69	8232.31	-52.72	-961.72
30	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd	353.88	680.80	- 73.960	8.15
31	Sitaram Textiles Ltd	796.71	745.48	-117.10	-118.27
32	Alleppey Co-operative Spinning Mills	329.38	316.91	168.65	-146.71
33	Autokast Ltd	1,437.26	1588.54	-195.57	-441.61
34	Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	890.37	1252.39	-218.95	-163.37
35	The Malappuram Co-operative Spinning Mills	1,955.40	1816.49	-230.68	-213.56
36	The Trichur Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd	1,003.40	800.00	-293.23	-303.27
37	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd	3,723.04	3161.63	-346.35	-456.69
38	The Quilon Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd	531.15	736.82	-348.78	-341.63
39	The Cannannore Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd	945.72	1082.42	-369.85	-376.71
40	Kerala Automobiles Ltd	2,215.76	1267.83	-397.51	-459.41
41	Kerala State Handloom Dev. Cop Ltd	1,013.36	1010.00	-443.80	-434.63
42	HANTEX	1,590.00	1693.79	-993.00	-836.93
	Total	181,150.40	210500.87	8,031.15	16945.40

Source:RIAB

8.45 The reasons noted for the good performance are:-

- Bringing in Professional Management

In order to get experts at the top level professionals the appointment system was changed and a selection board was constituted and appointments were made through open advertisement and interviews. For capacity building of the second line management, training programmes were implemented under the aegis of Restructuring and Internal Audit Board (RIAB), an annual training calendar is prepared and the officers are given training with the help of external subject experts.

- One Time Settlement (OTS)

Many PSUs owed short term and long term loans to banks and other financial institutions, the pay back of which was not timely and proper which resulted in huge arrears and strained relations with the lenders. Consequently, these agencies withdrew from financing the PSUs and their operations were adversely affected. The Government took special steps to settle this issue once and for all. High level discussions were held and a One Time Settlement (OTS) scheme was implemented which has brought a big change in the financial positions of these companies as they could clean their balance sheets and restart operation afresh.

- Performance Monitoring

For the last three years, a monthly review of performances of the PSUs is being done every month. The Minister, Secretaries, Chairman and Secretary of RIAB attended these reviews. The monthly review has proved to be an effective tool for improving the performance of the companies. Decisions taken are given to them by the end of the meeting itself. RIAB makes a meticulous follow up and offers assistance for the execution of the decisions.

- Performance Recognition

From 2006-07 onwards, awards are presented to CEOs who produce exemplary performance. A PSU which takes steps to reduce pollution and reduce costs of production are also awarded. In addition to this, a media person who makes significant contribution to industrial reporting is also awarded. The awards are distributed in a high profile public function attended by top dignitaries. This system of recognizing the performances has helped to boost up the morale of the employees and has developed a healthy competition amongst the companies.

- Annual Budgeting

There was no proper budgeting system for PSUs although they were statutorily and technically bound to make one for each year. The Government realized that this practice was to be dispensed with if they had to organize and streamline their production. From 2007-08 onwards a proper practice of making budget in advance was implemented. On the basis of suggestion made by RIAB the companies were able to prepare a realistic budget and fix quarterly and monthly targets. Annual Budget meets were organized in March in which the companies present their final budget.

- Strengthening of Auditing

It was a matter of serious concern that there were huge arrears in the auditing of accounts in PSUS. The internal auditors in many companies had not brought out the real issues and in some companies they were giving tacit consent to wrong practices of the management. To address this issue the Government prepared a panel of Chartered Accountants and directed the companies to appoint internal auditors only from this panel with

a direction to change them after three years. In almost all operating units the internal units are now up to dates.

- **Harnessing Synergy**

Since many companies were operating in similar fields, combined sourcing of raw materials, providing technical support and avoiding competitions with each other could be achieved. Financial assistance is being provided by well off companies to those which are in need of money. Preference was given to other PSUs in case of sale/purchase of products and services. In 2006-07 a PSU conclave was conducted wherein the idea of mutual cooperation between PSUs under all the departments, a Central PSUs, was mooted which was well received. Memoranda of Understanding for business tie-ups were signed between the companies and their Government customers. These steps helped to maintain a continuous supply chain and ensured markets.

- **Merger and Amalgamation**

A proposal to merge companies with similar line of production and to harness further synergy is under serious consideration. This will reduce the overhead expenses; improve cooperation in sectors, technology, manpower, marketing and finance. Moreover, a bigger organization will be more capable to meet the challenges of markets. Initially it can be by way of acquisition/transfer of shares. There are plans to amalgamate electrical companies and Minerals companies. Similarly there are also plan to transfer part of government shares in certain PSUs to other PSUs the modalities of which are being worked out.

- **Re-opening of Closed Units and Regaining of Assets**

As of 2006 May, there were 17 units which were closed for a very long time. Some were ordered to be liquidated by the BIFR. In some cases the liabilities over weighed the assets. The Government prepared a plan to regain the assets of those companies, which were under liquidation and to make use of such assets for industrial purposes. Thiruvananthapuram Spinning Mills that was handed over to the official liquidator was released through the High Court and the same has been transferred to Kerala State Textiles Corporation Ltd., and reopened as an open-end spinning mill. Modern machineries have been installed there and full scale commercial production will be possible this year.

- **Budgetary Support**

The Government took a very supportive stand and made financial provision in each year's budget. In 2009-10 budget Rs. 50 crore has been provided for the rejuvenation and revival of viable PSUs. In addition to this, directions are given to Kerala Financial Corporation to fund modernization projects of the PSUs as loan at 8.5 per cent interest. This process is ongoing and the funds are being allotted to the companies.

- **Business Collaboration with the Central PSUs/Government**

An innovative idea of the Government was to associate with Central PSUs for the revival and modernization of State level enterprises and for technology up-gradation and better professional management of these companies. The State Government has a limitation in investing huge amounts in new projects for modernization and technology up-gradation. To overcome this, tying up with Central PSUs that has a similar synergy is useful. Four companies have been given the go-ahead to tie up the Central PSUs or Central Government agencies. They are TELK-NTPC, SCL-SAIL, KEL-BHEL, and SILK-AUTOKAST-RAILWAYS. KELTEC, a company primarily doing machine work was taken over by the M/s Brahmos in 2007.

8.46 The global financial meltdown has adversely affected the export sector as well as domestic demand. Huge increase in the prices of certain raw materials has badly affected certain companies last year. The textile sector, like in other states in the country, is facing a severe crisis. A majority of the companies are still using obsolete technology and the productivity of such companies is terribly low. Also, there are financial constraints to take up mega

modernization plans. Shortage of effective manpower is affecting the efficient operations of many companies. Lack of management skills, weak marketing network, tough competition in the market etc. attribute to the weak functioning of the units.

8.47 Fifteen companies are going in for modernization projects with the help of Government assistance. Many other companies are in the process of modernization with their self generated funds and with the support of Kerala Financial Corporation. Government have taken it as a policy to plough back a certain percentage of the profit of the company for modernization. Details of Financial Assistance sanctioned to PSUs during 2008-09 are given in Table 8.5

Table - 8.5
Details of Financial assistance sanctioned to PSUs during 2008-09

Sl. No	Company	Amount released by Government (as on 31.3.2009)
A	For OTS	
1	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd	1250.00
2	Steel Industries Kerala Ltd	52.39
3	Autokast Ltd	613.77
4	QETCOS	138.32
5	Travancore Plywood Industries	33.46
	Sub Total (A)	2087.94
B	For revival and rejuvenation	
1	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd	338.29
2	Steel Industries Kerala Ltd	100.00
3	Travancore Titanium Products	700.00
4	Kerala Automobiles Ltd	315.00
5	Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	700.00
	Sub Total (B)	2153.29
C	For VRS dues	
1	Steel Industries Kerala Ltd	37.87
2	Kerala State Detergent & Chemicals Ltd.	513.23
3	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd	39.62
	Sub Total (C)	590.72
D	Working Capital	
1	Autokast Ltd	263.00
2	Traco Cable Co. Ltd.	450.00
3	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd	7.75
4	Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	41.30
5	Handicrafts Dev. Corporation Ltd.	50.00
	Sub Total (D)	812.05
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	5644.00

Source: RIAB

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises – (MSMEs)

8.48 With the enactment of the MSMED Act, 2006 which came into force on the 2nd October 2006, the system of SSI registration has been done away with and the new system of filing of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM) has been introduced. Also the earlier concept of “Industries” has been changed to “Enterprises”. Classification of enterprises under MSMED Act 2006 is given in Box 8.1.

Box. 8.1**Classification of Enterprises under MSMED Act 2006.**

- (a) Enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production of goods is classified as
- (i) a micro enterprise, where the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 25.00 lakh.
 - (ii) a small enterprise, where the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs. 25.00 lakh but does not exceed Rs. 5.00 crore or
 - (iii) a medium enterprise, where the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs. 5.00 crore, but not exceed Rs. 10.00 crore
- (b) Enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services is classified as
- (i) a micro enterprise, where the investment in equipment does not exceed Rs. 10.00 lakh.
 - (ii) a small enterprise, where the investment is more than Rs. 10.00 lakh but does not exceed Rs. 2.00 crore or
 - (iii) a medium enterprise, where the investment in equipment is more than Rs. 2.00 crore but does not exceed Rs. 5.00 crore.

8.49 MSME sector plays a pivotal role in terms of economic growth and employment generation. This sector attributes a lot towards domestic needs and export marketing by producing varieties of products ranging from traditional to high tech. Though the volume of production of MSME sector is very large, the quality of production, diversification of products, energy consumption, environmental effects have always been a concern.

8.50 The challenges of the MSME sector has increased manifold as the global downturn in the business cycle threatened domestic growth and employment. However, the proactive role of the state government have helped the sector to achieve a fairly high growth in the sector.

8.51 The total number of working Small Scale Industry / MSME units registered in Kerala as on 31st march 2009 is 204381. Out of these, 7068 are promoted by SCs, 1433 by STs, 44116 by women and 151764 by others. The total investment is Rs.656849.48 lakh, the total number of employment generated is 770971 and value of goods and services produced is Rs.1390054.68 lakh. District wise details of working Small Scale Industry / MSME units registered in Kerala as on 31.03.2009 are given in Appendix 8.20.

8.52 During 2008-09, MSME sector in Kerala recorded a declining trend in terms of the number of new enterprises that filed Memorandum, employment growth, value of goods produced and investment compared to the previous year. The number of new enterprises that filed Memorandum during 2008-09 was 8421 as against 11186 in 2007-08. The declining trend was also reflected in employment, production and investment in the MSME sector. During the year 2008-09, 8421 new enterprises have filed memorandum, under MSME Part II with an investment of Rs.56594.83 lakh providing employment to 48111 persons. Out of the new enterprises that filed memorandum, 234 are promoted by SCs, 19 by STs, 2811 by women and 5357 by others. The value of goods and services produced during the period is Rs.132155.38 lakhs. Details of enterprises that filed memorandum during 2008-09 under the Act is given in Table 8.6. and Figure 8.1.

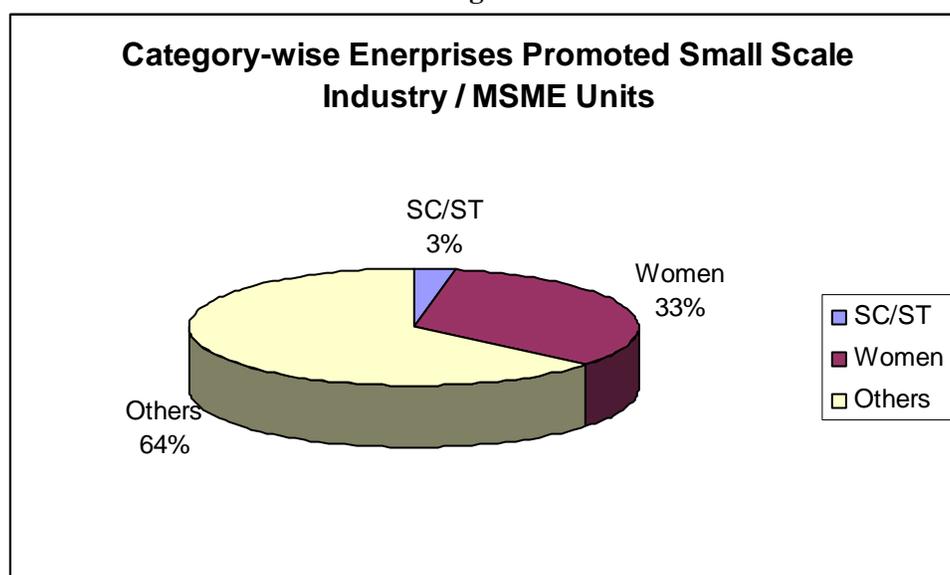
Table - 8.6

District-wise Details of MSME New Units that Filed Memorandum under Part 2 Registered in Kerala 2008-09 (as on 31.03.09)

Sl. No	District	Number of SSI units promoted by					Total Investment (Rs. lakh)	Value of goods and services produced (Rs lakh)	Employment provided (Nos)
		SC	ST	Women	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	11	1	164	384	560	2792.83	8326.47	4638
2	Kollam	5	0	241	342	588	5813.84	10565.16	6538
3	Pathanamthitta	8	0	125	89	222	859.32	1347.20	902
4	Alappuzha	0	0	91	150	241	1781.48	4158.74	1470
5	Kottayam	9	1	170	229	409	3644.00	10734.00	2453
6	Idukki	20	3	114	300	437	2107.22	6403.97	3056
7	Ernakulam	30	8	367	1133	1538	17795.33	41337.64	9932
8	Thrissur	129	0	486	838	1453	6607.00	12171.00	4933
9	Palakkad	12	1	168	274	455	4298.19	8132.76	2672
10	Malappuram	3	0	170	257	430	2618.40	8663.15	2324
11	Kozhikode	2	0	54	350	406	1650.11	7902.42	2243
12	Wayanad	1	0	27	101	129	402.94	1046.96	827
13	Kannur	4	5	456	539	1004	4718.28	9860.91	4155
14	Kasaragod	0	0	178	371	549	1505.89	1505.00	1968
	Total	234	19	2811	5357	8421	56594.83	132155.38	48111

Source : Directorate of Industries & Commerce.

Fig. 8.1



8.53 An analysis of the performance of the enterprises that filed memorandum reveals that number of new enterprises, investment, production and employment recorded down turn decline during 2008-09 from that of the previous year. District wise analysis reveals that Ernakulam occupies highest position in terms of value of goods produced, investment made and employment provided and Wayanad has the lowest position. During the current year (as on 30.09.2009) 3873 new enterprises have filed memorandum with an investment of Rs. 25490.82 lakh providing employment to 21980 persons. District-wise details of enterprises filed memorandum in Kerala during 2009-10 (as on 30.09.2009) are given in Appendix 8.21.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

8.54 Government of India have introduced a new credit linked subsidy programme called PMEGP from 2008-09 by merging the two schemes viz., PMRY and REGP, which were in operation till 31.03.2008. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) was approved as the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme at National level and State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), District Industries Centres (DICs) and Banks in the State level. During 2008-09, a target of 708 numbers of units was allocated to District Industries Centers. The selected beneficiaries will have to undergo two weeks mandatory training before the disbursement of the loan. Accordingly, 104 persons got trained under this programme during 2008-09.

Box. 8.2

Eligibility Conditions of beneficiaries under PMEGP.

- Any individual above 18 years of age.
- There will be no income ceiling.
- For setting up of project costing above Rs. 10.00 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs.5.00 lakh in business/service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass as educational qualification.
- Assistance will be available only for new projects.
- Self Help Groups, Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act, Production co-operative societies, Charitable Trusts are also eligible for getting assistance under PMEGP.
- Existing units and the units already availed Government subsidy are not eligible.

8.55 District wise details of loan sanctioned under PMEGP during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 30.09.09) are given Appendix 8.22 & 8.23.

Industrial Co-operative Societies.

8.56 The total number of Industrial Co-operative Societies registered as on September 2009 is 1846. Of these, 30 new societies were registered during 2008-09 and 6 are registered in 2009-10. The total number of working industrial co-operative societies as on 31.03.2009 was 671. Out of these, 124 societies are promoted by Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs, 63 by Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs and 225 by women and 259 by others. The details of working industrial co-operative societies in Kerala as on 31.03.2009 are given in Appendix 8.24.

Bank Credit to SSI/MSME Sector.

8.57 The total bank credit outstanding to various sectors by the commercial banks in Kerala at the end of March 2009 was Rs. 82819.00 crore as against Rs.75305.00 crore in the previous year. The flow of credit to MSME sector showed an increase of 21 percent from Rs. 6674.00 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 8095.00 crore in 2008-09. The percentage share of SSI sector in the total bank credit showed a slight increase from 9 to 10 in the same period. The details of bank credit to various sectors are given in Appendix 8.25.

Food Processing

8.58 Food processing industry has been recognized as a potential area for development of enterprises in Kerala. Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) is the nodal agency for the promotion of food processing industry in the State. KINFRA has set up a number of food based theme parks in the State.

8.59 Two Food Processing Parks has already been set up by KINFRA, one at Kakkanchery near Kozhikode and the other at Mazhuvannur near Ernakulam. A third Food Park at Adoor has been completed on February 16th 2009 and now opened for allotment. KINFRA has also set up a joint venture project for seafood pre-processing activity viz., Sea Food Park India Private Ltd at Aroor in Alappuzha with Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and Sea food Exports Association of India (SEAI). This park is also in operation. Details of Food Processing Units in KINFRA Parks during 2008-09 are given in Table 8.7.

Table - 8.7
Details of Food Processing Units in KINFRA Parks during 2008-09

Sl. No:	Name of Park	Total area acquired (acres)	No. of units	Area allotted (acres)	Investment (Rs. lakh)	Employment (Nos)
1	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam	65	1	0.20	24.00	10
2	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Thumba, Thiruvananthapuram	40	2	0.51	170.67	48
3	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Wayanad	50	4	2.45	186.33	92
	Total	155	7	3.16	381	150

Source: KINFRA, Thiruvananthapuram.

8.60 The details of Food Processing units in KINFRA Parks since inception up to March 2009 are given in Table 8.8.

Table - 8.8
Details of Food Processing units in KINFRA Parks as on March 2009

Sl No.	Name of Park	Total Area acquired (acres)	Area allotted (acres)	No.of Units	Investment (Rs. lakh)	Employment (Nos)
1	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam	65	14.00	22	1952.49	881
2	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Thumba, Thiruvananthapuram	40	2.86	8	515.70	150
3	Food Processing Park, Kakkancherry, Malappuram	60	11.04	12	3251.60	358
4	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Koratty, Thrissur	30	1.30	3	142.09	59
5	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Thalasserry, Kannur	50	0.44	2	88.00	21
6	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Kasaragod	60	8.96	7	899.51	307
7	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Kalpetta, Wayanad	50	4.26	11	511.08	173
	Total	355	42.86	65	7360.47	1949

Source: KINFRA, Thiruvananthapuram.

Box. 8.3
Grand Kerala Shopping Festival (GKSF)

GKSF is the largest shopping festival in Asia. The festival conducted every year from 1st December to 15th January. The very objective of this festival is to make the State as an international shopping destination over a period of 5 years and create employment to develop traditional centres. Now in its third year this festival started on 1st December 2009 and closed on 15th January 2010. Through this festival it is intended to transform the State into a hub for international shopping experience and thereby launch “shopping tourism” in the State. It is the only event in the world, where a government is promoting trade and commerce by offering mega prizes. It is organized jointly by the Directorate of Grand Kerala Shopping Festival (Under Tourism Department) and the Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

Handloom Industry

8.61 Handloom Industry is a major traditional industry of Kerala and this sector stands second to the coir sector in providing employment to about 1.00 lakh persons. Handloom industry in the State is mainly concentrated in Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur districts and in some parts of Kozhikode, Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kollam and Kasaragod districts.

8.62 The industry is dominated by co-operative sector with 94% looms followed by industrial entrepreneurs. This sector consists of factory type and cottage type societies. The largest number of co-operative societies is in Thiruvananthapuram district which accounts 53% of the total and the lowest in Wayanad and Pathanamthitta districts. The district wise details of handloom societies in the State are given in Appendix 8.26.

8.63 Department of Economics & Statistics has conducted a survey on Handloom sector and the report has been published in 2009 and the results / findings is given in the box 8.4.

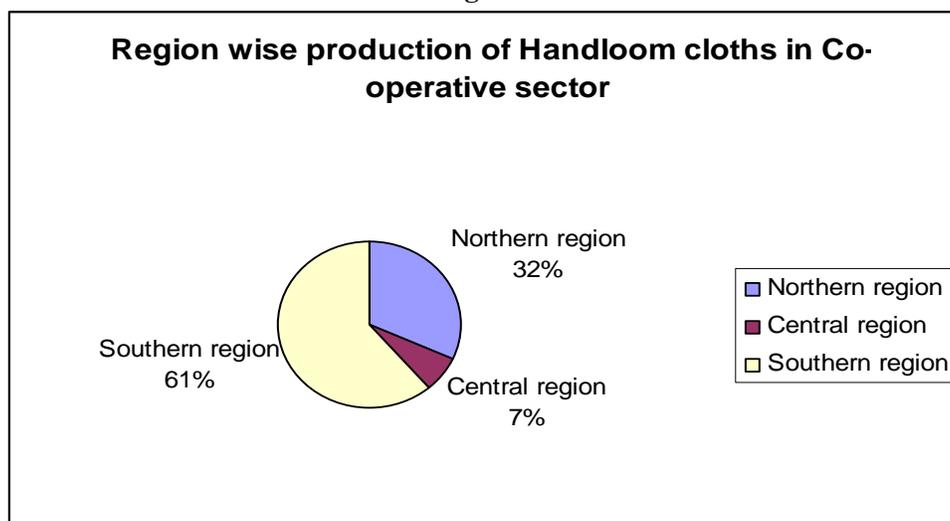
**Box 8.4
Handloom Survey Results**

- | | |
|---|-------|
| • Total number of looms | 17479 |
| • Looms supplied by societies | 5652 |
| • Looms supplied by other agencies | 281 |
| • Looms set up with the assistance of weaver's own fund | 11546 |
| • Total number of families engaged in the industry | 45040 |
| • Only 16179 families find their livelihood from weaving or weaving related works | |

8.64 The total number of primary handloom weavers co-operative societies remained at 676 by the end of March 2009, out of which, 150 were factory type and 526 were cottage type societies. The corresponding figure by the end of March 2008 was 155 and 603 respectively. Out of the total, 78 co-operative societies (12 percent) are registered exclusively for women weavers.

8.65 The major products in handloom sector of the State are dhothis, furnishing material, bed sheets, grey saree and lungi, which accounts 67 percent of the total production in the industry. The Southern region in the State produces 61 per cent of the handloom cloths followed by the North (32 percent) and Central region (7 percent). Region wise production of Handloom cloths in the co-operative sector are given in Fig.8.2

Fig 8. 2



8.66 The over all production of handloom cloth by handloom industry in Kerala decreased from 70.88 million metres in 2007-08 to 20.20 million metres in 2008-09. Of the total production, 94 per cent is contributed by the co-operative societies and the remaining 6 per cent is from the entrepreneurial sector. The total value of production also marked a sharp decline from Rs.318.96 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.146.38 crore in 2008-09. The number of weavers declined from 132974 to 67268 during the same period. The number of women weavers was contracted from 28098 to

24873 during the same period. Similarly, the total number of employment generated during the period declined from 598.04 lakh man days to 66.94 lakh man days. The production and productivity under handloom industry in Kerala for the last 2 years are given in Appendix 8.27.

8.67 The year 2008-09, Kerala Handloom Industry has witnessed a very strong downturn in growth due to global recession not only impacted the export but also its domestic and external demand. The policies of liberalization, downturn demand, failure to modernize production process, lack of diversification of products, higher level migration of handloom workers have combined to push the handloom industry into a serious crisis. Active involvement of the State government through larger plan outlays and effective implementation of revival packages (budgetary support) and programmes protected this traditional industry to a certain extent.

Box No. 8.5
Promotion of Handloom

“KERALATHANIMAYKKU KAITHARI”, 9 new project declared by State Government for the promotion of handloom industry. According to the scheme all government officials would wear handloom clothes on Saturday and one more week days in a week.

8.68 Procurement and marketing of handloom fabrics are being undertaken by two State level Organizations viz., Hantex and Hanveev. Kerala State Handloom Weaver’s Co-operative Society (Hantex) is the apex body of handloom co-operatives established for distribution of required inputs to primary co-operative societies, procurement, processing and marketing of goods produced by the member societies. The number of primary societies registered under Hantex remained steady at 469 during 2008-09 as in previous year. The value of yarn purchased is Rs.494.74 lakh and the value of yarn distributed is Rs. 488.80 lakh during 2008-09 as against Rs. 450.32 lakh and Rs. 472.97 lakh during the previous year. The value of cloth produced decreased to Rs. 832.20 lakh in 2008-09 as against of Rs. 833.96 lakh in 2007-08. The total sales turnover marked a slight increase by 2 per cent as compared to the previous year. The accumulated loss of Hantex is Rs.9005.63 lakh. Hantex conducted 20 exhibitions to increase sales during the year under review as against 10 exhibitions during the previous year. The working results of Hantex are given in Appendix 8.28.

8.69 Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation (Hanveev) which started functioning in 1968 is another agency for the up-liftment of traditional handloom weavers in the unorganized sector in handloom industry. The Corporation has three regional offices (Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kannur) and three pre-loom processing units at Nemom, (Thiruvananthapuram), Chittur (Palakkad), and Kalliassery (Kannur). The sales turnover of the Corporation has been increased from Rs. 1326.80 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs. 1345.46 lakh in 2008-09. The accumulated loss has also increased from Rs. 3576.29 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs.4156.64 lakh in 2008-09. The working results of Hanveev are given in Appendix 8.29.

8.70 The details of production, accumulated loss etc. of Hanveev from 2000-01 to 2008-09 are given in Table 8.9.

Table - 8.9
Performance of Hanveev from 2000-01 to 2008-09

Year	Production		Sales Turnover (Rs. Lakh)	Accumulated Loss (Rs. Lakh)
	Quantity (lakh meters)	Value (Rs. Lakh)		
2000-01	19.11	797.00	2032.22	785.48
2001-02	8.48	354.00	1688.00	992.65
2002-03	8.20	335.00	990.00	1441.29
2003-04	12.30	515.74	1640.85	2085.64
2004-05	15.93	772.51	1603.84	2753.42
2005-06	16.88	686.56	1486.65	3008.44
2006-07	10.10	491.00	1501.45	3132.49
2007-08	13.07	607.00	1326.80	3576.29
2008-09	12.76	690.00	1345.46	4156.64

Source: Directorate of Handloom & Textiles and Hanveev.

Powerloom

8.71 There were 4120 powerlooms in the State during 2008-09, of which 844 looms were in co-operative sector. The number of powerloom co-operative societies declined from 33 in 2007-08 to 22 in 2008-09. Similarly, the production of cloth by powerloom societies declined from 80 lakh meters to 35.90 lakh meters during the period. Details on the production and productivity of powerloom industry are given in Appendix 8.30.

Handicrafts

8.72 Kerala State Handicrafts Apex Co-operative Society (SURABHI), Handicrafts Development Corporation and Artisans Development Corporation are the major promotional agencies in the handicraft industry. SURABHI started in 1964 with the objective of uplifting the standard of living of artisans by marketing their products produced by the primary co-operatives and implementing welfare schemes, with the assistance from State and Central Governments. During 2008-09, the society procured handicrafts worth Rs.162.00 lakh and the sales turnover was Rs. 280.00 lakh.

8.73 Handicrafts Development Corporation is procuring and marketing handicraft products by giving fair returns to the artisans through its Kairali emporia spread all over India. The sales turnover of Corporation increased to Rs.1136.63 lakh in 2008-09 from Rs.1104.29 lakh during 2007-08. It made a profit of Rs.59.51 lakh during 2008-09. Handicrafts Development Corporation is one of the State channelising agencies of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC). The Corporation provides loans to OBC groups of artisans / member of artisans family below double the poverty line for starting small business, carpentry, blacksmith, weaving, grocery shops, pottery, tailoring, jewel making etc.

8.74 The Corporation is implementing cluster projects under Baba Ambedkar Hasta shilpa Vikas Yojana (ADVY) sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The following are the identified artisans' clusters.

1. Hand Embroidery Crafts, Thiruvananthapuram.
2. Bamboo and Cane Crafts, Kollam.
3. Lace Crafts, Kollam.
4. Coconut shell and stem Crafts, Kozhikode.
5. Bell Metal Crafts, Alappuzha.
6. Bamboo and Cane Craft, Malappuram.

8.75 Out of the above six clusters, first state of base line survey had been completed and in second phase, technological intervention had been implemented in four clusters.

8.76 The Kerala Artisans Development Corporation (KADCO) was established in 1981. It is one of the State agencies to provide assistance to artisans for establishing production units, promoting marketing of products and providing employment opportunities through the activities of trade fairs and marketing centres. The sales turnover of the Corporation during 2008-09 was Rs. 522.33 lakh as against of Rs. 194.26 lakh in 2007-08. The loss of the Corporation has also declined from Rs. 7.58 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs.1.09 lakh in 2008-09. KADCO has also been nominated as one of the State channelising agencies for the implementation of schemes announced by the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC).

Bamboo Industry

8.77 Bamboo Species in Kerala is a major bio diversity source which accounts for 19% of the total bamboo distributed in India. Bamboo industry in Kerala is providing livelihood to a majority of tribes and other weaker sections of the society, majority of which are women.

8.78 Kerala State Bamboo Corporation was set up in 1971 with the objective to develop and promote Industries based on bamboo, reed, cane and rattan, provide financial, technical assistance and guidance to the bamboo workers / artisans. The major activities of the Corporation are collection of good quality reeds from Government forest, distributes the reeds to the registered bamboo mat weavers of the Corporation on credit basis and to procure woven mats, thus providing employment and means of livelihood to the weaker section of the society. During 2008-09, the Corporation has taken up a new project viz., Flattened Bamboo Boards with support of the Central Agency – National Mission on Bamboo Application. This project has been commissioned and production started on trial basis during 2008-09. As part of diversification, Corporation have initiated an innovative project viz., Bamboo Flooring Tiles Project with the financial support of Central and State Governments. During 2008-09, the total turnover of the Corporation was Rs. 1225.04 lakh including Rs. 909.11 lakh towards sale of bamboo ply and Rs. 192.19 lakh through bamboo mats. The accumulated loss of the Corporation during 2008-09 is Rs.1084.90 lakh as against of Rs. 1101.10 lakh in 2007-08. The profit of the Corporation has declined from Rs. 21.38 lakh to Rs. 16.20 lakh.

Coir Industry

8.79 Coir Industry is an agro based traditional rural industry in India and largely confined to coconut producing states. Indonesia, Philippines, India, Brazil and Thailand are the major coconut producing countries in the world. Even though India has only the third place in coconut production it has the first place in coir production. A significant share of world coir production

comes from India. In Kerala, coir industry occupies foremost place among the traditional industries in the state mainly concentrated in the rural areas especially through the coastal belt of the State. It provides employment to 3.80 lakh persons and as many as 76 per cent are women.

8.80 The Coir Industry consists of three major sub sectors viz, fibre extraction sector, spinning sector and weaving sector. Govt have given more emphasis on Coir Industry by considering the special features and problems faced by it and the possibility of providing greater employment to the people especially rural women. Even after a number of initiatives taken by the government for the betterment of the sector, it remains as a sick traditional industry struggling for its survival due to the competitions with similar products of natural as well as synthetic origin both in the domestic and international market. Non professional management system in the co-operative sector, reluctance to adopt mechanizations, shortage of raw materials, unhygienic working conditions, unprecedented rise in prices of fibre, absence of proper R & D, lack of value addition etc. are the major problems being faced by this industry. Hence, modernization and technology upgradation, incentives for private investment, coir co-operatives and workers, proper procurement of husks, diversification of coir products and identification of demand of the market etc. are the major thrust areas for the comprehensive development of the Coir Industry.

8.81 This Industry is mainly dominated by the co-operatives sector in Kerala. Coir yarn producers, product manufacturers, public sector undertakings, exporters, co-operative societies and workers are the major stakeholders of the industry. The Government of Kerala have been extending all help to these stake holders for the comprehensive development of the sector. Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation (Coirfed) is an apex federation in the Coir sector and Kerala State Coir Corporation (KSCC) and Foam Mattings (India) Ltd. (FOMIL) are the two public sector undertakings in the coir sector in Kerala.

8.82 The Kerala State Coir Co-operative Marketing Federation (COIRFED) is an apex federation in the coir co-operative sector consisting of 819 primary coir co-operative societies. The main objective of the federation is procurement of the entire produce of the member societies and marketing this through its sales outlets. It also engages in manufacture of value added products. At present Coirfed has two factories engaged in the manufacture of value added products – one producing rubberized coir products and the other producing rubber backed door mats, floor tiles etc. It has four defibering units.

8.83 As a part of the forward integration programme of Coirfed a PVC Tufted Coir Product Manufacturing Unit has been sanctioned by the Government of India under the Industry Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme with a cost of Rs. 10 crore. This helps in the consumption of more coir yarn produced by the member Societies and help to support the Primary Coir Societies and to fulfill the objectives of Coirfed. In addition to this commissioning of a new project viz. Coir Pith Briquettes Units are under progress. Coirfed is also implementing the Swarnajayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) Project of Government of India for an amount of Rs. 14.80 crore which is a backward integration programme to improve the infrastructure facility for better performance using the latest technology for capacity building of member Societies. During 2008-09, the sales turnover of the Coirfed was Rs.1421.78 lakh as against Rs. 1214.44 lakh in 2007-08. The apex federation has been running in loss and facing financial crisis for the last few years. As many as 449 Coir Co-operative Societies are in operation, 163 Co-operative Societies are under liquidation, 183 societies are dormant and 25 societies have not started working.

8.84 The public sector undertakings viz. Kerala State Coir Corporation (KSCC) and Foam mattings (India) Ltd (FOMIL) have been implementing many pilot projects. These organizations are running in loss due to acute shortage of fibre and dependence on other states, lack of value

added products and poor export, lack of new design with the changing taste of consumers, lack of innovative marketing and R&D activities. During 2008-09, the annual sales turnover of KSCC Ltd was Rs.3393.09 lakh as against Rs. 1350.30 lakh during 2007-08 and that of FOMIL was Rs.559.47 lakh during 2008-09 as compared to the sales turnover of Rs. 663.03 lakh during the previous year. The accumulated loss of the KSCC and FOMIL during the year 2008-09 was Rs.23.44 lakh and Rs.22.88 lakh respectively. Due to introduction of purchase price stabilization scheme, modernization/rehabilitation/diversification schemes etc. KSCC Ltd could reduce its loss from Rs. 90.02 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs. 23.44 lakh in 2008-09. In order to strengthen the domestic marketing of coir products KSCC and FOMIL have opened 244 and 270 Co-operative outlets respectively. During 2008-09, as part of the scheme to provide modern ratts to spin at least three different varieties of coir fibre to all the Co-operatives, as on August 2008, as many as 3320 ratts for 200 societies were given, 6810 employees got trained. The details of various types of Coir Co-operative Societies, their activities, district wise details of Co-operative societies are shown in Appendices 8.31, 8.32 & 8.33.

8.85 Among the items of export coir fibre, coir pith, rubberized coir and curled coir have shown an increase in terms of percentage of growth in quantity and value and coir rugs & carpet, coir (other sorts), coir yarn, coir geotextiles, Coir rope, handloom mat and mattings, power loom mat and mattings and tufted mats have recorded a decrease. Export of coir and coir products from India during the year 2008-09 was 199924.93 tonnes valued at Rs. 63997.43 lakh as against 187566.74 tonnes valued at Rs. 59288.08 lakh in 2007-08. This recorded an increase of 7 % in quantity and 8 % in terms of value over the export achieved during 2007-08. The export during the period under review has achieved 107% over the target fixed by the Ministry of MS & ME. USA is the largest importer of coir products from India followed by Germany, U.K, Netherland etc. Due to present financial crises arising out of recession, the export and domestic marketing of the coir products have come down. It creates a direct impact on the status of living of the coir workers and affected the cash flow and economy of the coastal village. Item wise export of coir and coir products from India during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are shown in Appendix 8.34.

8.86 National Coir Research and Management Institute (NCRMI) has been conducting research for the development of new coir technologies like that of CIRCOT for cotton and NIRJAFT for jute. NCRMI has created a brand logo for the coir products of the State viz, "Kerala Coir -Golden Yarn of God's Own Country" for improving market at the National and International levels. The institute also conducts training activities on coir spinning and product sector. As part of popularization of Coir products organized a campaign in the State with a slogan 'Oru Veetil Oru Coirulpannam' (one coir product in each home) during Onam season.

Khadi & Village Industries

8.87 Khadi and Village Industries Board is the statutory body vested with the responsibility of organizing, developing and promoting Khadi and Village Industries in the State. It carries out its activities through co-operative societies, registered institutions and departmental units by availing financial assistance from State Government, Khadi Commission and Nationalized Banks.

8.88 During 2008-09, the Board received an amount of Rs. 5.50 crore under plan and Rs. 20 crore under non plan of which Rs. 5 crore was towards special rebate on retail sale of Khadi. Khadi and Village Industries Commission has also released an amount of Rs. 109.02 lakh as grant to the Board for its various programmes. The Khadi Board has spent an amount of Rs. 26.53 crore which constitutes 99.78 per cent of the amount received for the year 2008-09.

8.89 A major scheme of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for employment generation is the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme - a new credit linked subsidy programme by merging of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). Under this programme, the Board disbursed margin money grant of Rs. 102.10 lakh to 45 projects and generated employment opportunities to the tune of 314 persons during 2008-09. The Board has also conducted District Level Awareness Camps and exhibitions under PMEGP scheme.

8.90 During the year 2009-10 up to 30.09.09 an amount of Rs. 222.65 lakh has been disbursed as margin money grant to 89 projects which has created 645 employment opportunities. The annual target of margin money grant is Rs. 637.14 lakh to 531 projects and it is expected to generate 5308 employment opportunities.

8.91 The Board could produce goods worth Rs. 12624.82 lakh and sell goods for Rs. 14359.88 lakh by providing employment to 153498 persons during 2008-09. The details of value of production, sales, employment and wages paid are given in Appendix 8.37.

8.92 The Board has 226 sales outlets for Khadi and village Industries goods (Khadi Grama Soubhagya 44 Nos, Khadi Soubhagya 45 Nos, Grama Soubhagya 135 Nos and mobile sales van 2 Nos.) and sold goods worth Rs. 1866.50 lakh during 2008-09. The Board has also conducted Onam sales, Silk Fest under Grand Kerala Shopping Festival – 2009 and State Level Khadi Exhibitions. As part of popularizing Khadi/Handloom cloth and clothes the State Government has exhorted citizens to wear Khadi / Handlooms clothes in schools and offices once in week. District wise annual sales for the year 2008-09 are given in Appendix 8.38.

8.93 During the period under review, the Board constructed 2 worksheds and 2 boiling sheds, training imparted to workers in ready made garments and bee keeping, purchased 100 Nos of 8 spindle Charkas for replacing the same with 7 spindle Charkas, computerized Khadi Board and sales outlets and also gave subsidy / incentives to Khadi workers. During 2008-09 production incentive for Rs. 115.98 lakh has been disbursed to 8233 Khadi workers. A remarkable achievement has been made under Special Employment Generation Programme. Under this, as may as 1157 units were set up each in every Grama Panchayat with the total cost of Rs. 5.25 crore and disbursed an amount of Rs. 1.75 crore towards subsidy and created 2238 nos. of employment opportunities also.

Sericulture

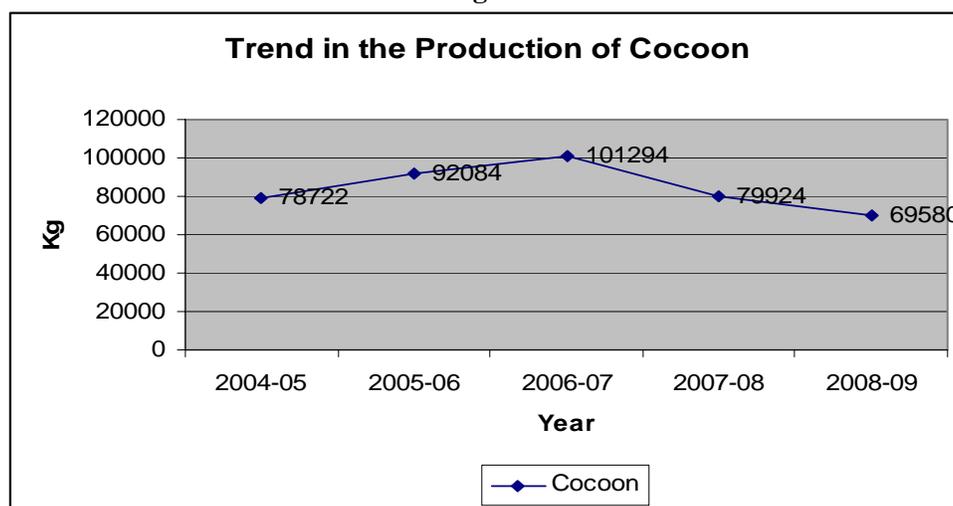
8.94 Sericulture is an agro based industry promoted as a subsidiary occupation in the State. Kerala State Sericulture Co-operative Federation Ltd (SERIFED) is the nodal agency for promoting sericulture activities. It is an apex body of Sericulture Co-operative Societies formed with the objective of developing sericulture and silk industry in the State through the members of Co-operative Societies.

8.95 Serifed has given more emphasis on creating awareness and motivating people to adopt sericulture as a means for livelihood and increasing earnings. For this, Serifed has contemplated several schemes to popularize sericulture such as subsidy for plantation, equipment, rearing shed, irrigation, vermi composting, incentive for cocoon production, insurance coverage for bivoltine silk worm crop etc. The year wise performance in terms of mulberry plantation, number of farmers covered, disease free layings (DFLs) distributed, cocoon and raw silk production are shown in Table 8.10.

Table - 8.10

STATUS OF SERICULTURE					
Year	Mulberry Plantation in Acre	No. of Farmers	DFLs Distributed (Nos)	Cocoon Production (Kg)	Raw Silk Production (Kg)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	454	748	187035	78722	4112
2005-06	365	546	210155	92084	3761
2006-07	552	782	240462	101294	2771
2007-08	304	556	177380	79924	2690
2008-09	307	525	140085	69580	2713

Fig 8.3



8.96 During 2008-09, the Cocoon production declined to 69580 Kgs as against 79924 Kgs in 2007-08, while the raw silk production increased to 2713 Kgs during 2008-09 as compared to the achievement of 2690 Kgs during the previous year. As much as 307 acres of land were used for mulberry cultivation by 525 farmers. During the period under review an amount of Rs 36.60 lakh was earned through the sale 32251.85 Kgs of cocoon through the open Cocoon market at Palakkad and Malappuram. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 59.44 lakh has been sanctioned to 660 farmers covering 354 acres as financial subsidy/assistance. For various CDP schemes CSB sanctioned an amount of Rs. 60.67 lakh to Serifed during 2008-09 and under RKVY an amount of Rs. 43.00 lakh was also received. For the first stage insurance coverage for the mulberry Plantation and Silk Worm Rearing sheds was introduced during 2008-09.

8.97 As a new source of income, Serifed started the supply of twisted dyed silk yarn to Hanveev during 2008-09 by supplying 394.13 Kgs for an amount of Rs. 10.80 lakh. The Silk Craft unit produced and supplied various Silk handicraft items to Handicraft Development Corporation, CSB etc. The district wise details of physical achievements during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are shown in appendix 8.39.

Cashew Industry

8.98 Cashew is an important commercial horticulture crop of India. The important cashew growing states in India are Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. Maharashtra is the top among the states with high production and

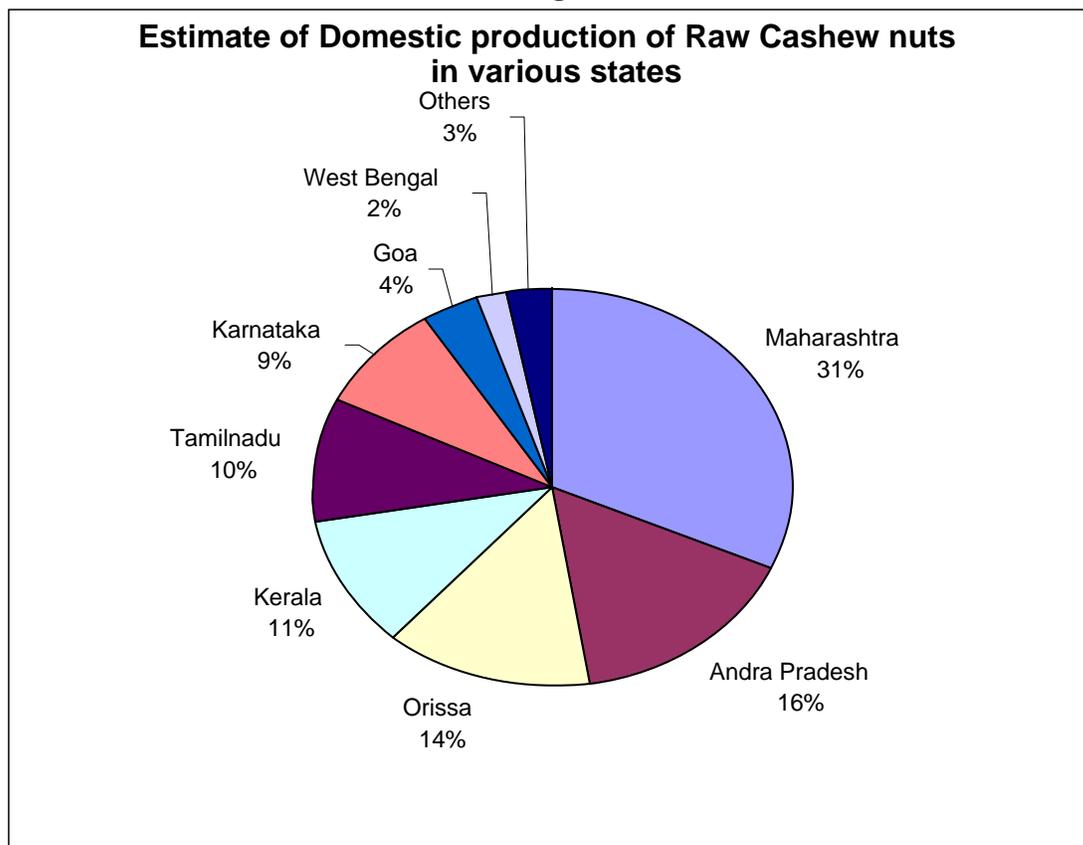
productivity. Kerala has a long tradition both in cashew cultivation and cashew nut processing. But the raw nut production is far from the requirement. The production of raw cashew nuts in Kerala has declined from 78000 MT in 2007-08 to 75000 MT in 2008-09. An estimate of domestic production of raw cashew nuts in various states during 2008-09 is given in Table 8.11 and Fig 8.4

Table - 8.11
Estimate of domestic production of raw cashew nuts in various states

States	2008-09		
	Area (hectares)	Production (MT)	Share of Production (%)
Maharashtra	170000	225000	31
Andra Pradesh	182000	112000	16
Orissa	137000	95000	14
Kerala	70000	75000	11
Tamilnadu	131000	68000	10
Karnataka	107000	60000	9
Goa	55000	30000	4
West Bengal	11000	11000	2
Others	30000	19000	3
Total	893000	695000	100

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi. & DCCD, Cochin.

Fig 8. 4



8.99 The total export of Cashew Kernels from India during 2008-09 was 109523 MT, valued at Rs. 2988.40 crore which registered a decrease of 4 percent in terms of quantity and an increase of 31 percent in terms of value as compared to the previous year. Similarly, the export of cashew kernels from Kerala during 2008-09 registered a decrease of 8 percent in terms of quantity and an increase of 23 percent in terms of value as compared to the previous year of 2007-08. Nearly 57 percent of total exports of India are from Kerala. The major markets for Indian Cashew Kernels during 2008-09 were USA, Netherlands, UAE, Japan etc. The details of export of cashew kernels from Kerala and India from 2000-01 to 2008-09 are given in Table 8.12 and Fig 8.5.

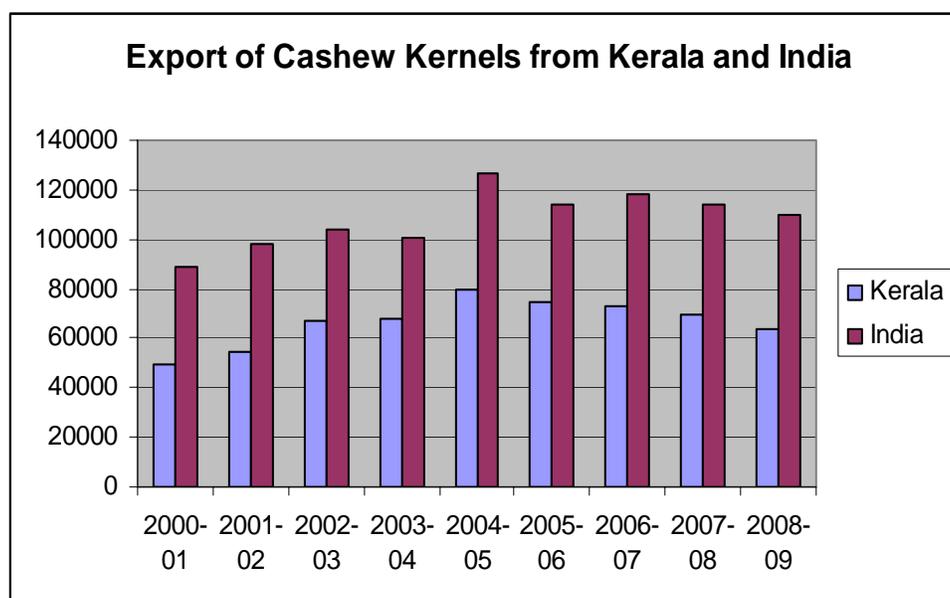
Table - 8.12
Export of Cashew Kernels from Kerala and India from 2000-01 to 2008-09

(Quantity: MT, Value: Rs. Crore)

Year	Kerala		India		Share of Kerala (per cent)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2000-01	49874	1152	89155	2050	56	56
2001-02	54717	971	98203	1789	56	54
2002-03	66859	1217	104137	1933	64	63
2003-04	68119	1205	100828	1804	68	67
2004-05	79950	1716	126667	2709	63	63
2005-06	74376	1623	114143	2515	65	65
2006-07	72861	1505	118540	2455	61	61
2007-08	69298	1395	114340	2289	61	61
2008-09	63729	1716.52	109523	2988.40	58	57

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi.

Fig 8.5



8.100 The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation (KSCDC) and Kerala State Cashew Workers Apex Co-operative Society (CAPEX) are the two State agencies engaged in the cashew processing sector in Kerala. The KSCDC has 30 factories spread out in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Thrissur and Kannur. There are about 18000 workers and majority of them are women. The main activities of the Corporation consist of processing of raw cashew nuts into kernels and export cashew kernels and cashew shell liquid. Raw nuts are mainly imported. During 2008-09, the Corporation could provide employment for 209 days as against 165 days in 2007-08. Total sales turnover of the Corporation increased from Rs.6117.55 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs.12665.46 lakh in 2008-09, showed an unprecedented growth of 107 per cent. In the current year (2009-10), Corporation could provide employment for 133 days as against the target of 287 working days and the sales turnover of the corporation is 8470.01 lakh as on 30.09.2009. The performance of KSCDC by the last 8 years is given in Table 8.13.

Table - 8.13
Performance of Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation

Period	working days in factories	Turnover (Rs. lakh)	Loss (Rs. lakh)
2001-02	23	5083.69	2995.24
2002-03	NA	164.61	3033.54
2003-04	17	1222.31	1782.30
2004-05	67	3587.13	297.16
2005-06	230	9100.89	3968.17
2006-07	195	6381.84	1205.83
2007-08	165	6117.55	909.67
2008-09	209	12665.46	563.49

Source: KSCDC

8.101 CAPEX with headquarters in Kollam, is the apex body of cashew workers primary societies engaged in the procurement of raw cashew nuts and marketing the processed kernels. The society owns 10 factories. There are about 5934 workers. The society could provide employment for 210 days in 2008-09 as against 115 days in 2007-08. The total sales turnover of the CAPEX increased from Rs. 1158.02 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs.3671.87 lakhs in 2008-09, recording 217 percent of growth. In the current year (2009-10), CAPEX could provide employment for 158 working days as against the target of 230 working days as on 30.09.2009.

8.102 An analysis of the performance of KSCDC and CAPEX showed that these agencies have made remarkable achievement during 2008-09 in terms of providing employment for over 200 days, sales turnover, value addition etc. However, these agencies are still in back to procure domestic raw cashew nuts in time. In order to procure raw cashew nuts in time, the agencies have to explore the possibility of maximum working capital through financial institutions.

8.103 As part of promotion of Organic Cashew Cultivation in Kerala, during 2008-09, Kerala State Agency for the expansion of Cashew Cultivation (KSACC) distributed 5067 cashew grafted plants of high yielding varieties developed by the Kerala Agricultural University free of cost to the farmers and other public in Kollam and Alappuzha districts. In Kannur district, 8 Panchayats

were identified for promotion of cashew cultivation and 20,000 cashew grafted plants were distributed free of cost. Financial assistance was also given to the farmers at Rs. 65/ per plant and an amount of Rs. 13 lakh was utilized.

8.104 Financial assistance of Rs. 54.60 lakh was given to the farmers living in the fringe areas of Reserve Forests and cashew cultivation was carried out through Vana Samrakshana Samithis of Kozhikode and Kannur Forest divisions, planting 84000 cashew grafts. Besides, financial assistance was given to the State Public Sector Undertakings like State Farming Corporation Kerala Ltd., Punalur and Rehabilitation Plantation Limited Punalur for planting 90 hectares and 9 hectares respectively in their estates using cashew grafts of high yielding varieties.

8.105 During 2008-09, KSACC had submitted a mega project viz., 'Sustainable Cashew Nut Production in Kerala'. The main objective of the project is to expand the area under cashew cultivation in Kerala, by which the domestic production of raw cashew nuts can be increased to meet the industry raw material requirement. The total proposed cost of the project was Rs.95.60 crore which was approved by National Horticulture Mission, Government of India with a financial assistance of Rs. 57.83 crore to be carried out in 4 years. The major components of the project are Creation of nurseries, Establishment of new cashew gardens (10000 ha), replanting / rejuvenation of senile plantation (10000 ha), Organic farming (2000 ha), Technology dissemination and front line demonstration, Creation of Water resources (1000 ha), Pollination support through beekeeping (2000 units), Regional seminars and workshops, Farmers training and technology transfer and Post Harvest Management. During 2009-10, KSACC has so far achieved 3631 hectare planting through out the State.

Beedi Industry

8.106 Beedi Industry in Kerala is concentrated in Kozhikode, Kannur and Kasaragod districts. The Kerala Dinesh Beedi Workers Central Co-operative Society limited is the only agency in the State to promote beedi industry in the organized sector. During the period under review (2008-09), the society procured raw materials worth Rs.7 crore and 126.21 crore (numbers) of beedi were produced. The sales turnover of the society during 2008-09 was Rs.32.5 crore as against of Rs.40 crore during 2007-08. The society provided employment to 9486 workers and Rs. 21.12 crore was paid as wage during 2008-09. The society started a Dinesh Garment unit in 2006-07. During 2008-09, the unit procured raw materials worth Rs. 20 lakh and the sales turnover of the unit was Rs. 76 lakh.

8.107 As part of product diversification programme, the society started a Dinesh Garment unit, Dinesh Umbrella unit and Dinesh Foods. During 2008-09 the Dinesh Garment unit provided employment to 175 workers and Rs. 31 lakh was paid as wage. Similarly, the sales turnover of Dinesh Foods and Dinesh Umbrella were Rs. 380 lakh and Rs. 60 lakh respectively.

Industrial Promotion

8.108 Promotional institutions and public sector manufacturing units are given prime focus under the programmes of medium and large industries. Government of Kerala assists the industrial units by providing financial assistance, infrastructure and training / consultancy services. Government encourages all sorts of investments on mutually beneficial terms which will positively contribute for the growth of the economy, employment generation and increase in tax revenue. Important agencies / departments engaged in industrial promotion in the State are the following: (1) Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC) (2) Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) (3) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) (4) Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) (5) Infrastructure Kerala Ltd

(INKEL) (6) Directorate of Industries and Commerce (DIC) (7) Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO) (8) MSME Development Institute (formerly SISI) (9) Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organization (KITCO) (10) Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (K-bip) and (11) Centre for Management Development (CMD)

Industrial Financing

8.109 Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC) is one of the oldest Industrial Financing Agencies in the State and it has been providing finance to a large number of projects and enterprises. It has sanctioned 593 projects at a total cost of Rs. 37314 lakh. Out of this Rs.29339 lakh has been disbursed for 465 projects. This includes 158 SSI units for Rs. 6209 lakh. Details are given in Appendix 8.42. During the financial year the total recovery was Rs. 26925 lakhs. The net profit of the Corporation is Rs. 1170 lakhs.

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

8.110 Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the principal financial institution for the promotion, financing and development of SME industries. It also acts as the nodal agency for the scheme sponsored by Government of India in this regard. It also extends indirect financial assistance by way of refinance facilities to primary lending institutions viz., KFC, KSIDC and Commercial Banks against their loans granted to small scale units.

8.111 SIDBI, Kochi sanctioned Rs. 1043 crore and disbursed Rs. 912.09 crore under its various schemes of assistance during 2008-09 to small scale sector including service sector in the State.

8.112 The Rural Industries Programme (RIP) of SIDBI aims at creation of rural employment through enterprise promotion in rural and semi urban areas and addresses problems such as rural unemployment, urban migration, under utilization of know-how etc. This programme has been implemented in the districts of Malappuram, Wayanad, Thrissur and Palakkad.

8.113 Based on the modifications suggested in the “Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises”, the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries (CGTSI) has been renamed as “Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). In accordance with the direction from CGTMSE, MSMED Institute conducted 5 awareness campaigns with SIDBI for the Stakeholders. A total of 200 bankers and 6 stakeholders participated in the programme. Under CGTMSE programme 5247 proposals to the tune of Rs. 9710.83 lakh were approved by the banks during 2008-09.

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC)

8.114 Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) is a Government agency for industrial and investment promotion in Kerala, formed in 1961 with the objective of promoting, stimulating, financing and facilitating the development of large and medium scale industries in Kerala, KSIDC acts as a promotional agency involved in catalyzing the development of physical and social infrastructure required for constant growth of industry in the State. It offers professional guidance and support for potential investors through a comprehensive set of services that include developing business ideas, identifying viable projects, providing financial assistance, guidance and assistance for implementation. KSIDC has a proven track record of attracting a commendable volume of investment to the State.

8.115 Over the years KSIDC has promoted many pioneers in the corporate sector including KELTRON, Hindustan Latex Ltd, Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Tate Tea Ltd, Harrison's Malayalam Ltd, Kerala High-tech Industries (present Brahmos Aerospace Trivandrum), Regional Cancer Centre, Malabar Cements, Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Excel Glasses Ltd, Kerala Automobiles Ltd., Cochin Stock Exchange, Cochin International Airport Ltd, BSES Kerala Power Ltd. Kerala Ayurveda Pharmacy Ltd., Lakeshore Hospital and Research Centres etc. In a nutshell, KSIDC is a single point contact for investments to the State and acts as a brand ambassador of the State spreading its industrial ethos besides being an interface between Kerala and outside world.

8.116 KSIDC Consulting Services (KCS) leverages its deep understanding of business processes in Project Development, Management and Fund Management to help clients to identify opportunities for new business and growth. The KCS offers services in a variety of consulting areas such as Project identification, Project Report, Market Survey, Technology tie – ups and Turn key Project Management Services etc.

8.117 During the year 2008-09, KSIDC had assisted 5 projects with a total investment of Rs. 38 crores, and direct employment potential for 272 persons. Since its inception in 1961, the corporation has assisted 501 units with an outlay of Rs. 5305 crores.

8.118 During the reference year, KSIDC sanctioned financial assistance to 11 projects with an estimated investment of Rs. 281 crores. When completed, these projects can provide direct employment to 1666 persons. 35 projects with an aggregate cost of Rs. 995 crores were under implementation as on 31st March 2009. These projects will be providing an employment to 9074 persons. The total financial sanctions (comprising share capital and loans) for various industries during the reference year amounted to Rs. 95 crores. Total disbursement during the year was Rs. 47 crores including share and loan. Since 1961, the corporation has disbursed a total of Rs. 975 crores by way of equity, loan etc. The Corporation's total recovery of principal and interest on loans from its assisted units amounted to Rs. 50 crores during 2008-09. The operating profit of the Corporation for 2008-09 was Rs.22 crore, same as last year. Details are given in Appendix 8.40

Industrial Investment Promotion & Facilitation Programme

8.119 KSIDC, the premier promotional agency of the State has been undertaking different types of industrial investment and promotional efforts like Entrepreneur Meets, Industrial Festivals, Seminars, Symposiums, Workshops, NRI Meet, Road Shows, Industrial visits to foreign countries, Exhibitions, printing of brochures and display hoardings etc.

8.120 Since inception of the present ministry, KSIDC has been actively involved in carrying out various promotional activities which could attract many mega projects in the State and such efforts led to a very good industrial relation and peace in Kerala. To meet the above objectives, the following initiatives have been undertaken during the period.

- i) Life Science Park, Thiruvananthapuram
- ii) Titanium Complex, Chavara, Kollam
- iii) Kochi-Kasaragod-Palakkad(KKK)-Industrial Corridor along the Gas Pipeline
- iv) Islamic Financial Institutions, Kochi
- v) Supplementary Gas Infrastructure, Kerala
- vi) Screwpine Industry Development Programme, Kodungalloor

Industrial Growth Centres (IGC)

8.121 KSIDC has already implemented full-fledged Industrial Growth Centre in Alappuzha, Malappuram, Kozhikode and Kannur Districts. With the increasing demand for industrial plots, KSIDC has moved the Government for acquiring 362 acres adjacent to IGC, Kannur. KSIDC is active in developing the Light Engineering Park in 43 acres of land in Palakkad. The Corporation has also chalked out programmes for setting up Industrial Corridors and Gas Pipe Line from Kochi-Kasaragod and Kochi-Palakkad.

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)

8.122 Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) was set up by an Act of the State Legislature in February 1993, aiming at accelerating the industrial development of the State by providing infrastructure facilities to industries. KINFRA's thrust has been to facilitate the development of industrial infrastructure in the State, and as such it has successfully completed more than a decade of excellence in this field.

8.123 KINFRA has been focusing on industrial infrastructure development, specifically aimed at the economic development of the industrially backward regions of the State, by setting up industrial Parks/Townships/Zone etc. which provide all the facilities required for the entrepreneurs to start an industry. The industrial Parks developed by KINFRA have facilities like developed land or built up space, dedicated power, continuous water supply, communication facilities etc. in addition to supporting social infrastructure facilities like administrative block, bank, post office, round the clock security etc. thus providing a ready made manufacturing environment for easy start up of industrial units with minimum time and cost.

8.124 KINFRA has developed small industrial parks in the State including joint venture projects. It is the Nodal Agency for the Central Ministry of Food Processing Industries. It is also appointed as the nodal agency of the State for implementing "Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports and Allied Activities "(ASIDE). Government of Kerala has appointed KINFRA as the Nodal Agency for Kannur International Airport and National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) at Kannur.

8.125 The completed projects of KINFRA are:

- KINFRA International Apparel Park, Menamkulam, Thiruvananthapuram (45 acres)
- KINFRA Film & Video park, Thiruvananthapuram (50 Acres)
- KINFRA Export Promotion Industrial Park (KEPIP), Kochi (180 Acres)
- KINFRA Food Processing Park, Kakkancherry, Malappuram (60 Acres)
- KINFRA Neo Space, Kakkancherry, Malappuram (85,000 Sq.ft.)
- KINFRA Small Industries Park, Menamkulam, Thiruvananthapuram (40 Acres)
- KINFRA Small Industries Park , Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam (65 Acres)
- KINFRA Small Industries Park, Koratty, Thrissur (30 Acres)
- KINFRA Small Industries Park, Kalpetta, Wayanad (50 Acres)
- KINFRA Small Industries Park, Thalasserry, Kannur (50 Acres)
- KINFRA Small Industries Park, Seethamgoli, Kasaragod (60 Acres)
- KINFRA Small Industries Park, Kunnamthanam, Pathanamthitta (36 Acres)
- KINFRA Small Industries Park, Adoor, Pathanamthitta (35 Acres)

- KINFRA Food Processing Park, Adoor, Pathanamthitta (50 Acres)
- Expansion of KINFRA International Apparel Park, Thiruvananthapuram under APES scheme
- Agro Food Business Incubation Centre, Kakkancherry
- Kottayam Port & Container Terminal

The Joint Venture Projects of KINFRA are:

- Rubber Park, Irapuram, Ernakulam (60 acres)- JV with Rubber Board
- Sea Food Park, Aroor – JV with MPEDA & KINFRA with Sea food exporters association
- Western India KINFRA Ltd. Palakkad – JV with Kalpaka Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
- ICICI-KINFRA (I-KIN)- JV with ICICI ltd.
- KINESCO, Kakkannad-JV with NTPC Electrical Supply Co.Ltd.

The Ongoing Projects are:

- Biotechnology Park, Kalamassery, Ernakulam (50 acres)
- KINFRA Integrated Textile Park, Palakkad
- KINFRA Textile Centre, Nadukani, Kannur (126 acres)
- KINFRA SEZ for Animation & Gaming at KINFRA Film & Video Park, Thiruvananthapuram (25 acres)
- International Animation School at KINFRA Film & Video Park, Thiruvananthapuram
- SEZ for Electronics Industries at KINFRA Hi-Tech Industries Park, Kochi
- SEZ for Food Processing Industries at KINFRA Food Processing Park, Kakkancherry
- Advanced Technology Park, Puzhakkalpadam, Thrissur

8.126 In addition to this, steps are being taken for the land acquisition for starting new 14 projects. Thus KINFRA has completed infrastructure development in 12 key industrial sectors with world-class infrastructure in 16 Industrial Parks, of which 9 are catering exclusively to the Small and Medium Enterprises sector. It has promoted investment in the State and created investment friendly climate with its parks, contributing significantly to the State's economy. In this regard 360 Industrial units have been allotted land in the various Industrial Parks of KINFRA with total committed investment of Rs.49823 lakh with direct employment of 16524. KINFRA has also successfully implemented a Single Window Clearance system in all the Parks. This system operating in the Parks are helping the investors to establish their units without any hassles. Details of allotment, investment and employment in KINFRA Industrial parks as on 31-12-2009 is given in Table 8.14.

Table - 8.14
Allotments in KINFRA Industrial Park as on 31.12.2009

Sl.No	Name of the Park	No. units	Area Allotted		Investment (Rs. lakh)	Employment (Nos)
			Land (Acre)	Built-up Space(sq.ft)		
1	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Trivandrum	56	22.05	NA	2737.15	1293
2	KINFRA International Apparel Park Trivandrum	17	19.58	291856	10579.60	5083
3	KINFRA Film and Video Park, Trivandrum	16	26.25	24215	12677.17	4302
4	KINFRA Export Promotion Industrial Park, Cochin	10	55.97	NA	14052.85	2983
5	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam	58	92.97	NA	6415.37	1863
6	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Koratty	28	392.82	NA	4853.58	640
7	KINFRA Food Processing Park, Kakkancherry	33		52052	1108.33	758
8	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Thalassery	33	34.56	NA	4075.99	1024
9	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Seethangoli	51	248.38	NA	6829.98	893
10	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Kalpetta	24	9.35	NA	2598.48	443
11	KINFRA Neo Space, Malappuram	25	28.14	NA	8465.20	824
12	KINFRA Park, Palakkad	7	707.71	NA	2785.00	300
13	KINFRA High Tech Park Kalamassery	12	195.19	4260	104110	14
14	KINFRA Small Industries Park Kunnamthanam	12	6.49	NA	56.41	48
15	KINFRA Food Processing Park, Adoor	1	0.55	NA	70.00	18
16	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Adoor	2	0.35	NA	115.00	48
17	KINFRA Textile Centre, Kannur	10	11.70	NA	251.05	170
	Total	395	1852.04	372383	181781.16	20704

Source: KINFRA, Thiruvananthapuram

Industrial Development Plots / Areas

8.127 Directorate of Industries & Commerce (DIC) provides infrastructure facilities for small scale sector by acquiring land and developing it into DP/DA with facilities like land, road, water supply, electricity etc. At present there are 39 DPs/DAs under DIC having a total acquired area of 2680.84 acres and allottable area of 2175.81 acres. Besides, one DP is transferred to KSIDC and another one to KINFRA. Out of the total area, 2018.86 acre is allotted to industrialists in which, 1770 number of units are working as on 31.03.09 and 332 units closed. Details are given in Appendix 8.46.

8.128 The total number of Mini Industrial Estates under DIC as on 31.03.09 is 86 and the total number of SSI units established in these estates is 786. Out of the total number of 934 sheds, 799 sheds were allotted to 610 working units. The total number of employees under these units is 4023. The district wise details of industrial estates, number of employees etc. are given in Appendix 8.47

Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO)

8.129 The Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation provides infrastructure facilities such as land, workshed, water supply arrangements, power connections, distribution of raw material assistance, etc for strengthening the SSI sector in the State by setting up of industrial estates, mini industrial estates and industrial parks. Execution of construction works for Industries department and public sector undertakings are the other activities of SIDCO. There are 17 major industrial estates and nearly 681 working units in these estates. These working units provided nearly 5808 employment opportunities. Besides, there are 36 mini industrial estates under SIDCO as on 31.03.09 and the total number of sheds is 427. Out of 319 units sanctioned in these estates 261 are working and 58 units closed. The turnover during 2008-09 was Rs. 101 crores. Details of Industrial estates and mini industrial estates under SIDCO are given in Appendix 8.49 and 8.50.

MSME Development Institute (formerly Small Industries Service Institute - SISI)

8.130 The prime motto of MSMED Institute is to provide timely and adequate techno-economic and managerial assistance to prospective and existing entrepreneurs. It acts as a technology resource centre, training centre, service provider of industry, implementing agency of MSME schemes and assistance of Government of India. The thrust area of Institute's activity during 2008-09 has been the development of industries through the time tested cluster development model. A total of 14 clusters are assisted in the state. The institute has conducted tailor made programme of entrepreneurship, such as 34 motivation campaigns, 7 EDPs, 33 entrepreneurship skill development programmes, Special Skill Development Courses, Educational Seminars and awareness programme during 2008-09

Centre for Management Development (CMD)

8.131 The Centre for Management Development (CMD) was established in 1979 under ACT XIII of the "Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act 1955". It is an autonomous institution sponsored by the Government of India. The main objectives of CMD are to enrich management policies and practice through studies, training, research and publications. Centre for Management Development (CMD) taken up various studies/research activities during 2008-09 for Government of India, Government of Kerala and other agencies. It continues to provide professional support to RIAB. The major activities undertaken by CMD during 2008-09 are given in Box No. 8.6.

Box No. 8.6**Major activities of CMD**

- Monitoring of Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY in Wayanad and Palakkad)
- Study on financial inclusion. Indebtedness of farmers and Non farmers causes of farmers suicides sponsored by SLBC.
- Studies for BPE
- Review of Public Enterprises in Kerala – 2008-09
- Studies for Coir Board, Ministry of Micro small and medium enterprises, Government of India.
- Assessment of pre-project information of Intensive Dairy Development Programme for Malabar Regional Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd.,
- District Perspective Plan for Kasargode District
- Management Development Programmes and Micro Enterprises Development
- Vocational Training Programmes for the beneficiaries of SGSY.
- Capacity Building Programmes for State Horticulture Nurseries.

Cluster Development

8.132 K-BIP is co-ordinating the Cluster Development activities through out the State in association with Directorate of Industries and Commerce. For Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 123.20 lakh for conducting bench mark study in 20 selected clusters in the State and the study has been completed. K-BIP is also co-ordinating the implementation of setting up of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in clusters as per MSME EDP scheme of Government of India. For this an amount of Rs. 1993.48 lakh for 7 clusters has been sanctioned by Government of India with a total cost of Rs. 3314.41 lakh of which Government of Kerala share in Rs. 651.09 lakh. K-BIP conducted two orientation training programme in cluster development and management to training programme for the officials of Department of Handloom and Textiles and for cluster leaders. The National Centre for Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) Certification in association with K-BIP has initiated the process of auditing and certification of 36 food processing and allied units from the State and outside the State. Out of this, NCHC has successfully audited and certified 21 food processing units and the remaining is under progress.

8.133 The Bamboo Mission under K-BIP organized Bamboo Fest 2008 during 2008-09 in which artisans, research institutions, machinery suppliers from Kerala and outside were participated. The National Bamboo Mission, Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 48.58 lakh during 2008-09 for the development of nurseries, training, post harvest treatment facility, retail outlets etc. K-BIP organized Malabar Crafts Mela 2008, Kerala Agri Food Business Show and Beypore Fest 2008 in association with department of Industries and Commerce.

Special Economic Zone

8.134 Special Economic Zone provides high quality and world class infrastructure designed to render cost of products, delivery, logistics and transactions competitive on global basis. The special policy disseminated by the Central Government provides for setting up of SEZs in the public, private, joint sector or by State Governments. The units operating in Special Economics Zones are excluded from the sectoral restrictions prevalent in the conventional manufacturing sector. Apart from this, these units also enjoy other benefits like single-window clearance, 100 percent exemption of income tax for the first five years, self certification of activities exempted from routine customs check etc.,

Cochin Special Economic Zone (CSEZ)

8.135 The Cochin Special Economic Zone (CSEZ) is one of the seven Government of India owned Special Economic Zones set up as a Multi-Product Export Processing Zone to boost exports from the State. The Cochin Export Processing Zone was converted into a Special Economic Zone in November 2000. Spread over an area of 103 acres in the newly emerging Kakkanad, mere five kilometres away from the city center, on the Cochin Seaport Airport Highway, it is well connected to the National Highway Network.

8.136 CSEZ is a multi product zone with 98 working units and 19 under implementation units as on 31.10.2009, in sectors as varied as electronic hardware, software, engineering, readymade garments, food processing, plastic and rubber products, gem & jewellery manufacturing and with more than 11200 employees, making it the single employment destination in the State. Both Multi National Corporations and domestic corporate have set up their units in the Zone. Export during 2008-09 was of Rs.11, 549.04 crore during 2008-09 as against Rs.4651.40 crore during 2007-08 registering a growth of 148 per cent over the previous year. The massive jump in export performance was due to few units of gem and jewellery coming into operation in full swing.

8.137 CSEZ stands out amongst the SEZ in India as having the best infrastructure for attracting investors globally. A 25 MVA 110/11 KV substation and RMU based power distribution system, Integrated Water Management System comprising 1.8 MLD water supply operations and 1.2 MLD Common Effluent Treatment Plant, a warehouse admeasuring an area of 24000 sq.ft. for the temporary storage requirements of CSEZ units are some of the facilities offered in the Zone. The Zone has an efficient drainage network and an incinerator for disposal of solid waste within the zone. The Zone also has a 35m³ capacity bio-gas plant to treat vegetable/seafood waste. Besides operating the Central Government owned CSEZ, the jurisdiction of the Development Commissioner extends to new SEZs being set up in Kerala and Karnataka and also the 100% Export Oriented Units (EOUs) in Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep and Mahe.

8.138 During 2008-09, 68 EOU's have been in operation and another 17 are under implementation in Kerala. Exports from EOU's of Kerala were Rs.1162.29 crore during 2008-09 as against Rs. 1082.63 crore in 2007-08.

8.139 CSEZ being the only multi sector SEZ in the State and the land area stands fully utilized. In order to meet the growing demand for SEZ space from manufacturers, a proposal for expansion of the Zone by notifying another 125 acres of land in Cherthala Taluk, presently in the hands of KSIDC, has been mooted.

8.140 Seven more Special Economic Zones have been notified in Kerala during 2009-10 in addition to eight Special Economic Zones notified previously. Four of the newly notified Special Economic Zones at Kollam, Alappuzha, Pallippuram and Kannur are being developed by Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Ltd. and the others by Electronic Technology Park-Technopark at Thiruvananthapuram, Carborandum Universal Ltd, at North Thrikkakkara and TCG Infrastructure Holding Ltd. at Thrikkakkara. The industry wise export performance of units in CSEZ 2004-05 to 2008-09 in shown in Table 8.15.

Table - 8.15
Industry – wise export performance of units in csez 2004-05 to 2008-09

Sectors	No. of Exporting Units as on 31.10.2009	Export Performance (Rs. Lakhs)				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Electronic Hardware	8	29771	32794	33000	26480	35452
Electronic Software	25	1083	1388	4903	12087	14529
Garments	4	2287	5536	9267	11965	20102
Gem & Jewellery	6	2641	2587	21894	382447	1049148
Plastic & Rubber	8	2817	2665	4340	2792	2690
Engineering	10	3707	5752	6078	5647	7260
Food & Agro Products	9	5491	6562	13088	12904	12375
Others	28	15919	12116	11182	10818	13348
Total	98	63716	69600	103752	465140	1154904

Source: Cochin Special Economic zone

Mining

8.141 Kerala is rich in deposits such as heavy mineral sand, china clay, iron ore graphite, bauxite, silica sand lignite lime shell etc., But mining activities are large scale based on mainly to four minerals, such as heavy mineral sand, china clay, silica sand limestone and graphite. About 90 percent of the total value of mineral products in the State is lying covered by heavy mineral sand and china clay. Department of Mining and Geology has undertaken exploratory drilling for china clay in the following areas.

I Kollam District: A detailed exploration by drilling for china clay at Kanjirakode area adjacent to the mine of M/s. Kerala Ceramics Ltd. A total of six boreholes were drilled to a cumulative meterage of 321.5 m. The average thickness of clay horizon is 18 m. A reserve of about 2.67 million tonnes of china clay is estimated over an area of 7.3 hectares.

II Kasaragod District: Eleven boreholes were drilled and a cumulative depth of 488 m was achieve in Kommangal padavu area. The thickness of clay horizon is 8 to 20 m. A tentative reserve of 4 million tonnes of china clay is estimated over an area of 0.5 sq.km. Another two more areas four more boreholes were drilled over an area of one square kilometer to prove the quality and quantity of deposits in Mappilacherry area and in Erikulam area also Four more bore holes were drilled in the land owned by the company in order to assess the quality and quantity of clay deposits.

III Kannur District: As per the request of M/s Kerala Clays and Ceramics Products Ltd. Vol-90 drilling machine and its accessories were shifted to Kannapuram and started drilling. One borehole was drilled to a cumulative depth of 29.5 m. The average thickness of clay is 13.5 m. Also reconnaissance survey on china clay was conducted in Kokkanam, Koolippara are of Peralam and Karivellur villages

8.142 A preliminary investigation has been also done as per the request of M/s KCCP Ltd. in Kadamkali area in Payyannur village, Thalipparamba Taluk in Kannur district. A total area of 0.925 sq.km has been covered. It was noticed that in an approximate area of 0.0686 sq.km the thickness of lime shell layer varies from 0.2 m to 0.5 m with an overburden of 1m.

8.143 During 2008-09 the survey for minor mineral quarries in Kottayam and Alappuzha Districts were continued. A total of 591 minor mineral quarries/crusher units in Kanjirappally, Changanassery, Kottayam, Vaikom taluks in Kottayam Districts were surveyed. In Alappuzha District a total 128 minor mineral quarries were inspected and collected data for survey.

8.144 The Department inspected nine location viz. Aaranmula, Chenganur, Edanadu, Iraviperur, Koyippuram, Kozhencherry, Nedumprayar, Nellukal and Vallamkul recommended by Geological Survey of India for Auger drilling on Pamba river basin. Nine locations of Palaeo-channels were identified in Pamba river basin. Seventeen more location were inspected and preliminary assessment on the availability of sand resource was carried out in Periyar river basin and eight location were identified in Bharatappuzha river basin.

8.145 The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies in the china clay mining areas of Mangalapuram, Thonnakkal and Sasthavattom areas of Thiruvananthapuram District was continued. A joint field work was carried out in the china clay mines falling under the EIA study area along with the Scientists of National Institute of Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST). NIST has requested Government to extend the period of EIA in order to collect data pertaining to one more summer season. Another study report was submitted to Government on Poomala dam in Thrissur District related to desiltation and utilization of silt an alternate raw material for tile industries.

8.146 As part of Kerala State Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE) funded project “Development of Depository of Resource Planning and Management capacity building spatial and non-spatial Digital Data (DDRPMDD)” projected completed the data entry of 1671 quarries and 108 crushers in Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam Districts. Various activities in connection with the GIS projects are going on the entire State.

Investigation for Iron ore in Kozhikode and Malappuram Districts

8.147 Reconnaissance Survey for iron ore was carried out in Nanminda, Nadavallur, Eliyotimala, Alampara, Periyamala, Adukkumala, Thalayad and Kallanod are of Kozhikode District and Karuvarakundu and Pandallur areas of Malappuram District.

Collection of survey details of graphite bearing area

8.148 The survey details of graphite bearing areas of Kallurkadu panchayat was collected and the data was transferred to cadastral map and a report was also prepared

Investigation for Lime shell deposits in Vembanad Lake

8.149 As per the request and assistance of M/s. Travancore Cements Ltd. Kottayam, and investigating for finding out lime shell deposits in Vembanad lake was carried out. By the first and second stage of investigation it was found that the average thickness of lime shell in the area was found to .60 m and a reserve of about 56080 metric tonnes of lime shell was tentatively estimated.

Mineralogy and Gem Testing Lab/Chemical Laboratory

8.150 During 2008-09 3250 gemstones were certified in the lab and the testing fee of Rs 9.54 lakh was collected. Eight thin section were also prepared for petrographic studies and a total of 263 mineral/rock samples were analyzed, in which 16 samples were analyzed on payment basis.

Investigation for Gold

8.151 Steps are being taken for a detailed investigation for gold in Maruda area in Nilambur, Malppuram District. Government of India had already sanctioned this project at an estimated cost of Rs. 177 lakh with 15% of the cost should be borne by State Government.

8.152 During 2008-09 the Gem testing laboratory has tested 3250 gem stones by collecting Rs. 9.53 lakh which is more than twice that of 2007-08. During 2007-08 the Department has collected revenue of Rs.31.08 crores which constituted 17.4% increase against the revenue collections of 2006-07. For the year 2008-09 the department collected a revenue Rs.35.49 crores upto March 2009. The revenue collection for the last 5 years is given in Table 8.16 and District wise revenue collection during 2008-09 is given in Appendix 8.55

Table 8.16
Details of Revenue collection for the period from 2004-05 to 2008-09
(Rs. Crore)

Year	Major Minerals	Minor Minerals	Total
2004-05	6.57	13.77	20.34
2005-06	7.33	16.27	23.60
2006-07	6.54	19.93	26.47
2007-08	7.05	24.03	31.08
2008-09	7.59	27.90	35.49

Source: Mining & Geology Department.

Appendix 4.33
Index of Milk and Egg production in Kerala & India
(1984-85 to 2008-09) (Base Year 1984-85)

Year	Index of Milk Production		Index of Egg Production	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1985-86	105.16	106.02	103.66	113.16
1986-87	109.34	111.08	106.48	121.46
1987-88	116.89	112.53	109.76	124.86
1988-89	124.02	116.63	111.89	133.17
1989-90	131.15	123.85	114.41	141.76
1990-91	138.52	129.88	118.14	148.06
1991-92	146.31	134.22	130.34	154.24
1992-93	154.84	141.20	135.21	160.88
1993-94	164.02	146.02	140.55	169.56
1994-95	173.61	153.73	146.04	182.25
1995-96	179.67	159.76	151.45	191.44
1996-97	186.08	164.58	154.27	192.90
1997-98	192.05	169.88	154.95	199.27
1998-99	198.36	181.20	155.79	206.82
1999-00	206.97	188.19	156.56	213.64
2000-01	213.52	193.75	155.03	257.04
2001-02	222.79	202.88	152.59	271.74
2002-03	198.36	208.41	102.67	279.42
2003-04	173.03	212.30	97.33	283.49
2004-05	165.98	222.89	91.23	317.16
2005-06	169.10	233.98	91.16	323.79
2006-07	173.68	243.13	91.39	355.48
2007-08	184.18	245.78	105.11	NA
2008-09	200.9	NA	114.33	NA

Source: Animal Husbandry Department & Economic Survey

Appendix 4.33
Index of Milk and Egg production in Kerala & India
(1984-85 to 2008-09) (Base Year 1984-85)

Year	Index of Milk Production		Index of Egg Production	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1985-86	105.16	106.02	103.66	113.16
1986-87	109.34	111.08	106.48	121.46
1987-88	116.89	112.53	109.76	124.86
1988-89	124.02	116.63	111.89	133.17
1989-90	131.15	123.85	114.41	141.76
1990-91	138.52	129.88	118.14	148.06
1991-92	146.31	134.22	130.34	154.24
1992-93	154.84	141.20	135.21	160.88
1993-94	164.02	146.02	140.55	169.56
1994-95	173.61	153.73	146.04	182.25
1995-96	179.67	159.76	151.45	191.44
1996-97	186.08	164.58	154.27	192.90
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2006-07	173.68	243.13	91.39	355.48
2007-08	184.18	245.78	105.11	NA
2008-09	200.9	NA	114.33	NA

Source: Animal Husbandry Department & Economic Survey

Appendix 4.34
Activities in the Animal Husbandry Sector (2003-04 to 2008- 2009)

Sl. No	Activities	Unit ("000)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Cases treated	Nos.	4629	4879	5029	5260	5015	4873
2	Operations Performed	Nos.	136	135	125	120	121	116
3	Castration done	Nos.	6	6	5	5	4.8	5.6
4	Vaccination done							
	1. Livestock	Nos.	4414	1334	3440	2723	2517	3641
	2. Poultry	Nos.	4554	6170	9603	8752	7251	9406
5	Anti Rabies Vaccinations done in Dogs	Nos.	132	113	101	197	173	174
6	Artificial Inseminations done	Nos.	1231	1176	1180	1204	1075	1216
7	Calvings recorded	Nos.	354	358	355	383	358	406
8	Chicks hatched out in Department Poultry Farms	Nos.	977	747	515	859	954	1365
	Vaccines produced in							
9	Veterinary Biologicals							
	1. Poultry	Doses	17967	13488	10948	20892	11103	19286
	2. Livestock	Doses	534	329	184	440	678	494

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix 4.35
Production and Distribution of Frozen Semen in Kerala
(1995-96 to 2008-2009)

(In lakh doses)

Year	Production of Frozen Semen	Distribution Inside the State	Distribution Outside the State	Total Distribution
1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	14.93	16.27	6.61	22.88
1996-97	24.78	15.39	7.83	23.22
1997-98	24.49	15.04	7.95	22.99
1998-99	25.57	15.75	7.70	23.45
1999-00	26.17	15.74	6.80	22.54
2000-01	20.13	15.83	7.60	23.43
2001-02	28.94	15.52	5.50	21.02
2002-03	23.79	15.32	6.45	21.77
2003-04	24.33	15.05	1.24	16.29
2004-05	22.71	14.99	4.2	19.21
2005-06	27.10	15.89	15.14	31.03
2006-07	32.54	15.88	11.28	27.16
2007-08	24.47	15.00	9.48	24.48
2008-09	21.25	16.04	1.86	17.90

Source: KLD Board

Appendix 4.34
Activities in the Animal Husbandry Sector (2003-04 to 2008- 2009)

Sl. No	Activities	Unit ("000)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Cases treated	Nos.	4629	4879	5029	5260	5015	4873
2	Operations Performed	Nos.	136	135	125	120	121	116
3	Castration done	Nos.	6	6	5	5	4.8	5.6
4	Vaccination done							
	1. Livestock	Nos.	4414	1334	3440	2723	2517	3641
	2. Poultry	Nos.	4554	6170	9603	8752	7251	9406
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8	Chicks hatched out in Department Poultry Farms	Nos.	977	747	515	859	954	1365
	Vaccines produced in							
9	Veterinary Biologicals							
	1. Poultry	Doses	17967	13488	10948	20892	11103	19286
	2. Livestock	Doses	534	329	184	440	678	494

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

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(1995-96 to 2008-2009)

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1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	14.93	16.27	6.61	22.88
1996-97	24.78	15.39	7.83	23.22
1997-98	24.49	15.04	7.95	22.99
1998-99	25.57	15.75	7.70	23.45
1999-00	26.17	15.74	6.80	22.54
2000-01	20.13	15.83	7.60	23.43
2001-02	28.94	15.52	5.50	21.02
2002-03	23.79	15.32	6.45	21.77
2003-04	24.33	15.05	1.24	16.29
2004-05	22.71	14.99	4.2	19.21
2005-06	27.10	15.89	15.14	31.03
2006-07	32.54	15.88	11.28	27.16
2007-08	24.47	15.00	9.48	24.48
2008-09	21.25	16.04	1.86	17.90

Source: KLD Board

Appendix 4.34
Activities in the Animal Husbandry Sector (2003-04 to 2008- 2009)

Sl. No	Activities	Unit ("000)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
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3	Castration done	Nos.	6	6	5	5	4.8	5.6
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6	Artificial Inseminations done	Nos.	1231	1176	1180	1204	1075	1216
7	Calvings recorded	Nos.	354	358	355	383	358	406
8	Chicks hatched out in Department Poultry Farms	Nos.	977	747	515	859	954	1365
	Vaccines produced in Veterinary Biologicals							
9	1. Poultry	Doses	17967	13488	10948	20892	11103	19286
	2. Livestock	Doses	534	329	184	440	678	494

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix 4.35
Production and Distribution of Frozen Semen in Kerala
(1995-96 to 2008-2009)

(In lakh doses)

Year	Production of Frozen Semen	Distribution Inside the State	Distribution Outside the State	Total Distribution
1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	14.93	16.27	6.61	22.88
1996-97	24.78	15.39	7.83	23.22
1997-98	24.49	15.04	7.95	22.99
1998-99	25.57	15.75	7.70	23.45
1999-00	26.17	15.74	6.80	22.54
2000-01	20.13	15.83	7.60	23.43
2001-02	28.94	15.52	5.50	21.02
2002-03	23.79	15.32	6.45	21.77
2003-04	24.33	15.05	1.24	16.29
2004-05	22.71	14.99	4.2	19.21
2005-06	27.10	15.89	15.14	31.03
2006-07	32.54	15.88	11.28	27.16
2007-08	24.47	15.00	9.48	24.48
2008-09	21.25	16.04	1.86	17.90

Source: KLD Board

Appendix 4.36
Artificial Insemination Centres in the State, as on 31.03.2009

SI.No	Department/ Institutions	No.of A.I Centres
1	2	3
1	Department of Animal Husbandry(Both ICDP and Non-ICDP)	2445
2	Department of Dairy Development	9
3	Other Voluntary Organisations	254
4	APCOS	235
Total:		2943

Source: Animal Husbandry Department & KLD Board

Appendix 4.37
Other Important Activities of KLD Board During 2007-08 and 2008-09

SI.No	Name of Programme	Achievement	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1	Liquid Nitrogen (Lakh litres)	-	-
2	Quantity of basic fodder seeds produced (kg.)	241	183
3	Quantity of fodder seed supplied (MT)	44.41	45.43
4	Sale of Green Grass (MT)	91.77	18.95
5	No. of kids produced		
	(I) Malabari	228	123
	(ii)Boers	12	25
6	No. of Malabari kids distributed:	199	99
7	No. of personnel trained	592	1397
8	No. of embryos collected	50	76
9	Premium bull semen distributed (No. of doses)	91388	43610
10	No. of pigs distributed:		
	For breeding and rearing	1397	171
	For meat	613	13

Source: KLD Board.

Appendix 4.36
Artificial Insemination Centres in the State, as on 31.03.2009

SI.No	Department/ Institutions	No.of A.I Centres
1	2	3
1	Department of Animal Husbandry(Both ICDP and Non-ICDP)	2445
2	Department of Dairy Development	9
3	Other Voluntary Organisations	254
4	APCOS	235
Total:		2943

Source: Animal Husbandry Department & KLD Board

Appendix 4.37
Other Important Activities of KLD Board During 2007-08 and 2008-09

SI.No	Name of Programme	Achievement	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1	Liquid Nitrogen (Lakh litres)	-	-
2	Quantity of basic fodder seeds produced (kg.)	241	183
3	Quantity of fodder seed supplied (MT)	44.41	45.43
4	Sale of Green Grass (MT)	91.77	18.95
5	No. of kids produced		
	(I) Malabari	228	123
	(ii)Boers	12	25
6	No. of Malabari kids distributed:	199	99
7	No. of personnel trained	592	1397
8	No. of embryos collected	50	76
9	Premium bull semen distributed (No. of doses)	91388	43610
10	No. of pigs distributed:		
	For breeding and rearing	1397	171
	For meat	613	13

Source: KLD Board.

Appendix 4.38
Average Price of Livestock Products and Feeds in the State
(2004-05 to 2008-2009)

Item	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	Percentage increase over 2004-05	2006-07	Percentage increase over 2005-06	2007-08	Percentage increase over 2006-07	2008-09	Percentage increase over 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Meat										
Chicken (Broiler)	Kg.	59	60	1.69	61	1.67	76	24.59	102	34.21
Chicken (Desi)	Kg.	85	89	4.71	93	4.94	130	39.78	146	12.31
Mutton	Kg.	138	145	5.07	156	7.59	165	5.77	175	6.06
Beef	Kg.	58	70	20.69	80	14.32	90	12.50	103	14.44
Pork	Kg.	67	74	10.45	78	5.40	89	14.10	100	12.36
Egg										
Fowl (White)	100Nos.	155	143	-7.74	160	11.88	175	9.37	210	20
Fowl (Brown)	100Nos.	242	232	-4.13	240	3.45	260	8.33	300	15.38
Duck	100Nos.	310	297	-4.19	305	2.69	330	8.20	375	13.64
Milk										
Cow	Litre	14	15	7.14	15	0.00	18	20.00	19.5	8.33
Buffalo	Litre	18	19	5.56	19	0.00	22	15.79	25	13.64
Feeds (price)										
Groundnut cake	Kg.	13	12	-7.69	13	8.33	16	23.08	19	18.75
Coconut cake	Kg.	12	11.00	-8.33	11	0.00	13	18.18	14	7.69
Gingely oil cake	Kg.	13	11.50	-11.54	12	4.34	14	16.67	15	7.14
Straw	Kg.	4	4.50	12.50	5	11.11	5.5	10.00	-	-
Grass	Kg.	2	3.25	62.50	3.50	7.70	3.75	7.14	6.66	77.6

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix 4.38
Average Price of Livestock Products and Feeds in the State
(2004-05 to 2008-2009)

Item	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	Percentage increase over 2004-05	2006-07	Percentage increase over 2005-06	2007-08	Percentage increase over 2006-07	2008-09	Percentage increase over 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Meat										
Chicken (Broiler)	Kg.	59	60	1.69	61	1.67	76	24.59	102	34.21
Chicken (Desi)	Kg.	85	89	4.71	93	4.94	130	39.78	146	12.31
Mutton	Kg.	138	145	5.07	156	7.59	165	5.77	175	6.06
Beef	Kg.	58	70	20.69	80	14.32	90	12.50	103	14.44
Pork	Kg.	67	74	10.45	78	5.40	89	14.10	100	12.36
Egg										
Fowl (White)	100Nos.	155	143	-7.74	160	11.88	175	9.37	210	20
Fowl (Brown)	100Nos.	242	232	-4.13	240	3.45	260	8.33	300	15.38
Duck	100Nos.	310	297	-4.19	305	2.69	330	8.20	375	13.64
Milk										
Cow	Litre	14	15	7.14	15	0.00	18	20.00	19.5	8.33
Buffalo	Litre	18	19	5.56	19	0.00	22	15.79	25	13.64
Feeds (price)										
Groundnut cake	Kg.	13	12	-7.69	13	8.33	16	23.08	19	18.75
Coconut cake	Kg.	12	11.00	-8.33	11	0.00	13	18.18	14	7.69
Gingely oil cake	Kg.	13	11.50	-11.54	12	4.34	14	16.67	15	7.14
Straw	Kg.	4	4.50	12.50	5	11.11	5.5	10.00	-	-
Grass	Kg.	2	3.25	62.50	3.50	7.70	3.75	7.14	6.66	77.6

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix 4.39
Dairy Co-operatives of India at a Glance

(in numbers+)

State	1990-91	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2007-08	2008-09*
North						
Haryana	3,229	3,963	4,219	5172	6515	6668
Himachal Pradesh	210	235	283	387	594	739
Jammu & Kashmir	105	** **	**			
Punjab	5,726	7,108	6,892	6893	6432	6711
Rajasthan	4,976	8,364	9,643	10852	13681	13681
Uttar Pradesh	7,880	17,429	18,104	18272	19725	20473
Sub Total	22126	37099	39141	41576	46947	48272
East						
Assam	117	54	65	66	66	66
Bihar	2,060	4,008	4,657	5023	6544	7320
Jharkhand			80	80	42	44
Nagaland	21	77	76	76	45	46
Orissa	736	1,483	1,654	1896	2932	311
Sikkim	134	185	189	194	236	272
Tripura	73	84	84	84	84	84
West Bengal	1,223	2,012	2,287	2367	2678	2787
Sub Total	4364	7903	9092	9786	12627	13730
West						
Chhattisgarh			424	445	728	746
Gijarat	10,056	11,112	11,400	11615	13141	13646
Goa	124	164	169	174	175	177
Madhya Pradesh	3,865	4,911	4,699	4815	5483	5615
Maharashtra	4,535	17,376	18,349	19192	20953	21492
Sub Total	18580	33563	35041	36241	40480	41676
South						
Andhra Pradesh	4,766	5,007	5,072	4561	4622	4656
Karnataka	5,621	9,050	9,293	9619	10967	11432
Kerala	1,016	3,114	3,208	3238	3482	3582
Tamil Nadu	6,871	7,452	7,631	8031	9573	9900
Pondicherry	71	93	96	100	101	101
Sub Total	18345	24716	25300	25549	28745	29671
All India	63415	103281	108574	113152	128799	133349

+ Organised (Cumulative)

* Provisional, includes conventional societies and Taluka unions formed earlier Chattisgarh and Jharkhad reported separately from 2003-04

** Not reported

Source: NDDB Annual Reports

Appendix 4.40
Performance of Kerala Co-operative
Milk Marketing Federation (2003 to 2009)

Sl. No	Particulars	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	No. of Apcos registered (Cumulative)	2535	2590	2648	2686	2791	2860	2942
2	No. of Apcos functional (Cumulative)	2308	2354	2399	2428	2488	2563	2646
3	No. of members in apcos (Cumulative) (lakh Nos)	6.97	7.32	7.45	7.71	7.69	7.89	8.11
4	No. of Women in Apcos (Lakh Nos)	1.15	1.25	1.31	1.44	1.51	1.56	1.72
5	No. of SC/ST members in Apcos (Lakh Nos)	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.445	0.45	0.5	0.52
6	Average milk marketed/day by KCMMF (MT)	737	774	839	915	958	952	1057
7	Average milk procured per day (MT) - Apcos	772	732	840	918	853	820	830
8	Direct employment generated (No. of persons)	7484	7586	7807	7833	7964	8228	8572
9	No. of Veterinary routes.	13	10	14	12	6	6	-
10	No. of cases treated (Lakh Nos)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.37	0.32	0.11
11	No. of emergency veterinary routes	39	37	38	32	25	21	13
12	No. of cases treated (Lakh Nos)	0.42	0.47	0.5	0.48	0.45	0.41	0.15
13	Cattle feed sold (Lakh MT)	1.04	1.12	1.13	1.21	1.17	1.14	0.99
14	Quantity of ghee produced (MT)	2299	2606	2673	3111	3080	3082	3349
15	Quantity of ghee sold (MT)	2258	2438	2605	3217	2847	3175	3437

Source: KCMMF

* as on August 2009

Appendix 4.41

Performance of the Dairies under Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (2005 to 2009)

Sl. No	Dairy	Capacity lakh ltr./day	Procurement(Lakh Litre)					Sales(Lakh litre)				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2.00	377.04	408.37	379.6	344.04	201.69	640.79	692.14	711.75	717.36	478.71
2	Kollam	1.00	253.62	296.13	255.5	241.56	182.25	474.72	524.65	511	505.08	393.66
3	Alappuzha	1.00	74.95	83.28	200.75	193.98	111.78	245.37	261.64	244.55	248.88	196.83
4	Kottayam	0.40	102.41	118.93	95.66	104.27	70.37	151.72	166.98	163.45	150.55	112.83
5	Ernakulam	1.50	517.55	582.55	412	362.89	233.41	506.38	565.73	581.45	598.84	436.27
6	Thrissur	0.60	93.18	103.53	97.35	85.95	59.36	121.86	132.99	144.2	133.87	101.01
7	Palakkad	1.00	396.1	397.13	369.78	409.35	306.95	193.60	214.03	253.47	269.86	193.48
8	Kannur	1.00	446.33	503.45	489.63	517.29	185.74	271.96	292.93	324.22	336.36	246.4
9	Kozhikode	1.50	201.82	238.54	230.64	254.45	189.13	330.07	362.86	384.99	403.06	277.88
10	Kasaragod	0.30	45.43	55.93	69.6	76.65	60.23	110.53	55.93	128.3	131.93	99.54
11	Wayanad	0.50	-	-	-	-	181.63	-	-	-	-	12.18
12	Kattappana	0.60	-	-	111.89	86.34	57.37	-	-	19.45	20.23	14.89
Total		11.40	2508.43	2787.84	2712.40	2676.77	1839.91	3047.00	3269.88	3466.83	3516.02	2563.68

Source : KCMMF

* as on August 2009

Appendix 4.41

Performance of the Dairies under Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (2005 to 2009)

Sl. No	Dairy	Capacity lakh ltr./day	Procurement(Lakh Litre)					Sales(Lakh litre)				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2.00	377.04	408.37	379.6	344.04	201.69	640.79	692.14	711.75	717.36	478.71
2	Kollam	1.00	253.62	296.13	255.5	241.56	182.25	474.72	524.65	511	505.08	393.66
3	Alappuzha	1.00	74.95	83.28	200.75	193.98	111.78	245.37	261.64	244.55	248.88	196.83
4	Kottayam	0.40	102.41	118.93	95.66	104.27	70.37	151.72	166.98	163.45	150.55	112.83
5	Ernakulam	1.50	517.55	582.55	412	362.89	233.41	506.38	565.73	581.45	598.84	436.27
6	Thrissur	0.60	93.18	103.53	97.35	85.95	59.36	121.86	132.99	144.2	133.87	101.01
7	Palakkad	1.00	396.1	397.13	369.78	409.35	306.95	193.60	214.03	253.47	269.86	193.48
8	Kannur	1.00	446.33	503.45	489.63	517.29	185.74	271.96	292.93	324.22	336.36	246.4
9	Kozhikode	1.50	201.82	238.54	230.64	254.45	189.13	330.07	362.86	384.99	403.06	277.88
10	Kasaragod	0.30	45.43	55.93	69.6	76.65	60.23	110.53	55.93	128.3	131.93	99.54
11	Wayanad	0.50	-	-	-	-	181.63	-	-	-	-	12.18
12	Kattappana	0.60	-	-	111.89	86.34	57.37	-	-	19.45	20.23	14.89
Total		11.40	2508.43	2787.84	2712.40	2676.77	1839.91	3047.00	3269.88	3466.83	3516.02	2563.68

Source : KCMMF

* as on August 2009

Appendix 4.42
Average Quantity of Milk Procured per day by APCOS
(1997 to 2009)

Year	No. of Societies (Functional)	Total Procurement/ day (ltr.)	Procurement per Society/day (ltr.)
1	2	3	4
1997	1826	464998	255
1998	1985	566247	285
1999	2040	629114	308
2000	2092	688864	329
2001	2130	714301	335
2002	2250	708137	315
2003	2308	671720	291
2004	2354	732615	311
2005	2399	839977	350
2006	2428	917546	378
2007	2488	853972	343
2008	2563	819901	320
2009*	2628	829937	316

Source: KCMMF * As on August 2009

Appendix 4.43
Price Revision Details of Milk (2003 onwards)

Date of Revision/Regi on	FAT(Rs./Kg)	SNF(Rs/Kg)	Purchase Price(Rs./kg) (Average rate)	Sales price(Rs/ltr) Toned Milk
1	2	3	4	5
TRCMPU				
21/11/03	103.34	85.90	10.40	14.00
21/04/05	107.97	88.34	10.75	15.00
11/02/07	110.21	91.61	11.84	16.00
13/11/07	124.16	101.56	12.45	17.00
12/02/08	137.93	112.83	13.73	19.00
03/10/08	146.23	119.61	14.60	20.00
ERCMPU				
21/11/03	98.99	80.99	9.85	14.00
21/04/05	107.97	88.34	10.75	15.00
02/11/07	107.97	88.34	11.50	16.00
13/11/07	107.97	88.34	12.11	17.00
12/02/08	134.26	110.28	13.40	19.00
03/10/08	134.26	110.28	14.27	20.00
15/02/08	134.26	110.28	14.52	20.00
MRCMPU				
21/11/03	103.34	85.90	10.40	14.00
21/04/05	110.21	91.61	11.09	15.00
01/09/05	110.21	91.61	12.25	15.00
15/02/07	110.21	91.61	12.64	16.00
13/11/07	110.21	91.61	13.53	19.00
12/02/08	137.93	112.83	15.95	19.00
03/10/08	137.93	112.83	17.02	20.00
KCMMF				
11/2/2007	110.21	91.61	11.84	16
13/11/2007	124.16	101.56	12.45	17

Source: KCMMF

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Average Quantity of Milk Procured per day by APCOS
(1997 to 2009)

Year	No. of Societies (Functional)	Total Procurement/ day (ltr.)	Procurement per Society/day (ltr.)
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12/02/08	137.93	112.83	13.73	19.00
03/10/08	146.23	119.61	14.60	20.00
ERCMPU				
21/11/03	98.99	80.99	9.85	14.00
21/04/05	107.97	88.34	10.75	15.00
02/11/07	107.97	88.34	11.50	16.00
13/11/07	107.97	88.34	12.11	17.00
12/02/08	134.26	110.28	13.40	19.00
03/10/08	134.26	110.28	14.27	20.00
15/02/08	134.26	110.28	14.52	20.00
MRCMPU				
21/11/03	103.34	85.90	10.40	14.00
21/04/05	110.21	91.61	11.09	15.00
01/09/05	110.21	91.61	12.25	15.00
15/02/07	110.21	91.61	12.64	16.00
13/11/07	110.21	91.61	13.53	19.00
12/02/08	137.93	112.83	15.95	19.00
03/10/08	137.93	112.83	17.02	20.00
KCMMF				
11/2/2007	110.21	91.61	11.84	16
13/11/2007	124.16	101.56	12.45	17

Source: KCMMF

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12/02/08	137.93	112.83	13.73	19.00
03/10/08	146.23	119.61	14.60	20.00
ERCMPU				
21/11/03	98.99	80.99	9.85	14.00
21/04/05	107.97	88.34	10.75	15.00
02/11/07	107.97	88.34	11.50	16.00
13/11/07	107.97	88.34	12.11	17.00
12/02/08	134.26	110.28	13.40	19.00
03/10/08	134.26	110.28	14.27	20.00
15/02/08	134.26	110.28	14.52	20.00
MRCMPU				
21/11/03	103.34	85.90	10.40	14.00
21/04/05	110.21	91.61	11.09	15.00
01/09/05	110.21	91.61	12.25	15.00
15/02/07	110.21	91.61	12.64	16.00
13/11/07	110.21	91.61	13.53	19.00
12/02/08	137.93	112.83	15.95	19.00
03/10/08	137.93	112.83	17.02	20.00
KCMMF				
11/2/2007	110.21	91.61	11.84	16
13/11/2007	124.16	101.56	12.45	17

Source: KCMMF

Appendix 4.44
Price Spread of Milk (1993-94 to 2008-09)

(Average price per lit.in Rs.)

Year	Producer/ society	Consumer	Difference in price between producer & consumer
1	2	3	4
1993-94	6.14	9	2.86
1994-95	7.44	10	2.56
1995-96	8.31	11	2.69
1996-97	9.42	12	2.58
1997-98	9.22	12	2.78
1999-2000	9.93	13	3.07
2000-01	9.93	13	3.07
2002-03			
TRCMPU&MRCMPU	10.71	14	3.29
ERCMPU	10.15	14	3.85
2005-06	11.42	15	3.58
TRCMPU &MRCMPU			
ERCMPU	11.07	15	3.93
KCMMF			
2006-07	13	16	3
2007-08	14	17	3
2008-09	17.53	20	2.47

Source: KCMMF

Appendix.4.45
Sale of Milk and Milk Products by KCMMF (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Sl. No	Product	2006-07	2007-08	% change over 2006-07	2008-09	%change over 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Milk(Lakh Litr)	3079	3477	12.93	3572	2.73
2	Ghee (MT)	2729	2793	2.35	3349	19.91
3	Butter (MT)	317	224	-29.34	273	21.87
4	Ice-cream (Lakh Ltrs)	5.84	6.28	7.53	6.79	8.12
5	Peda (000' Kg.)	246.31	98.97	-39.97	100.64	1.68
6	Refresh/Trays	58421	75587	29.38	58422	-29.38
7	Sambharam (lakh PKts.)	89.69	97.8	9.04	102.28	4.58
8	Curd (lakh ltr.)	171.74	143.88	-16.22	199.38	38.57
9	Sip up (lakh nos.)	12.12	12.15	0.25	35.9	95.47
10	Cream (lakh Kg.)	1.48	0.02	-98.65	0.01	
11	Dairy Whitener (MT)	16.77	19.38	15.55	16.77	-13.46
12	Palada (Kg.)	1343	5925	341.18	15095	254.77
13	Milma Plus (Bot.) (Lakh Nos)	7.99	7.92	-0.88	11.17	41.04
14	Chocolik (Lakh No.)	0	0		0	
15	Water Sip up (Lakh No)	15.14	15.78	4.23	15.61	-1.08

Source: KCMMF – Annual Reports

Appendix 4.46
Outbreaks, Attacks and Deaths due to Major Contagious Diseases

(unit in Nos)

Sl. No.	Disease	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Anthrax								
	Outbreaks	3	2	4	9	6	6	10	6
	Attacks	4	4	7	6	8	8	13	9
	Deaths	4	4	7	10	10	8	13	8
2	Black Quarter								
	Outbreaks	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Attacks	1	1	0	0	160	0	0	0
	Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
3	Hemorrhagic Septicemia								
	Outbreaks	8	4	2	8	6	16	5	6
	Attacks	23	17	41	79	132	40	20	155
	Deaths	12	0	0	4	6	10	14	8
4	Foot & Mouth Disease								
	Outbreaks	470	2383	132	19	94	67	172	87
	Attacks	9918	19207	1890	446	772	5214	1792	1499
	Deaths	814	1302	92	66	48	85	62	1
5	Rinderpest								
		No outbreak reported after 1994							

Source: A H Dept

Appendix 4.47
District-wise Distribution of Fishermen Population in Kerala (2008-09)

Sl. No.	District	Marine				Inland				Marine & Inland Total
		Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	69268	61200	54410	184878	497	575	491	1563	186441
2	Kollam	43205	36540	21416	101161	14825	13955	8951	37731	138892
3	Alappuzha	47888	43713	29617	121218	27642	26492	14252	68386	189604
4	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	1163	1011	470	2644	2644
5	Kottayam	0	0	0	0	10867	10316	6429	27612	27612
6	Idukki	0	0	0	0	342	345	216	903	903
7	Ernakulam	31802	29813	18615	80230	26298	25719	18575	70592	150822
8	Thrissur	31083	31318	17830	80231	8785	8032	5064	21881	102112
9	Palakkad	0	0	0	0	957	941	967	2865	2865
10	Malappuram	34455	28017	25607	88079	2002	1744	943	4689	92768
11	Wayanad	0	0	0	0	110	118	114	342	342
12	Kozhikode	42226	36833	28204	107263	4596	4843	3766	13205	120468
13	Kannur	22732	20657	17656	61045	2678	2833	1522	7033	68078
14	Kasaragod	18974	17915	11075	47964	437	413	192	1042	49006
	State	341633	306006	224430	872069	101199	97337	61952	260488	1132557

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix 4.48
Species wise composition of Marine fish landings in Kerala
(2007-2008 to 2008-09)

(MT)			
Sl. No	Species	2007-08	2008-09
1	Elasmobranchs	3225	3208
2	Eels	171	170
3	Cat Fish	172	171
4	Chirocentrus	265	264
5 (a)	Oil Sardine	157144	156511
	(b) Lesser Sardine	70832	70652
	(c) Anchovilla	33315	33142
	(d) Trissocles	3187	3150
	(e) Other Clupeids	16219	16099
6	Saurida & Saurus	5962	5919
7	Hemirhamphus & Belone	714	711
8	Flying fish	0	0
9	Perches	32405	32214
10	Red Mullet	1638	1637
11	Polynemides	70	70
12	Sciaenides	9701	9643
13	Ribbon fish	16156	16118
14 (a)	Caranx	27746	27575
	(b) Chorinemus	992	985
	(c) Other Carangids	22327	22204
15	Leiognathus	5452	5408
16	Lactrius	3604	3585
17	Pomfrets	1531	1523
18	Mackerel	45758	45458
19	Seerfish	2571	2560
20	Tunnies	12343	12263
21	Sphyræna	2180	2156
22	Mugil	3234	3223
23	Soles	14444	14363
24 (a)	Penaeid Prawn	49673	49351
	(b) Non Penaeid Prawn	1732	1731
	(c) Lobsters	431	427
	(d) Crabs	4549	4493
	(e) Stomatopods	9564	9406
25	Cephalopods	14973	14879
26	Miscellaneous	12006	11881
TOTAL		586286	583150

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix 4.49
Species-wise Inland Fish Production in Kerala (2007-08 to 2008-09)

(In MT)					
Sl.No	Species	2007-08		2008-09	
		Production	%	Production	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Prawns	16455	17.87	17026	16.56
2	Etroplus	4721	5.13	4870	4.74
3	Murrels	4370	4.75	4509	4.38
4	Tilapia	8288	9.00	8548	8.31
5	Catfish	5022	5.45	5182	5.04
6	Jew Fish	2931	3.18	3024	2.99
7	Others	39254	42.63	40494	39.37
Total		81041	88.01	83653	81.39

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix 4.50
Major achievements of the schemes implemented under
TEAP/TRP Programme

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Achievement
TEAP		
1	Retroactive Financing	8151 Nos
2	Vehicle for fish marketing	200Nos
3	Sea food kitchen	10Nos
4	Working capital for revolving fund	
a.	for men (Rs.3000)	15752Nos
b.	women (Rs.2000)	17160Nos
5	Establishment of Supermarket	15 Nos
6	IT Kiosk	18 Unit
7	Risk mitigation - sea safety	262 Unit
8	Revolving Fund for Working Capital for Peeling Workers	3370 Nos
TRP(nos)		
1	Repair and Replacement of Marine Fishing input	1350
2	Introduction of LPG kit for Out Boat Motors	104
3	Artificial Reef	6
4	Depuration of Bivalves	13
5	Mussels/Clam Pickle Unit	88
6	Hand made Toiletries	26
7	Development of Micro Enterprises	400
8	Rural Marketing Executives	50
9	Rice cum Shrimp Farming	50 ha
10	Revolving Fund for Working Capital for Peeling Workers	10000
11	IT Kiosks	15

Appendix 4.51
Harvest Details of Shrimp, Karimeen and Mussel

Sl. No.	Districts	Shrimp			Karimeen			Mussel	
		Total No. of farmers	Total area stocked (in Ha)	Total weight obtained (Rounded in Kg)	No. of farmers	Total area stocked (in Ha)	Total weight obtained (Rounded in Kg)	No. of beneficiaries	Mussel obtained in harvest (Kg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5	1.02	600					
2	Kollam	106	75.79	71800	1	2	1000	690	68000
3	Alappuzha	359	506.79	500050				10	1500
4	Kottayam	23	18.48	14000					
5	Ernakulam	426	1122.86	1221500				200	25500
6	Thrissur	76	195.69	194750	10	10.25	7000	10	1500
7	Malappuram	30	35.33	29850				210	40000
8	Kozhikode	73	46.46	50370				260	80000
9	Kannur	77	138.1	113270				30	6500
10	Kasaragod	4	4.95	3880				2007	2172000
Total		1179	2145.47	2200070	11	12.25	8000	3417	2395000

Appendix 4.52
Details on Fishery Harbours in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Fishing Harbour	Total Estimated Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)		Year of Starting	Year of Completion /target	Cumulative Expenditure up to March 2009 (including RIDF)	Amount released by Govt of India	Amount sanctioned by GOI
		Original	Revised					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Vizhinjam	704.00	1831.88	1987	2004 stage II	1621.26	690.50	704.00
2	Muthalapozhi	1366.00	..	2000	2005	1288.59	683.00	1366.00
3	Thangassery	1980.50	4385.5	1994	Commissioned in 2001	4108.67	990.00	1981.00
4	Kayamkulam	624.60	2717.88	1994		2005	2527.34	300.00
5	Ponnani	2759.40	..	2001	2011	1739.44	1055.00	2759.00
6	Thalai (NABARD)	1370.00	1925.74	2007	2011	729.58	150.00	1926.00
7	Thottappally	1458.30	..	2004	2009	1307.27	400.00	1458.00
8	Koyilandi (NABARD)	3545.00	..	2006	2009	1454.74	600.00	3545.00
9	Chethi	500.00	..	2008	..	412.10		
10	Kasaragod	2975.00	..	2009	..	RKYY Scheme as 100% CSS		

Source : Harbour Engineering Department

Appendix 4.53
Details of Revenue Collection
in various Fishing Harbours/Fish Landing Centres

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Harbour or Landing Centre	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
I FISHING HARBOURS			
1	Neendakara	96.00	114.69
2	Puthiyappa	72.00	119.42
3	Munambam	0.11	0.032
4	Mopla Bay	9.00	3.86
5	Chombal	8.00	5.34
6	Azheekal	0.007	0.037
7	Beypore	4.00	5.9
8	Thankassery	29.00	26.6
9	Vizhinjam	7.00	28.11
II FISH LANDING CENTRES			
1	Munakka kadavu	2.00	1.46
2	Thottappally	0.009	0.144
3	Neeleswaram	Nil	0.55
4	Dharmadam	17.00	0.76
5	New Mahe	0.60	0.59
6	Vellayil Beach	2.00	0.8
7	Cheruvathoor	0.70	1.04
8	Chalilgopalapettah	0.14	0.12
9	Quilandy	0.05	0.13
10	Chettuva	1.00	1.78
11	Palacode	0.02	0
12	Arthungal	2.00	0.064
13	Punnappra	0.10	0
14	Ponnani	0.20	0
15	Kattoor	0.50	0
16	Ettikulam	Nil	0
17	Thikkodi	0.02	0.05
TOTAL		251.46	311.50

Source: Harbour Engineer

Appendix 4.54
Welfare Activities of Fisheries Department (2007-08 to 2008-09)

Sl. No	Particulars	2007-08		2008-09	
		Financial (Lakh Rs.)	Physical (No.)	Financial (Lakh Rs.)	Physical (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	NFWF Housing	441.60	*	292.70	**
2	Group Accident Insurance Scheme for fishermen	117.00	119	39.00	39
3	Group Accident Insurance Scheme for allied workers	3.00	3	4.00	5
4	Fishermen Oldage Pension	463.48	25439	403.99	36520
5	Pension for wives of deceased fisherman	74.51	4657	67.11	4885

* Out of 1500 nos.of houses allotted,110 nos. are under stage1 & 1049 nos. are completed

**Out of 1500 nos.of houses allotted ,334 nos. are under stage1& 569 nos. are completed.

Source: Fisheries Directorate

Appendix 4.55
Details of Welfare Relief Schemes implemented by Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund Board, 2008-09
(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No	Details of Schemes	No of beneficiarie	Amount spent
1	2	3	4
1	Group Insurance Scheme	44	40.95
a)	Accident Death (started on 10.09.1996)	10	2.00
2	Financial assistance for the marriage of daughters of fishermen	3633	54.50
3	Financial assistance for the death of dependents	622	3.73
4	Old age pension	31577	400.18
5	Temporary disability	510	2.07
6	Financial assistance to the dependents for the death of fishermen	737	36.83
7	SSLC cash award to the students who score highest marks	91	3.84
8	Family welfare schemes	284	1.42
9 a)	Financial assistance for treatment of fatal diseases	309	50.08
b)	Invalid pension	11	0.06
10	Widow pension	4860	67.12
11	Chairman's Relief Fund	11	0.20
12	Maternity benefit scheme	632	4.73
	Total	43331	667.71
	Allied Workers Welfare Schemes		
1	Old age pension	2940	16.32
2	SSLC cash award to the students who score highest marks	8	0.35
3	Insurance Premium	4	4.23
	Total	2952	20.90
	GRAND TOTAL	46283	688.61

Source : National Fishermen's Welfare Fund Board

Appendix 4.56
Activity-wise Sanction/Release of Funds to Kerala by NCDC as on 31.3.09

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl.No	Scheme	Total Release from 1962-63 to 2000-01	% to Toal release	Total Release from during 2001-02	% to Toal release	Total release 2002-03	% to Toal release	Total release during 2003-04	% to Toal release	Total release during 2004-05	% to Toal release	Total release during 2005-06	% to Toal release	Total release during 2006-07	% to Toal release	Total release during 2007-08	% to Toal release	Total release during 2008-09	% to Toal release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Mktg. & Input Distribution	40.57	9.17	8.75	16.95	14.98	29.85	2.08	2.16	57.99	53.08	52.23	27.35	300.33	96.59	19.05	5.76	5.65	1.83
2	Working capital															220.00	66.52	265	85.84
3	Agro- Processing																		
	a) Sugar	1.39	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Spinning Mills	10.05	2.27	-	-	-	-	8.04	8.33	13.77	12.60	23.52	13.32	4.36	1.4	7.92			
	c) Oil Processing	74.25	16.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.7	-	-
	d) Powerlooms	18.53	4.18	0.95	1.85	2.46	4.9	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.23	-	-	-		0.33	0.11
	e) Rubber/others	34.30	7.75	0.55	1.07	1.57	3.13	5.8	6.00	7.06	6.46	2.83	1.48	2.21	0.81	53.71		2.1	0.68
	f) foodgrains																	2.17	0.70
4	Storage	13.54	3.06	0.81	1.57	2.41	4.8	0.02	0.02	0.33	0.3	0.21	0.11	-	-	0.16		0.74	0.24
5	Rural consumer / Student stores	20.68	4.67	1.96	3.80	10.67	21.26	1.69	1.75	1.11	1.02	0.65	0.35	0.36	0.12	0.05		9.39	3.04
6	ICDP	66.19	14.95	20.95	40.58	7.63	15.21	16.1	16.67	10.77	9.86	2.07	1.08	3.2	1.03	5.57	1.70	8.06	2.61
7	Industrial Co-operatives															0.06		0.07	0.02
8	Weaker Section																		
	a) Fisheries	88.92	20.08	16.59	32.15	5.63	11.22	15.21	15.75	16.27	14.89	5.49	2.89	0.05	0.02	13.90	4.20	9.75	3.16
	b) Handloom	15.72	3.35	0.72	1.39	1.11	2.21	-	-	0.05	0.05			-	-	-		-	-
	c) Coir	48.75	11.01	0.09	0.18	1.23	2.45	-	-	1.57	1.44			-	-	-		0.98	0.32
	d) SC-ST Co-ops.	2.18	0.49	-	-	0.09	0.18	-	-	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.07		-	-
	e) Poultry	0.10	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
	f) Dairy	0.03	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
9	Promotional/Development Projects	4.76	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.02	-	-	0.03		-	-
10	Credit to Co-operative Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.55	48.20	0.02	0.02	103.38	52.93					-	-
11	Service co-operatives															10.18	3.1	4.41	1.43
12	Computerisation	2.71	0.61	0.24	0.46	2.4	4.79	1.08	1.12	0.14	0.13		1.08	0.03	0.01			0.05	0.02
	Total:	442.67	100	52	100	50.18	100	96.57	100	109.24	100.00	190.98	100	310.59	100	330.7	100	308.7	100

Source: NCDC

Appendix 4.57
NCDC Release of Fund for Kerala (2001-02 to 2008-2009)

(In Lakh Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Marketing Co-operatives								
	(a) Margin Money to Federation	300.000	1090.000	-	700.00	50.00	32.5	-	217.71
	(b) Share Capital to PAMS	413.130	260.060	140.000	81.29	144.00	-	246.42	
	(c) Agro Custom Hiring-cum-Service Centre of RAIDCO (Margin Money)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500.00	-
	(d) Farmers Service Centre	161.850	99.400	58.530		20.00	-	119.00	347
	(e) Market infrastructure	-	49.080	8.940	17.88	8.93	-	39.88	
	(f) Working Capital				5000.00	5000.00	30000	22000.00	26500
2	Processing Unit								
	(a) Foodgrain								217.3
	(b) Rubber	55.145	156.530	580.300	390.00	-	84.34	5371.63	209.59
	(c) Spices Powdering Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(d) Fruit and Vegetables				286.00	283.32	137.08	-	-
	(e) Cattlefeed				30.00				
3	Storage	81.276	241.071	2.175	33.270	20.61	-	16.47	73.93
	Credit for Co-operative								
4	Development	-	-	4655.325		10338.31	-		
5	Fisheries								
	(a) Marine	1659.36	562.500	1521.430	1619.63	546.37	-	1356.97	974.63
	(b) Inland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(c) Fish marketing cell	-	-	-	6.50	2.6	4.94	33.52	
6	Coir Co-operatives	9.320	123.349	-	156.66				97.85
7	Handloom Co-operatives	71.593	111.250	-	5.41				
	(a) Spinning Mills - SC	-	-	804.020	1377.00	2352.56	436.50	792.80	
	(b) Powerloom	95.620	245.630	-	-	45.61	-		33.23
8	SC/ST Co-operatives	-	8.890	-	15.75	11.61	5.50	7.39	
9	Sugar Factory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Computerisation	23.730	240.130	107.589	13.75	-	-	2.75	5.5
11	Tech/Promo Cell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Project Reports Study etc.								
12	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	EEC-Coconut Development Project (KERAFED Project)	-	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	-
14	INTE-Co-operative Development Project (I.C.D.P)	2094.53	763.063	1610.198	1077.64	207.28	320.265	556.63	805.87
15	Consumer Schemes	188.800	1066.580	169.390	110.77	65.46	35.93	5.00	938.96
16	Student Stores	7.130	0.650	-	-				
17	Animal Husbandry Department Poultry Co-operatives	-	-	-	-				
18	Service / Labour co-operative	-	-	-	-			1018.60	441.4
19	Industrial Co-operatives	-	-	-	2.44	2.88	2.70	6.40	6.58
	Total:	5161.48	5018.183	9657.897	10924.3	19099.60	31059.8	33073.46	30869.6

Source: NCDC

Appendix 4. 58

Selected Indicators of Performance of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl.No.	Indicators	Unit	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Average membership per society	No.	14430	15966.7	17149	19766	20104	492452.91
2	Average Share Capital per Society	Lakh Rs.	24	29.59	49.56	35.50	84.38	1872.06
3	Average deposit per society	Lakh Rs.	579	771.88	968.66	978.69	1137.31	60871.925
4	Average deposit per member	Rs	4012.27	4834.3	5648.179	4951.44	5665.24	1659281
5	Average working capital per society	Lakh Rs.	772.5	1039.19	1418.4	1272.90	1540	92228.66
6	Average loan per member	Rs	3788.38	4181.3	5301.5	5078.13	6486.25	915494.59
7	Percentage of borrowing members to total	%	40.15	40.15	63.54	49.93	51.23	66.35
8	Average loan advanced per advancing society	Lakh Rs.	546.28	667.62	909.21	1003.74	1302.13	55027.035
9	Average loan advanced per borrowing members	Rs	9037.1	7543.07	8342.94	10170.45	12656.09	1091635.7
10	Percentage of overdue to demand	%	34.8	19.78	38.45	38.01	32.92	28.14
11	Percentage of overdue to outstanding	%	28.73	23.74	25.52	22	26.936	17.41

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala.

Appendix 4.59
Selected indicators of the Credit Operations of the
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	No.of Societies	Nos.	1594	1587	1602	1594	1628
2	Paid up share capital	Rs. in crores	471.1	785.98	568.79	1344.99	580.61
3	Reserves	Rs. in crores	720.6	1023.81	966.97	1478.22	3840.826
4	Deposits	Rs. in crores	12288	15372.65	15678.68	18128.78	20432.31
5	Working Capital	Rs. in crores	16544	22510.58	20391.91	24561.42	27535.21
6	Loans Issued	Rs. in crores	10628	14429.11	16079.84	20755.99	21080.74
	(i) Short-term	Rs. in crores	7012	10244.91	10780.87	11397.05	14542.19
	(ii) Medium-term	Rs. in crores	3183	3455.55	4551.68	8546.65	5718.01
	(iii) Long - term	Rs. in crores	433.2	728.64	747.29	812.28	820.54
7	Loan Outstanding	Rs. in crores	9919	15360.01	14851.68	25372.07	19796.94
8	Loan Overdue	Rs. in crores	2354	3922.78	3267.88	6834.38	3446.88
9	S.T Loan for agricultural purpose alone	Rs. in crores	1912	2797.91	2112.02	3572.77	1917.7408
10	S.T Loan for non-agricultural purpose	Rs. in crores	5100	7447.01	6126.38	6739.01	12624.449
11	M.T loan for Agricultural purpose	Rs. in crores	881.8	948.80	1376.05	1513.65	698.2116
12	M.T loan for non-Agricultural purpose	Rs. in crores	2302	2506.75	3396.55	3736.2	5019.7984
13	L.T. Loan for Agricultural purpose alone	Rs. in crores	231.9	168.71	181.79	900.66	55.3621
14	L.T. Loan for non-agricultural purpose alone	Rs. in crores	201.3	559.93	565.06	621.56	765.1779
15	Value of Fertilizers Sold	Rs. in crores	273.8	312.65	766.05	551.24	351.799
16	Value of Agricultural Produce Marketed	Rs. in crores	118.2	456.63	230.51	183.534	294.734
17	Dormant Societies	No.	24	22	28	30	29
18	Societies on Profit	No.	722	721	724	762	837
19	Profit Amount	Rs. in crores	235.9	247.20	384.78	370.06	212.431
20	Societies on loss	Nos.	828	828	833	794	766
21	Loss Amount	Rs. in crores	338.2	426.27	587.34	571.51	435.83
22	Societies without profit or loss (U/L)*	No.	20	16	17	8	5
23	Societies having paid Secretaries	No.	1539	1550	1543	1525	1554
24	Societies having own Godowns	No.	1288	1243	1223	1223	1276
25	Societies having Hired Godowns	No.	147	188	128	128	163
26	Viable Societies	No.	1421	1425	1476	1436	1449
27	Computerised societies	No.	717	766	887	970	1060
28	Self Help Group Formed by PACS	No.	18188	11845	19387	21325	33134
29	State Contribution to SHGs through PACS	Rs. in Lakhs	236.4	222.31	351.36	217.43	3970.1
30	State Contribution to agricultural Credit		558	256.39	-		1037.08
31	Assistance for insurance	Rs.in Lakhs	1	21	-		6555.24

*U/L: Under Liquidation

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala.

Appendix 4.60

Important Activities of Major Co-operatives (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Co-operatives	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(I) SC/ST Federation				
a) Ayurvedhic Medicine (Sales turn over)	Lakh	220.54	243.86	200.31
b) Minor Forest produce	"	369.2	325.69	193.97
c) Petroleum Products	"	682.46	629.81	704.59
d) Cane Furniture	"	0.43	0.6	28.88
(II) CAMPCO				
a) Areacanut (Procurement)	MT	38766	39175	50247.98
Procurement value	Crore	398.2	345.89	426.35
Sales	MT	3502	42483	50401.98
Sales value	Crore	373.95	410.63	464.79
b) Chocolate				
Production	MT	1873	6385.79	7047.14
c) Nestle				
Sales	MT	2802	275.2	217.15
d) Cadburys				
Production	MT	197.51	318.74	
e) Product Exported	MT	326.35	1609.92	1580.4
Export value	Lakh	217.4	1446.83	1735.03

Source : Annual Reports of Major Co-operatives

Appendix 4.61
DISTRICT WISE FLOW OF CREDIT
(2004-05 to 2008-09 March)

(Rs. in lakhs)

DISTRICT	Agriculture Advances					Total Advances to Priority Sector				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	56686	85498	113067	142033	143705	182863	264877	229503	293541	378656
Kollam	30466	42080	55050	173040	241811	224750	255433	329423	374973	447287
Pathanamthitta	30717	43689	63165	70144	76215	77011	102146	122504	130793	158614
Alappuzha	43164	48645	66365	84354	94052	115152	147679	187746	195277	256156
Kottayam	56240	80756	106026	127849	134326	147280	207354	248158	272291	296404
Idukki	30844	46262	51468	48291	59733	71463	89213	100023	100422	128460
Ernakulam	53002	71811	95558	193612	284592	197262	221098	295930	438036	561892
Thrissur	62956	77569	109488	133902	165823	184565	230758	287395	359375	455707
Palakkad	62889	93980	118747	157709	187295	127779	176326	204786	259245	298462
Malappuram	82499	84124	106230	119560	144419	140521	139823	165786	185954	234715
Kozhikode	59144	101639	122135	141464	157231	110372	186225	213145	229111	295827
Wayanad	45963	52400	63239	65770	73000	56244	66352	75693	83862	94023
Kannur	41756	47206	69632	86730	71204	148346	173830	232275	258480	269724
Kasaragod	29112	39502	50443	51591	50156	55112	69230	80012	84372	96131
STATE TOTAL	685438	915161	1190613	1596049	1883562	1838720	2330344	2772379	3265732	3972058

Source: SLBC

Appendix 4.62
Operations of the Kerala State Co-operative Bank Limited (1998-99 to 2008-09)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No	Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Share Capital	2073.53	2127.85	2195	\$ 2,268.00	2269	2269	2269	2269	2269	2268.82	2268.82
2	Reserves	3081.50	3633.25	4174	5131	6994	7230	8384	11140	8953	15892.51	17728.88
3	Deposits	123616.97	153972.09	168724	191501	232676	242747	240734	286404	290136	383122.29	459324.55
4	Borrowings	9351.17	8440.35	14598	20973	8779	16430	37568	42458	54577	72562.37	23700.76
5	Working Capital	137566.39	180810.00	189174	216173	250179	267134	286907	347827	348541	473755.95	490119.60
6	Loans & Advances	46811.19	101905.94	117931	122643	123713	111750	137230	199818	219943	218621.19	241078.00
7	Investments	41738.70	45581.24	52004	54691	71233	118050	107523	79352	112477	214848.7	221289.00
8	Net Profits	126.13	25.06	50	71	612	505	419	-259	-2895	-1825.5	2031.57
9	Total Assets	-	-	204894	235400	263421	281071	302282	245457	372228	433469.89	522570.98
10	Own fund	-	-	6369	7400	9263	9499	10653	13453	17059	18161.33	10750.00
11	Interest spread	-	-	0.98%	1.22%	1.46%	0.07		4018	2586	2560.74	746.46
12	Operational expenses	-	-	1156	1222	1438	1192	1267	2751	2707	4292.87	3540.45

Source: Kerala State Co - operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.63
Purpose - wise Disbursed Loans in the Kerala State
Co-operative Bank Limited (1999-00 to 2008-09)

(Rs.in Crores)

Sl.No.	Purpose	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture	175.72	120.69	79.88	114.39	113.85	219.57	574.14	573.94	890.51	748.66
2	Procurements/Marketing/ Distribution	103.71	176.47	84.89	82.74	176.91	192.12	404.43	322.58	354.38	344.02
3	Cottage and Small Scale Industries	53.01	66.65	66.22	58.12	60.12	82.34	112.68	139.59	143.96	102.03
4	Other Industries	11.49	30.11	33.95	40.70	68.55	68.61	11.62	129.29	132.89	124.3
5	Consumer Activities	1.02	0.12	2.92	13.96	5.70	13.72	15.44	59.25	65.33	89.22
6	Consumption Purpose	42.00	110.45	115.74	136.92	184.14	240.15	102.68	73.72	77.52	88.44
7	Housing	23.58	113.99	128.82	140.21	192.32	253.87	162.29	132.24	245.32	388.56
8	Other Purposes	608.52	560.83	714.00	650.09	315.92	301.9	443.65	360.7	322.04	525.55
Total		1019.05	1179.31	1226.42	1237.13	1117.51	1372.28	1846.93	1791.31	2231.95	2410.78

Source: Kerala State Co - operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.62
Operations of the Kerala State Co-operative Bank Limited (1998-99 to 2008-09)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No	Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Share Capital	2073.53	2127.85	2195	\$ 2,268.00	2269	2269	2269	2269	2269	2268.82	2268.82
2	Reserves	3081.50	3633.25	4174	5131	6994	7230	8384	11140	8953	15892.51	17728.88
3	Deposits	123616.97	153972.09	168724	191501	232676	242747	240734	286404	290136	383122.29	459324.55
4	Borrowings	9351.17	8440.35	14598	20973	8779	16430	37568	42458	54577	72562.37	23700.76
5	Working Capital	137566.39	180810.00	189174	216173	250179	267134	286907	347827	348541	473755.95	490119.60
6	Loans & Advances	46811.19	101905.94	117931	122643	123713	111750	137230	199818	219943	218621.19	241078.00
7	Investments	41738.70	45581.24	52004	54691	71233	118050	107523	79352	112477	214848.7	221289.00
8	Net Profits	126.13	25.06	50	71	612	505	419	-259	-2895	-1825.5	2031.57
9	Total Assets	-	-	204894	235400	263421	281071	302282	245457	372228	433469.89	522570.98
10	Own fund	-	-	6369	7400	9263	9499	10653	13453	17059	18161.33	10750.00
11	Interest spread	-	-	0.98%	1.22%	1.46%	0.07		4018	2586	2560.74	746.46
12	Operational expenses	-	-	1156	1222	1438	1192	1267	2751	2707	4292.87	3540.45

Source: Kerala State Co - operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.63
Purpose - wise Disbursed Loans in the Kerala State
Co-operative Bank Limited (1999-00 to 2008-09)

(Rs.in Crores)

Sl.No.	Purpose	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture	175.72	120.69	79.88	114.39	113.85	219.57	574.14	573.94	890.51	748.66
2	Procurements/Marketing/ Distribution	103.71	176.47	84.89	82.74	176.91	192.12	404.43	322.58	354.38	344.02
3	Cottage and Small Scale Industries	53.01	66.65	66.22	58.12	60.12	82.34	112.68	139.59	143.96	102.03
4	Other Industries	11.49	30.11	33.95	40.70	68.55	68.61	11.62	129.29	132.89	124.3
5	Consumer Activities	1.02	0.12	2.92	13.96	5.70	13.72	15.44	59.25	65.33	89.22
6	Consumption Purpose	42.00	110.45	115.74	136.92	184.14	240.15	102.68	73.72	77.52	88.44
7	Housing	23.58	113.99	128.82	140.21	192.32	253.87	162.29	132.24	245.32	388.56
8	Other Purposes	608.52	560.83	714.00	650.09	315.92	301.9	443.65	360.7	322.04	525.55
Total		1019.05	1179.31	1226.42	1237.13	1117.51	1372.28	1846.93	1791.31	2231.95	2410.78

Source: Kerala State Co - operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.64

Operational indicators of District Co-operative Banks during 2008-09

(Rs. In lakhs)

District	Paid up Share Capital	Reserves and Other Funds	Deposits	Borrowings	Working Capital	Investments in Govt. & Other Securities	Investments in Share of Other Institutions	Loan & Advances	Total NPA	Net Profit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	1723.60	19751.49	155830.11	14330.49	195255.44	48079.23	211.64	125078.05	31285.06	25.01
Kollam	728.91	7414.51	106134.73	4163.87	112925.67	47230.37	198.54	63071.40	15315.49	280.97
Alappuzha	761.06	3860.17	83371.55	7881.86	97259.89	25963.15	67.80	60784.94	6890.49	-
Pathanamthitta	324.21	2133.27	55402.09	879.20	58225.62	24158.23	41.59	32766.78	3231.53	10.66
Kottayam	701.50	2922.48	96838.48	2553.01	100475.87	27073.25	129.66	64413.25	9714.63	-
Idukki	965.53	6052.52	58337.68	17356.55	84424.79	15569.79	279.84	62547.88	4523.83	40.27
Ernakulam	2232.60	21872.52	185384.70	3109.16	202675.53	83569.87	62.85	119820.53	15176.44	752.73
Trichur	524.10	5356.26	134053.84	7840.45	153096.53	49029.68	57.60	92512.12	5621.01	860.10
Palakkad	925.18	6717.54	81839.13	16093.18	99121.65	57526.89	108.51	46081.24	4969.42	168.53
Malappuram	552.81	9490.27	122154.07	4988.85	128789.05	56059.05	107.42	68971.67	5702.63	145.33
Kozhikode	462.35	4796.23	102032.10	12946.80	115794.86	34834.08	131.37	82814.20	10520.38	202.77
Wayanad	487.01	1550.33	18830.87	7815.96	27130.12	9562.14	94.49	18277.01	1711.28	17.67
Kannur	1176.16	11372.55	126568.86	19216.84	149584.56	61554.22	383.44	95161.53	7829.26	216.25
Kasargod	485.62	1852.83	41898.43	13188.72	55676.94	40.00	141.88	34487.07	1402.06	28.65

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.65
Annual Long Term Loan Disbursement and Debentures floated by
Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Loan advanced								Debenture Floated					
	Ordinary	Scheme	NFS*	Rural Housing	Gold Loan	KCC NABARD	NCDC Loans	Total	Ordinary	Scheme	NFS	Rural Housing	KCC NABARD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1993-94	11.80	31.76	27.64	13.71	-	-	-	84.91	11.50	30.65	26.92	24.32	-	93.39
1994-95	10.63	45.60	30.77	24.31	-	-	-	111.31	10.00	30.46	25.07	14.86	-	80.39
1995-96	10.44	67.54	40.53	35.49	-	-	-	154.00	11.00	45.78	37.65	40.53	-	134.96
1996-97	17.96	80.93	61.51	47.06	-	-	-	207.46	12.00	90.19	51.09	24.32	-	177.60
1997-98	10.84	79.38	51.01	95.07	-	-	-	236.30	17.25	102.82	61.33	60.98	-	242.38
1998-99	4.64	94.75	45.85	86.70	-	-	-	231.93	4.10	80.28	37.22	69.07	-	190.67
1999-2000	4.44	100.97	72.84	123.03	-	-	-	301.28	4.24	95.59	66.61	98.66	-	265.11
2000-01	6.65	121.51	81.37	123.79	-	-	-	333.32	3.25	104.31	77	86.18	-	270.74
2001-02	7.66	117.4	74.2	119.81	-	-	-	319.07	9.85	146.89	86.83	133.64	-	377.21
2002-03	7.67	98.77	65.72	121.15	-	-	-	293.31	2.40	104.89	69.76	187.76	-	364.81
2003-04	6.56	86.05	49	126.95	-	-	-	268.56	-	82.72	48.86	118.72	-	250.30
2004-05	5.40	98.06	73.62	141.62	-	-	-	332.86	-	72.87	37.19	114.29	-	224.35
2005-06	3.96	99.66	68.13	160.65	20.23	17.58	60.48	430.70	-	74.17	65.16	92.07	-	245.67
2006-07	2.9	87.6	56.73	173.49	30.42	42.45	117.14	510.73	-	68.22	35.38	96.32	-	199.92
2007-08	2.53	69.02	61.6	164.41	32.75	63.7	76.75	470.77	-	28.31	15.54	98.75	65.05	207.65
2008-09	3.24	69.09	72.56	216.00	31.18	54.02	117.25	563.34	-	87.75	60.79	147.71	45.52	341.77

*NFS - Non Farm Sector

Source: Kerala State Co-Operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.66

**Purpose-wise Classification of Long Term Loans Issued by
Primary Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Banks (2000-2001 to 2008-09)**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

SI.No	PURPOSE	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	Ordinary Loan									
1	Construction of Wells/Tanks	55.34	149.91	17.33	20.12	33.24	28.77	13.55	8.85	14.07
2	Renovation of Wells/Tanks	9.31	2.34	4.71	0.37	1.91	2.10	0.45	0.50	2.10
3	Pumpsets	9.71	8.79	2.10	-	-	0.45	0.25	2.50	4.73
4	Plantation & Horticulture	217.05	114.44	186.22	163.86	136.18	56.24	72.77	3.33	26.82
5	Agricultural Mechinary	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	-
6	Animal Husbandary	74.92	48.09	80.93	57.27	36.95	20.80	15.68	1.25	1.99
7	Land Development	107.49	160.30	231.61	120.48	105.24	120.45	140.49	80.91	125.06
8	Construction of Godowns/Cattle Sheds	92.83	178.49	110.53	157.33	151.71	174.93	120.90	147.66	92.67
9	Barbed wire or stonefencing	36.51	42.36	61.84	33.21	29.74	7.28	-	-	-
10	Construction of drainage channels	3.62	3.83	-	5.01	-	-	-	-	-
11	Loans for Redemption of prior debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Others	46.06	83.70	66.61	53.34	70.11	5.72	83.80	11.07	48.26
	Total	652.84	792.25	761.88	611.44	565.08	416.74	447.89	256.07	315.70
II	Scheme Loan									
1	Minor Irrigation	1899.84	2086.31	2094.05	1314.021	1303.75	1521.59	1333.92	772.85	776.2
2	Plantation & Horticulture	4637.57	5187.60	3186.15	2242.39	3048.06	3165.09	3449.45	1776.35	1809.47
3	Agricultural Mechinary	1268.60	337.74	653.93	78.54	-	83.09	69.63	21.44	52.91
4	Dairy & Animal Husbandry	24.70	12.55	15.40	850.27	626.15	506.13	603.77	398.66	526.17
5	Land Development	2308.23	2360.40	2204.50	2478.27	2421.17	3107.50	2505.81	1705.69	1823.35
6	Poultry	1585.21	1228.97	1042.31	-	-	304.86	297.51	343.93	433.34
7	Fisheries	229.85	375.44	176.15	172.25	118.1	66.23	80.01	30.73	50.7
8	Others	194.41	169.92	522.40	1518.26	2066.21	1411.32	2075.10	1242.00	1488.76
	Total	12148.41	11758.93	9894.89	8654.00	9583.44	10165.81	10415.20	6291.65	6960.90

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.67
Agency-wise Disbursement of Refinance Assistance by NABARD in Kerala(2003-2004 to2008-09)

Sl. No.	Agency	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	KSCARD Bank Ltd.	225.90	66.00	205.99	46	240.00	58.00	158.49	33.00	206.07	36.1	335.67	57.11
2	Commercial Banks	27.40	8.00	29.88	7	19	5	265.03	55	279.08	48.88	246.53	41.94
3	State Co-op. Banks	67.18	20.00	145.10	32	87.00	21.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Regional Rural Banks	21.57	6.00	67.04	15	69	16	58.94	12	85.73	15.02	5.57	0.95
Total:		342.05	100.00	448.01	100.00	415.00	100.00	482.44	100.00	570.88	100	587.77	100

Source: NABARD

Appendix 4.68
Purpose-wise Refinance by NABARD (2003-04 to 2008-09)

Sl. No.	Purpose	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Minor Irrigation Land	13.59	4.00	11.18	2.50	11.00	2.70	37.39	8.00	6.92	1.21	11.17	1.90
2	Development Farm	28.62	8.00	25.60	5.70	31.03	7.50	62.56	13.00	123.58	21.65	67.81	11.54
3	Mechanisation	0.63	0.20	0.25	0.06	0.61	0.15	1.46	0.30	6.13	1.07	2.49	0.42
4	Plantation & Horticulture	19.91	6.00	17.15	3.83	17.26	4.16	30.87	6.40	17.3	3.03	27.86	4.74
5	Dairy Development	4.87	1.40	9.78	2.18	9.73	2.34	11.58	2.40	16.27	2.85	20.92	3.56
6	Fisheries	1.61	0.50	0.79	0.18	1.28	0.31	6.05	1.30	3.67	0.64	6.77	1.15
7	Poultry	2.16	0.80	1.73	0.39	283.87	68.40	2.32	0.50	1.5	0.26	3.94	0.67
8	Bio-gas	0.29	0.10	0	0	5.09	1.23			0.11	0.02	0.12	0.02
9	PMRY							20.81	4	4.45	0.78	1.94	0.33
10	Non Farm Sector	226.96	66.40	343.01	76.56	55.18	13.30	236.84	49.00	235.84	41.31	348.42	59.28
11	Sheep,Goat, Piggery							2.64	0.5	2.41	0.43	1.64	0.28
12	SGSY	0.94	0.30	1.37	0.31			3.07	0.6	2.42	0.43	0.44	0.07
13	Self Help groups	9.97	3.00	20.92	4.67			-		62.38	10.93	19.82	3.37
14	Agro Processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.06	0.00	0.00
15	Others	32.47	9.30	16.23	3.62			66.85	14	87.55	15.33	74.43	12.66
Total		342.02	100.00	448.01	100.00	415.00	100.00	482.44	100.00	570.88	100.00	587.77	100.00

Source: NABARD

Appendix 5.1
Storage levels in reservoirs of completed projects in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Storage (Mm ³)					
		01.06.2008	01.10.2008	01.01.2009	01.06.2009	01.10.2009	01.01.2010
1	Malampuzha	42.651	139.207	153.080	26.175	180.500	155.320
2	Neyyar	89.867	96.034	99.570	67.130	100.450	98.690
3	Kallada	120.630	389.140	449.700	111.000	364.800	480.650
4	Kanhirapuzha	32.476	62.448	61.890	19.470	62.450	62.450
5	Kuttiyadi	75.593	78.240	100.600	76.440	72.510	91.600
6	Pothundy	5.069	30.320	27.520	2.440	43.410	26.620
7	Mangalam	1.965	25.107	19.700	1.230	24.680	12.880
8	Vzhazni	1.480	9.730	118.130	0.850	16.610	10.450
9	Peechi	11.410	53.060	58.070	7.390	76.230	51.360
10	Walayar	6.672	8.896	11.550	3.130	15.600	12.700
11	Meenkara	2.858	7.390	7.110	0.900	9.070	7.160
12	Chulliyar	2.208	1.334	5.610	0.630	10.820	9.560
13	Chimoni	28.130	102.820	10.690	43.120	143.350	128.920
14	Malankara	31.080	28.960	32.260	32.120	29.480	31.960
Total		452.089	1032.686	1155.480	392.025	1149.960	1180.320

Source : Water Resource Department

Appendx.5.2
Central Loan Assistance Released under AIBP to States from 1998-99 to 2008-09

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	State	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.670	65.015	95.020	281.660	33.186	205.530	87.540	311.382	843.422	987.769	855.180	3845.374
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	7.500	7.500	15.000	1.500	20.000	10.000	18.000	27.000	47.180	33.958	187.638
3	Assam	13.950	14.540	24.077	14.521	16.274	19.202	16.930	34.933	30.269	77.338	405.954	667.987
4	Bihar	36.185	129.695	148.440	3.420	14.481	74.644	37.210	16.238	3.230	62.240	109.703	635.486
5	Chhattisgarh	9.500	10.520	13.930	48.200	104.000	74.630	2.930	7.665	10.705	96.964	193.040	572.084
6	Goa	0.000	3.500	61.650	58.000	0.000	2.000	0.650	0.000	1.910	32.480	39.230	199.420
7	Gujarat	423.820	272.700	421.850	581.690	1000.330	650.359	530.500	339.600	121.889	585.720	258.610	5187.068
8	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	18.000	7.735	11.130	6.000	3.170	0.000	0.000	46.035
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.000	11.047	18.015	3.244	8.150	14.692	3.690	30.079	3.930	114.050	119.318	331.214
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.000	4.680	10.460	11.070	34.999	21.545	12.710	36.688	37.772	199.225	393.066	762.215
11	Jharkhand	11.640	14.345	9.050	10.820	9.670	1.833	21.290	5.037	1.290	9.224	3.720	97.919
12	Karnataka	94.500	157.140	171.000	492.500	620.850	266.478	396.290	140.776	160.373	349.900	442.419	3292.226
13	Kerala	0.000	0.000	22.400	11.275	5.665	31.000	49.440	9.359	16.647	0.000	0.905	146.690
14	Madhya Pradesh	81.250	95.325	151.328	215.410	220.000	568.440	516.700	168.097	48.310	500.345	473.782	3038.987
15	Maharashtra	50.860	49.875	97.020	39.100	133.134	164.395	529.290	167.382	465.521	972.250	2257.832	4926.659
16	Manipur	10.780	21.810	1.500	9.360	19.500	15.500	13.000	75.704	156.304	103.987	221.673	649.118
17	Meghalaya	0.000	2.694	5.512	4.470	1.500	1.088	1.740	1.575	0.750	1.160	24.801	45.290
18	Mizoram	0.000	1.433	1.433	2.000	0.750	9.300	5.000	9.315	14.235	34.343	50.718	128.527
19	Nagaland	0.000	2.730	5.000	5.000	2.659	8.000	4.000	7.999	10.600	40.510	48.598	135.095
20	Orissa	71.500	90.250	100.320	168.475	179.570	154.685	24.230	151.374	133.885	624.359	724.439	2423.087
21	Punjab	0.000	42.000	55.620	113.690	36.660	0.000	0.000	26.317	0.000	13.500	9.540	297.327
22	Rajasthan	140.050	106.665	78.467	96.315	174.385	499.837	352.900	90.295	11.600	156.530	178.620	1885.664
23	Tripura	3.975	34.653	13.883	21.063	13.395	13.377	11.000	31.995	22.513	8.100	43.175	217.129
24	Tamilnadu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
25	Uttar Pradesh	76.500	286.000	315.900	354.690	359.000	274.785	175.920	133.128	81.895	150.690	315.473	2523.982
26	Uttaranchal	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	25.163	25.553	38.990	80.439	84.730	265.650	371.658	892.182
27	West Bengal	10.000	25.000	26.825	38.608	28.133	3.144	13.460	0.029	6.700	8.950	22.810	183.659
28	Sikkim	0.000	1.360	0.000	2.400	0.750	0.750	0.760	0.911	3.324	3.240	0.000	13.495
Total		1119.180	1450.477	1856.200	2601.981	3061.704	3128.501	2867.300	1900.314	2301.972	5445.705	7598.221	33331.556

Appendix 5.3
Net Area Irrigated (Source Wise) -2008-09

(Ha.)

Sl. No	District	small Stream (Thodu)		Pond		Well		Bore Well	Lift & Minor Irrigation	Others				Grand Total	
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private			From river & Lake			Other sources		
										Pump	Wheel	Other Methods			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4380	272	260	123	104	2829	19	-	1	17	11	185	214	8201
2	Kollam	1671	305	3	304	6	2104	-	4	-	-	448	37	485	4882
3	Pathanamthitta	1743	4	1	54	-	2931	-	75	1039	66	95	302	1502	6310
4	Alappuzha	1837	12	1	2418	19	1165	5753	2	1745	1	23832	42	25620	36827
5	Kottayam	-	3	-	133	-	1212	9	1409	47	-	9121	2690	11858	14624
6	Idukki	3621	496	-	6462	2	1847	190	146	129	-	5140	27	5296	18060
7	Ernakulam	12821	163	189	1793	36	7978	1098	3493	1175	132	816	591	2714	30285
8	Thrissur	16213	1	83	5435	13	35226	719	1005	1244	-	6643	1995	9882	68577
9	Palakkad	47256	1187	475	4841	74	18547	6632	789	6845	-	2190	4190	13225	93026
10	Malappuram	1927	806	180	4580	43	11977	312	1186	1676	-	3972	225	5873	26884
11	Kozhikode	1553	258	2	298	12	3046	94	100	107	-	43	543	693	6056
12	Wayanad	221	767	45	185	4	156	1	687	299	-	14	9810	10123	12189
13	Kannur	1938	1374	123	1556	35	15414	23	-	523	5	2054	1243	3825	24288
14	Kasaragod	775	670	114	10094	39	28493	3509	267	3740	5	1220	118	5083	49044
	STATE	95956	6318	1476	38276	387	132925	18359	9163	18570	226	55599	21998	96393	399253

Appendix 5.4
Crop Wise Gross Area Under Irrigation-2008-09

(Ha.)

Sl. No	District	Paddy	Tubers	Vegetables	Coconut	Areca nut	Cloves	Nutmeg	Other spices & Condtiments	Banana	Betel leaves	Sugarcane	Other crops
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2883	2143	896	2259	16	35	73	376	2648	21	-	2343
2	Kollam	1739	581	1185	856	23	-	7	3	701	50	-	4
3	Pathanamthitta	2638	2003	953	779	17	26	486	48	1017	33	-	5
4	Alappuzha	33043	1441	1509	9365	48	4	35	276	536	30	-	342
5	Kottayam	10947	-	1681	335	44	31	1053	-	960	13	-	17
6	Idukki	2112	14	844	710	184	2	136	2	923	-	2298	21
7	Ernakulam	10653	116	1597	12953	1721	4	4836	931	4678	5	-	2164
8	Thrissur	23215	84	968	40959	5568	7	735	1771	2694	-	-	1387
9	Palakkad	56371	981	4276	27903	3833	1	73	1034	7081	1	637	6331
10	Malappuram	7724	1846	1676	14302	4759	-	163	152	4549	210	-	427
11	Kozhikode	1171	564	806	3892	598	1	13	31	1104	12	-	76
12	Wayanad	10412	-	1068	110	158	-	-	6	5313	-	-	16
13	Kannur	3858	424	1108	14047	3651	6	133	570	2305	4	40	344
14	Kasaragod	2258	96	671	28729	13006	18	78	2169	379	20	1	1793
	STATE	169024	10293	19238	157199	33626	135	7821	7369	34888	399	2976	15270

Appendix 5.3
Net Area Irrigated (Source Wise) -2008-09

(Ha.)

Sl. No	District	small Stream (Thodu)		Pond		Well		Bore Well	Lift & Minor Irrigation	Others				Grand Total	
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private			From river & Lake			Other sources		
										Pump	Wheel	Other Methods			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4380	272	260	123	104	2829	19	-	1	17	11	185	214	8201
2	Kollam	1671	305	3	304	6	2104	-	4	-	-	448	37	485	4882
3	Pathanamthitta	1743	4	1	54	-	2931	-	75	1039	66	95	302	1502	6310
4	Alappuzha	1837	12	1	2418	19	1165	5753	2	1745	1	23832	42	25620	36827
5	Kottayam	-	3	-	133	-	1212	9	1409	47	-	9121	2690	11858	14624
6	Idukki	3621	496	-	6462	2	1847	190	146	129	-	5140	27	5296	18060
7	Ernakulam	12821	163	189	1793	36	7978	1098	3493	1175	132	816	591	2714	30285
8	Thrissur	16213	1	83	5435	13	35226	719	1005	1244	-	6643	1995	9882	68577
9	Palakkad	47256	1187	475	4841	74	18547	6632	789	6845	-	2190	4190	13225	93026
10	Malappuram	1927	806	180	4580	43	11977	312	1186	1676	-	3972	225	5873	26884
11	Kozhikode	1553	258	2	298	12	3046	94	100	107	-	43	543	693	6056
12	Wayanad	221	767	45	185	4	156	1	687	299	-	14	9810	10123	12189
13	Kannur	1938	1374	123	1556	35	15414	23	-	523	5	2054	1243	3825	24288
14	Kasaragod	775	670	114	10094	39	28493	3509	267	3740	5	1220	118	5083	49044
	STATE	95956	6318	1476	38276	387	132925	18359	9163	18570	226	55599	21998	96393	399253

Appendix 5.4
Crop Wise Gross Area Under Irrigation-2008-09

(Ha.)

Sl. No	District	Paddy	Tubers	Vegetables	Coconut	Areca nut	Cloves	Nutmeg	Other spices & Condtiments	Banana	Betel leaves	Sugarcane	Other crops
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2883	2143	896	2259	16	35	73	376	2648	21	-	2343
2	Kollam	1739	581	1185	856	23	-	7	3	701	50	-	4
3	Pathanamthitta	2638	2003	953	779	17	26	486	48	1017	33	-	5
4	Alappuzha	33043	1441	1509	9365	48	4	35	276	536	30	-	342
5	Kottayam	10947	-	1681	335	44	31	1053	-	960	13	-	17
6	Idukki	2112	14	844	710	184	2	136	2	923	-	2298	21
7	Ernakulam	10653	116	1597	12953	1721	4	4836	931	4678	5	-	2164
8	Thrissur	23215	84	968	40959	5568	7	735	1771	2694	-	-	1387
9	Palakkad	56371	981	4276	27903	3833	1	73	1034	7081	1	637	6331
10	Malappuram	7724	1846	1676	14302	4759	-	163	152	4549	210	-	427
11	Kozhikode	1171	564	806	3892	598	1	13	31	1104	12	-	76
12	Wayanad	10412	-	1068	110	158	-	-	6	5313	-	-	16
13	Kannur	3858	424	1108	14047	3651	6	133	570	2305	4	40	344
14	Kasaragod	2258	96	671	28729	13006	18	78	2169	379	20	1	1793
	STATE	169024	10293	19238	157199	33626	135	7821	7369	34888	399	2976	15270

Appendix 5.5
Physical Achievements under Ground water development Schemes

Sl. No	Items	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Detailed hydrological survey(Site selection)	No.	...	3590	4210	4374	4461
2	Siting and providing technical assistance for open wells	No.	5048	468	598	470	546
3	Siting and construction of different types of drilled wells	No.	1119	999	863	1134	1104
4	Creation of additional irrigation facilities	ha.	2000	539	1372.4	8444	1317
5	Training of personnel	No.	71	45	57	23	30
6	Water sample analysis	No.	2648	3443	2719	3090	4937

Source: Water Resources Department (GWD)

Appendix 5.6
Physical Achievements Under Command Area Development Programme
(2004-05 to 2008-09)

SI No	Item	Unit	Achievement				
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Construction of field channels	ha.	1998	1614	1344	639	494
2	Construction of field drain	ha.	6156	3275	1652	1969	2012
3	Warabandhi works	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
4	Training Programme for farmers	No.	83	117	71	89	94
5	Adaptive Trials	ha.	10	8.8	50.64	-	18.75
6	Large scale demonstration	ha.	-	11.6	71.2	-	91.58
7	Subsidy to small & marginal farmers	No.	-	-	-	18	18
8	Beneficiary farmers associations organised and registered	No.	35	64	11	45	28
9	Detailed Soil survey conducted	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
10	Land levelling & shapping	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
11	Bench mark and Evaluation Survey conducted	ha.	2306	1741.28	1782.04	1342.35	1202.93
12	Crop Estimation Survey	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
13	Yield Estimation survey on Principal Crops	No.	651	505	576	672	400
14	Evaluation Reports published	No.	3	1	-	1	2
15	Reclamation of water logged areas	ha.	1133	258.09	126	123	-

Source : CADA

Appendix 5.7
Major Physical Cumulative Achievements under CAD Programme
as on March 2009

(in Ha.)

SI No	Name of Project	Total CCA	Physical Achievements			
			Field Channel	Field drain	Warabandhi	Reclamation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mangalam	3639.000	3639.000	3490.000	3639.000	378.670
2	Peechi	18623.000	18623.000	18623.000	18623.000	3001.890
3	Vazhani	5182.000	5182.000	5182.000	5182.000	281.700
4	Cheerakuzhy	1619.000	1349.000	1188.000	1619.000	-
5	Chalakudy	19696.000	19696.000	14910.810	19696.000	1045.830
6	Neyyar	12012.750	12013.000	7853.720	11655.000	2085.180
7	Chitturpuzha	15700.000	15700.000	15638.000	10975.000	1389.380
8	Kuttiyadi	14570.000	15249.400	14214.000	12776.000	2450.000
9	Periyar Valley	32800.000	32800.000	24159.000	32800.000	1358.000
10	Pamba	21135.000	6504.030	145.000	13348.000	864.000
11	Malampuzha	21732.000	21732.000	18969.000	21732.000	2215.590
12	Walayar	4122.500	4122.000	2387.000	-	506.000
13	Pothundy	5466.000	5466.000	5185.000	5466.000	381.810
14	Gyathri	5466.000	5466.000	4902.000	5466.000	431.950
15	Kanhirapuzha	8467.000	6254.430	7220.000	-	1218.000
16	Pazhassi	11530.000	1361.750	3229.000	-	554.090
17	Kallada	53514.000	225.000	2321.000	-	-
Total		255274.250	175382.610	149616.530	162977.000	18162.090

Source: CADA

Appendix 5.5
Physical Achievements under Ground water development Schemes

Sl. No	Items	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Detailed hydrological survey(Site selection)	No.	...	3590	4210	4374	4461
2	Siting and providing technical assistance for open wells	No.	5048	468	598	470	546
3	Siting and construction of different types of drilled wells	No.	1119	999	863	1134	1104
4	Creation of additional irrigation facilities	ha.	2000	539	1372.4	8444	1317
5	Training of personnel	No.	71	45	57	23	30
6	Water sample analysis	No.	2648	3443	2719	3090	4937

Source: Water Resources Department (GWD)

Appendix 5.6
Physical Achievements Under Command Area Development Programme
(2004-05 to 2008-09)

SI No	Item	Unit	Achievement				
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Construction of field channels	ha.	1998	1614	1344	639	494
2	Construction of field drain	ha.	6156	3275	1652	1969	2012
3	Warabandhi works	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
4	Training Programme for farmers	No.	83	117	71	89	94
5	Adaptive Trials	ha.	10	8.8	50.64	-	18.75
6	Large scale demonstration	ha.	-	11.6	71.2	-	91.58
7	Subsidy to small & marginal farmers	No.	-	-	-	18	18
8	Beneficiary farmers associations organised and registered	No.	35	64	11	45	28
9	Detailed Soil survey conducted	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
10	Land levelling & shapping	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
11	Bench mark and Evaluation Survey conducted	ha.	2306	1741.28	1782.04	1342.35	1202.93
12	Crop Estimation Survey	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
13	Yield Estimation survey on Principal Crops	No.	651	505	576	672	400
14	Evaluation Reports published	No.	3	1	-	1	2
15	Reclamation of water logged areas	ha.	1133	258.09	126	123	-

Source : CADA

Appendix 5.7
Major Physical Cumulative Achievements under CAD Programme
as on March 2009

(in Ha.)

SI No	Name of Project	Total CCA	Physical Achievements			
			Field Channel	Field drain	Warabandhi	Reclamation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mangalam	3639.000	3639.000	3490.000	3639.000	378.670
2	Peechi	18623.000	18623.000	18623.000	18623.000	3001.890
3	Vazhani	5182.000	5182.000	5182.000	5182.000	281.700
4	Cheerakuzhy	1619.000	1349.000	1188.000	1619.000	-
5	Chalakudy	19696.000	19696.000	14910.810	19696.000	1045.830
6	Neyyar	12012.750	12013.000	7853.720	11655.000	2085.180
7	Chitturpuzha	15700.000	15700.000	15638.000	10975.000	1389.380
8	Kuttiyadi	14570.000	15249.400	14214.000	12776.000	2450.000
9	Periyar Valley	32800.000	32800.000	24159.000	32800.000	1358.000
10	Pamba	21135.000	6504.030	145.000	13348.000	864.000
11	Malampuzha	21732.000	21732.000	18969.000	21732.000	2215.590
12	Walayar	4122.500	4122.000	2387.000	-	506.000
13	Pothundy	5466.000	5466.000	5185.000	5466.000	381.810
14	Gyathri	5466.000	5466.000	4902.000	5466.000	431.950
15	Kanhirapuzha	8467.000	6254.430	7220.000	-	1218.000
16	Pazhassi	11530.000	1361.750	3229.000	-	554.090
17	Kallada	53514.000	225.000	2321.000	-	-
Total		255274.250	175382.610	149616.530	162977.000	18162.090

Source: CADA

Appendix 5.5
Physical Achievements under Ground water development Schemes

Sl. No	Items	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Detailed hydrological survey(Site selection)	No.	...	3590	4210	4374	4461
2	Siting and providing technical assistance for open wells	No.	5048	468	598	470	546
3	Siting and construction of different types of drilled wells	No.	1119	999	863	1134	1104
4	Creation of additional irrigation facilities	ha.	2000	539	1372.4	8444	1317
5	Training of personnel	No.	71	45	57	23	30
6	Water sample analysis	No.	2648	3443	2719	3090	4937

Source: Water Resources Department (GWD)

Appendix 5.6
Physical Achievements Under Command Area Development Programme
(2004-05 to 2008-09)

SI No	Item	Unit	Achievement				
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Construction of field channels	ha.	1998	1614	1344	639	494
2	Construction of field drain	ha.	6156	3275	1652	1969	2012
3	Warabandhi works	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
4	Training Programme for farmers	No.	83	117	71	89	94
5	Adaptive Trials	ha.	10	8.8	50.64	-	18.75
6	Large scale demonstration	ha.	-	11.6	71.2	-	91.58
7	Subsidy to small & marginal farmers	No.	-	-	-	18	18
8	Beneficiary farmers associations organised and registered	No.	35	64	11	45	28
9	Detailed Soil survey conducted	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
10	Land levelling & shapping	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
11	Bench mark and Evaluation Survey conducted	ha.	2306	1741.28	1782.04	1342.35	1202.93
12	Crop Estimation Survey	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
13	Yield Estimation survey on Principal Crops	No.	651	505	576	672	400
14	Evaluation Reports published	No.	3	1	-	1	2
15	Reclamation of water logged areas	ha.	1133	258.09	126	123	-

Source : CADA

Appendix 5.7
Major Physical Cumulative Achievements under CAD Programme
as on March 2009

(in Ha.)

SI No	Name of Project	Total CCA	Physical Achievements			
			Field Channel	Field drain	Warabandhi	Reclamation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mangalam	3639.000	3639.000	3490.000	3639.000	378.670
2	Peechi	18623.000	18623.000	18623.000	18623.000	3001.890
3	Vazhani	5182.000	5182.000	5182.000	5182.000	281.700
4	Cheerakuzhy	1619.000	1349.000	1188.000	1619.000	-
5	Chalakudy	19696.000	19696.000	14910.810	19696.000	1045.830
6	Neyyar	12012.750	12013.000	7853.720	11655.000	2085.180
7	Chitturpuzha	15700.000	15700.000	15638.000	10975.000	1389.380
8	Kuttiyadi	14570.000	15249.400	14214.000	12776.000	2450.000
9	Periyar Valley	32800.000	32800.000	24159.000	32800.000	1358.000
10	Pamba	21135.000	6504.030	145.000	13348.000	864.000
11	Malampuzha	21732.000	21732.000	18969.000	21732.000	2215.590
12	Walayar	4122.500	4122.000	2387.000	-	506.000
13	Pothundy	5466.000	5466.000	5185.000	5466.000	381.810
14	Gyathri	5466.000	5466.000	4902.000	5466.000	431.950
15	Kanhirapuzha	8467.000	6254.430	7220.000	-	1218.000
16	Pazhassi	11530.000	1361.750	3229.000	-	554.090
17	Kallada	53514.000	225.000	2321.000	-	-
Total		255274.250	175382.610	149616.530	162977.000	18162.090

Source: CADA

Appendix 5. 8
Ground Water Resources of Kerala as on 31.03.2004 (GEC-1997 Methodology)

(Figures in MCM)

Sl. No.	District	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge	Natural Discharge during Non-Monsoon Season	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Gross Ground Water draft for Irrigation	Gross Ground Water for Domestic and Industrial uses	Gross Ground Water draft for all uses	Allocation for domestic and industrial water supply for next 25 years	Net Ground Water Availability for future irrigation development	Stage of Ground Water Development (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	308.51	30.48	278.03	84.20	94.59	185.77	111.58	82.25	66.82
2	Kollam	495.61	47.36	448.25	114.03	88.75	205.40	111.94	222.28	45.82
3	Pathanamthitta	347.00	30.44	316.55	49.66	42.03	100.50	58.05	208.84	31.75
4	Alappuzha	466.08	46.62	419.46	61.06	67.46	128.64	92.37	266.03	30.67
5	Kottayam	521.06	50.20	470.83	62.89	67.43	133.60	92.52	315.42	28.37
6	Idukki	269.04	22.72	246.32	41.77	41.64	92.32	57.08	147.47	37.18
7	Ernakulam	618.43	50.59	567.83	197.59	86.44	293.80	112.21	258.03	51.74
8	Thrissur	774.93	72.18	702.75	228.27	101.36	326.44	130.24	344.24	46.45
9	Palakkad	823.92	73.55	750.33	140.47	159.85	327.75	191.81	418.05	43.67
10	Malappuram	557.29	49.66	507.64	165.45	115.23	307.85	156.50	185.69	60.65
11	Kozhikod	366.41	21.60	344.81	104.86	86.80	213.38	112.63	127.32	61.88
12	Wayanad	325.03	32.44	292.59	34.40	28.67	71.93	40.40	217.79	24.58
13	Kannur	591.89	51.27	540.62	107.29	76.52	261.18	101.38	331.95	48.31
14	Kasargod	376.18	32.64	343.53	204.08	40.59	271.64	43.08	96.37	79.07
	TOTAL	6841.33	611.75	6229.54	1596.02	1097.36	2920.20	1411.79	3221.73	46.88

Source: CGWB

Appendix 5.9

District-wise population covered by Water Supply Schemes as on 31.03.2009

Sl.No	District	Rural Population covered	% to Total Rural Population	Urban Population Covered	% to Total Urban Population	Total Population Covered	% to Total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1601803	74.76	958617	87.81	2560420	79.16
2	Kollam	1142962	53.93	453781	97.38	1596743	61.77
3	Pathanamthitta	813091	73.24	107700	87.00	920791	74.62
4	Alappuzha	1182805	79.00	521854	83.97	1704659	80.82
5	Kottayam	964558	57.09	292663	97.62	1257221	64.35
6	Idukki	615838	57.47	55262	95.95	671100	59.43
7	Ernakulam	1593378	97.83	1393990	94.38	2987368	96.19
8	Thrissur	1832646	85.85	828354	98.68	2661000	89.47
9	Palakkad	1441881	63.77	340964	95.62	1782845	68.12
10	Malappuram	1774161	54.27	353860	99.35	2128021	58.70
11	Kozhikkode	687918	38.69	830762	75.44	1518680	52.75
12	Wayanad	664847	88.53	14835	50.10	679682	87.06
13	Kannur	780361	65.24	708332	58.40	1488693	61.80
14	Kasaragod	751235	77.42	143298	61.32	894533	74.30
Total		15847484	67.22	7004272	84.73	22851756	71.77

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.9

District-wise population covered by Water Supply Schemes as on 31.03.2009

Sl.No	District	Rural Population covered	% to Total Rural Population	Urban Population Covered	% to Total Urban Population	Total Population Covered	% to Total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1601803	74.76	958617	87.81	2560420	79.16
2	Kollam	1142962	53.93	453781	97.38	1596743	61.77
3	Pathanamthitta	813091	73.24	107700	87.00	920791	74.62
4	Alappuzha	1182805	79.00	521854	83.97	1704659	80.82
5	Kottayam	964558	57.09	292663	97.62	1257221	64.35
6	Idukki	615838	57.47	55262	95.95	671100	59.43
7	Ernakulam	1593378	97.83	1393990	94.38	2987368	96.19
8	Thrissur	1832646	85.85	828354	98.68	2661000	89.47
9	Palakkad	1441881	63.77	340964	95.62	1782845	68.12
10	Malappuram	1774161	54.27	353860	99.35	2128021	58.70
11	Kozhikkode	687918	38.69	830762	75.44	1518680	52.75
12	Wayanad	664847	88.53	14835	50.10	679682	87.06
13	Kannur	780361	65.24	708332	58.40	1488693	61.80
14	Kasaragod	751235	77.42	143298	61.32	894533	74.30
Total		15847484	67.22	7004272	84.73	22851756	71.77

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.10
Access to Safe Drinking Water in Households in India

(in per cent)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Tap / Hand Pump / Tube Well								
		1981			1991			2001		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Jammu & Kashmir	40.3	28.0	86.7	na	na	na	65.2	54.9	95.7
2	Himachal Pradesh	44.5	39.6	89.6	77.3	75.5	91.9	88.6	87.5	97.0
3	Punjab	84.6	81.8	91.1	92.7	92.1	94.2	97.6	96.9	98.9
4	Chandigarh	99.1	94.4	99.4	97.7	98.1	97.7	99.8	99.9	99.8
5	Uttarakhand	a	a	a	a	a	a	86.7	83.0	97.8
6	Haryana	55.1	42.9	90.7	74.3	67.1	93.2	86.1	81.1	97.3
7	Delhi	93.0	62.3	94.9	95.8	91.0	96.2	97.2	90.1	97.7
8	Rajasthan	27.1	13.0	78.7	59.0	50.6	86.5	68.2	60.4	93.5
9	Uttar Pradesh	33.8	25.3	73.2	62.2	56.6	85.8	87.8	85.5	97.2
10	Bihar	37.6	33.8	65.4	58.8	56.5	73.4	86.6	86.1	91.2
11	Sikkim	30.3	21.7	71.9	73.1	70.8	92.8	70.7	67.0	97.1
12	Arunachal Pradesh	43.9	40.2	87.9	70.0	66.9	88.2	77.5	73.7	90.7
13	Nagaland	45.6	43.4	57.2	53.4	55.6	45.5	46.5	47.5	42.3
14	Manipur	19.5	12.9	38.7	38.7	33.7	52.1	37.0	29.3	59.4
15	Mizoram	4.9	3.6	8.8	16.2	12.9	19.9	36.0	23.8	47.8
16	Tripura	27.3	22.2	67.9	37.2	30.6	71.1	52.5	45.0	85.8
17	Meghalaya	25.1	14.3	74.4	36.2	26.8	75.4	39.0	29.5	73.5
18	Assam	na	na	na	45.9	43.3	64.1	58.8	56.8	70.4
19	West Bengal	69.7	65.8	79.8	82.0	80.3	86.2	88.5	87.0	92.3
20	Jharkhand	a	a	a	a	a	a	42.6	35.5	68.2
21	Orissa	14.6	9.5	51.3	39.1	35.3	62.8	64.2	62.9	72.3
22	Chhattisgarh	a	a	a	a	a	a	70.5	66.2	88.8
23	MadhyaPradesh	20.2	8.1	66.7	53.4	45.6	79.4	68.4	61.5	88.6
24	Gujarat	52.4	36.2	86.8	69.8	60.0	87.2	84.1	76.9	95.4
25	Daman & Due	54.5	46.4	67.0	71.4	56.9	86.8	96.3	94.9	98.9
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.4	16.8	54.3	45.6	41.2	91.0	77.0	70.5	96.1
27	Maharashtra	42.3	18.3	85.6	68.5	54.0	90.5	79.8	68.4	95.4
28	Andhra Pradesh	25.9	15.1	63.3	55.1	49.0	73.8	80.1	76.9	90.2
29	Karnataka	33.9	17.6	74.4	71.7	67.3	81.4	84.6	80.5	92.1
30	Goa	22.5	8.6	52.3	43.4	30.5	61.7	70.1	58.3	82.1
31	Lakshadweep	2.2	1.0	3.7	11.9	3.4	18.8	4.6	4.6	4.6
32	Kerala	12.2	6.3	39.7	18.9	12.2	38.7	23.4	16.9	42.8
33	Tamil Nadu	43.1	31.0	69.4	67.4	64.3	74.2	85.6	85.3	85.9
34	Puducherry	80.6	76.9	84.2	88.8	92.9	86.1	95.9	96.6	95.5
35	Andaman & Nicobar islands	51.6	36.3	92.0	67.9	59.4	90.9	76.7	66.8	97.8
	All India	38.2	26.5	75.1	62.3	55.5	81.4	77.9	73.2	90.0

na Not available as no census was carried out in Assam during 1981 and in Jammu & Kashmir during 1991.

a Created in 2001. Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh for 1981 and 1991 are included under Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and MadhyaPradesh respectively.

Source: Economic survey 2008-09

Appendix 5.11
District - wise and Category-wise Number of Water Supply Schemes in
Operation as on 31.03.2009

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Urban Water Supply Schemes	Rural Water Supply Schemes		Total
			Multi Panchayat	Single panchayat	
1	1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	6	43	93	142
2	Kollam	3	35	62	100
3	Pathanamthitta	3	18	50	71
4	Alappuzha	6	1	77	84
5	Kottayam	5	55	97	157
6	Idukki	1	104	88	193
7	Ernakulam	13	58	87	158
8	Thrissur	11	146	103	260
9	Palakkad	4	132	48	184
10	Malappuram	5	110	37	152
11	Kozhikkode	2	118	126	246
12	Wayanad	0	30	31	61
13	Kannur	6	51	115	172
14	Kasaragod	2	63	85	150
Total		67	964	1099	2130

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.12
District-wise details of service connections and street taps as on 31.03.2009

Sl.No	Name of District	Water Supply Connections				Street taps		
		Domestic	Non-Domestic	Industrial	Total	Panchayat	Cor'/Mun'	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	232594	31797	71	264462	11565	4134	15699
2	Kollam	88300	4890	197	93387	16102	3359	19461
3	Pathanamthitta	28133	2679	14	30826	6227	1559	7786
4	Alappuzha	78970	3493	85	82548	17960	5065	23025
5	Kottayam	85648	6116	45	91809	15708	1926	17634
6	Idukki	16955	1628	2	18585	4336	536	4872
7	Ernakulam	292011	19258	257	311526	32169	9245	41414
8	Thrissur	101592	4006	36	105634	24024	5250	29274
9	Palakkad	73465	5070	102	78637	12983	3601	16584
10	Malappuram	44048	2953	11	47012	7827	2822	10649
11	Kozhikkode	48691	3781	37	52509	6400	3088	9488
12	Wayanad	8098	1093	3	9194	4154	251	4405
13	Kannur	27864	3933	59	31856	4301	1682	5983
14	Kasaragod	13812	766	9	14587	3205	316	3521
Total		1140181	91463	928	1232572	166961	42834	209795

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Appendix 5.11
District - wise and Category-wise Number of Water Supply Schemes in
Operation as on 31.03.2009

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Urban Water Supply Schemes	Rural Water Supply Schemes		Total
			Multi Panchayat	Single panchayat	
1	1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	6	43	93	142
2	Kollam	3	35	62	100
3	Pathanamthitta	3	18	50	71
4	Alappuzha	6	1	77	84
5	Kottayam	5	55	97	157
6	Idukki	1	104	88	193
7	Ernakulam	13	58	87	158
8	Thrissur	11	146	103	260
9	Palakkad	4	132	48	184
10	Malappuram	5	110	37	152
11	Kozhikkode	2	118	126	246
12	Wayanad	0	30	31	61
13	Kannur	6	51	115	172
14	Kasaragod	2	63	85	150
Total		67	964	1099	2130

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.12
District-wise details of service connections and street taps as on 31.03.2009

Sl.No	Name of District	Water Supply Connections				Street taps		
		Domestic	Non-Domestic	Industrial	Total	Panchayat	Cor'/Mun'	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	232594	31797	71	264462	11565	4134	15699
2	Kollam	88300	4890	197	93387	16102	3359	19461
3	Pathanamthitta	28133	2679	14	30826	6227	1559	7786
4	Alappuzha	78970	3493	85	82548	17960	5065	23025
5	Kottayam	85648	6116	45	91809	15708	1926	17634
6	Idukki	16955	1628	2	18585	4336	536	4872
7	Ernakulam	292011	19258	257	311526	32169	9245	41414
8	Thrissur	101592	4006	36	105634	24024	5250	29274
9	Palakkad	73465	5070	102	78637	12983	3601	16584
10	Malappuram	44048	2953	11	47012	7827	2822	10649
11	Kozhikkode	48691	3781	37	52509	6400	3088	9488
12	Wayanad	8098	1093	3	9194	4154	251	4405
13	Kannur	27864	3933	59	31856	4301	1682	5983
14	Kasaragod	13812	766	9	14587	3205	316	3521
Total		1140181	91463	928	1232572	166961	42834	209795

Source: Kerala Water Authority

**Appendix 5.13
Water Tariff**

TYPE OF CONNECTIONS AND		TARIFF FROM 01/09/2008
A. DOMESTIC		
Upto 5,000 litres		Rs. 20/-
5000 to 10,000 litres		Rs. 20/- plus @ Rs. 4.00 per every 1000 litres in excess of 5000 litres
10,000 to 20,000 litres		Rs.40/- plus Rs.5.00 per every 1,000 litres in excess of 10,000 litres
20,000 to 30,000 litres		Rs.90/- plus @Rs.6.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 20,000 liters.
30,000 to 40,000 litres		Rs.150/- plus @Rs.10.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 30,000 liters.
40,000 to 50,000 litres		Rs.250/- plus @Rs.14.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 40,000 liters.
Above 50,000 litres		Rs.390/- plus @Rs.25..00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 50,000 liters.
B.NON-DOMESTIC		
Up to 15,000 litres		At the rate of Rs.10/- per 1000 litres and Rs.125/- minimum charge
15,000 to 50,000 litres		Rs.150/- plus @Rs.14.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 15,000 liters.
Above 50,000 litres		Rs.640/- plus @Rs.25.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 50,000 liters.
C.INDUSTRIAL		
For consumption in a month		At the rate of Rs.25/- per 1000 litres and Rs.250/- minimum charge
D.LOCAL BODIES		
Municipal Taps		Rs.5256/- per year
Panchayat Taps		Rs.3500/- per year

Source: Kerala Water Authority

**Appendix 5.14
Details of Income from Water Charges (2000-01 to 2008-09)**

(Rs. Lakh)

Year	Urban Schemes			Rural Comprehensive Schemes			Rural Single Panchayat Schemes			Grand Total		
	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2000-01	4389	1393	5782	1097	1030	2127	549	894	1443	6035	3317	9352
2001-02	5184	1011	6195	1296	748	2044	648	649	1297	7128	2408	9536
2002-03	5633	1190	6823	1408	880	2288	704	763	1467	7745	2833	10578
2003-04	6030	1370	7400	1520	1012	2532	759	877	1636	8309	3259	11568
2004-05	8132	133	8265	2051	98	2149	1023	86	1109	11206	317	11523
2005-06	7695	986	8681	1930	4052	5982	979	1015	1994	10604	6053	16657
2006-07	8733	311	9044	2183	1123	3306	1213	293	1506	12129	1727	13856
2007-08	8598	1074	9672	2150	794	2944	1075	689	1764	11823	2557	14380
2008-09	12031	1363	13394	3008	1007	4015	1504	874	2378	16543	3244	19787

Source:- Kerala Water Authority.

**Appendix 5.13
Water Tariff**

TYPE OF CONNECTIONS AND		TARIFF FROM 01/09/2008
A. DOMESTIC		
Upto 5,000 litres		Rs. 20/-
5000 to 10,000 litres		Rs. 20/- plus @ Rs. 4.00 per every 1000 litres in excess of 5000 litres
10,000 to 20,000 litres		Rs.40/- plus Rs.5.00 per every 1,000 litres in excess of 10,000 litres
20,000 to 30,000 litres		Rs.90/- plus @Rs.6.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 20,000 liters.
30,000 to 40,000 litres		Rs.150/- plus @Rs.10.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 30,000 liters.
40,000 to 50,000 litres		Rs.250/- plus @Rs.14.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 40,000 liters.
Above 50,000 litres		Rs.390/- plus @Rs.25..00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 50,000 liters.
B.NON-DOMESTIC		
Up to 15,000 litres		At the rate of Rs.10/- per 1000 litres and Rs.125/- minimum charge
15,000 to 50,000 litres		Rs.150/- plus @Rs.14.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 15,000 liters.
Above 50,000 litres		Rs.640/- plus @Rs.25.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 50,000 liters.
C.INDUSTRIAL		
For consumption in a month		At the rate of Rs.25/- per 1000 litres and Rs.250/- minimum charge
D.LOCAL BODIES		
Municipal Taps		Rs.5256/- per year
Panchayat Taps		Rs.3500/- per year

Source: Kerala Water Authority

**Appendix 5.14
Details of Income from Water Charges (2000-01 to 2008-09)**

(Rs. Lakh)

Year	Urban Schemes			Rural Comprehensive Schemes			Rural Single Panchayat Schemes			Grand Total		
	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2000-01	4389	1393	5782	1097	1030	2127	549	894	1443	6035	3317	9352
2001-02	5184	1011	6195	1296	748	2044	648	649	1297	7128	2408	9536
2002-03	5633	1190	6823	1408	880	2288	704	763	1467	7745	2833	10578
2003-04	6030	1370	7400	1520	1012	2532	759	877	1636	8309	3259	11568
2004-05	8132	133	8265	2051	98	2149	1023	86	1109	11206	317	11523
2005-06	7695	986	8681	1930	4052	5982	979	1015	1994	10604	6053	16657
2006-07	8733	311	9044	2183	1123	3306	1213	293	1506	12129	1727	13856
2007-08	8598	1074	9672	2150	794	2944	1075	689	1764	11823	2557	14380
2008-09	12031	1363	13394	3008	1007	4015	1504	874	2378	16543	3244	19787

Source:- Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.15
Receipts of Kerala Water Authority from various sources from 2002-03 to 2008-09
(Rs. Lakh)

Year	Revenue from Water/ Sewerage rates	State Govt.		Deposits from Local Bodies	Govt. of India	Loan from LIC/ HUDCO/ Bank	Total
		Plan	Non-Plan				
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	
2002-03	10580	10400	6186	302	6204	0	33672
2003-04	11512	9738	6124	375	4341	1000	33090
2004-05	11523	9626	7621	385	5885	300	35340
2005-06	16657	17499	8000	395	6170	4431	53152
2006-07	13856	23782	8860	829	6527	3045	56899
2007-08	16954	70783	9946	951	8972	2836	110442
2008-09	23890	45800	10721	1226	12474	26014*	120125

* includes Rs.250.00 crores taken from bank for OTS of electricity charges

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Appendix 5.16
Plan & Non Plan Expenditure of Kerala Water Authority from 2003-04 to 2008-09
(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Items	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
I. Plan Expenditure							
1	State Plan Schemes	5162.58	9589.63	5459.59	8524.03	5887.16	5890.25
2	LIC/HUDCO	3360.64	1500.00	2634.98	2223.10	1593.42	0.00
3	Externally Aided Project	754.40	2084.00	1370.00	19321.16	49645.46	52541.55
4	Centrally assisted	4197.43	4157.00	6667.55	6312.81	8346.25	9713.90
5	Others , if any	1018.88	1190.57	1335.92	2509.11	0.00	2617.57
	Subtotal (Plan)	14493.93	18521.20	17468.04	38890.21	65472.29	70763.27
II. Non Plan Expenditure							
1	Salary & Establishment	10699.00	11255.00	12186.00	12899.00	16950.00	22359.00
2	Power charge	9927.00	12538.00	12600.00	12800.00	13440.00	13800.00
3	Operation and Maintenance	3499.00	3981.00	4000.00	4100.00	4200.00	4410.00
4	Interest on Loans (excluding GOK)	3322.00	3330.00	3223.00	4546.00	2898.00	2730.00
5	Repayment of Loans (Excluding GOK)	1856.00	1949.00	1907.00	2328.00	3533.00	3548.00
6	Others , if any	695.00	706.00	998.00	1030.00	1051.00	744.00
	Subtotal (Non plan)	29998.00	33759.00	34914.00	37703.00	42072.00	47591.00
	Grand Total	44491.93	52280.20	52382.04	76593.21	107544.29	118354.27

Source:- Kerala Water Authority

Appendix 5.15
Receipts of Kerala Water Authority from various sources from 2002-03 to 2008-09
(Rs. Lakh)

Year	Revenue from Water/ Sewerage rates	State Govt.		Deposits from Local Bodies	Govt. of India	Loan from LIC/ HUDCO/ Bank	Total
		Plan	Non-Plan				
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	
2002-03	10580	10400	6186	302	6204	0	33672
2003-04	11512	9738	6124	375	4341	1000	33090
2004-05	11523	9626	7621	385	5885	300	35340
2005-06	16657	17499	8000	395	6170	4431	53152
2006-07	13856	23782	8860	829	6527	3045	56899
2007-08	16954	70783	9946	951	8972	2836	110442
2008-09	23890	45800	10721	1226	12474	26014*	120125

* includes Rs.250.00 crores taken from bank for OTS of electricity charges

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Appendix 5.16
Plan & Non Plan Expenditure of Kerala Water Authority from 2003-04 to 2008-09
(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Items	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
I. Plan Expenditure							
1	State Plan Schemes	5162.58	9589.63	5459.59	8524.03	5887.16	5890.25
2	LIC/HUDCO	3360.64	1500.00	2634.98	2223.10	1593.42	0.00
3	Externally Aided Project	754.40	2084.00	1370.00	19321.16	49645.46	52541.55
4	Centrally assisted	4197.43	4157.00	6667.55	6312.81	8346.25	9713.90
5	Others , if any	1018.88	1190.57	1335.92	2509.11	0.00	2617.57
	Subtotal (Plan)	14493.93	18521.20	17468.04	38890.21	65472.29	70763.27
II. Non Plan Expenditure							
1	Salary & Establishment	10699.00	11255.00	12186.00	12899.00	16950.00	22359.00
2	Power charge	9927.00	12538.00	12600.00	12800.00	13440.00	13800.00
3	Operation and Maintenance	3499.00	3981.00	4000.00	4100.00	4200.00	4410.00
4	Interest on Loans (excluding GOK)	3322.00	3330.00	3223.00	4546.00	2898.00	2730.00
5	Repayment of Loans (Excluding GOK)	1856.00	1949.00	1907.00	2328.00	3533.00	3548.00
6	Others , if any	695.00	706.00	998.00	1030.00	1051.00	744.00
	Subtotal (Non plan)	29998.00	33759.00	34914.00	37703.00	42072.00	47591.00
	Grand Total	44491.93	52280.20	52382.04	76593.21	107544.29	118354.27

Source:- Kerala Water Authority

Appendix 5.17

District wise & category wise number of ongoing water supply schemes as on March 2009

Sl. No	Name of District	Rural Water Supply Schemes									Urban Water Supply Schemes							Total	
		ARWSS	NC/PC	Technology Mission	TRP schemes funded by GoI	State Plan	LIC	NABARD	Externally Assisted (JBIC)	Through Local Bodies	Externally Assisted (ADB & World Bank)	AUWSP	State Plan	LIC/ HUDCO	Externally Assisted (JBIC)	JNNURM	UIDSSMT		Bank
1	Thiruvananthapuram	11	10	0	10	2	9	5	0	50	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	101
2	Kollam	5	1	2	10	0	1	4	1	52	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
3	Pathanamthitta	5	19	1	0	1	0	2	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113
4	Alappuzha	4	17	2	10	3	0	0	1	22	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	61	
5	Kottayam	11	1	0	0	6	1	1	0	69	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	91
6	Idukki	7	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
7	Ernakulam	7	10	0	7	0	0	6	0	193	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	226
8	Thrissur	4	2	2	3	2	0	3	0	181	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	202
9	Palakkad	4	10	3	0	0	0	4	0	335	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	357
10	Malappuram	12	36	0	2	1	0	5	0	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232
11	Kozhikkode	6	88	1	9	0	0	3	0	27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	135
12	Wayanad	2	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
13	Kannur	4	14	0	6	1	0	3	1	30	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	63
14	Kasaragod	2	10	2	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Total		84	236	13	60	16	12	41	3	1248	3	6	2	7	2	2	2	1	1738

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.18

District-wise distribution of KWA Water Supply Schemes Transferred to Local Bodies

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Schemes		Total	Population Coverage
		Rural from 1050 schemes	Other than 1050 schemes		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	0	2	33667
2	Kollam	2	0	2	3950
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0
5	Kottayam	9	0	9	32400
6	Idukki	3	1	4	2710
7	Ernakulam	1	51	52	1500
8	Thrissur	19	22	41	57640
9	Palakkad	69	0	69	434300
10	Malappuram	45	56	101	264643
11	Kozhikkode	49	65	114	142315
12	Wayanad	10	1	11	42445
13	Kannur	6	2	8	4800
14	Kasaragod	14	25	39	28700
Total		229	223	452	1049070

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.19

District-wise Population Covered by Water Supply Schemes Implemented by KRWSA as on 31.03.2009

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Schemes in Operation	No. of Water Supply Connections			Population Covered
			Domestic	Non Domestic	Street Taps	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	84	3203	1	0	18821
2	Kollam	60	2270	0	0	12031
3	Pathanamthitta	60	2398	0	0	12709
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kottayam	114	4120	2	0	21983
6	Idukki	94	2697	0	0	14950
7	Ernakulam	48	1432	8	0	9574
8	Thrissur	523	25398	9	7	139744
9	Palakkad	675	34840	31	680	209078
10	Malappuram	873	48076	87	0	313535
11	Kozhikkode	708	27155	25	0	157981
12	Wayanad	142	7397	1	60	39954
13	Kannur	173	5030	11	0	28926
14	Kasaragod	149	4320	0	0	24557
Total		3703	168336	175	747	1003843

Source: Kerala Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Agency

Appendix 5.18

District-wise distribution of KWA Water Supply Schemes Transferred to Local Bodies

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Schemes		Total	Population Coverage
		Rural from 1050 schemes	Other than 1050 schemes		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	0	2	33667
2	Kollam	2	0	2	3950
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0
5	Kottayam	9	0	9	32400
6	Idukki	3	1	4	2710
7	Ernakulam	1	51	52	1500
8	Thrissur	19	22	41	57640
9	Palakkad	69	0	69	434300
10	Malappuram	45	56	101	264643
11	Kozhikkode	49	65	114	142315
12	Wayanad	10	1	11	42445
13	Kannur	6	2	8	4800
14	Kasaragod	14	25	39	28700
Total		229	223	452	1049070

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.19

District-wise Population Covered by Water Supply Schemes Implemented by KRWSA as on 31.03.2009

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Schemes in Operation	No. of Water Supply Connections			Population Covered
			Domestic	Non Domestic	Street Taps	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	84	3203	1	0	18821
2	Kollam	60	2270	0	0	12031
3	Pathanamthitta	60	2398	0	0	12709
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kottayam	114	4120	2	0	21983
6	Idukki	94	2697	0	0	14950
7	Ernakulam	48	1432	8	0	9574
8	Thrissur	523	25398	9	7	139744
9	Palakkad	675	34840	31	680	209078
10	Malappuram	873	48076	87	0	313535
11	Kozhikkode	708	27155	25	0	157981
12	Wayanad	142	7397	1	60	39954
13	Kannur	173	5030	11	0	28926
14	Kasaragod	149	4320	0	0	24557
Total		3703	168336	175	747	1003843

Source: Kerala Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Agency

Appendix 6.1
Maximum and Minimum values of parameters in Periyar, Kabbini & Neyyar

Sl. No.	Parameters	Periyar		Kabbini		Neyyar	
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	Temperature (° C)	26.60	26.10	23.60	18.60	32.30	28.10
2	pH	7.15	6.74	7.28	6.17	8.40	7.60
3	EC (micro siemens/cm)	200.00	30.10	73.00	20.60	39000.00	27.10
4	Color(Hazen)	72.10	1.40	25.00	1.00	15.00	1.00
5	Turbidity(NTU)	21.00	1.00	29.96	0.75	11.00	1.00
6	TDS (mg/l)	128.00	0.00	46.72	13.18	24960.00	17.34
7	Total alkalinity	36.00	0.00	116.00	16.00	84.00	28.00
8	Total Hardness (mg/l)	64.00	16.00	56.00	12.00	4400.00	4.00
9	Calcium Hardness(mg/l)	40.00	8.00	24.00	8.00	720.00	4.00
10	Chloride (mg/l)	116.40	7.76	22.69	5.67	14976.00	5.76
11	Sulphate (mg/l)	17.20	1.64	9.36	0.34	1882.00	0.24
12	Nitrate (mg/l)	3.09	ND	0.73	0.01	0.81	0.22
13	Phosphate-P (mg/l)	0.56	ND	44.00	6.10	0.03	0.01
14	Calcium (mg/l)	16.00	3.20	9.60	3.20	288.00	1.60
15	Magnesium (mg/l)	10.69	ND	7.78	ND	894.24	0.00
16	Sodium(mg/l)	13.60	2.40	16.00	0.32	4000.00	1.20
17	Potassium(mg/l)	5.80	0.30	5.40	0.80	310.00	0.90
18	Iron (mg/l)	0.96	0.03	0.80	ND	0.29	0.01
19	Mn (mg/l)	0.35	0.02	-	-	-	-
20	D.O	9.04	2.44	11.68	5.51	8.53	5.44
21	B.O.D	4.22	0.13	11.08	3.73	3.07	0.40
22	Salinity(ppt)	-	-	-	-	19.40	0.10

Source : Report of the Environmental Monitoring Programme on Water Quality (KSCSTE, 2009)

Appendix 6.2
National Ambient Air Quality Standards- 2009

Sl. No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		
			Industrial, Residential, Rural and Other area	Ecologically Sensitive Area (notified by Central Govt.)	Methods of Measurements
1	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂) µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours**	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke -Ultraviolet fluorescence
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	40 80	30 80	-Modified Jacob & Hochheiser (Na-Arsenite) -Chemiluminescence
3	Particulate Matter (size less than 10 µm) or PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	60 100	60 100	-Gravimetric -TOEM - Beta attenuation
4	Particulate Matter (size less than 2.5µm) or PM _{2.5} µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	40 40	40 60	-Gravimetric -TOEM - Beta attenuation
5	Ozone(O ₃) µg/m ³	8 hours** 1 hour**	100 180	100 180	-UV photometric -Chemiluminescence -Chemical method
6	Lead(Pb) µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	0.50 1.00	0.50 1.00	-AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper -ED-XRF using Teflon filter
7	Carbon Monoxide(CO) mg/m ³	8 hours** 1 hour**	02 04	02 04	Non Dispersive Infrared Spectroscopy
8	Ammonia (NH ₃) µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	100 400	100 400	-Chemiluminescence -Indophenol blue method
9	Benzene (C ₆ H ₆) µg/m ³	Annual*	05	05	-Gas chromatography based continuous analyzer -Adsorption and Desorption followed by GC analysis
10	Benzo Pyrene(BaP)- particulate phase only ng/ m ³	Annual*	01	01	-Solvent extraction followed by HPLC/GC analysis
11	Arsenic(As) ng/ m ³	Annual*	06	06	-AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper
12	Nickel(Ni) ng/m ³	Annual*	20	20	-AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper

*Annual arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals

* 24 hourly or 08 hourly or 01 hourly monitored values as applicable shall be compiled with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring

Source : Ministry of Environment and Forests, GOI, 2009

Appendix 6.3

Western Ghat Development Programme for Natural Resource Management (Physical and Financial Achievements, 2008-09)

Sl. No.	Component	Expenditure (in lakh Rs.)
1	Integrated Development of Watershed	1154.53
2	Forestry Schemes	200.30
3	Other Schemes	62.83
TOTAL		1417.66

II. Major Physical Achievements

Sl. No	Component	Unit	Achievement
1	Soil Conservation	Ha.	4820
2	Distribution of Milk Cows	Nos	435
3	Fodder Development	Ha.	342
4	Construction of Wells/Ponds	Nos	175
5	Check Dams/Cross Bars/ Weirs/Foot slaps	Nos	2773
6	Foot Bridges	Nos	58

Source: Western Ghat Development Cell

Appendix - 6.4
Division-wise Area of Forest in Kerala (as on 31- 03 - 2009) - Provisional
(Area in Sq.kms)

Sl. No	Division	Reserve Forest	Proposed for		Total
			Reserve Forest	Vested Forest	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	359.1240	5.8253	3.6510	368.6003
2	Thenmala	123.4320		7.7350	131.1670
3	Achenkovil	284.3298		0.2082	284.5380
4	Ranni	1050.3360	7.1600	1.5680	1059.0640
5	Punalur	280.0510		0.1690	280.2200
6	Konni	320.6430	11.0210		331.6640
7	Kothamangalam	316.8451		0.1576	317.0027
8	Munnar	371.3950	244.3700	2.4500	618.2150
9	Kottayam	627.2870		31.9670	659.2540
10	Vazhachal	413.9440			413.9440
11	Chalakkudy	279.7098			279.7098
12	Malayattoor	617.2411	0.5248		617.7659
13	Thrissur	293.7430		4.3137	298.0567
14	Mannarkkad	150.7322		271.7213	422.4535
15	Nilambur North	57.9196	0.0171	340.7032	398.6399
16	Nilambur south	267.3894		57.8888	325.2782
17	Palakkad	73.4100		162.0847	235.4947
18	Nenmara	205.5170		150.2104	355.7274
19	Kozhikode	24.3998	22.9660	243.0856	290.4514
20	Wayanad North	134.0240	15.0640	65.8527	214.9407
21	Wayanad South	66.1381	6.8449	274.6810	347.6640
22	Kannur	207.3923		98.9097	306.3020
23	Mankulam	90.0600			90.0600
24	Thiruvananthapuram WL	212.0000			212.0000
25	Idukki	130.5240			130.5240
26	Periyar East	618.0000			618.0000
27	Periyar West	157.0000			157.0000
28	Parambikulam	274.1408			274.1408
29	Wayanad(WL)	344.4400			344.4400
30	Silent Valley	154.3800		83.1400	237.5200
31	Shethuruni	166.4200		4.5800	171.0000
32	Eravikulam	276.8450			276.8450
33	Peechi	122.0644	3.4200		125.4844
34	Aralam	22.3572		32.6428	55.0000
35	Marayoor	13.9720	47.2600	0.0760	61.3080
Total:		9107.2066	364.4731	1837.7957	11309.4754

Source : Forest Department

* As per the reports from the DFO, Munnar an area of 244.37 sq.km has been excluded from the total area viz KDHP resumed area-97sq.km, Chinnakanal unreserve-47sq.km, Pallivasal unreserve - 79 sq.km and Revenue land 21.37 sq.km.

Appendix - 6.4
Division-wise Area of Forest in Kerala (as on 31- 03 - 2009) - Provisional
(Area in Sq.kms)

Sl. No	Division	Reserve Forest	Proposed for		Total
			Reserve Forest	Vested Forest	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	359.1240	5.8253	3.6510	368.6003
2	Thenmala	123.4320		7.7350	131.1670
3	Achenkovil	284.3298		0.2082	284.5380
4	Ranni	1050.3360	7.1600	1.5680	1059.0640
5	Punalur	280.0510		0.1690	280.2200
6	Konni	320.6430	11.0210		331.6640
7	Kothamangalam	316.8451		0.1576	317.0027
8	Munnar	371.3950	244.3700	2.4500	618.2150
9	Kottayam	627.2870		31.9670	659.2540
10	Vazhachal	413.9440			413.9440
11	Chalakkudy	279.7098			279.7098
12	Malayattoor	617.2411	0.5248		617.7659
13	Thrissur	293.7430		4.3137	298.0567
14	Mannarkkad	150.7322		271.7213	422.4535
15	Nilambur North	57.9196	0.0171	340.7032	398.6399
16	Nilambur south	267.3894		57.8888	325.2782
17	Palakkad	73.4100		162.0847	235.4947
18	Nenmara	205.5170		150.2104	355.7274
19	Kozhikode	24.3998	22.9660	243.0856	290.4514
20	Wayanad North	134.0240	15.0640	65.8527	214.9407
21	Wayanad South	66.1381	6.8449	274.6810	347.6640
22	Kannur	207.3923		98.9097	306.3020
23	Mankulam	90.0600			90.0600
24	Thiruvananthapuram WL	212.0000			212.0000
25	Idukki	130.5240			130.5240
26	Periyar East	618.0000			618.0000
27	Periyar West	157.0000			157.0000
28	Parambikulam	274.1408			274.1408
29	Wayanad(WL)	344.4400			344.4400
30	Silent Valley	154.3800		83.1400	237.5200
31	Shethuruni	166.4200		4.5800	171.0000
32	Eravikulam	276.8450			276.8450
33	Peechi	122.0644	3.4200		125.4844
34	Aralam	22.3572		32.6428	55.0000
35	Marayoor	13.9720	47.2600	0.0760	61.3080
Total:		9107.2066	364.4731	1837.7957	11309.4754

Source : Forest Department

* As per the reports from the DFO, Munnar an area of 244.37 sq.km has been excluded from the total area viz KDHP resumed area-97sq.km, Chinnakanal unreserve-47sq.km, Pallivasal unreserve - 79 sq.km and Revenue land 21.37 sq.km.

Appendix 6.5
Species-wise Area Under Forest Plantation

SI.No.	Name of Species	2006-07	2007-08	% to total (2007-08)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Teak	75581.132	74183.295	
2	Rosewood	1015.507	970.507	
3	Mahagani	97.450	97.450	
4	Sandalwood	100.840	100.840	
5	Mangium	1304.267	1221.267	
6	Others	802.591	869.481	
	Sub Total	78901.787	77442.840	42.76
	II SOFT WOOD			
1	Eucalyptus	14525.234	13565.984	
2	Green villa Robusta	802.940	802.940	
3	Pine	124.576	124.576	
4	Albizzia	181.640	148.040	
5	Rubber	199.684	199.684	
6	Balsa	62.240	62.240	
7	Wattle	6389.490	6389.480	
8	Murukku	48.480	48.480	
9	Matti	444.160	444.160	
10	Others	11595.663	11378.373	
	Sub total	34374.107	33163.957	18.31
	III BAMBOO & REEDS			
1	Bamboo	2952.180	3888.350	
2	Reeds	469.770	479.770	
3	Cane	2325.084	2436.684	
	Sub Total	5747.034	6804.804	3.76
	IV PLANTATION CROPS			
1	Coffee	30.640		
2	Pepper	319.980	304.980	
3	Cinnamon	3.740	3.740	
4	Medicinal Plants	1497.583	1573.193	
	Sub Total	1851.943	1881.913	1.04
	V MIXED PLANTATIONS			
1	Cashew	6487.549	6364.006	
2	Fuel wood	537.589	682.269	
3	Agavu	46.830	46.830	
4	Alnus	74.350	74.350	
5	Accacia	7079.717	7238.277	
6	Sesbania	21.070	21.070	
7	Casurina	121.442	121.442	
8	Konggrass	140.120	140.120	
9	Malbury	2.000	2.000	
10	Palm Trees	13.500	13.500	
11	Others	44282.418	47106.270	
	Sub Total	58806.585	61810.134	34.13
	GRAND TOTAL	179681.456	181103.648	100.00

Source : Forest Department

Appendix 6.6

Production of Major Forest Produce (1999-00 to 2008-09)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Timber(round logs)	Cum.	44519	31299	38915	62591	116280.850	45012.198	42705.69	26774.36	48627.829	50300.785
2	Timber(round poles)	No.	455389	129349	245254	433670	753025	438611	377953	296013	352896	294289
3	Timber(Swan & Squard)	Cum.	7	3	9	11	126.310	45.086	603.029	17.287	23.354	299.067
4	Fire wood	MT.	14191	8105	11182	19085	31575	10636	13955	12748.397	12676.413	9217.5
5	Cardamom	Kg.	4249	4687	2911	3739	1145	11018	1808	2053	38	0
6	Honey	Kg.	41734	47976	57069	36310	40051	59464	56983	192835.55	224177.95	67907.5
7	Reeds	No.	39576143	49047940	32610487	33076299	42945235	34190835	22901309	21403530	14352181	18680386
8	Bamboo	No.	627805	1390456	1305620	151722	946626	1272444	1824596	1237030	1551168	1897907
9	Jungle Wood Poles	No.	....	212	2397	7696	10464	14196	21131	21221	2044	21450
10	Sandal wood	Kg.	97028	405	23968	10099	88817.238	54622.300	78555	3159.35	17537.1	30808.63

Source : Forest Department

* Provisional

Appendix 6.7

Revenue from Timber and Other Forest Products(Rs. In lakhs)

Items	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
A.FOREST PRODUCTS											
Timber	10183.28	9932.44	11393.74	9121.82	12761.97	16025.63	16764.18	15505.82	13913.55	12343.38	18731.15
Firewood and Charcoal	163.45	112.41	110.89	20.9	60.33	110.18	54.5	98.77	79.077	49.736	73.887
Live Stock	7.26	1.95	2.7	2.7	6.55	8.92	7.94	5.641	8.545	11.872	9.94
Other Items	1236.59	962.02	1437.08	1619.69	1708.19	1876.02	3150.96	3357.992	3459.581	2989.588	3552.091
Total(A)	11590.58	11008.82	12944.41	10765.11	14537.04	18020.75	19977.58	18968.22	17460.75	15394.57	22367.06
B.OTHER RECEIPT											
Including interest on Forest Revenue Dues	627.23	376.5	939.3	605.16	462.52	722.9	69.02	47.601	27.121	70.624	24.488
Total(B)	627.23	376.5	939.3	605.16	462.52	722.9	69.02	47.601	27.121	70.624	24.488
Gross Revenue(A+B)	12217.81	11385.32	13883.71	11370.27	14999.56	18743.65	20046.6	19015.82	17487.87	15465.2	22391.55
Deduct	114.77	113.54	22.4	3.81	44.9	25.33	77.97	53.002	32.075	19.983	21.042
Net Amount	12103.04	11271.78	13861.31	11366.46	14954.66	18718.32	19968.63	18962.82	17455.8	15445.22	22370.51

Appendix 6.8

Santuaries, National Parks, Biosphere Reserves and other Protected Areas in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of National Park/ Wildlife Sanctuary/ Biosphere Reserve	Area In Sq. Km.	Year of Formation
National Parks			
1	Eravikulam Wildlife Sanctuary	97	1978
2	Silent Valley National Park*	89.52	1984
3	Pambadum Shola National Park	1.318	2003
4	Mathikettan Shola National Park	12.817	2003
5	Anamudi Shola National Park	7.5	2003
Wildlife Sanctuaries			
	Peryar Wildlife Sanctuary** (Core area (350sq.km) has been declared as		
6	Periyar National Park in 1982	777	1950
7	Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary	344.44	1973
8	Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary	285	1973
9	Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary	128	1958
10	Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary	125	1958
11	Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary	171	1984
12	Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary	90.44	1984
13	Idukki Wildlife Sanctuary	70	1976
14	Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary	55	1984
15	Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary	53	1983
16	Chimmony Wildlife Sanctuary	85	1984
17	Kurinjimala Wildlife Sanctuary	32	2006
18	Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary	25	1983
19	Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary	0.0274	2004
20	Choolannur Pea Fowl Sanctuary	3.42	2007
Community Reserve			
21	Kadalundi-Vallikunnu Community Reserve	1.5	
Total		2453.9824	

Note: * Another 148 sq.km Reserve Forest area has been added to Silent Valley National

Park as its buffer zone in 2007.

** : Another 148sq.km Reserve Forest from Ranni Forest Division is added to Periyar Tiger Reserve as critical tiger habitat during 2007.

APPENDIX 7.1

GROWTH OF KERALA POWER SYSTEM AT A GLANCE - 2008 AND 2009

Sl. No.	Particulars/Year	POSITION AS ON	
		31-03-2008	31-03-2009
1	Installed Capacity -MW	2662.24	2694.75
2	Maximum Demand(System)-MW	2745	2765
3	Generation Per Annum-MU	8703.55	6494.50
4	Import Per Annum- MU	8074.62	9628.98
5	Export Per Annum-MU	1346.76	463.33
6	Energy Sales Per Annum-MU	12049.85	12414.32
7	Percentage of energy losses to energy available for sales	21.63	20.45
8	Per Capita Consumption - kWh	477	490
9	220 kV Lines - CT Kms	2654	2683
10	110 kV Lines - CT Kms	3905	3921
11	66 kV Lines - CT Kms	2987	2387
12	33 kV Lines - CT Kms	878	1148
13	22 kV Lines - CT Kms	157	158.43
14	11 kV Lines - CT Kms	38227	41791.11
15	LT Lines - CT Kms	234252	252458
16	Step Up Transformer capacity -MVA	2561	2561
17	No of EHT Substations		
a	400 kV	2	2*
b	220 kV	15	15
c	110 kV	112	116
d	66 kV	89	85
e	33 kV	72	87
18	Step down transformer capacity - MVA	13300.7	13519.7
19	Distribution Transformers		
a	Numbers	42401	46955
b	Capacity -MVA	5510.513	5937.455
20	No of villages electrified	1384	1384
21	No of consumers (Lakhs)	90.34	93.63
22	Connected Load-MW	12378.00	15267.44
23	No of Street Lights	1049047	1086688
24	No of irrigation pumps	440958	431745
25	Total revenue Per Annum (Rs Lakhs)	522714	609899
26	Revenue from Sale of Power Per Annum(Rs Lakhs)	493406	509749

*Pallippuram 400kv Substation owned by PGCIL

**APPENDIX 7.2
PROFILE OF ONGOING POWER PROJECTS IN THE STATE**

Sl. No	Name of Schemes	District	Projects sanctioned on	Major works commenced on	Orginal estimated cost(Rs in lakhs)	Latest estimated cost (Rs in lakhs)	Expenditure upto 3/09(Rs in lakhs)	Outlay for 2009-10 (Rs in lakhs)	Expected year of commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kutiyadi Tail Race-3.75MW	Kozhikode	1989	19.10.2000	397.00	1494.00	1487.70	350.00	2 Units commissioned on 26.6.2008 & Unit # 3 expected to be commissioned on 31.10.2009.
2	Kuttiyar Diversion- 37 MW	Idukki	18.8.1990	1.5.2003	561.00	2900.00	2700.62	45.00	Commissioned on 31.5.2009.
3	Kuttiyadi Addl.Extension (100 MW)	Kozhikode	1998	17.4.2000	6200.00	22050.00	3634.80	3800.00	31.03.2010.
4	Neriamangalam Extension Scheme(25MW)	Idukki	1.4.2001	4.7.2003	3506.18	3506.18	3541.07	238.00	Commissioned on 25.5.2008
5	Pallivasal Extension (60MW)	Idukki	20.1.2001	9.3.2007	17586.00	31000.00	1624.98	5000.00	01.03.2012
6	Poozhithode - (4.8MW)	Malappuram	01.09.2008	04.03.2009	2949.00	3950.00	125.35	1200.00	10//2010
7	Thottiar - (40 MW)	Idukki	05.06.2008	16.01.2009	13679.00	17000.00	194.99	1200.00	5//2012
8	Senkulam Augmentation - 85 MW	Idukki	10.12.2008	16.07.2009	4763.00	5000.00	35.03	700.00	01//2013
9	Ranni - Perinad (Maniyar) SHEP - 4 MW	Pathanamthitta	01.09.2008	16.01.2009	2516.00	3600.00	27.17	900.00	11//2010

APPENDIX 7.3
POWER PROJECTS AND POWER GENERATION AS ON 31-03-2009

SI No	Name of Projects and District	Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Power (MW)	Power Generated during 2008-09 (MU)
1	Pallivasal- Idukki	37.50	32.50	197.96
2	Sengulam-Idukki	48.00	20.80	153.55
3	Neriamangalam-Idukki	54.00	27.00	318.88
4	Panniyar-Idukki	30.00	18.00	0.00
5	Poringalkuthu-Thrissur	32.00	19.60	127.44
	Poringalkuthu LBE-Thrissur	16.00	9.80	109.62
6	Sabarigiri-Pathanamthitta	330.00	153.00	962.95
7	Sholayar-Thrissur	54.00	20.6	213.93
8	Kuttiady-Kozhikode	75.00	30.60	594.70
	Kuttiady Extension-Kozhikode	50.00	8.56	
9	Idukki-Idukki	780.00	280.20	2096.80
10	Idamalayar-Ernakulam	75.00	43.30	293.16
11	Kallada-Mini-Kollam	15.00	6.05	45.62
12	Kanjikode Wind Farm-Palakkad	2.03	0.40	1.81
13	Peppara-TVPM	3.00	1.30	5.41
14	Lower Periyar-Idukki	180.00	56.30	482.99
15	Brahmapuram-Ernakulam	106.60	73.00	216.98
16	Mattupetty-Idukki	2.00	0.70	5.64
17	Kakkad - Pathanamthitta	50.00	30.00	162.80
18	Kayamkulam(NTPC) - Alappuzha	359.58		860.99
19	(KDPP) - Kozhikkode	128.00	102.40	438.27
20	KPCL.(IPP) -Kasargode	20.44		97.24
21	Maniyar(Private) - Pathanamthitta	12.00	3.70	25.30
22	Kuthungal (Hydro-Captive) -Idukki	21.00	9.02	38.42
23	BSES(IPP) - Ernakulam	157.00		587.56
24	Malampuzha - Palakkad	2.50	0.64	0
25	Urumi I&II - Kozhikode	6.15	1.81	8.87
26	Chempukadavu I&II - Kozhikode	6.45	1.78	8.16
27	Malankara	10.50	7.42	33.49
28	Lower Meenmutty	3.50	0.87	3.82
29	Neriamangalam Extension -Idukki	25.00		
30	Kuttiadi Tailrace	2.50		
Grand Total		2694.75	959.35	8092.36

APPENDIX 7.4
AVERAGE REALISATION RATE FROM TARIFF

(In paise/unit)

Sl. No.	Consumer Category	Average Tariff	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	Domestic	172	192
2	Commercial	668	744
3	Public Lighting	190	200
4	Irrigation & Dewatering	105	135
5	Industry(LT)	415	460
6	Industry(HT & EHT)	401	480
7	Railway Traction	359	476
8	Bulk Supply	287	456
Average		313	359
9	Sale to NVVN/PTC	966	947
10	Inter State TNEB	398	0
Overall Average		351	380

APPENDIX 7.5
AVERAGE REALISATION FROM SALE OF POWER

(In paise/unit)

Sl. No.	Consumer Category	Average Realisation	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	Domestic	186	206
2	Commercial	724	801
3	Public Lighting	190	200
4	Irrigation & Dewatering	114	142
5	Industry(LT)	444	488
6	Industry(HT & EHT)	410	490
7	Railway Traction	359	476
8	Bulk Supply	287	456
9	Sale to NVVN/PTC	966	947.03
10	Inter State	398	0
Overall Average		367	398

APPENDIX 7.6
PATTERN OF POWER CONSUMPTION AND REVENUE COLLECTED DURING 2008-09

Sl. No	Category	No of Consumers as on 31-03-2009	Connected Load (MW) as on 31-03-2009	Energy Sold(MU)	Consumption as Percentage to Total	Revenue Collected (Rs Lakhs)	Revenue as percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Domestic						
a	Paying Group	7443028	9510.13	5925.23	46.01	113590.56	23.21
b	Non paying Group	38573	11.61	6.04	0.05		
2	Commercial(LT & HT)	1324934	2299.48	1501.60	11.66	111666.48	22.82
3	Industrial						
a	Low & Medium	119871	1425.26	1015.40	7.88	46688.86	9.54
b	HT&Extra high voltage	2562	933.17	2986.97	23.19	143305.56	29.29
4	Public Lighting	2729	82.66	294.32	2.29	5895.63	1.20
5	Railway Traction	8	56.35	142.07	1.10	6760.29	1.38
6	Agricultural Pumping	431745	887.90	225.22	1.75	3048.41	0.62
7	Licensees (Bulk Supply)	11	60.88	317.47	2.47	14467.66	2.96
8	Outside Supply			463.33	3.60	43878.70	8.97
	Total	9363461	15267.44	12877.65	100.00	489302.15	100

APPENDIX 7.7

**SOURCES OF FUNDING OF THE POWER PROGRAMMES OF
KSEB FOR THE YEAR 2008-09**

Sl. No	Particulars	Rs in lakhs	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	Loan from REC	0.00	8514.93
2	Borrowing under Section 65		
a)	Loan from LIC of India	0.00	0.00
b)	Assistance from IDBI	0.00	0.00
c)	Loan from PFC	0.00	0.00
d)	Loans from Banks through REC	0.00	0.00
e)	Loan from SIDBI	0.00	0.00
f)	Foreign Currency Loan	307.88	311.19
g)	OEFC	0.00	0.00
3	Non -SLR Bonds	0.00	0.00
4	Receipts under OYEC Schemes/Service connections Charges/ Contribution from Panchayats	18646.94	42257.07
5	Medium Term Loan	0.00	0.00
6	Borrowing and Reserves	0.00	0.00
a)	Pension Fund/Provident Fund	11526.94	-1167.82
b)	Deposit and other Debit Heads	0.00	0.00
7	Other Internal Resources	121532.00	142185.69
8	Loan from Kerala PFC	0.00	0.00
9	EDC Kuttiadi	0.00	0.00
10	EDC-PSP	0.00	623.06
11	Loan from State Govt. for APDRP	0.00	0.00
12	(RE)	0.00	0.00
	Total	152013.76	192724.12

APPENDIX 7.6
PATTERN OF POWER CONSUMPTION AND REVENUE COLLECTED DURING 2008-09

Sl. No	Category	No of Consumers as on 31-03-2009	Connected Load (MW) as on 31-03-2009	Energy Sold(MU)	Consumption as Percentage to Total	Revenue Collected (Rs Lakhs)	Revenue as percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Domestic						
a	Paying Group	7443028	9510.13	5925.23	46.01	113590.56	23.21
b	Non paying Group	38573	11.61	6.04	0.05		
2	Commercial(LT & HT)	1324934	2299.48	1501.60	11.66	111666.48	22.82
3	Industrial						
a	Low & Medium	119871	1425.26	1015.40	7.88	46688.86	9.54
b	HT&Extra high voltage	2562	933.17	2986.97	23.19	143305.56	29.29
4	Public Lighting	2729	82.66	294.32	2.29	5895.63	1.20
5	Railway Traction	8	56.35	142.07	1.10	6760.29	1.38
6	Agricultural Pumping	431745	887.90	225.22	1.75	3048.41	0.62
7	Licensees (Bulk Supply)	11	60.88	317.47	2.47	14467.66	2.96
8	Outside Supply			463.33	3.60	43878.70	8.97
	Total	9363461	15267.44	12877.65	100.00	489302.15	100

APPENDIX 7.7

**SOURCES OF FUNDING OF THE POWER PROGRAMMES OF
KSEB FOR THE YEAR 2008-09**

Sl. No	Particulars	Rs in lakhs	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	Loan from REC	0.00	8514.93
2	Borrowing under Section 65		
a)	Loan from LIC of India	0.00	0.00
b)	Assistance from IDBI	0.00	0.00
c)	Loan from PFC	0.00	0.00
d)	Loans from Banks through REC	0.00	0.00
e)	Loan from SIDBI	0.00	0.00
f)	Foreign Currency Loan	307.88	311.19
g)	OEFC	0.00	0.00
3	Non -SLR Bonds	0.00	0.00
4	Receipts under OYEC Schemes/Service connections Charges/ Contribution from Panchayats	18646.94	42257.07
5	Medium Term Loan	0.00	0.00
6	Borrowing and Reserves	0.00	0.00
a)	Pension Fund/Provident Fund	11526.94	-1167.82
b)	Deposit and other Debit Heads	0.00	0.00
7	Other Internal Resources	121532.00	142185.69
8	Loan from Kerala PFC	0.00	0.00
9	EDC Kuttiadi	0.00	0.00
10	EDC-PSP	0.00	623.06
11	Loan from State Govt. for APDRP	0.00	0.00
12	(RE)	0.00	0.00
	Total	152013.76	192724.12

Appendix 8.1
Index of Industrial Production 2005-06 & 2006-07

Base Year 1993-94

Sl. No.	Item	Weight	Index for	
			2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mining & Quarrying	0.51	169.129	169.129
2	Manufacture of food products	20.09	158.411	183.310
3	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco etc.	2.27	363.816	393.608
4	Manufacture of cotton textiles	5.88	135.251	189.025
5	Manufacture of wool, silk etc.	0.09	272.333	272.333
6	Manufacture of jute & other vegetable fibre textiles	0.62	110.058	74.437
7	Manufacture of textile products & fibres	0.16	249.521	383.553
8	Manufacture of wood and wood products	1.26	73.82	84.497
9	Manufacture of paper and paper products	5.6	235.172	253.274
10	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products	17.9	248.855	302.235
11	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum etc.	27.86	215.13	276.151
12	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	3	259.533	306.425
13	Basic metals and alloys	2.47	212.206	300.236
14	Manufacture of metal products and parts	0.55	184.139	217.409
15	Manufacture of machinery and equipments	4.74	292.606	340.118
16	Other manufacturing industries	0.15	254.804	286.454
17	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	6.85	172.966	208.589
General Index		100.00	208.31	261.300

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tvpm.

Appendix 8.2
Growth of Working Factories and Average Daily Employment in Kerala 2002 - 2008

Year	No. of Factories			No. of Employment		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002	17727	535	18262	313260	95553	408813
2003	17711	528	18239	309938	94319	404257
2004	17790	529	18319	311147	94367	405514
2005	17629	373	18002	542659	108338	650997
2006	18029	382	18411	555320	110866	666186
2007(P)	17876	379	18255	547291	113048	660339
2008(P)	17947	381	18328	548719	115120	663839

P-Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics , Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.1
Index of Industrial Production 2005-06 & 2006-07

Base Year 1993-94

Sl. No.	Item	Weight	Index for	
			2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mining & Quarrying	0.51	169.129	169.129
2	Manufacture of food products	20.09	158.411	183.310
3	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco etc.	2.27	363.816	393.608
4	Manufacture of cotton textiles	5.88	135.251	189.025
5	Manufacture of wool, silk etc.	0.09	272.333	272.333
6	Manufacture of jute & other vegetable fibre textiles	0.62	110.058	74.437
7	Manufacture of textile products & fibres	0.16	249.521	383.553
8	Manufacture of wood and wood products	1.26	73.82	84.497
9	Manufacture of paper and paper products	5.6	235.172	253.274
10	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products	17.9	248.855	302.235
11	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum etc.	27.86	215.13	276.151
12	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	3	259.533	306.425
13	Basic metals and alloys	2.47	212.206	300.236
14	Manufacture of metal products and parts	0.55	184.139	217.409
15	Manufacture of machinery and equipments	4.74	292.606	340.118
16	Other manufacturing industries	0.15	254.804	286.454
17	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	6.85	172.966	208.589
General Index		100.00	208.31	261.300

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tvpm.

Appendix 8.2
Growth of Working Factories and Average Daily Employment in Kerala 2002 - 2008

Year	No. of Factories			No. of Employment		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002	17727	535	18262	313260	95553	408813
2003	17711	528	18239	309938	94319	404257
2004	17790	529	18319	311147	94367	405514
2005	17629	373	18002	542659	108338	650997
2006	18029	382	18411	555320	110866	666186
2007(P)	17876	379	18255	547291	113048	660339
2008(P)	17947	381	18328	548719	115120	663839

P-Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics , Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.3
District - wise Distribution of Registered Working Factories in Kerala
2002 to 2008

Sl. No.	District	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(p)	2008(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	849	896	935	986	987	988	989
2	Kollam	1628	1662	1703	1827	1827	1827	1827
3	Pathanamthitta	2418	2507	2570	2757	2779	2801	2823
4	Alappuzha	325	335	358	403	408	413	418
5	Kottayam	196	210	219	231	231	231	231
6	Idukki	1114	1138	1164	1273	1273	1273	1273
7	Ernakulam	1355	1391	1429	1504	1506	1508	1510
8	Thrissur	952	982	1003	1035	1037	1039	1041
9	Palakkad	1644	1671	1730	1906	1927	1948	1969
10	Malappuram	536	564	589	622	622	622	622
11	Wayanad	1758	1841	1918	2061	2062	2063	2064
12	Kozhikode	2310	2334	2375	2493	2511	2529	2547
13	Kannur	805	831	854	893	894	895	896
14	Kasaragod	105	108	113	118	118	118	118
Total		15995	16470	16960	18109	18182	18255	18328

(p) Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.4
District - wise Distribution of Employment in Kerala 2002 to 2009

Sl.No.	District	Employment (Nos)						
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(P)	2008(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	36873	38729	39809	41226	41230	41234	41238
2	Kollam	34728	35205	35837	37158	37158	37158	37158
3	Pathanamthitta	92907	94091	95157	98655	101392	104129	106866
4	Alappuzha	13049	13129	13767	15170	15221	15272	15323
5	Kottayam	1662	1752	1826	1892	1892	1892	1892
6	Idukki	26326	26621	27188	28322	28322	28322	28322
7	Ernakulam	28458	28895	29382	30582	30592	30602	30612
8	Thrissur	14640	14971	15307	15703	15727	15751	15775
9	Palakkad	34263	34649	36670	38972	39306	39640	39974
10	Malappuram	9567	9760	10291	11505	11505	11505	11505
11	Kozhikode	218628	220192	222565	228796	228805	228814	228823
12	Wayanad	52073	52657	53322	54535	54835	55135	55435
13	Kannur	44172	45480	46202	47541	47572	47603	47634
14	Kasaragod	3075	3120	3248	3282	3282	3282	3282
Total		610421	619251	630571	653339	656839	660339	663839

(P) Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.3
District - wise Distribution of Registered Working Factories in Kerala
2002 to 2008

Sl. No.	District	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(p)	2008(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	849	896	935	986	987	988	989
2	Kollam	1628	1662	1703	1827	1827	1827	1827
3	Pathanamthitta	2418	2507	2570	2757	2779	2801	2823
4	Alappuzha	325	335	358	403	408	413	418
5	Kottayam	196	210	219	231	231	231	231
6	Idukki	1114	1138	1164	1273	1273	1273	1273
7	Ernakulam	1355	1391	1429	1504	1506	1508	1510
8	Thrissur	952	982	1003	1035	1037	1039	1041
9	Palakkad	1644	1671	1730	1906	1927	1948	1969
10	Malappuram	536	564	589	622	622	622	622
11	Wayanad	1758	1841	1918	2061	2062	2063	2064
12	Kozhikode	2310	2334	2375	2493	2511	2529	2547
13	Kannur	805	831	854	893	894	895	896
14	Kasaragod	105	108	113	118	118	118	118
Total		15995	16470	16960	18109	18182	18255	18328

(p) Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.4
District - wise Distribution of Employment in Kerala 2002 to 2009

Sl.No.	District	Employment (Nos)						
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(P)	2008(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	36873	38729	39809	41226	41230	41234	41238
2	Kollam	34728	35205	35837	37158	37158	37158	37158
3	Pathanamthitta	92907	94091	95157	98655	101392	104129	106866
4	Alappuzha	13049	13129	13767	15170	15221	15272	15323
5	Kottayam	1662	1752	1826	1892	1892	1892	1892
6	Idukki	26326	26621	27188	28322	28322	28322	28322
7	Ernakulam	28458	28895	29382	30582	30592	30602	30612
8	Thrissur	14640	14971	15307	15703	15727	15751	15775
9	Palakkad	34263	34649	36670	38972	39306	39640	39974
10	Malappuram	9567	9760	10291	11505	11505	11505	11505
11	Kozhikode	218628	220192	222565	228796	228805	228814	228823
12	Wayanad	52073	52657	53322	54535	54835	55135	55435
13	Kannur	44172	45480	46202	47541	47572	47603	47634
14	Kasaragod	3075	3120	3248	3282	3282	3282	3282
Total		610421	619251	630571	653339	656839	660339	663839

(P) Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.5

Industrial Disputes Arose, Handled, Settled etc. in Kerala

Sl. No.	Particulars	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	No. of disputes pending at the beginning of the year	2263	2768	2667	2658	2749	2904	2819
2	No. of disputes that arose during the year	4005	4555	4019	3405	3376	3482	3143
3	No. of disputes handled during the year (1+ 2)	6268	7323	6686	6063	6125	6386	5962
4	No. of disputes settled during the year							
a	By voluntary negotiation between parties	866	883	810	374	341	484	831
b	By conciliation	1391	1876	1608	1124	1361	1644	1675
c	By withdrawal	1230	1376	1178	1290	1066	795	426
d	Referred for Adjudication	392	521	432	526	453	644	260
e	Referred for Arbitration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f	Total number of disputes settled (a to e)	3879	4656	4028	3314	3221	3567	3192
5	Number of disputes pending at the end of the year (3-4)	2389	2667	2658	2749	2904	2819	2770
6	Number of disputes led to							
a	Strike (including pending previously)	7	22	14	7	8	7	27
b	Lockout including pending previously	49	35	30	29	29	23	15
c	Total (a + b)	56	57	44	36	37	30	42
7	No. of workers affected due							
a	Strike	403510	47887	15202	446144	25926	697	69114
b	Lockout	12412	8858	82175	7301	7910	6410	5150
c	Total (a + b)	415922	56745	97377	453445	33836	7107	74264
8	Mandays lost							
a	Strike	6404348	93854	150134	3224163	172177	23192	413037
b	Lockout	1772811	1799224	1979708	1807511	1821036	1192022	833535
c	Total (a + b)	8177159	1893078	2129842	5031674	1993213	1215214	1246572

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.6
Central Sector Investment in Kerala

(Rs. crore)

Years as on 31 st March	Investment in Gross Block		Percentage of column(3) to column(2)
	All India	Kerala	
1	2	3	4
2001	411865	9893	2.40
2002	490397	13504	2.75
2003	525301	14550	2.77
2004	596725	15301	2.56
2005	649245	16872	2.60
2006	715108	17796	2.49
2007	782992	19144	2.44
2008	862204	20746	2.41

Source: Public Enterprises Survey -2007-08, GoI

Appendix 8.7
Central Sector Investment in Selected States
as on 31-03-2008

Rank No.	Name of State	Gross Block (Rs. Crores)	Employment (Lakh Nos)
1	2	3	4
1	Maharashtra	153125	1.94
2	Uttarpradesh	57233	0.85
3	Andhra Pradesh	59071	1.00
4	Tamilnadu	65106	0.96
5	Gujarat	51470	0.47
6	Assam	37732	0.49
7	Orissa	40112	0.69
8	West Bengal	43938	1.95
9	Madhya Pradesh	40729	1.03
10	Karnataka	36075	0.76
11	Kerala	20746	0.41
	All India	862204	100.00

Source: Public Enterprises Survey -2007-08, GoI

Appendix 8.6
Central Sector Investment in Kerala

(Rs. crore)

Years as on 31 st March	Investment in Gross Block		Percentage of column(3) to column(2)
	All India	Kerala	
1	2	3	4
2001	411865	9893	2.40
2002	490397	13504	2.75
2003	525301	14550	2.77
2004	596725	15301	2.56
2005	649245	16872	2.60
2006	715108	17796	2.49
2007	782992	19144	2.44
2008	862204	20746	2.41

Source: Public Enterprises Survey -2007-08, GoI

Appendix 8.7
Central Sector Investment in Selected States
as on 31-03-2008

Rank No.	Name of State	Gross Block (Rs. Crores)	Employment (Lakh Nos)
1	2	3	4
1	Maharashtra	153125	1.94
2	Uttarpradesh	57233	0.85
3	Andhra Pradesh	59071	1.00
4	Tamilnadu	65106	0.96
5	Gujarat	51470	0.47
6	Assam	37732	0.49
7	Orissa	40112	0.69
8	West Bengal	43938	1.95
9	Madhya Pradesh	40729	1.03
10	Karnataka	36075	0.76
11	Kerala	20746	0.41
	All India	862204	100.00

Source: Public Enterprises Survey -2007-08, GoI

Appendix 8.8
Capital Investment and Employment in respect of Government of India Companies
Functioning in Kerala

Sl. No	Name of Company	Capital Investment (Rs. Lakh) as on		Employment (Nos) as on	
		31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	3342.00	NA	434	NA
2	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	9999.00	9999.00	1003	1074
3	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	8223.44	1553.50	1880	2121
4	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	926.79	NA	638	571
5	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	25980.18	NA	2051.00	NA
6	Kerala Lekshmi Mills	4724.07	114.46	546	413
7	Vijaya Mohini Mills	4677.11	NA	262	NA
8	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	NA	8636.50	NA	426
9	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	NA	619.26	NA	176

Source : Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.9
Performance of Government of India Companies in Kerala in terms of Value of
Production and Sales Turnover

(Rs Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Company	Value of Production		Total Sales Turnover	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	43775.00	NA	46530.00	NA
2	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	29850.00	34051.00	29861.00	29767.00
3	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	19537.03	226631.11	19537.03	226631.11
5	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd	5004.00	5027.00	5068.00	4961.22
6	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	72402.94	NA	83378.58	NA
7	Kerala Lekshmi Mills	2011.25	2366.33	1913.52	2177.86
8	Vijaya Mohini Mills	1188.39	NA	1416.33	NA
9	Indian Telephone Industries	178.74	152.02	21463.49	16201.40
10	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	3894.00	5102.0	3894.00	5102.00
11	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	967.26	340.44	964.60	307.09
12	Instrumentation Ltd.	6400.57	8314.88	7537.68	9174.06

Source: Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.8
Capital Investment and Employment in respect of Government of India Companies
Functioning in Kerala

Sl. No	Name of Company	Capital Investment (Rs. Lakh) as on		Employment (Nos) as on	
		31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	3342.00	NA	434	NA
2	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	9999.00	9999.00	1003	1074
3	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	8223.44	1553.50	1880	2121
4	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	926.79	NA	638	571
5	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	25980.18	NA	2051.00	NA
6	Kerala Lekshmi Mills	4724.07	114.46	546	413
7	Vijaya Mohini Mills	4677.11	NA	262	NA
8	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	NA	8636.50	NA	426
9	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	NA	619.26	NA	176

Source : Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.9
Performance of Government of India Companies in Kerala in terms of Value of
Production and Sales Turnover

(Rs Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Company	Value of Production		Total Sales Turnover	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	43775.00	NA	46530.00	NA
2	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	29850.00	34051.00	29861.00	29767.00
3	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	19537.03	226631.11	19537.03	226631.11
5	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd	5004.00	5027.00	5068.00	4961.22
6	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	72402.94	NA	83378.58	NA
7	Kerala Lekshmi Mills	2011.25	2366.33	1913.52	2177.86
8	Vijaya Mohini Mills	1188.39	NA	1416.33	NA
9	Indian Telephone Industries	178.74	152.02	21463.49	16201.40
10	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	3894.00	5102.0	3894.00	5102.00
11	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	967.26	340.44	964.60	307.09
12	Instrumentation Ltd.	6400.57	8314.88	7537.68	9174.06

Source: Reports of Companies Concerned

**Appendix 8.10
Production and Capacity Utilisation in Government of India Companies Functioning in Kerala**

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Installed capacity as on		Production during		Capacity utilisation %	
				31-03-2008	31-03-2009	31-03-2008	31-03-2009	31-03-2008	31-03-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Phenol	MT	40000.00		41908.00		104.77	
		Acetone	MT	24640.00		26130.00		106.05	
		H2O2(100%)	MT	5225.00		5889.00		112.71	
		Cumene	MT	56000.00		57837.00		103.28	
2	Hindustan News Print Ltd.	Newsprint	MT	100000.00	100000.00	116111.00	108005.00	116.11	108.01
3	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	Petroleum/Petrochemical Products- Crude, Thruput (MMT)	MT	7.5		8.2		109.33	
4	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1.Condom	MT	1316	1316	1047.62	15063.18	79.61	1144.62
		2.B.Bags	MT	5	5	6.04	1747.81	120.80	34956.20
		3.Saheli(Non Steroiidal OCP)	MT	30	30	24.20	328.83	80.67	1096.10
		4.Mala-D/N (Steroidal OCP)	MT	98.66	98.66	58.26	1948.53	59.05	1974.99
		5.CU.T	MT	5.5	5.5	2.78	448.68	50.55	8157.82
5	HMT Ltd.	Machine Tools,Printing and cutting machines, accessories and spares	MT	382	377	230.00	243.00	60.21	
6	CochinShipyard Ltd.	Ship (Building)	MT	150000		175536		117.02	
7	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	Yarn in different counts	MT	43824	43824	149000	1734240.2	340.00	3957.28
8	Vijaya Mohini Mills	Core Yarn	MT	30476 spindles		1078			
9	Indian Telephone Industries	OCB	MT			182	116.00		
			MT			13.32			
		MLL	MT						
		SIM	MT			7.73	14.33		
		National ID	MT			3.45			
		SSTP	MT						
10	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	R.E Fluoride	MT	114	114	30.25	20.00	26.54	17.54
		Cerium Hydrate	MT	70	70	1.183	0.00	1.69	0.00
		Wet and Dry	MT						
		Cerium Nitrate	MT	2	2	1.403	0.00	70.15	0.00
		Cerium Oxide A	MT	105	105	4.45	0.00	4.24	0.00
		Cerium Oxide B	MT	105	105	0	2.00	0.00	1.90
		Di Carbonate wet and Dry	MT	225	225	192.252	0.00	85.45	0.00
		Wet and Dry	MT						
		Thorox	MT	45	75	3248.6	3542.79	7219.11	4723.71
		N.G. Tho2	MT	1	1	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		N.G ADU	MT	40	40	25.877	32.69	64.69	81.72
11	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	Yarn	Kg.	25400 spindles	25400 spindles	611027	188168.00		
12		Cloth	Mtr.	40 Looms	40 Looms	249117	0.00		
	Instrumentation Ltd.	Process control valves	Nos.	7500	7500	3960	4343.00	52.80	57.91
		Safety relief valves	Nos.	2000	2000	61	68.00	3.05	3.40
		Orifice Plates/Flow Nozzle	Nos.	500	500	173	697.00	34.60	139.40
		Miscellaneous items	In Lakhs	As reqd.	As Reqd.	0.00	0.00		

Source: Reports from Companies concerned

Appendix 8.11

District-wise Investment in KSIDC Units

SI.No.	Districts	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. lakh)	Employment (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	50	46574	9042
2	Kollam	14	5890	2230
3	Pathanamthitta	6	975	382
4	Alapuzha	35	29900	6177
5	Kottayam	21	22306	2700
6	Idukki	17	8318	2373
7	Ernakulam	173	239383	32335
8	Thrissur	44	31333	5760
9	Palakkad	82	112429	9518
10	Malappuram	21	6315	1787
11	Kozhikode	19	6990	1982
12	Wayanad	7	1807	257
13	Kannur	10	18039	2105
14	Kasaragod	2	265	121
Total		501	530524	76769

Source: Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC), Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.12

Units Assisted by KSIDC as on 31-3-2009

SI.No.	Districts	No. of Units		Project Cost (Rs. Lakh)	
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10	40	24762	21812
2	Kollam	4	10	3069	2821
3	Pathanamthitta	...	6	...	975
4	Alappuzha	3	32	2168	27732
5	Kottayam	1	20	644	21662
6	Idukki	...	17	...	8318
7	Ernakulam	4	169	20862	218521
8	Thrissur	4	40	2006	29327
9	Palakkad	1	81	1373	111056
10	Malappuram	...	21	...	6315
11	Kozhikode	3	16	1628	5362
12	Wayanad	...	7	...	1807
13	Kannur	1	9	148	17891
14	Kasaragod	1	1	87	178
Total		32	469	56747	473777

Source : KSIDC, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.11

District-wise Investment in KSIDC Units

SI.No.	Districts	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. lakh)	Employment (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	50	46574	9042
2	Kollam	14	5890	2230
3	Pathanamthitta	6	975	382
4	Alapuzha	35	29900	6177
5	Kottayam	21	22306	2700
6	Idukki	17	8318	2373
7	Ernakulam	173	239383	32335
8	Thrissur	44	31333	5760
9	Palakkad	82	112429	9518
10	Malappuram	21	6315	1787
11	Kozhikode	19	6990	1982
12	Wayanad	7	1807	257
13	Kannur	10	18039	2105
14	Kasaragod	2	265	121
Total		501	530524	76769

Source: Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC), Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.12

Units Assisted by KSIDC as on 31-3-2009

SI.No.	Districts	No. of Units		Project Cost (Rs. Lakh)	
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10	40	24762	21812
2	Kollam	4	10	3069	2821
3	Pathanamthitta	...	6	...	975
4	Alappuzha	3	32	2168	27732
5	Kottayam	1	20	644	21662
6	Idukki	...	17	...	8318
7	Ernakulam	4	169	20862	218521
8	Thrissur	4	40	2006	29327
9	Palakkad	1	81	1373	111056
10	Malappuram	...	21	...	6315
11	Kozhikode	3	16	1628	5362
12	Wayanad	...	7	...	1807
13	Kannur	1	9	148	17891
14	Kasaragod	1	1	87	178
Total		32	469	56747	473777

Source : KSIDC, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.13

Capital Invested and Employment in Respect of Govt. Owned Companies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs.lakh)		Employment (Nos.)	
		as on	as on	as on	as on
		31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	10488.13	6837.8	992	993
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	35507.56	11515.96	1372	1300
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	4712.92	2599.87	1018	985
4	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd, Kannur	131.82	131.82	319	356
5	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	1915.36	1022.81	293	274
6	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	7956.26	NA	203	NA
7	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	6220.00	NA	707	NA
8	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	3318.00	3500	1772	1704
9	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	1561.76	1040	258	318
10	Foam Mattings India Ltd. Alappuzha	515.23	515.23	164	164
11	Kerala Garments Limited	235.73	48	24	24
12	Artisans Development Corporation	510.27	195.33	NA	20
13	Kerala State Coir Corporation	1240.91	804.55	186	188
14	Autocast Limited	6792.00	1897	308	295
15	Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation	48775.00	NA	18454	NA

Source:- Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.14

Performance of Govt. Owned Companies in Kerala in Terms of Value of Production and Sales Turnover

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
		3	4	5	6
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	10392.90	10561.88	10103.36	10610.2
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	5746.34	5477.33	15269.21	15578.16
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	25410.59	27637.47	25339.57	27877.09
4	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd, Kannur	356.06	381.6	529.80	658.75
5	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	1522.60	1538.76	2354.93	1339.17
6	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	104.52	NA	1557.27	NA
7	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	3756.00	NA	3723.00	NA
8	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	30787.24	33320.9	30748.69	40548.5
9	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	5159.00	6283	5045.00	5930
10	Foam Mattings India Ltd, Alappuzha	350.20	NA	663.03	559.47
11	Kerala Garments Limited	NA	NA	5.41	1.03
12	Artisans Development Corporation	NA	NA	194.26	522.33
13	Kerala State Coir Corporation	NA	NA	1349.34	3393.1
14	Autocast Limited	1437.00	1445.3	1437.00	1410.48
15	Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation	7185.00	NA	6117.55	NA

Source:- Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.13

Capital Invested and Employment in Respect of Govt. Owned Companies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs.lakh)		Employment (Nos.)	
		as on	as on	as on	as on
		31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	10488.13	6837.8	992	993
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	35507.56	11515.96	1372	1300
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	4712.92	2599.87	1018	985
4	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd, Kannur	131.82	131.82	319	356
5	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	1915.36	1022.81	293	274
6	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	7956.26	NA	203	NA
7	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	6220.00	NA	707	NA
8	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	3318.00	3500	1772	1704
9	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	1561.76	1040	258	318
10	Foam Mattings India Ltd. Alappuzha	515.23	515.23	164	164
11	Kerala Garments Limited	235.73	48	24	24
12	Artisans Development Corporation	510.27	195.33	NA	20
13	Kerala State Coir Corporation	1240.91	804.55	186	188
14	Autocast Limited	6792.00	1897	308	295
15	Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation	48775.00	NA	18454	NA

Source:- Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.14

Performance of Govt. Owned Companies in Kerala in Terms of Value of Production and Sales Turnover

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
		3	4	5	6
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	10392.90	10561.88	10103.36	10610.2
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	5746.34	5477.33	15269.21	15578.16
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	25410.59	27637.47	25339.57	27877.09
4	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd, Kannur	356.06	381.6	529.80	658.75
5	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	1522.60	1538.76	2354.93	1339.17
6	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	104.52	NA	1557.27	NA
7	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	3756.00	NA	3723.00	NA
8	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	30787.24	33320.9	30748.69	40548.5
9	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	5159.00	6283	5045.00	5930
10	Foam Mattings India Ltd, Alappuzha	350.20	NA	663.03	559.47
11	Kerala Garments Limited	NA	NA	5.41	1.03
12	Artisans Development Corporation	NA	NA	194.26	522.33
13	Kerala State Coir Corporation	NA	NA	1349.34	3393.1
14	Autocast Limited	1437.00	1445.3	1437.00	1410.48
15	Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation	7185.00	NA	6117.55	NA

Source:- Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.15

Production and Capacity Utilisation of Government Owned Companies in Kerala during 2006-07 and 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of products	Unit	Installed Capacity as on		Production During		Capacity Utilization (%)	
				31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	Distribution of Transformers	KVA	500000	500000	416467	479054	83.29	95.81
		Steel Structures	Tonnes	1200	1200	251	114.4	20.92	9.53
		HRC Fuses	Nos	120000	..	..	..	..	..
		Cast Iron Specials	Tonnes	1500	..	..	..	..	..
		Alternators (TL)	Nos	1500	1500	766	753	51.07	50.20
		Electrical & Wiring Accessories	Nos	133000	133000	93948	95293	70.64	71.65
		Alternators(G.P) & D.G Sets	Nos	3000	3000	641	696	21.37	23.20
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Various Electronic Products	Production is reported in terms of value and not in terms of quantity						
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	Portland Cement	M.Ts	620000	620000	568962	600070	91.77	96.79
4	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd, Kannur	ChinaClay	M.Ts	N.A	N.A	9415	8107	..	..
		Fire Bricks	Nos	N.A	N.A	102535	114855	..	..
		Laterite	M.Ts	N.A	N.A	44720	47625	..	..
		Wirecut Bricks	Nos	N.A	N.A	76100	48500	..	..
5	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Auto rickshaw	Nos	7200	7200	2659	1475	36.93	20.49
6	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	Structural Steel Fabrication	M.Ts	3000.00	3000.00	147.00	176.00	4.90	5.87
		Cast Iron	M.Ts	1200.00	1200.00	318.20	218.00	26.52	18.17
7	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Cotton/Blended Yarn	Spindles	74116	74116	18.43 LKG	18.43 LKG	..	..
8	Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd, Kollam	Titanium Dioxide Pigment	M.Ts	40000.00	40000.00	35220.00	35485.95	85.93	88.71
		Ilmenite	M.Ts	51600.00	51600.00	49225.00	42510.00	95.40	82.38
		Rutile	M.Ts	3400.00	3400.00	2997.00	2690.00	88.15	79.12
		Zircon	M.Ts	2500.00	2500.00	2175.00	2445.00	87.00	97.80
9	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	Steel Forgings	M.Ts	5040.00	5040.00	2827.00	2984.00	56.09	59.21
10	Foam Mattings (India) Ltd, Alappuzha	Mattings plant	M2	523000	523000	89000	136000	17.02	26.00
		Latex backing plant	M2	1200000	1200000	612000	612000	51.00	51.00
		Dyeing Plant	M.Ts	840	840	85.2	683.62	10.14	81.38
		Powerloom Plant	M2(Lac)	190000	190000	63816	65000	33.59	34.21
11	Kerala Garments Limited	Readymade Garments	Nos	315000	315000				
12	Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation	Kernals	MTs / day	210	210	16462	..	..	..
13	Artisans Development Corporation		Trading Activities						
14	Kerala State Coir Corporation		Trading Activities						
15	Autocast Limited	GI/SGI Castings	M.Ts	15000.00	15000.00	2334.00	1986.44	15.56	13.24
		SG Wind Mill Castings	M.Ts	3000.00	3000.00			..	..

Source: Reports of the Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.16

Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Govt. Majority Companies in Kerala

Sl. No	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs. Lakh) as on		Employment (Nos.) as on	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Traco Cable Company Ltd, Kochi	4895.55	2369.68	587	583
2	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	NA	177.00	929	905
3	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Kochi	7339.70	2139.00	783	753
4	The Travancore Cements Ltd, Kottayam	426.00	50.00	544	544
5	The Metal Industries Ltd, Shoranur	195.93	193.95	65	65
6	The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	165.64	131.57	118	110
7	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd, Aluva	466.80	37.71	105	110
8	Keltron Crystals Ltd, Kannur	NA	133.90	NA	91
9	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd. Malappuram	NA	318.28	NA	101
10	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	4296.73	4297.00	870	862
11	Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation	2800.75	NA	381	NA
12	United Electrical Industries Ltd. Kollam	NA	399.03	NA	138

Source: Reports of the Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.17

Performance of Government Majority Companies in Kerala in Terms of Value of Production and Sales Turnover

(Rs.Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Traco Cable Company Ltd, Kochi	4475.88	4843.19	4073.95	5522.89
2	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	10222.00	7426.00	8851.50	7232.00
3	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Kochi	10688.00	2631.09	12530.00	13852.00
4	The Travancore Cements Ltd, Kottayam	3116.00	3712.00	3113.00	3680.00
5	The Metal Industries Ltd, Shoranur	165.55		401.21	401.21
6	The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	868.08	880.31	943.36	935.42
7	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd, Aluva	646.76	680.35	646.76	680.35
8	Keltron Crystal Ltd, Kannur	165.77	257.46	86.78	168.31
9	Keltron Electro Ceramic Ltd	118.03	347.08	356.74	677.83
10	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	37346.00	45922	18829.00	21722.00
11	KAMCO	8681.01	NA	10121.86	NA
12	United Electrical Industrial Ltd. Kollam	NA	NA	3884.12	4294.00
13	Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation	607.00	NA	1290.32	NA

Source: Reports of companies concerned

Appendix 8.18

Production and Capacity Utilisation of Government Majority Companies in Kerala during 2007-08 and 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Products	Unit	Installed Capacity as on		Quantity of Production		Capacity Utilization %	
				31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Traco Cable Company Ltd, Kochi	1.AAC / ACSR	MT	6000.00	6000.00	1885.94	2133.95	31.43	35.57
		2.PVC Covered Conductors	MCM	32.92	32.92	0.005	0.712	0.02	2.16
		3.JFTC (IBM)	LCKM	2.50	2.50	0.000	18.470	0.00	738.80
		4.JFTC (TVLA)	LCKM	15.00	15.00	1705.99	1286.00	11373.27	8573.33
2	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Titanium Dioxide	M.T	24500.00	24500.00	12610.00	7731.00	51.47	31.56
3	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Kochi	1.Caustic Soda Lye	MT	57750.00	57750.00	42298.00	47519.00	73.24	82.28
		2.Chlorine Products	MT	51200.00	51200.00	36423.00	42599.00	71.14	83.20
4	The Travancore Cements Ltd	1.White Cement	M.T	30000.00	30000.00	23111.00	25226.00	77.04	84.09
		2.Cement Paint	M.T	1050.00	1050.00	1084.00	701.00	103.24	66.76
		3. Wall putty	M.T	300.00	300.00	25.00	215.00	8.33	71.67
5	The Metal Industries Ltd, Shoranur	1.Mammatties 2.All Axes 3.Pick Axes 4.Crow Bar 5.Sledge Hammer 6.Others	MT MT MT MT MT MT	272.00	272.00	156.00	156.00	57.35	57.35
6	Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd	1.. I.M.F.L.(lakh)	B.L	3600000.00	3600000.00	2782000.00	2774628.00	77.28	77.07
		2.Spirit	B.L.	..	..	25000.00	22710.00	..	..
7	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd, Aluva	Wooden Furntiure and Joineries	m ³	900.00	900.00	638.14	681.49	70.90	75.72
8	Keltron Crystal Ltd, Kannur	1.Crystals	K Nos.	2084.00	2084.00	556.00	1122.00	26.68	53.84
		2. Lead Tab	M Nos.	240.00	240.00	88.00	82.00	36.67	34.17
9	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd.	1.Ceramic Capacitors	Nos.	1100.00	1100.00	338.43	274.90	30.77	24.99
		2. Thermistors buzzers	Nos.	15.00	15.00	3.51	2.91	23.40	19.40
		3.Transversducers	Nos.	..	..	0.0012	0.0012	..	..
10	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd, Ernakulam	1.Power Transformer	MVA	4500.00	4500.00	4130.00	4566.00	91.78	101.47
		2.Current and Potential Transformers	No	1000.00	1000.00	289.00	77.00	28.90	7.70
11	Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation	Handloom Fabrics	Lakh Metres	1200.00	1500.00	10.10 lakh meters	13.07 lakh meters	..	..
12	Kerala Agro Machinery Corporation (KAMCO)	1. Power Tiller	Nos	6000.00	6000.00	7786	8646	129.76	144.10
		2. Reaper	Nos			1001	1113		
13	United Electrical Industries Ltd. Kollam	1. KWHS Meters	Nos.	300000.00	300000.00	...			
		2.Static motor control gears	Nos.	4500.00	4500.00	524.00	592.00	11.64	13.16
		3. AB switch tube light fittings	Nos.			1320.00	2401.00	..	..

Source: Reports of the companies concerned

Appendix 8.19

Details of Joint Stock Companies Working in Kerala

SI.No	Particulars	Private Limited	Public Limited	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.2008	14284	1609	15893
2	Number of Companies newly registered during 2008-09	1781	38	1819
3	Number of Companies transferred from other States during 2008-09	5	2	7
4	Number of Companies wound up dissolved / struck off/amalgamated during 2008-09	499	12	511
5	Number of Companies transferred to other States during 2008-09	3	5	8
6	Net addition to the total No.of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala during 2008-09 [(2+3)-(4+5)]	1284	23	1307
A	No.of companies converted from public to private	"	"	2
B	No.of companies converted from private to public	"	"	19
7	Total No.of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.2008 (Item 1+6)	15551	1649	17200
8	Total No.of Government Companies registered in Kerala as on 31-3-2008	48	60	108
9	Total No.of Government Companies registered in Kerala during 2008-09	1	Nil	1
10	No.of government Companies wound up during 2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Net addition to the total No.of Government Companies in Kerala during 2008-09 (Item 9-10)	1	Nil	1
12	Total No.of Government Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.2009 (Item 8+11)	49	60	109
13	Name of Government Companies, newly registered in Kerala during 2008-09	Kerala State Coastal Area Development Corporation Limited		
14	Name of Government Companies, wound up during 2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	No.of other major companies wound up during 2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source : Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Kochi.

Appendix 8.20

District-wise Details of Working SSI / MSME Units Registered in Kerala up to 2008-09 (as on 31.03.09)

Sl. No	District	No. of SSI units Promoted by					Total investment (Rs. in lakh)	Value of goods & Services Produced (Rs. in lakh)	Employment (Nos)
		SC	ST	Women	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	792	160	5355	16039	22346	52687.77	115317.33	89132
2	Kollam	969	55	4688	11004	16716	39814.65	76376.93	78625
3	Pathanamthitta	490	37	2657	6208	9392	16773.81	20173.48	24388
4	Alappuzha	392	79	4316	13607	18394	51668.26	111903.63	72087
5	Kottayam	390	171	5414	14314	20289	64697.26	115068.51	60046
6	Idukki	341	158	1785	3235	5519	23691.78	31470.66	18933
7	Ernakulam	406	165	4980	20703	26254	124366.09	429549.65	114434
8	Thrissur	1041	88	4519	18273	23921	78806.05	134434.60	89530
9	Palakkad	1154	106	2761	11042	15063	53024.74	73563.66	49298
10	Malappuram	359	76	1525	8589	10549	37509.06	75568.17	36728
11	Kozhikode	432	76	2367	13531	16406	57220.93	104925.46	60541
12	Wayanad	46	114	981	1860	3001	7843.23	9159.54	10857
13	Kannur	139	62	1802	8960	10963	33706.79	69554.88	40185
14	Kasaragod	117	86	966	4399	5568	15039.06	22988.18	26187
Total		7068	1433	44116	151764	204381	656849.48	1390054.68	770971

Based on 3rd All India Census

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce.

Appendix 8.21

District-wise Details of enterprises filed memorandum in Kerala during 2009-10 (as on 30.9.2009)

Sl. No.	District	Number of SSI units promoted by					Total Investment (Rs. lakh)	Value of goods and services produced (Rs. lakh)	Employment provided (Nos.)
		SC	ST	Women	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7	1	71	148	227	792.25	438.55	1331
2	Kollam	20	0	99	200	319	2914.09	6507.48	2366
3	Pathanamthitta	2	1	28	26	57	166.96	622.87	211
4	Alappuzha	0	0	140	41	181	975.85	1054.74	1195
5	Kottayam	4	1	72	157	234	1694.00	7568.00	1450
6	Idukki	5	0	50	152	207	1177.58	2887.54	1266
7	Ernakulam	22	5	260	726	1013	10735.93	36777.20	7394
8	Thrissur	6	0	175	292	473	1495.00	6066.00	2202
9	Palakkad	14	0	58	191	427	2773.71	6321.04	1385
10	Malappuram	3	1	78	104	186	878.56	1284.00	894
11	Kozhikode	10	0	27	82	119	378.10	2729.22	757
12	Wayanad	1	0	19	45	65	242.12	850.26	301
13	Kannur	0	0	47	127	174	937.70	2192.92	733
14	Kasaragod	4	1	41	145	191	328.97	NA	495
Total		98	10	1165	2436	3873	25490.82	75299.82	21980

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix 8.20

District-wise Details of Working SSI / MSME Units Registered in Kerala up to 2008-09 (as on 31.03.09)

Sl. No	District	No. of SSI units Promoted by					Total investment (Rs. in lakh)	Value of goods & Services Produced (Rs. in lakh)	Employment (Nos)
		SC	ST	Women	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	792	160	5355	16039	22346	52687.77	115317.33	89132
2	Kollam	969	55	4688	11004	16716	39814.65	76376.93	78625
3	Pathanamthitta	490	37	2657	6208	9392	16773.81	20173.48	24388
4	Alappuzha	392	79	4316	13607	18394	51668.26	111903.63	72087
5	Kottayam	390	171	5414	14314	20289	64697.26	115068.51	60046
6	Idukki	341	158	1785	3235	5519	23691.78	31470.66	18933
7	Ernakulam	406	165	4980	20703	26254	124366.09	429549.65	114434
8	Thrissur	1041	88	4519	18273	23921	78806.05	134434.60	89530
9	Palakkad	1154	106	2761	11042	15063	53024.74	73563.66	49298
10	Malappuram	359	76	1525	8589	10549	37509.06	75568.17	36728
11	Kozhikode	432	76	2367	13531	16406	57220.93	104925.46	60541
12	Wayanad	46	114	981	1860	3001	7843.23	9159.54	10857
13	Kannur	139	62	1802	8960	10963	33706.79	69554.88	40185
14	Kasaragod	117	86	966	4399	5568	15039.06	22988.18	26187
Total		7068	1433	44116	151764	204381	656849.48	1390054.68	770971

Based on 3rd All India Census

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce.

Appendix 8.21

District-wise Details of enterprises filed memorandum in Kerala during 2009-10 (as on 30.9.2009)

Sl. No.	District	Number of SSI units promoted by					Total Investment (Rs. lakh)	Value of goods and services produced (Rs. lakh)	Employment provided (Nos.)
		SC	ST	Women	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7	1	71	148	227	792.25	438.55	1331
2	Kollam	20	0	99	200	319	2914.09	6507.48	2366
3	Pathanamthitta	2	1	28	26	57	166.96	622.87	211
4	Alappuzha	0	0	140	41	181	975.85	1054.74	1195
5	Kottayam	4	1	72	157	234	1694.00	7568.00	1450
6	Idukki	5	0	50	152	207	1177.58	2887.54	1266
7	Ernakulam	22	5	260	726	1013	10735.93	36777.20	7394
8	Thrissur	6	0	175	292	473	1495.00	6066.00	2202
9	Palakkad	14	0	58	191	427	2773.71	6321.04	1385
10	Malappuram	3	1	78	104	186	878.56	1284.00	894
11	Kozhikode	10	0	27	82	119	378.10	2729.22	757
12	Wayanad	1	0	19	45	65	242.12	850.26	301
13	Kannur	0	0	47	127	174	937.70	2192.92	733
14	Kasaragod	4	1	41	145	191	328.97	NA	495
Total		98	10	1165	2436	3873	25490.82	75299.82	21980

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix 8.22
District Wise Progress Report of PMEGP 2008-09

District	Target	No. of applications Received	No of applications selected by DTFCs	Margin money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of applications forwarded to Banks	No. of applications sanctioned by Banks	Margin Money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Persons given EDP training	Beneficiaries to whom first installment released by banks	
									No	Margin Money (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	58	148	98	13.65						
Kollam	54	90	63	64.80	63	12				
Pathanamthitta	32	160	12	3.21	12	5	1.55	4		
Alappuzha	50	114	56	227.18	56	18	62.10	1	1	22.50
Kottayam	36	92	87	220.59	88	37	57.34	31		
Idukki	54	113	44	76.18	44	8	8.14	2		
Ernakulam	42	133								
Thrissur	46	61	47	86.65	47	31	49.95			
Palakkad	50	112	36	58.97	27	12	7.97	1	1	0.43
Malappuram	62	152	38	72.28	38	16	34.53	13		
Kozhikode	50	597	108	232.00	42	15	90.35		2	
Wayanad	78	225	84	94.00	84	27		22		
Kannur	44	115	86	149.62	85	39	39.11	30	4	
Kasaragod	52	84	54	53.49	54	16	11.93		3	
TOTAL	708	2196	813	1352.62	640	236	362.97	104	11	22.93

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix 8.23
District Wise Progress Report of PMEGP - 2009-10 (Up to September 2009)

District	Target	No. of applications Received	No of applications selected by DTFCs	Margin money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of applications forwarded to Banks	No. of applications sanctioned by Banks	Margin Money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Persons given EDP training	Installment released	
									No	Margin Money (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	58	98	98	130.47	98	43	51.90	31	14	13.23
Kollam	54	93	70	100.13	36	1	3.15			
Pathanamthitta	32	229	97	126.26	97	36	34.66	22	19	16.21
Alappuzha	50	223	66	103.79	66	10	6.91	3	2	0.75
Kottayam	36	118	36	100.35	36	8	26.24	2	2	0.75
Idukki	54	131	108	150.47	77	10	9.40	10		
Ernakulam	42	432	50	89.40	50	19	30.39	11	11	
Thrissur	46	249	44	72.27	44	37	9.68			
Palakkad	50	100	44	79.40	27	10	10.08			
Malappuram	62	200	38	36.83	38					
Kozhikode	50	107	107	210.98	43	26	47.47	14	2	3.9
Wayanad	78	99	82	81.34	82	16	10.93	16		
Kannur	44	176	51	75.49	51	3	2.90		1	1.7
Kasaragod	52	135	60	80.79	60	21	24.27	2	2	1.14
TOTAL	708	2390	951	1437.97	805	240	267.98	111	53	37.68

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce.

Appendix 8.22
District Wise Progress Report of PMEGP 2008-09

District	Target	No. of applications Received	No of applications selected by DTFCs	Margin money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of applications forwarded to Banks	No. of applications sanctioned by Banks	Margin Money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Persons given EDP training	Beneficiaries to whom first installment released by banks	
									No	Margin Money (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	58	148	98	13.65						
Kollam	54	90	63	64.80	63	12				
Pathanamthitta	32	160	12	3.21	12	5	1.55	4		
Alappuzha	50	114	56	227.18	56	18	62.10	1	1	22.50
Kottayam	36	92	87	220.59	88	37	57.34	31		
Idukki	54	113	44	76.18	44	8	8.14	2		
Ernakulam	42	133								
Thrissur	46	61	47	86.65	47	31	49.95			
Palakkad	50	112	36	58.97	27	12	7.97	1	1	0.43
Malappuram	62	152	38	72.28	38	16	34.53	13		
Kozhikode	50	597	108	232.00	42	15	90.35		2	
Wayanad	78	225	84	94.00	84	27		22		
Kannur	44	115	86	149.62	85	39	39.11	30	4	
Kasaragod	52	84	54	53.49	54	16	11.93		3	
TOTAL	708	2196	813	1352.62	640	236	362.97	104	11	22.93

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix 8.23
District Wise Progress Report of PMEGP - 2009-10 (Up to September 2009)

District	Target	No. of applications Received	No of applications selected by DTFCs	Margin money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of applications forwarded to Banks	No. of applications sanctioned by Banks	Margin Money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Persons given EDP training	Installment released	
									No	Margin Money (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	58	98	98	130.47	98	43	51.90	31	14	13.23
Kollam	54	93	70	100.13	36	1	3.15			
Pathanamthitta	32	229	97	126.26	97	36	34.66	22	19	16.21
Alappuzha	50	223	66	103.79	66	10	6.91	3	2	0.75
Kottayam	36	118	36	100.35	36	8	26.24	2	2	0.75
Idukki	54	131	108	150.47	77	10	9.40	10		
Ernakulam	42	432	50	89.40	50	19	30.39	11	11	
Thrissur	46	249	44	72.27	44	37	9.68			
Palakkad	50	100	44	79.40	27	10	10.08			
Malappuram	62	200	38	36.83	38					
Kozhikode	50	107	107	210.98	43	26	47.47	14	2	3.9
Wayanad	78	99	82	81.34	82	16	10.93	16		
Kannur	44	176	51	75.49	51	3	2.90		1	1.7
Kasaragod	52	135	60	80.79	60	21	24.27	2	2	1.14
TOTAL	708	2390	951	1437.97	805	240	267.98	111	53	37.68

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce.

Appendix 8.24

Working Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kerala as on 31.03.2009

SL. No	District	Number of Working Industrial Co-operative Societies				Total number of working societies
		SC	ST	Women	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	43	44	14		101
2	Kollam	20	0	14	28	62
3	Pathanamthitta	8	1	27	10	46
4	Alappuzha	6	1	8	15	30
5	Kottayam	5	0	20	13	38
6	Idukki	0	3	3	4	10
7	Ernakulam	1	2	20	18	41
8	Thrissur	8	0	21	26	55
9	Palakkad	7	2	7	16	32
10	Malappuram	10	2	24	18	54
11	Kozhikode	3	0	6	17	26
12	Kannur	2	7	10	16	35
13	Wayanad	10	1	37	65	113
14	Kasaragod	1	0	14	13	28
Total		124	63	225	259	671

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix 8.25

Outstanding Advances to Various Sectors by Commercial Banks in Kerala

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Year (as at March)	Priority Sector				Non Priority Sector Advances	Total Advances
		Total	Agri culture	SSI	Other Priority Sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2001	8894	2747	2262	3885	10286	19180
2	2002	10132	3035	2540	4557	11930	22062
3	2003	11867	3507	2562	5798	15140	27007
4	2004	15725	4502	2618	8605	16142	31867
5	2005	20903	5803	3128	11972	20045	40948
6	2006	27763	8259	3708	15796	24156	51919
7	2007	35683	11377	4391	19915	28590	64273
8	2008	44077	15991	6674	21412	31228	75305
9	2009	48386	15959	8095	24332	34433	82819

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee.

Appendix 8.26

District-wise Number of Handloom Co-operative Societies in Kerala

Sl. No	District	No. of societies													
		2007-08							2008-09						
		SC		ST		Others		Total	SC		ST		Others		Total
		Women	General	Women	General	Women	General		Women	General	Women	General	Women	General	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5	14	1	7	46	290	363	5	14	1	7	46	283	356
2	Kollam		7		1	1	70	79		5		1		60	66
3	Pathanamthitta		3				6	9	2	1				1	4
4	Alappuzha	2	1			2	21	26	1	1			2	20	24
5	Kottayam		2			2	12	16		2			1	11	14
6	Idukki	1			4		7	12	2		3		6		11
7	Ernakulam		2	1			29	32			5	21			26
8	Thrissur	1	5				25	31	1	2				23	26
9	Palakkad		6		4	1	35	46		6		2		34	42
10	Malappuram	1	2				10	13		1				9	10
11	Kozhikode		2				41	43	1	2		1	2	29	35
12	Wayanad		2		2			4				3		1	4
13	Kannur		2				71	73		1		2		46	49
14	Kasaragod						11	11						9	9
	Total	10	48	2	18	52	628	758	12	35	9	37	57	526	676

Source: Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles

Appendix 8.27
Production and Productivity under Handloom Industry in Kerala
2007-08 to 2008-09

Sl. No	Item	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1	Co-operative Sector		
	i Number of looms	48446	38866
	ii Production of Handloom cloth (M.M)	68.26	18.92
	iii Value of Production (Rs. crores)	307.17	139.48
	iv Productivity (M/L/A)	1408.9	486.80
	v No. of weavers	126624	65444
	vi Employment generated (man days in lakhs)	539.1	61.47
	vii No. of women employed	26860	23923
2	Corporate /unorganised/private sector		
	i Number of looms	3120	6500
	ii Production of Handloom cloth (M.M)	2.62	1.28
	iii Value of production (Rs. crores)	11.79	6.90
	iv Productivity (M/L/A)	839.74	196.92
	v No. of weavers	6350	1824
	vi Employment generated (man days in Lakhs)	58.94	5.47
	vii No. of women employed	1238	950
3	Total: Co-operative, corporate and unorganised sector		
	i Number of looms	51566	45366
	ii Production of Handloom cloth (M.M)	70.88	20.20
	iii Value of Production (Rs. crores)	318.96	146.38
	iv Productivity (M/L/A)	1374.5	445.27
	v No. of weavers	132974	67268
	vi Employment generated (man days in Lakhs)	598.04	66.94
	vii No. of women employed	28098	24873
4	Assistance extended by way of loan and grant for the development of handloom industrv (Rs. lakh)		
a	Loan		
	i State Government	22	1011.96
	ii Central Government		
	iii N.C.D.C, NABARD,HUDCO		
	Total (a)	22	1011.96
b	Grant		
	i State Government	2051.00	1787.45
	ii Central Government	432.00	582.64
	iii N.C.D.C, NABARD,HUDCO		
	Total (b)	2483.00	2370.09
c	Amount spent as Rebate on the sale of Handloom cloth		
	i State Government	600.00	1128.82
	ii Central Government (MDA-50% CSS)	123.16	1047.11
	Total (c)	723.16	2175.93

Sl. No	Item	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
5	Value of unsold stock (Rs. crores)		
a	In the Co-operative Sector	25	87.55
b	In the Corporate Sector		
c	Unorganised/ private sector		
6	Number of Co-operative Societies		
a	Factory type:		
1	working	112	110
2	Dormant	26	35
3	Under liquidation	11	1
4	Not started working	6	4
	Total (a)	155	150
b	Cottage type:		
1	Working	440	368
2	Dormant	60	95
3	Under liquidation	81	52
4	Not started working	22	11
	Total (b)	603	526
	Total 6 (a+b)	758	676

Source: Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles

Appendix 8.28 Working Results of Handloom Apex Society (Hantex)

Sl. No	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1	Sales turnover (Rs. lakhs)	1176.57	1205.76
2	Value of cloth produced (Rs. lakhs)	833.96	832.20
3	Value of yarn purchased (Rs. lakhs)	450.32	494.74
4	Value of yarn distributed (Rs. lakhs)	472.97	488.80
5	No. of exhibitions conducted	10	20
6	No. of primary societies registered as members (cumulative)	469	469
7	Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	1441.85	1561.85

Source: Directorate of Handloom & Textiles.

Appendix 8.29

Working Results of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation (HANVEEV) (Rs lakh)

Sl. No	Particulars	2007-08*	2008-09*
1	2	3	4
1	Paid up capital (as at the end of the year)	1422.28	1422.28
2	Total Borrowing (as at the end of the year including interest)	3465.79	3659.26
3	Gross Block (as at the end of the year)	460.51	453.85
4	Value of production through clusters & sponsored societies (as at the end of the year)	5.20	10.00
5	Income through sales of products (as at the end of the year)	1326.80	1345.46
6	Other income:-		
	a Export of handloom cloth by K S H D C		
	b Grants, M D A, Interest, Processing charges etc.	81.04	104.79
7	Expenditure on Raw Materials		
	a Yarn	324.44	335.46
	b Dyes and Chemicals	18.41	9.21
	c Fabrics	665.37	653.74
8	Expenditure on personal payments	367.00	480.63
9	Provision of Depreciation	12.50	16.50
10	Expenditure towards interest and bank charges	198.00	199.00
11	Other Expenses	24.33	9.49
	b Trading expenses	120.00	100.92
	c Administration and selling expenses	169.00	151.38
12	Stock differential	(-)47.51	(-) 40.51
13	Net Profit (+), Net loss(-)	(-)443.8	(-)445.57
14	Accumulated loss at the end of the year	3576.29	4156.64

*Provisional

Source: Directorate of Handloom & Textiles and Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.

Appendix 8.30 Production and Productivity under Powerloom Industry

Sl. No	Items	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1	Total No. of Powerlooms in the state	4120	4120
2	No. of looms in the Co-operative sector	1390	844
3	percentage of 2 to 1	33.74	20.49
4	No. of Powerloom Co-operative societies in the state	33	22
5	No. of members in the cooperative sector	6600	4500
6	No. of women employed in Powerloom sector	1340	1005
7	Co-operative sector		
	a Production of cloth (lakh metres)	80	35.9
	b Value of production (Rs. Lakh)	1080	1795
	c Productivity(Metre/loom)	5755.4	2387.00
8	Un organised/private sector	NA	NA
9	Total (Cooperative and Unorganised/private sectors)		
	a Production of cloth (lakh metres)	80	35.9
	b Value of Production (Rs. Lakh)	1080	1795
	c Productivity (Meter/loom)	5755.4	2387.00

Source: Directorate of Handloom & Textiles.

Appendix 8.31
Coir Co operative Societies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Type of Society	No. of Societies as on 31/3/08	No. of Societies as on 31/3/09
1	2	3	4
1	Primary Coir Co operative Societies		
a	Working	372	368
b	New societies which have not started working	3	3
c	Dormant societies	114	118
	Total (1)	489	489
2	Manufacturing Societies		
a	Working (started production)	32	31
b	New societies which have not started working	3	3
c	Dormant Societies	18	19
	Total (2)	53	53
3	Small Scale Producers Co operative Societies		
a	Working	11	34
b	New Societies which have not started working	3	5
c	Dormant Societies	1	1
	Total (3)	15	40
4	Husk procurement and Distribution Societies		
a	Working	9	1
b	New Societies which have not started working	Nil	Nil
c	Dormant Societies	2	1
	Total (4)	11	2
5	Fibre Societies (Defibering Mill Societies)		
a	Working	19	15
b	New Societies which have not started working	13	14
c	Dormant Societies	39	43
	Total (5)	71	72
6	Total number of Coir Co operative Societies		
a	Working	443	449
b	New Societies which have not started working	22	25
c	Dormant Societies	174	182
d	Societies under liquidation	170	163
	Grand total	809	819

Source: Directorate of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.32
Activities of Coir Co-operative societies

a.Yarn Sector									
Year	No.of working societies	No.of Workers	Husk purchased		Fibre Purchased		yarn Produced		Wages paid (Rs.lakh)
			Number (in lakh)	Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakh)	Qty (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	
2004-05	365	24410	199.920	131.84	3265.46	762.52	2494.29	1222.04	593.08
2005-06	366	52180	239.50	195.66	4706.37	646.92	5192.10	1592.62	734.49
2006-07	342	47880	213.01	164.22	2536.25	348.31	5366.72	1645.32	758.59
2007-08	372	100540	158.42	126.15	6385.34	603.83	6810.92	1464.16	887.82
2008-09	368	101880	139.32	61.30	4970.11	719.05	7567.97	1731.3	855.71
2009-10 (as on 30.09.2009)	384	100760	67.27	72.92	3368.93	418.42	3168.54	769.49	348.36
b.Product Sector									
Year	No.of working societies	No. of workers.	Value of Production (Rs.lakh)		Wages paid (Rs.lakh)				
2004-05	81	60570	2123.71		283.83				
2005-06	68	41040	2261.04		329.75				
2006-07	104	32920	1392.38		263.88				
2007 - 08	56	12680	2734.13		279.53				
2008 - 09	63	14270	3688.72		310.47				
2009 - 10 (as on 30.09.2009)	65	14390	2317.20		213.23				

Source: Director of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.33
District wise details of Coir Co operative Societies

SL No:	District	Project Offices	No of Coir Socieies as on 31.03.2009			
			Working & New	Dormant	Under liquidation	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Chirayinkeezhu	51	15	30	96
2	Kollam/ Pathanamthitta	Kollam	67	52	23	142
3	Alappuzha	Kayamkulam	63	18	9	90
		Alappuzha	123	29	26	178
4	Idukki /Kottayam	Idukki	1			1
		Vaikom	28	1	6	35
5	Ernakulam	North Paravur	14	10	39	63
7	Thrissur	Thrissur	15	7	14	36
8	Malappuram/ Palakkad	Ponnani	15	9	2	26
9	Kozhikode	Kozhikode	60	23	11	94
10	Kasaragod/Kannur	Kannur	37	18	3	58
	Total		474	182	163	819

Source: Directorate of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.34
Export of Coir and Coir Products from India during 2007-08 & 2008-09

Sl. No	Items	2007-08		2008-09	
		Qty (Tonnes)	Value (Rs.Lakh)	Qty (Tonnes)	Value (Rs.Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Curled Coir	1279.99	152.06	1438.38	223.85
2	Coir Fibre	11101.64	1224.14	19443.54	2390.89
3	Coir Rugs & Carpet	178.14	134.40	63.83	67.63
4	Coir Pith	83613.24	6384.77	96996.32	8462.30
5	Coir Rope	372.26	139.99	370.28	164.60
6	Coir (other sorts)	57.02	57.83	50.50	19.03
7	Coir Yarn	8407.09	2666.90	5335.09	1925.92
8	Coir Geo-textiles	3364.72	1444.65	3251.52	1591.05
9	Handloom Mats	40917.35	24299.85	35553.43	23537.53
10	Powerloom Mats	75.06	52.69	54.21	40.06
11	Tufted Mat	33950.35	19910.98	33689.27	22598.15
12	Handloom Mattings	3013.71	1879.33	2368.45	1716.56
13	Powerloom Mattings	115.82	88.30	87.52	85.09
14	Rubberised Coir	1120.35	852.19	1222.59	1174.77
Total		187566.74	59288.08	199924.93	63997.43

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

Appendix 8.35
Foreign Exchange Earnings of India from Cashew Industry

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Export Value		Total	Import Value of Raw Cashew nuts	Net Foreign Exchange Earned
	Cashew Kernels	Cashew nut shell liquid			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-2002	1788.68	5.93	1794.61	949.25	845.36
2002-2003	1933.02	9.26	1942.28	1236.60	705.68
2003-2004	1804.43	7.03	1811.46	1400.90	410.56
2004-2005	2709.24	7.91	2717.15	2190.94	526.21
2005-2006	2514.86	7.21	2522.07	2162.95	359.12
2006-2007	2455.15	10.29	2465.44	1811.62	653.82
2007-2008	2289.02	11.98	2301.00	1746.84	554.16
2008-2009	2988.02	26.06	3014.08	2632.41	381.67
2009-2010 (as on 30.09.2009)	1401.92	10.03	1411.95	208.24	1203.71

Source: Cashew Export Promotion council, Kochi

Appendix 8.36
Import of Raw Cashew nuts

Year	Kerala*		India	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crore)
2001-2002	191579	502.46	355443	949.25
2002-2003	249970	772.47	400659	1236.6
2003-2004	294552	909.45	452398	1400.9
2004-2005	283149	1055.08	578884	2190.94
2005-2006	306765	1134.83	565400	2162.95
2006-2007	322443	971.79	586044	1811.62
2007-2008	372497	1071.21	605985	1746.84
2008-2009	345366	1476.87	605850	2632.41
2009-2010 (as on 30.9.2009)	30068	121.02	68708	208.24

*Import through Cochin Port

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi.

Appendix 8.37

Kerala Khadi & Village Industries Board

Production, Sales, Employment and Wages paid during 2007-08 & 2008-09

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Value of production		Value of sales		Employment (Nos)		Wages paid	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.00	10.00
I	Khadi	584.35	656.63	1222.30	1644.10	3178	4024	304.73	318.21
II	Polyvastra	32.62	34.59	89.71	65.68	274	287	29.23	22.67
III	Village Industries								
1	Cottage Match	602.00	577.00	618.80	606.50	6183	6173	433.00	433.40
2	Agarbathy	166.00	161.00	155.00	148.00	1215	1190	175.60	176.20
3	Village Leather	949.00	992.00	1062.00	1011.00	1285	1245	251.30	251.60
4	Fibre & Screwpine	344.00	322.00	350.80	339.80	53108	52688	573.80	570.80
5	Rubber based industry	1178.00	1142.00	1499.00	1370.00	1274	1230	341.80	339.80
6	Handmade paper	337.00	340.00	378.00	374.00	463	473	111.20	113.40
7	Village pottery	1222.00	1201.00	1206.00	1156.00	19305	19236	639.80	638.30
8	Gurkhandasari	58.00	46.00	58.00	44.00	1395	1362	112.00	110.70
9	Service Industry	328.00	324.00	318.00	324.00	762	751	531.40	528.20
10	Non-edible oil & Soap	419.00	421.00	564.00	555.00	894	877	167.60	166.40
11	Village oil	1034.00	1027.00	1250.00	1252.00	916	888.00	249.80	302.00
12	Textile	657.00	644.00	704.00	685.00	5793.00	5760	866.40	864.50
13	Palmgur	88.00	69.00	88.00	66.00	6320	6273	442.60	440.60
14	Bee-keeping	156.80	152.20	135.20	130.80	15847	15813	268.30	265.50
15	Processing of cereals & pulses	350.00	347.00	380.00	369.00	13244	13209	795.00	789.50
16	Ayurvedic medicines	180.00	186.00	198.00	201.00	1047	1063	196.00	197.50
17	Fruits & Vegetable Preservation	376.00	381.00	394.00	391.00	2599	2585	428.50	424.00
18	Lime	1472.00	1425.00	1626.00	1465.00	8948	8903	1214.80	1211.80
19	Cane & Bamboo	203.00	197.00	220.00	205.00	2865	2861	428.00	420.80
20	Carpentry & Blacksmithy	1213.00	1218.00	1240.00	1246.00	5110	5123	1745.40	1739.40
21	Aluminium industry	342.40	343.40	289.00	290.00	861	644	246.90	178.10
22	Electronics	289.00	290.00	290.00	291.00	290	646	178.50	177.80
23	PVC	132.00	128.00	128.00	130.00	185	194	54.40	57.00
	Total III	12096.20	11933.60	13151.80	12650.10	149909	149187	10452.10	10397.30
	Grand Total	12713.17	12624.82	14463.81	14359.88	153361	153498	10786.06	10738.18

Source: Kerala Khadi & Village Industries Board, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.38

**District wise Number of Sales outlets
and sales under KVIB during 2008-09**

SL. No	Name of Project	No of sales Outlets	Sales during 2008-09 (Rs lakh)
1	Thiruvananthapura	18	296.05
2	Kollam	4	115.11
3	Pathanamthitta	6	36.01
4	Alappuzha	11	88.66
5	Kottayam	17	85.18
6	Idukki	3	40.59
7	Ernakulam	11	210.22
8	Thrissur	19	93.73
9	Palakkad	16	82.55
10	Malappuram	12	29.80
11	Kozhikkode	32	142.35
12	PKC	77	646.24
	Total	226	1866.50

Source: Khadi & Village Industries Board, Th

Appendix 8.39

District wise Physical Achievement under Sericulture for the year 2007-08 & 2008-09

Sl. No	District	Mulberry		No. of farmers		DFLs supplied		Cocoon Production		Silk production	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thiruvananthapuram	172.28	180.28	287	301	1525	770	372.10	250.80		
2	Kollam	221.69	226.69	395	404	4165	1490	1380.73	466.40		
3	Pathanamthitta	165.17	172.42	276	285	3510	1255	1470.80	540.30		
4	Alappuzha	246.84	250.34	452	457	8405	4880	2892.20	1675.00	1340.00	1359.00
5	Kottayam	209.75	212.75	338	342	3010	2120	1318.70	787.05		
7	Idukki	627.01	649.51	808	830	6070	6825	2750.19	3193.53		
6	Ernakulam	184.6	188.10	289	293	11775	5465	3929.78	2048.35		
8	Thrissur	231.27	236.77	410	413	18840	10660	8249.60	4478.12		
9	Palakkad	523.3	664.80	658	746	57005	57265	27191.70	31565.69		
10	Malappuram	284.25	296.00	503	531	22830	18060	12025.10	9501.60		
11	Kozhikkodu	169.30	172.30	303	307	5375	3450	1834.25	1048.35		
13	Wayanad	349.60	373.10	480	549	19270	19675	10965.09	10928.54		
12	Kannur	175.95	182.95	361	383	9520	6045	3188.10	2235.00		
14	Kasaragod	125.90	127.90	177	181	6080	2125	2355.75	860.75	1350.00	1354.00
	Total	3686.91	3933.91	5737	6022	177380	140085	79924.09	69579.48	2690.00	2713.00

Source: Serifed Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.40
Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation
Physical & Financial Performance 2008-09

Sl. No	Particulars	2008-09
A Physical		
1	Projects Completed	
a.	No. of projects	5
b.	Aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	38
c.	Employment (Nos.)	272
2	Projects under implementation (31.03.2007)	
a.	No. of projects	35
b.	Aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	995
c.	Employment (Nos.)	9074
3	Projects cleared by KSIDC Board	
a.	No. of projects	11
b.	Aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	281
c.	Employment (Nos.)	1666
4	MOU signed with private parties	
a.	No. of projects	10
b.	Estimated aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	2734
B Financial (Rs. crores)		
a	Gross sanction	95
b	Disbursement	47
c	Recovery	50
d	Operating profit	22

Source : Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.41
Kerala Financial Corporation: Loan Operations during 2008-2009

Sl. No	Particulars	(Rs. Lakh)					
		SSI		Others		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Application pending as on 1.4.2008	5	377.75	13	3280.00	18	3657.75
2	Application Received during 2008-09	202	8716.68	399	34625.43	601	43342.11
3	Total application for consideration	207	9094.43	412	37905.43	619	46999.86
4	Application withdrawn/ rejected or otherwise disposed off	13	2603.05	6	6745.72	19	9348.77
5	Application Sanctioned (Gross)	192	6491.38	404	31159.71	596	37651.09
6	A. Application cancelled/reduced out of current year's sanction	1	24.14	2	312.63	3	336.77
	B. Application cancelled/reduced out of previous year's sanction	6	432.35	11	1971.39	17	2403.74
	C. Total cancellation/ reduction (6A+B)	7	456.49	13	2284.02	20	2740.51
7	Application sanctioned effectively (5-6A)	191	6467.24	402	30847.08	593	37314.32
8	Net Sanctions (5-6C)	185	6034.89	391	28875.69	576	34910.58
9	Amount disbursed along with number of newly assisted units	158	6208.54	307	23130.72	465	29339.26
10	Application pending sanction as on at the end of the period	5	1270.00	6	1360.00	11	2630.00

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation, Tvpm.

Appendix 8.42
District-wise details of Disbursement of Loan by KFC during 2008-09

(Rs. lakh)

Particulars	Effective Sanction		Disbursement						
	No.	Amount	SSI		Others		Total		
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Backward Districts									
Category - A									
	Idukki	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Wayanad	23	649.15	5	32.96	16	453.37	21	486.33
Category - B									
	Alappuzha	34	2360.98	9	244.47	21	1749.48	30	1993.95
	Malappuram	47	1823.20	14	493.91	18	1118.58	32	1612.49
	Kannur	21	1126.19	13	364.86	10	448.04	23	812.9
	Kasaragod	22	1009.83	5	120.20	12	510.75	17	630.95
Category - C									
	Thiruvananthapuram	56	5003.51	7	337.48	37	4229.77	44	4567.25
	Thrissur	61	4166.43	25	1175.31	33	3207.16	58	4382.47
	Total	264	16139.29	78	2769.19	147	11717.15	225	14486.34
Non Backward Districts									
	Pathanamthitta	15	1031.15	6	489.75	4	402.36	10	892.11
	Kollam	41	1972.96	14	366.52	18	1005.80	32	1372.32
	Kottayam	17	1149.25	4	74.60	13	936.65	17	1011.25
	Ernakulam	71	7192.40	13	965.33	35	3476.76	48	4442.09
	Perumbavoor	48	2559.51	14	448.08	17	1662.40	31	2110.48
	Palakkad	48	1999.76	12	490.27	21	1165.45	33	1655.72
	Kozhikode	65	3750.65	15	475.50	31	1649.40	46	2124.9
	Thodupuzha	24	1519.35	2	129.30	21	1114.75	23	1244.05
	Total	329	21175.03	80	3439.35	160	11413.57	240	14852.92
Grand Total		593	37314.32	158	6208.54	307	23130.72	465	29339.26

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation, Tvp.m.

Appendix 8.43

Industry-wise Classification of Loan Sanctioned and Disbursed by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-2009

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No	Type of Industry	Amount Sanctioned	% of total loans sanctioned	Amount disbursed	% of total loan Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mining	14248.49	3.97	12169.54	4.28
2	Crude Petroleum	264.39	0.07	119.73	0.04
3	Petroleum Refining	13.37	0.00	11.31	0.00
4	Other Food Products	25473.20	7.10	24168.99	8.51
5	Textiles	9792.26	2.73	5669.12	2.00
6	Paper & Paper Products	6968.25	1.94	6111.73	2.15
7	Leather & Leather Products	566.33	0.16	544.40	0.19
8	Rubber Products	21143.52	5.90	17982.79	6.33
9	Chemical & Chemical Products	7974.47	2.22	6407.51	2.25
10	Cement	110.20	0.03	84.07	0.03
11	Basic Metals				
	a) Iron & Steel	5042.16	1.41	2574.92	0.91
	b) Non-Ferrous	773.11	0.22	603.58	0.21
12	Metal Products	6110.63	1.70	4125.83	1.45
13	Capital Goods		0.00		0.00
	a) Non-Electrical Machinery	2073.60	0.58	1809.23	0.64
	b) Electrical Machinery	2729.66	0.76	2220.25	0.78
	c) Transport Equipment	1641.22	0.46	1104.92	0.39
14	Electricity Generation	114.04	0.03	35.24	0.01
15	Services				0.00
	a) Motels & Shopping Complex	114946.90	32.06	88796.06	31.25
	b) Hospitals	20034.71	5.59	13175.01	4.64
	c) Others	46474.78	12.96	46832.29	16.48
16	Others	72058.74	20.10	49611.44	17.46
	Total	358554.03		284157.96	

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation, Tvp.m.

Appendix 8.44

Progress of the Working of Kerala Financial Corporation at a Glance

(Rs.lakh)

Year	Loans sanctioned cumulative	Loans disbursed cumulative	Loans - outstanding	Profit before taxation	Profit after taxation
1	2	3	4	5	6
2002-03	243283	198149	113736	(-)604	(-)630
2003-04	260077	210051	113071	391	181
2004-05	271028	218599	61462	283	(-)249
2005-06*	12113	7852	54941	1138	177
2006-07	13583	9725	50958	1254	44
2007-08	24557	18643	50826	(-)1029	(-)2815
2008-09	356150	284158	70353	(-)7630	(-)7736

*Revised

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation, Tvp.m.

Appendix-8.45

Small Industries Development Bank of India's Assistance to Small Scale Industries

(Rs. Crore)

year	Sanction and Disbursement				Performance of Kerala as % of All India	
	All India		Kerala		Sanction	Disbursement
	Sanction	Disbursement	Sanction	Disbursement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-2002	9026	5919	535	396	5.93	6.69
2002-2003	10904	6789	614	214	5.63	3.15
2003-2004	8246	4414	162	133	1.96	3.01
2004-2005	9091	6188	221	142	2.43	2.29
2005-2006	11192	10191	773	739	6.91	7.25
2006-2007	11672	8922	497	457	4.26	5.12
2007-2008	16164.4	15087.2	833.48	777.64	5.16	5.15
2008-2009	29188	28297.8	1043	912.09	3.57	3.22
2009-2010 (as on 30.9.09)	11722.41	10342.82	95.92	74.44		

Source: SIDBI, Ernakulam

Appendix 8.46
DAs/DPs under DIC as on 31st March 2009

District	Name of DA/DP	Total area acquired (acres)	Allottable area (acres)	Area allotted (acres)	Total no. of units	No. of working units	No. of closed units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Thiruvananthapuram	DA veil	108.63	89.28	89.280	169	114	13
	DP Manvila	27.53	22.69	22.69	54	26	6
Kollam	DP Mundakkal	20.67	18.09	18.09	53	43	10
Pathanamthitta	DP Kunnamthanam	20.94	15.37	14.82	68	17	1
Alappuzha	DA Kollakkadavu	16.22	15.47	15.47	41	25	16
	DP Chengannur	5.51	4.28	4.28	19	10	9
	DA Punnapra	57.28	53.00	53.00	57	32	25
	Coir Park 1 Cherthala	23.40	21.20	21.10	12	11	1
	Coir Park 2 Cherthala	17.06	16.54	16.54	5	0	5
	CIE Aroor	15.80	12.33	12.33	18	10	8
	DA Aroor	47.17	41.78	41.78	47	32	15
Kottayam	Poovanthuruthu	41.25	37.32	37.32	205	199	6
	Athirampuzha	1.00	0.86	0.86	10	10	0
	Vaikom	3.75	3.25	3.25	13	11	2
Idukki	DP Muttam	5.00	5.00	4.58	13	8	3
	DP Thundaganadu	Transferred to KINFRA					
Ernakulam	DA Aluva	57.82	54.91	54.91	84	72	12
	DA Edayar	435.24	376.7	376.70	318	268	50
	DA Angamally	219.52	214.52	214.52	47	37	10
	DA Vazhakulam	15.26	12.16	12.16	43	35	8
	DP Angamally	31.91	26.62	26.62	60	51	9
	DP kalamassery	78.12	64.74	64.74	178	153	25
Thissur	DP Athani	48.29	43.29	43.29	84	71	13
	DP Kunnamkulam	3.00	2.10	2.1	23	19	4
	DP Ayyankunnu	29.32	21.60	20.56	3	0	0
	DP Velakkode	24.07	21.87	20.77	4	0	0
	Puzhakkalpadam	51.41	11.41	40 Acres transferred to Kinfra	0	0	0
Palakkad	DP Puthussery	134.15	129.99	122.99	58	42	16
	Kanjikode NIDA	532.80	513.44	509.31	288	264	24
	DP Umminkulam	90.96	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	DP Kappur	18.26	17.91	9.53	3	3	0
	DP Shornur	17.72	17.12	6.00	2	2	0
	Kanjikode West	143.14	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	Kanalpirivu	Transferred to KSIDC					
Malappuram	FIE Manjeri	16.19	6.79	6.79	18	16	2
Kozhikode	DP West Hill	12.63	10.33	10.33	36	35	1
	Thamarassery	20.43	Not developed & hence not allotted				
Kannur	DP Andoor	59.31	46.61	46.610	167	145	22
Kasaragod	DA Ananthapuram	103.89	103.89	22.200	6	2	4
	DP Ananthapuram	97.69	97.69	68.320	13	2	11
	DP Chattanchel	28.50	25.66	25.020	6	5	1
Total		2680.84	2175.81	2018.86	2225	1770	332

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix 8.47

Mini Industrial Estates under DIC as on 31st March 2009

Sl. No.	District	No. of Industrial Estates	Total No. of SSI units	No. of working units	No. of employees	No. of sheds allotted to working units	Total No. of sheds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7	36	22	72	44	60
2	Kollam	5	28	25	133	47	50
3	Pathanamthitta	2	13	6	26	20	21
4	Alappuzha	7	46	40	120	59	60
5	Kottayam	10	95	84	504	88	100
6	Ernakulam	14	167	102	1536	129	167
7	Idukki	4	34	22	153	22	40
8	Thrissur	10	149	133	630	149	149
9	Palakkad	6	40	27	173	39	60
10	Malappuram	4	36	36	218	42	42
11	Kozhikode	8	81	61	289	89	95
12	Wayanad	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kannur	4	27	22	45	30	36
14	Kasaragod	5	34	30	124	41	54
Total		86	786	610	4023	799	934

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce.

Appendix 8.48
Selected Indicators of the Activities of SIDCO

SI. No.	Activities	Unit	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1	Raw material Distribution			
1.1	SSI units assisted for procurement of R. M	Nos	932.00	1217.00
1.2	Quantity of RM supplied			
	a. Iron and Steel including pig iron	M.T	3248.00	3762.50
	b. Cement	M.T	305.25	335.60
	c. Coal	M.T	-	
	d. Paraffin Wax	M.T	542.75	3439.00
	e. Titanuim Dioxide	M.T	6.77	16.90
	f. Others (Flooring Materials, Eco Board etc)	Rs. in	4.94	19.82
	i. Pipe	Mtrs	240.50	8062.00
	ii. IPCL Products	Ltrs	187.75	0.00
	iii. Aluminium Sheet	Kgs	0.00	0.00
	iv. Paint	Ltr	403.00	3121.00
	v. Micrometer	Nos	58.00	57.00
	vi. IOC Products			
	(a) Lubricants	Ltr	506	3052
	(b) Bitumen	MT	2353	2131.30
2	Over dues			
	a. No. of units	Nos	NIL	NIL
	b. amount of over dues	Rs	NIL	NIL
3	Marketing of SSI Products			
3.1	SSI units assisted in marketing of products	Nos	110.00	250.00
3.2	Value of SSI Products marketed through SIDCO			
	a. Domestic	Rs. in Lakhs	2223.30	3889.10
	b. Export	Rs. in Lakhs	NIL	NIL
	c. Total	Rs. in Lakhs	2223.30	3889.10
4	Industrial Estates and Infrastructure Development			
4.1	Major Estates			
	a Number of Estates	Nos	17	24
	b Sheds available	Nos	540	1063
	c sheds occupied	Nos	531	863
	d SSI units	Nos	780	1083
	(i) Working	Nos	700	948
	(ii) Defunct, idle or closed	Nos	80	135

Source: SIDCO, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.49
Major Industrial Estates under SIDCO as on 31st March 2009

Sl. No.	District	Name of Industrial Estate	Total area acquired (acres)	Allottable area (acres)	Total area allotted (acres)	No. of working Units	No. of employees in working units	No. of closed units	Total No. of units	No. of sheds allotted to working units	Total No. of sheds
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Pappanamcode	18.53	15.80	14.52	66	700	15	81	41	43
2	Kollam	Umayanallor	26.34	14.28	13.81	46	200	5	51	42	43
		Karunagappally	8.15	7.52	4.96	9	50	4	13	18	19
3	Alappuzha	Cherthala	10.00	8.70	8.00	18	220	1	20	19	20
		Kollakadavu	19.44	14.53	9.34	30	350	10	40	34	40
4	Kottayam	Changanacherry	14.22	11.00	14.18	67	1000	1	68	35	35
		Ettumanoor	30.30	26.74	26.74	69	1200	7	76	58	58
5	Ernakulam	Mudickal	4.62	4.62	4.62	13	35	0	13	22	22
		Palluruthy	1.86	1.65	1.65	7	60	1	8	6	7
6	Thrissur	Ollur	29.56	23.02	22.90	106	600	12	118	50	118
		Kallettumkara	5.00	3.60	3.00	12	65	4	16	20	22
7	Palakkad	Olavakkode	21.74	17.23	5.70	29	167	7	36	35	49
		Karakkad	10.96	6.65	6.04	42	350	1	43	22	22
8	Malappuram	Manjeri	4.92	4.28	3.32	24	121	1	25	19	19
9	Kozhikode	West Hill	12.48	11.15	8.74	50	200	7	57	41	42
10	Kannur	Palayad	8.44	6.20	6.20	36	240	6	42	11	11
11	Kasaragod	Kasaragod	16.84	13.15	11.93	57	250	1	58	65	66
	Total		243.41	190.12	165.64	681	5808	83	765	538	636

Source: SIDCO, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.50

Mini Industrial Estates under SIDCO as on 31st March 2009

Sl. No	District	Name of Industrial Estate	Total area of IE (Cents)	Total area allotted (Cents)	No. of working Units	No. of employees in working units	No. of closed units	Total No. of units	No. of sheds allotted to working units	Total No. of sheds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Ulloor	100.00	34.95	9	60	3	12	10	12
		Anad	100.00	52.17	4	20	1	5	9	12
		Vellanad	70.53	32.46	5	15	1	6	5	12
		Varkala	100.00	37.30	5	12	4	9	4	12
2	Kollam	Chithara	100.00	25.00	5	15	0	5	11	12
		Thirikkovilvattom	97.00	30.00	4	20	3	7	8	12
		Chadayamangalam	83.00	50.00	5	30	1	6	11	12
3	Alappuzha	Kadakarapally	125.00	110.00	7	40	2	9	11	12
		Mararikulam	100.00	80.00	9	45	2	11	12	12
4	Pathanamthitta	Pandalam	95.08	52.00	9	30	0	9	10	12
5	Kottayam	Nattakam	100.00	19.13	10	30	0	10	11	12
		Ayarkunnam	100.00	87.74	7	50	2	9	11	12
		Pampady	100.00	74.03	5	100	0	5	5	12
5	Idukki	Olamattom	100.00	70.00	7	70	0	7	7	12
		Kodikulam	93.00	52.00	4	40	0	4	4	12
		Adimali	99.00	87.00	4	40	0	4	4	12
7	Ernakulam	South Vazhkulam	100.00	70.00	9	26	3	12	6	12
		Piravam	100.00	60.00	5	24	0	5	9	12
		Kothamangalam	100.00	65.00	3	22	4	7	10	11
		Edathala	100.00	50.00	6	16	1	7	4	10
		Rayamangalam	100.00	75.00	9	28	0	9	12	12
8	Thrissur	Mala	100.00	60.00	12	20	0	12	12	12
		Kattur	100.00	70.00	3	15	4	7	13	13
		Arimpur	100.00	70.00	11	16	1	12	12	12
9	Palakkad	Ottapalam	100.00	98.80	11	100	1	12	11	12
		Vaniyamkulam	119.00	52.517	15	100	0	15	12	12
		Pattambi	100.00	14.44	8	35	1	9	11	12
10	Malappuram	Edavanna	120.60	62.00	5	21	2	7	10	12
		Oorakam	100.00	60.19	10	46	2	12	9	12
		Kokkooor	100.00	36.22	6	28	3	9	10	12
11	Wayanad	Sulthan Bathery	100.00	60.00	10	40	0	10	10	12
12	Kozhikode	Kadalundi	100.00	39.43	11	30	1	12	11	12
		Perambra	94.00	64.99	7	23	6	13	7	13
13	Kannur	Valapattanam	100.00	60.00	6	15	2	8	8	10
		Taliparamba	100.00	65.00	9	20	2	11	9	10
14	Kasaragod	Kanhangad	100.00	70.00	6	10	6	12	6	12
Total			3596.21	2097.37	261	1252	58	319	325	427

Source: SIDCO, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.51
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Institute, Thrissur
Achievement during 2008-09

Sl.No	Name of Activity	Unit	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1	Project Profiles	Nos	21
2	Motivation campaigns		
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	34
	ii Persons trained	Nos	2949
3	BSDP		
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	3
	ii Persons trained	Nos	79
4	EDPs - 4/6 weeks duration		
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	7
	ii Persons trained	Nos	209
5	ESDP		
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	33
	ii Persons trained	Nos	740
6	Management Development Programmes		
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	8
	ii Persons trained	Nos	180
7	Training programme organized under PD account.		
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	18
	ii Persons trained	Nos	230

Source: MSME Development Institute, Thrissur

Appendix 8.52
Total Area Covered by Mining Leases

Sl. No.	Minerals	Area in Hectares
1	2	3
1	Clay	99.9485
2	Silica Sand	28.2377
3	Bauxite	1.3737
4	Limeshell	1963.50
5	Limestone	245.69
6	Mineral Sand	174.57
7	Quartz	50.5106
Total		2563.8305

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology

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Achievement during 2008-09

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6	Mineral Sand	174.57
7	Quartz	50.5106
Total		2563.8305

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology

Appendix 8.53
Production of Major Minerals other than Mineral Sand in Kerala during 2008-09

(In Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Mineral	Production
1	2	3
1	China Clay	661799
2	Silica Sand	127238
3	Bauxite	108602
4	Limeshell	72358
5	Limestone	401986
6	Quartz	800

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology

Appendix 8.54
Production and Sale of Mineral Sand in Kerala - 2008-09

Sl. No.	Mineral	Production (Tonnes)
1	2	3
1	Zircon	12975.41008
2	Rutile	9412.58
3	Ilmenite	190728.3721
4	Sillimanite	6586.208895

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology

Appendix 8.55
District-wise Revenue Collection for 2008-09

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl.No.	Districts	Major Minerals	Minor Minerals	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	142.47	172.09	314.56
2	Kollam	276.89	143.81	420.70
3	Pathanamthitta	0	181.94	181.94
4	Alapuzha	17.35	25.60	42.95
5	Kottayam	19.87	219.17	239.04
6	Idukki	0	91.98	91.98
7	Ernakulam	0.10	481.02	481.12
8	Thrissur	0	343.55	343.55
9	Palakkad	223.71	175.51	399.22
10	Malappuram	0	317.28	317.28
11	Kozhikode	0.11	215.53	215.64
12	Wayanad	0.16	75.82	75.98
13	Kannur	10.71	158.78	169.49
14	Kasaragod	20.43	127.73	148.16
	CHLA	25.98	0.55	26.53
	KMS(NR)	0	20.71	20.71
	KMS(SR)	0.25	26.75	27.00
	DRT	21.23	12.21	33.44
	Total	759.26	2790.03	3549.29

Source: Directorte of Mining & Geology

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	DRT	21.23	12.21	33.44
	Total	759.26	2790.03	3549.29

Source: Directorte of Mining & Geology

APPENDIX-9.1
Growth of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in Kerala (2004-2008)

Year	India (Nos.)	Percentage Change	Kerala (Nos.)	% change	Kerala's share(%) in Country's Tourism
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004	34,57,477	26.82	345,546	17.28	9.99
2005	39,15,324	13.24	346,499	0.28	8.85
2006	44,29,915	13.14	428,534	23.68	9.67
2007	50,81,504	14.30	515,808	20.37	10.36
2008	53,66,966	5.60	598,929	16.11	11.16

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.2
Flow of Domestic Tourist to Kerala (2004-2008)

Year	Number of Tourists	Percentage variation over the previous year
2004	5,972,182	1.72
2005	5,946,423	-0.43
2006	6,271,724	5.47
2007	6,642,941	5.92
2008	7,591,250	14.28

Department of Tourism

APPENDIX 9.3
District Wise Foreign and Domestic Tourist Arrivals during 2007 & 2008

District	No. of Foreign Tourists		No. of Domestic	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5
Thiruvananthapuram	193,924	234,797	948,579	1,102,115
Kollam	8,854	8,728	145,524	180,943
Pathanamthitta	547	349	60,988	59,832
Alappuzha	40,463	49,866	170,731	234,700
Kottayam	27,358	27,230	189,411	230,831
Idukki	46,463	51,025	505,229	531,970
Ernakulam	165,125	193,013	1,109,644	1,509,686
Thrissur	4,645	3,398	1,546,576	1,671,174
Palakkad	615	785	315,591	324,399
Malappuram	9,766	10,166	313,200	323,448
Kozhikode	10,020	9,966	570,832	595,985
Wayanad	4,093	5,638	256,190	295,465
Kannur	3,067	3,143	375,255	395,121
Kasaragod	868	825	135,191	135,581
Total	515,808	598,929	6,642,941	7,591,250

Source: Department of Tourism

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Pathanamthitta	547	349	60,988	59,832
Alappuzha	40,463	49,866	170,731	234,700
Kottayam	27,358	27,230	189,411	230,831
Idukki	46,463	51,025	505,229	531,970
Ernakulam	165,125	193,013	1,109,644	1,509,686
Thrissur	4,645	3,398	1,546,576	1,671,174
Palakkad	615	785	315,591	324,399
Malappuram	9,766	10,166	313,200	323,448
Kozhikode	10,020	9,966	570,832	595,985
Wayanad	4,093	5,638	256,190	295,465
Kannur	3,067	3,143	375,255	395,121
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Total	515,808	598,929	6,642,941	7,591,250

Source: Department of Tourism

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1	2	3	4	5	6
2004	34,57,477	26.82	345,546	17.28	9.99
2005	39,15,324	13.24	346,499	0.28	8.85
2006	44,29,915	13.14	428,534	23.68	9.67
2007	50,81,504	14.30	515,808	20.37	10.36
2008	53,66,966	5.60	598,929	16.11	11.16

Source: Department of Tourism

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2007	6,642,941	5.92
2008	7,591,250	14.28

Department of Tourism

APPENDIX 9.3
District Wise Foreign and Domestic Tourist Arrivals during 2007 & 2008

District	No. of Foreign Tourists		No. of Domestic	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5
Thiruvananthapuram	193,924	234,797	948,579	1,102,115
Kollam	8,854	8,728	145,524	180,943
Pathanamthitta	547	349	60,988	59,832
Alappuzha	40,463	49,866	170,731	234,700
Kottayam	27,358	27,230	189,411	230,831
Idukki	46,463	51,025	505,229	531,970
Ernakulam	165,125	193,013	1,109,644	1,509,686
Thrissur	4,645	3,398	1,546,576	1,671,174
Palakkad	615	785	315,591	324,399
Malappuram	9,766	10,166	313,200	323,448
Kozhikode	10,020	9,966	570,832	595,985
Wayanad	4,093	5,638	256,190	295,465
Kannur	3,067	3,143	375,255	395,121
Kasaragod	868	825	135,191	135,581
Total	515,808	598,929	6,642,941	7,591,250

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.4
Earnings from Tourism (2004-2008)

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Foreign Exchange Earnings	Earnings From Domestic Tourists	Total Revenue Generated from Tourism (Direct & Indirect)
2004	1266.77	3881.92	6829.00
2005	1552.31	4281.42	7738.00
2006	1988.40	4891.94	9126.00
2007	2640.94	5978.65	11433.00
2008	3066.52	6832.13	13130.00

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.5
State Plan allocation for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation(Rs.in Crores)
2005-06	88.02
2006-07	81.57
2007-08	83.18
2008-09	97.54
2009-10	65.01

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.6
Central Financial Assistance for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation (Rs.in Crores)
2004-05	21.99
2005-06	48.09
2006-07	40.89
2007-08	41.24
2008-09	44.16

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.7
Details of availability of accommodation facility in classified hotels 2007 & 2008

Category of Hotels	2007		2008 (provisional)	
	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
1	2	3	4	5
5 Star Deluxe	1	100	4	509
5 Star	8	903	9	951
4 Star	12	416	17	1020
3 Star	154	4252	219	5331
2 Star	67	1195	78	1293
1 Star	4	115	5	139
Heritage/Resort	20	673	20	673
Apartment hotel 3*			1	58
Total	266	7654	353	9974

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.4
Earnings from Tourism (2004-2008)

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Foreign Exchange Earnings	Earnings From Domestic Tourists	Total Revenue Generated from Tourism (Direct & Indirect)
2004	1266.77	3881.92	6829.00
2005	1552.31	4281.42	7738.00
2006	1988.40	4891.94	9126.00
2007	2640.94	5978.65	11433.00
2008	3066.52	6832.13	13130.00

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.5
State Plan allocation for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation(Rs.in Crores)
2005-06	88.02
2006-07	81.57
2007-08	83.18
2008-09	97.54
2009-10	65.01

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.6
Central Financial Assistance for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation (Rs.in Crores)
2004-05	21.99
2005-06	48.09
2006-07	40.89
2007-08	41.24
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Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.7
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Category of Hotels	2007		2008 (provisional)	
	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
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5 Star	8	903	9	951
4 Star	12	416	17	1020
3 Star	154	4252	219	5331
2 Star	67	1195	78	1293
1 Star	4	115	5	139
Heritage/Resort	20	673	20	673
Apartment hotel 3*			1	58
Total	266	7654	353	9974

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.4
Earnings from Tourism (2004-2008)

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Foreign Exchange Earnings	Earnings From Domestic Tourists	Total Revenue Generated from Tourism (Direct & Indirect)
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2005	1552.31	4281.42	7738.00
2006	1988.40	4891.94	9126.00
2007	2640.94	5978.65	11433.00
2008	3066.52	6832.13	13130.00

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.5
State Plan allocation for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation(Rs.in Crores)
2005-06	88.02
2006-07	81.57
2007-08	83.18
2008-09	97.54
2009-10	65.01

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.6
Central Financial Assistance for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation (Rs.in Crores)
2004-05	21.99
2005-06	48.09
2006-07	40.89
2007-08	41.24
2008-09	44.16

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.7
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5 Star	8	903	9	951
4 Star	12	416	17	1020
3 Star	154	4252	219	5331
2 Star	67	1195	78	1293
1 Star	4	115	5	139
Heritage/Resort	20	673	20	673
Apartment hotel 3*			1	58
Total	266	7654	353	9974

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.4
Earnings from Tourism (2004-2008)

(Rs in Crores)

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2005	1552.31	4281.42	7738.00
2006	1988.40	4891.94	9126.00
2007	2640.94	5978.65	11433.00
2008	3066.52	6832.13	13130.00

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.5
State Plan allocation for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation(Rs.in Crores)
2005-06	88.02
2006-07	81.57
2007-08	83.18
2008-09	97.54
2009-10	65.01

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.6
Central Financial Assistance for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation (Rs.in Crores)
2004-05	21.99
2005-06	48.09
2006-07	40.89
2007-08	41.24
2008-09	44.16

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.7
Details of availability of accommodation facility in classified hotels 2007 & 2008

Category of Hotels	2007		2008 (provisional)	
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5 Star	8	903	9	951
4 Star	12	416	17	1020
3 Star	154	4252	219	5331
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1 Star	4	115	5	139
Heritage/Resort	20	673	20	673
Apartment hotel 3*			1	58
Total	266	7654	353	9974

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.4
Earnings from Tourism (2004-2008)

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Foreign Exchange Earnings	Earnings From Domestic Tourists	Total Revenue Generated from Tourism (Direct & Indirect)
2004	1266.77	3881.92	6829.00
2005	1552.31	4281.42	7738.00
2006	1988.40	4891.94	9126.00
2007	2640.94	5978.65	11433.00
2008	3066.52	6832.13	13130.00

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.5
State Plan allocation for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation(Rs.in Crores)
2005-06	88.02
2006-07	81.57
2007-08	83.18
2008-09	97.54
2009-10	65.01

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.6
Central Financial Assistance for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation (Rs.in Crores)
2004-05	21.99
2005-06	48.09
2006-07	40.89
2007-08	41.24
2008-09	44.16

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.7
Details of availability of accommodation facility in classified hotels 2007 & 2008

Category of Hotels	2007		2008 (provisional)	
	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
1	2	3	4	5
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5 Star	8	903	9	951
4 Star	12	416	17	1020
3 Star	154	4252	219	5331
2 Star	67	1195	78	1293
1 Star	4	115	5	139
Heritage/Resort	20	673	20	673
Apartment hotel 3*			1	58
Total	266	7654	353	9974

Source: Department of Tourism

Appendix 9.8
Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Ltd - Performance for the year 2008-09

Rs. in lakh (provisional)

Sl. No	Name of Units	Bed Available	Bed Occupancy %	Domestic Tourists (Nos)	Foreign Tourists (Nos)	Total income	Operational Expenditure before interest & Depreciation	Administrative Expenditure	Depreciation	Total Expenditure before interest & Depreciation	Net Income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mascot Hotel TVM	40904	30.84	5588	1282	848.72	676.15	23.03	121.84	699.18	149.55
2	Hotel Chaithram, TVM	64240	34.01	21044	885	321.36	325.98	15.98	9.91	341.96	-20.61
3	Hotel Samudra, Kovalam	46720	36.68	7363	1129	335.56	307.29	8.15	14.96	315.44	20.12
4	Aranya Nivas & Lake Palace	21960	36.54	6438	1610	629.45	256.33	8.26	6.60	264.59	364.86
5	Periyar House, Thekkady	32120	37.19	2320	116	153.74	114.88	5.87	2.53	120.75	32.99
6	Bolgaty Palace Hotel, Kochi	24820	40.11	7226	2725	334.57	317.56	9.62	28.54	327.18	7.39
7	Garden House, Malampuzha	15254	22.15	689	30	46.67	52.47	2.94	1.02	55.40	-8.73
8	Hotel Nandanam, Guruvayur	28124	47.01	13175	26	68.01	54.22	1.17	4.72	55.39	12.62
9	Hotel Mangalya, Guruvayur	13140	31.01	4076	0	82.34	66.64	7.09	0.36	73.73	8.61
10	Water Scapes Kumarakom	29200	48.38	13567	560	313.90	275.46	8.83	39.49	284.29	29.61
11	Malabar Mansion Kozhikode	10950	21.43	2205	142	121.76	103.69	14.17	0.67	117.85	3.90
12	Tea County Munnar	31476	77.18	24294	3390	559.91	288.60	10.09	29.19	298.69	261.22
13	Agastya House Neyyar Dam	1764	35.00	1703	61	42.78	44.19	3.67	0.21	47.86	-5.08
14	Thaneermukk	27010	11.92	2465	170	39.30	53.75	1.20	4.15	54.95	-15.64
15	Motel Araam	10240	35.66	3707	13	617.05	537.39	62.05	8.06	599.44	17.61
16	Yatri Nivases	95564	14.01	11323	119	367.46	433.28	29.95	11.02	463.23	-95.77
	Sabala restaurant & beer										
17	parlour					1005.87	819.54	119.15	3.12	938.69	67.18
18	Miscellaneous Group					497.17	684.23	123.36	82.87	807.59	-310.42
GRAND TOTAL		493486		127183	12258	6385.62	5411.65	454.58	369.26	5866.21	519.41
	Interest Charge										95.12
	Depreciation Charge										369.26
	Net Profit / Loss										55.00

Source: KTDC

Appendix 10.1

Growth of Transport & Communication System in Kerala since 2004 compared to 2000

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Road Length (PWD)	Km	21731	21467	26269	28203	28203	28203	21578
2	Motor Vehicles	No	1910237	3338267	3675930	4080392	4504220	4442387	4880059
3	Buses owned by KSRTC	No	4093	4319	4642	4687	4559	4893	5115
4	Railway Route Length	Km	1119	1148	1148	1148	1148	1148	1148
5	Flights operated (both domestic and International)	No	20383	33859	34326	43394	44033	78464	82313
6	Boats/Jhankars operated by SWTD	No	83	84	87	81	81	81	81
7	Route Distance by SWTD	Km	1730	6775	6775	6775	6775	6018	6730
8	Post Offices	No	5070	5083	5082	5071	5070	5070	5068
9	Telephone Exchanges	No	924	1195	1218	1223	1239	1240	1240
10	Public Call Offices	No	27388	81917	104142	120570	127149	127369	118841

Appendix- 10.2

District-wise and Category-wise Length of Roads Maintained by PWD (R&B) as on 31-3-2009

(Length In Km)

Sl.No	Name of District	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	180.360	1453.818	0.000	0.000	1634.178
2	Kollam	114.490	1667.191	0.000	0.000	1781.681
3	Alappuzha	174.391	644.247	0.000	0.000	818.638
4	Pathanamthitta	249.194	1002.949	0.000	0.000	1252.143
5	Kottayam	401.331	2685.435	0.000	0.000	3086.766
6	Idukki	841.434	1437.988	0.000	0.000	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	309.185	1626.937	0.000	0.000	1936.122
8	Thrissur	453.518	805.264	0.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	279.887	1250.255	0.000	0.000	1530.142
10	Malappuram	453.504	1421.546	0.000	0.000	1875.050
11	Kozhikode	357.815	970.577	0.000	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	128.955	571.425	0.000	0.000	700.380
13	Kannur	250.635	800.049	0.000	0.000	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	265.580	780.247	0.000	0.000	1045.827
Total		4460.279	17117.928	0.000	0.000	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix 10.1

Growth of Transport & Communication System in Kerala since 2004 compared to 2000

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Road Length (PWD)	Km	21731	21467	26269	28203	28203	28203	21578
2	Motor Vehicles	No	1910237	3338267	3675930	4080392	4504220	4442387	4880059
3	Buses owned by KSRTC	No	4093	4319	4642	4687	4559	4893	5115
4	Railway Route Length	Km	1119	1148	1148	1148	1148	1148	1148
5	Flights operated (both domestic and International)	No	20383	33859	34326	43394	44033	78464	82313
6	Boats/Jhankars operated by SWTD	No	83	84	87	81	81	81	81
7	Route Distance by SWTD	Km	1730	6775	6775	6775	6775	6018	6730
8	Post Offices	No	5070	5083	5082	5071	5070	5070	5068
9	Telephone Exchanges	No	924	1195	1218	1223	1239	1240	1240
10	Public Call Offices	No	27388	81917	104142	120570	127149	127369	118841

Appendix- 10.2

District-wise and Category-wise Length of Roads Maintained by PWD (R&B) as on 31-3-2009

(Length In Km)

Sl.No	Name of District	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	180.360	1453.818	0.000	0.000	1634.178
2	Kollam	114.490	1667.191	0.000	0.000	1781.681
3	Alappuzha	174.391	644.247	0.000	0.000	818.638
4	Pathanamthitta	249.194	1002.949	0.000	0.000	1252.143
5	Kottayam	401.331	2685.435	0.000	0.000	3086.766
6	Idukki	841.434	1437.988	0.000	0.000	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	309.185	1626.937	0.000	0.000	1936.122
8	Thrissur	453.518	805.264	0.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	279.887	1250.255	0.000	0.000	1530.142
10	Malappuram	453.504	1421.546	0.000	0.000	1875.050
11	Kozhikode	357.815	970.577	0.000	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	128.955	571.425	0.000	0.000	700.380
13	Kannur	250.635	800.049	0.000	0.000	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	265.580	780.247	0.000	0.000	1045.827
Total		4460.279	17117.928	0.000	0.000	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix 10.3

District-wise, Surface-wise & Category-wise length of roads maintained by Kerala PWD as on 31-03-2009 (in kms)

Sl. No.	District	State Highways				Major District Roads				Total
		Cement Concrete	Bituminous Surface	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Cement Concrete	Bituminous Surface	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Roads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0.000	180.360	0.000	0.000	0.000	1410.600	12.978	30.240	1634.178
2	Kollam	0.000	114.490	0.000	0.000	0.000	1660.294	6.897	0.000	1781.681
3	Alappuzha	0.000	174.391	0.000	0.000	0.000	569.169	39.785	35.293	818.638
4	Pathanamthita	0.000	249.194	0.000	0.000	0.000	953.786	29.650	19.513	1252.143
5	Kottayam	0.000	401.331	0.000	0.000	0.000	2582.328	25.640	77.467	3086.766
6	Idukki	0.000	821.434	0.000	20.000	0.000	1217.731	22.407	197.850	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	0.000	309.185	0.000	0.000	0.464	1457.113	60.715	108.645	1936.122
8	Thrissur	3.391	450.127	0.000	0.000	0.000	790.264	15.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	0.000	264.137	1.250	14.500	0.000	1190.565	40.690	19.000	1530.142
10	Malappuram	0.000	453.504	0.000	0.000	0.000	1268.406	122.650	30.490	1875.050
11	Kozhikkode	0.000	357.815	0.000	0.000	0.000	956.137	14.440	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	0.000	126.955	2.000	0.000	0.000	527.643	23.600	20.182	700.380
13	Kannur	2.800	247.835	0.000	0.000	0.000	755.530	4.386	40.133	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	0.000	265.580	0.000	0.000	0.000	755.097	25.150	0.000	1045.827
	Total	6.191	4416.338	3.250	34.500	0.464	16094.663	443.988	578.813	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.4

Surface-wise and Category-wise Length of P.W.D. Roads added during 2008-2009

(in Kms.)

Item	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cement Concrete					
Length as on 31.3.2008	6.191	0.464	0.000	0.000	6.655
Length added in 08-09	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	6.191	0.464	0.000	0.000	6.655
Black topped					
Length as on 31.3.2008	4093.059	23042.735	0.000	0.000	27135.794
Length added in 08-09	323.279	-6948.072	0.000	0.000	-6624.793
Length as on 31.3.2009	4416.338	16094.663	0.000	0.000	20511.001
Water Bound Macadam					
Length as on 31.3.2008	3.250	443.988	0.000	0.000	447.238
Length added in 08-09	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	3.250	443.988	0.000	0.000	447.238
Others					
Length as on 31.3.2008	34.500	578.813	0.000	0.000	613.313
Length added in 08-09	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	34.500	578.813	0.000	0.000	613.313
Total					
Length as on 31.3.2008	4137.000	24066.000	0.000	0.000	28203.000
Length added in 08-09	323.279	-6948.072	0.000	0.000	-6624.793
Length as on 31.3.2009	4460.279	17117.928	0.000	0.000	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix 10.3

District-wise, Surface-wise & Category-wise length of roads maintained by Kerala PWD as on 31-03-2009 (in kms)

Sl. No.	District	State Highways				Major District Roads				Total
		Cement Concrete	Bituminous Surface	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Cement Concrete	Bituminous Surface	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Roads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0.000	180.360	0.000	0.000	0.000	1410.600	12.978	30.240	1634.178
2	Kollam	0.000	114.490	0.000	0.000	0.000	1660.294	6.897	0.000	1781.681
3	Alappuzha	0.000	174.391	0.000	0.000	0.000	569.169	39.785	35.293	818.638
4	Pathanamthita	0.000	249.194	0.000	0.000	0.000	953.786	29.650	19.513	1252.143
5	Kottayam	0.000	401.331	0.000	0.000	0.000	2582.328	25.640	77.467	3086.766
6	Idukki	0.000	821.434	0.000	20.000	0.000	1217.731	22.407	197.850	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	0.000	309.185	0.000	0.000	0.464	1457.113	60.715	108.645	1936.122
8	Thrissur	3.391	450.127	0.000	0.000	0.000	790.264	15.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	0.000	264.137	1.250	14.500	0.000	1190.565	40.690	19.000	1530.142
10	Malappuram	0.000	453.504	0.000	0.000	0.000	1268.406	122.650	30.490	1875.050
11	Kozhikkode	0.000	357.815	0.000	0.000	0.000	956.137	14.440	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	0.000	126.955	2.000	0.000	0.000	527.643	23.600	20.182	700.380
13	Kannur	2.800	247.835	0.000	0.000	0.000	755.530	4.386	40.133	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	0.000	265.580	0.000	0.000	0.000	755.097	25.150	0.000	1045.827
	Total	6.191	4416.338	3.250	34.500	0.464	16094.663	443.988	578.813	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.4

Surface-wise and Category-wise Length of P.W.D. Roads added during 2008-2009

(in Kms.)

Item	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cement Concrete					
Length as on 31.3.2008	6.191	0.464	0.000	0.000	6.655
Length added in 08-09	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	6.191	0.464	0.000	0.000	6.655
Black topped					
Length as on 31.3.2008	4093.059	23042.735	0.000	0.000	27135.794
Length added in 08-09	323.279	-6948.072	0.000	0.000	-6624.793
Length as on 31.3.2009	4416.338	16094.663	0.000	0.000	20511.001
Water Bound Macadam					
Length as on 31.3.2008	3.250	443.988	0.000	0.000	447.238
Length added in 08-09	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	3.250	443.988	0.000	0.000	447.238
Others					
Length as on 31.3.2008	34.500	578.813	0.000	0.000	613.313
Length added in 08-09	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	34.500	578.813	0.000	0.000	613.313
Total					
Length as on 31.3.2008	4137.000	24066.000	0.000	0.000	28203.000
Length added in 08-09	323.279	-6948.072	0.000	0.000	-6624.793
Length as on 31.3.2009	4460.279	17117.928	0.000	0.000	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.5

District-wise and Surface-wise Length of Roads Maintained by P.W.D. as on 31.3.2009

(in Kms.)

Sl.No	Name of District	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Mecadam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0.000	1590.960	12.978	30.240	1634.178
2	Kollam	0.000	1774.784	6.897	0.000	1781.681
3	Alappuzha	0.000	743.560	39.785	35.293	818.638
4	Pathanamthitta	0.000	1202.980	29.650	19.513	1252.143
5	Kottayam	0.000	2983.659	25.640	77.467	3086.766
6	Idukki	0.000	2039.165	22.407	217.850	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	0.464	1766.298	60.715	108.645	1936.122
8	Thrissur	3.391	1240.391	15.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	0.000	1454.702	41.940	33.500	1530.142
10	Malappuram	0.000	1721.910	122.650	30.490	1875.050
11	Kozhikode	0.000	1313.952	14.440	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	0.000	654.598	25.600	20.182	700.380
13	Kannur	2.800	1003.365	4.386	40.133	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	0.000	1020.677	25.150	0.000	1045.827
Total		6.655	20511.001	447.238	613.313	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.6

No.of Bridges and Culverts in P.W.D. Roads as on 31.3.2009

Sl. No.	Item	SH	MDR	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Total Number of bridges	627	1552	2179
2	Number of unsafe bridges	60	88	148
3	Total Number of culverts	11512	39910	51422
4	Number of unsafe culverts	641	878	1519

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.5

District-wise and Surface-wise Length of Roads Maintained by P.W.D. as on 31.3.2009

(in Kms.)

Sl.No	Name of District	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Mecadam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0.000	1590.960	12.978	30.240	1634.178
2	Kollam	0.000	1774.784	6.897	0.000	1781.681
3	Alappuzha	0.000	743.560	39.785	35.293	818.638
4	Pathanamthitta	0.000	1202.980	29.650	19.513	1252.143
5	Kottayam	0.000	2983.659	25.640	77.467	3086.766
6	Idukki	0.000	2039.165	22.407	217.850	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	0.464	1766.298	60.715	108.645	1936.122
8	Thrissur	3.391	1240.391	15.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	0.000	1454.702	41.940	33.500	1530.142
10	Malappuram	0.000	1721.910	122.650	30.490	1875.050
11	Kozhikode	0.000	1313.952	14.440	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	0.000	654.598	25.600	20.182	700.380
13	Kannur	2.800	1003.365	4.386	40.133	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	0.000	1020.677	25.150	0.000	1045.827
Total		6.655	20511.001	447.238	613.313	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.6

No.of Bridges and Culverts in P.W.D. Roads as on 31.3.2009

Sl. No.	Item	SH	MDR	Total
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Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.5

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(in Kms.)

Sl.No	Name of District	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Mecadam	Others	Total
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1	Thiruvananthapuram	0.000	1590.960	12.978	30.240	1634.178
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3	Alappuzha	0.000	743.560	39.785	35.293	818.638
4	Pathanamthitta	0.000	1202.980	29.650	19.513	1252.143
5	Kottayam	0.000	2983.659	25.640	77.467	3086.766
6	Idukki	0.000	2039.165	22.407	217.850	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	0.464	1766.298	60.715	108.645	1936.122
8	Thrissur	3.391	1240.391	15.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	0.000	1454.702	41.940	33.500	1530.142
10	Malappuram	0.000	1721.910	122.650	30.490	1875.050
11	Kozhikode	0.000	1313.952	14.440	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	0.000	654.598	25.600	20.182	700.380
13	Kannur	2.800	1003.365	4.386	40.133	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	0.000	1020.677	25.150	0.000	1045.827
Total		6.655	20511.001	447.238	613.313	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.6

No.of Bridges and Culverts in P.W.D. Roads as on 31.3.2009

Sl. No.	Item	SH	MDR	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Total Number of bridges	627	1552	2179
2	Number of unsafe bridges	60	88	148
3	Total Number of culverts	11512	39910	51422
4	Number of unsafe culverts	641	878	1519

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix - 10.7
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE HAVING VALID REGISTRATION AS ON 31.03.2009 (Provisional)

Sl.No	District	Goods Vehicles		Buses		Four Wheelers			Three wheelers		Two Wheelers		Tractors/Trailors				Total
		Four wheelers & above	Three wheelers including Tempos	Stage carriages	Contract Carriages/ Omni Buses	Cars	Taxis	Jeeps	Auto rickshaws	Motorised Cycle rickshaws	Motorised cycles	Scooter/ Motor cycles	Tractors	Tillers	Trailers	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Thiruvananthapuram	19899	10731	9255	15495	108111	15182	7172	40530	12	0	433320	304	108	141	3306	663566
2	Kollam	16247	6363	1172	6080	67083	7354	4879	31898	9	1004	219310	429	227	337	1055	363447
3	Pathanamthitta	9489	3852	1084	4211	44066	9410	3460	15805	0	4	111864	205	37	177	315	203979
4	Alappuzha	15628	9732	1198	5784	47286	8844	544	17334	3	3	232091	342	108	266	485	339648
5	Kottayam	18696	6046	2855	11018	76165	13612	11130	35394	37	0	194612	609	101	59	869	371203
6	Idukki	4909	1674	1033	2031	12901	4252	5367	11454	0	0	34028	220	131	13	886	78899
7	Ernakulam	50698	13669	5208	18794	138107	18285	2124	48238	0	0	511857	1282	1299	151	6151	815863
8	Thrissur	23958	11604	4550	16047	67334	14133	4432	38507	0	0	336734	909	451	612	1142	520413
9	Palakkad	18589	5421	2408	8847	29993	8119	3739	28464	0	0	199430	4467	949	121	2002	312549
10	Malappuram	23921	13302	4255	10009	52874	18625	9758	65133	0	6	186135	1081	714	95	1104	387012
11	Kozhikode	19966	8447	3648	4904	58748	8856	8003	33064	0	0	249863	284	143	79	2153	398158
12	Wayanad	3413	1631	527	1217	6590	3055	3874	7139	0	0	26630	121	255	103	1687	56242
13	Kannur	16279	6630	3830	5659	38276	9812	5936	31197	0	0	135047	1332	259	98	3029	257384
14	Kasargode	4995	1817	975	737	20219	2515	3282	18748	0	0	57305	71	402	69	561	111696
Total		246687	100919	41998	110833	767753	142054	73700	422905	61	1017	2928226	11656	5184	2321	24745	4880059

Source: Transport Commissionerate

Appendix - 10.8
NEWLY REGISTERED VEHICLES FOR THE YEAR 2008 - 09 (Provisional)

SI.No.	TRANSPORT VEHICLES	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALP	KTM	IDK	ERK	TSR	PKD	MLP	KZD	WYD	KNR	KSD	ATG	MUV	VKA	NS	TOTAL
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Multi-axled Articulated Vechicles	0	10	2	3	0	0	44	1	24	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	1		97
2	Trucks and Lorries	51	48	40	44	43	33	286	58	31	23	49	5	52	20	32	37	11		863
3	Four Wheelers	689	910	485	855	1016	294	1596	1455	820	1325	744	165	1213	388	341	1043	447		13786
4	Three Wheelers	256	376	179	310	327	139	590	599	519	895	511	151	478	90	109	169	284		5982
	SUB TOTAL	996	1344	706	1212	1386	466	2516	2113	1394	2248	1306	326	1743	498	482	1249	743	0	20728
5	Stage Carriage	61	91	61	59	161	82	133	132	122	146	110	34	232	49	27	76	53	767	2396
6	Contract Carriage	118	104	61	138	167	25	295	172	111	86	39	14	112	22	65	53	20		1602
7	Private Service Vehicles	384	16	8	15	17	7	31	15	20	5	9	2	15	4	7	8	9		572
8	Other Buses EIB	48	19	9	14	17	19	44	31	17	21	13	2	15	8	18	25	2		322
	SUBTOTAL	611	230	139	226	362	133	503	350	270	258	171	52	374	83	117	162	84	767	4892
9	Motor Cabs	268	396	400	651	643	241	1282	562	361	228	164	29	121	86	99	333	100		5964
10	Maxi Cabs/Taxi	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		5
11	Other Taxis	153	24	5	5	9	16	37	41	16	51	82	72	350	109	51	5	57		1083
	SUBTOTAL	421	420	406	656	653	257	1319	603	378	279	246	102	471	196	150	338	157	0	7052
12	LMV Passenger	1213	1012	865	803	2263	1531	2488	2773	2670	5438	1327	452	2143	1453	860	805	1644		29740
13	LMV 4 to 6 seater	0	0	0	0	0	389	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		445
14	Motor Cycle on hire	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
	SUBTOTAL	1213	1012	865	803	2264	1920	2544	2773	2670	5438	1327	452	2143	1453	860	805	1644	0	30186
15	Other TVs	133	133	57	89	162	300	302	168	149	185	88	40	171	43	72	126	46		2264
	TOTAL TRANSPORT	3374	3139	2173	2986	4827	3076	7184	6007	4861	8408	3138	972	4902	2273	1681	2680	2674	767	65122
	Non Transport Vehicles																			
16	Mopads	469	486	199	694	215	60	845	2236	3256	445	119	28	393	32	110	368	78		10033
17	Motor Cycles	22516	16138	9724	18658	13226	2951	26346	26073	14033	19950	15440	1620	11491	5211	7140	9792	7537		227846
	SUBTOTAL	22985	16624	9923	19352	13441	3011	27191	28309	17289	20395	15559	1648	11884	5243	7250	10160	7615	0	237879
18	Cars	10314	7776	5627	5286	8980	2132	10668	9369	5204	8471	5406	1298	7376	3711	2844	4079	2618		101159
19	Jeeps	27	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		30
20	Omni Buses	451	269	201	195	286	84	356	381	242	389	168	71	369	169	123	114	139		4007
21	Tractors	13	26	13	20	20	12	38	23	53	59	10	4	10	9	14	72	2		398
22	Trailors	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
23	Other Vehicles	68	82	39	47	134	19	100	117	82	92	45	48	106	44	28	119	18		1188
	SUBTOTAL	10875	8154	5880	5548	9420	2249	11162	9890	5581	9011	5629	1421	7861	3933	3009	4384	2777	0	106784
	NON TRANSPORT VEHICLES TOTAL	33860	24778	15803	24900	22861	5260	38353	38199	22870	29406	21188	3069	19745	9176	10259	14544	10392	0	344663
	GRAND TOTAL	37234	27917	17976	27886	27688	8336	45537	44206	27731	37814	24326	4041	24647	11449	11940	17224	13066	767	409785

Source: Transport Commissionerate ATG-Attingal, MUV-Muvattupuzha, VKA- Vadakara, NS-Nationalised Sector.

Appendix -10.9
District-wise Growth of Motor Vehicles in Kerala and Their Index (Base 2000-01 =100)

Sl. No	District	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index
1	Thiruvananthapuram	282587	100	296887	105.1	321776	113.9	361036	127.8	397639	140.7	454790	160.9	489768	173.3	607393	214.94	663566	234.8
2	Kollam	155661	100	171242	110	188111	120.8	212834	136.7	239715	154	271070	174.1	305050	196.0	335400	215.47	363447	233.5
3	Pathanamthitta	84276	100	99632	118.2	115835	137.4	122473	145.3	128084	152	147550	175.1	170018	201.7	186003	220.71	203979	242.0
4	Alappuzha	128153	100	146902	114.6	169164	132.0	194965	152.1	221381	172.7	258128	201.4	294992	230.2	306582	239.23	339648	265.0
5	Kottayam	300988	100	323530	107.5	348154	115.7	375873	124.9	403641	134.1	439442	146.0	475083	157.8	341454	113.44	371203	123.3
6	Idukki	34226	100	36469	106.6	39069	114.2	44546	130.2	48159	140.7	52953	154.7	63285	184.9	69780	203.88	78899	230.5
7	Ernakulam	592536	100	734717	124.0	787086	132.8	838100	141.4	896933	151.4	953249	160.9	1041205	175.7	748605	126.34	815863	137.7
8	Thrissur	220114	100	241163	109.6	271999	123.6	296763	134.8	335150	152.3	378129	171.8	439379	199.6	472212	214.53	520413	236.4
9	Palakkad	134363	100	152539	113.5	171217	127.4	188722	140.5	205434	152.9	217703	162	228496	170.1	283308	210.85	312549	232.6
10	Malappuram	155029	100	172305	111.1	186510	120.3	210854	136	229981	148.3	261147	168.5	264820	170.8	346310	223.38	387012	249.6
11	Kozhikode	169968	100	238306	140.2	275803	162.3	228261	134.3	259356	152.6	294544	173.3	331652	195.1	360187	211.91	398158	234.3
12	Wayanad	30405	100	31427	103.4	33479	110.1	36358	119.6	40425	133.0	46556	153.1	53957	177.5	52171	171.59	56242	185.0
13	Kannur	113804	100	128484	112.9	144553	127.0	162838	143.1	199891	175.6	226049	198.6	257255	226.1	232737	204.51	257384	226.2
14	Kasaragode	47851	100	52309	109.3	58343	121.9	64644	135.1	70141	146.6	79082	165.3	89260	186.5	100245	209.49	111696	233.4
Total		2449961	100	2825912	115.3	3111099	127	3338267	136.3	3675930	150	4080392	166.5	4504220	183.8	4442387	181.3	4880059	199.2

Source: Transport Commissionerate

Appendix 10.10
Category - Wise Growth of Motor Vehicles in Kerala since 2000 to 2009

Sl. No	Type of Vehicles	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
I GOODS VEHICLES										
1	Four Wheelers and above	149302	166726	176493	184927	201724	217742	236867	227454	246687
2	Three Wheelers including Tempos	36091	41332	46962	52918	63674	74425	86994	94532	100919
II BUSES										
1	Stage Carriages	28438	29829	31158	31813	32453	33568	35110	39763	41998
2	Contract Carriages/Omni buses	58726	65681	72263	83814	90697	99547	112863	108230	110833
III CARS AND STATION WAGONS										
1	cars	402493	440351	491175	529412	587003	650953	729671	654582	767753
2	Taxi Cars	90473	103991	111241	112884	123381	131832	140507	134650	142054
3	Jeeps	65281	70525	71929	69192	70944	73039	74721	73698	73700
IV THREE WHEELERS										
1	Authorickshaws	241236	278456	299225	314945	339607	362447	379220	391100	422905
2	Motorised Cycle rickshaws	21	19	19	19	17	14	18	61	61
V TWO WHEELERS										
1	Motorised Cycle	182	274	276	265	171	116	47	1017	1017
2	Scooter/Motor Cycles	1337145	1582949	1762023	1906775	2112584	2380659	2649026	2677444	2928226
VI Tractors										
		7232	7931	8267	8411	8721	8905	9261	11236	11656
VII Tillers										
		4041	4198	4289	3642	3641	3710	3764	5184	5184
VIII Trailors										
		8831	9322	9482	9046	9395	9772	10004	2321	2321
IX Others										
		20469	24328	26297	30204	31918	33663	36147	21115	24745
Total		2449961	2825912	3111099	3338267	3675930	4080392	4504220	4442387	4880059
Per centage increase over the previous year			15.35	10.09	7.30	10.11	11.00	10.39	-1.37	9.85

Source;Transport Commissionerate

Appendix :10.11

District-wise Road Accidents in Kerala in which number of persons held during 2007-08, 2008-09

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Accidents			Increases / Decreases %	No. of Persons injured			Increases/ Decreases %	No. of persons Killed		Increases / Decrease %
		2007-08	2008-09			2007-08	2008-09			2007-08	2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	City	1400	1307	-7.12	1617	1522	-6.24	121	107	-13.08		
2	Rural	2047	2004	-2.15	2352	2226	-5.66	188	250	24.80		
3	Kollam	2121	2039	-4.02	2456	2483	1.09	279	225	-24.00		
4	Pathanamthitta	1128	1062	-6.21	1168	1072	-8.96	83	99	16.16		
5	Alappuzha	2413	2178	-10.79	2728	2502	-9.03	270	271	0.37		
6	Kottayam	1966	1871	-5.08	2424	2262	-7.16	188	181	-3.87		
7	Idukki	821	782	-4.99	990	1022	3.13	56	68	17.65		
8	Ernakulam City	1778	1556	-14.27	1756	1620	-8.40	134	108	-24.07		
9	Ernakulam Rural	2760	2627	-5.06	3265	2970	-9.93	296	242	-22.31		
10	Thrissur	3147	3063	-2.74	3649	3546	-2.90	317	292	-8.56		
11	Palakkad	1624	1616	-0.50	1880	1807	-4.04	226	245	7.76		
12	Malappuram	1967	1964	-0.15	2638	2658	0.75	234	237	1.27		
13	Kozhikode City	1212	1014	-19.53	1214	1055	-15.07	144	110	-30.91		
14	Kozhikode Rural	1197	1091	-9.72	1418	1268	-11.83	123	105	-17.14		
15	Wayanad	445	458	2.84	735	699	-5.15	49	51	3.92		
16	Kannur	1288	1200	-7.33	1820	1598	-13.89	124	137	9.49		
17	Kasaragod	616	592	-4.05	763	851	10.34	78	76	-2.63		
Total		27930	26424	-5.70	32873	31161	-5.49	2910	2804	-3.78		

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Appendix - 10.12
Motor Vehicle Accidents in Kerala by Primary Causes of Accidents during 2009

Sl. No	Name of District	Fault of Driver of motor vehicles	Fault of driver other than motor vehicles	Fault of Cyclist	Fault of Pedestrian	Fault of Passengers	Defect of Motor vehicles	Defect of road surface	Bad weather condition	Other causes	Causes not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Thiruvananthapuram											
1	City	1243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	1280
	Thiruvananthapuram											
2	Rural	1912	0	0	0	0	6	12	8	57	12	2007
3	Kollam	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	2038
4	Pathanamthitta	1030	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	1062
5	Alappuzha	2120	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	50	0	2178
6	Kottayam	1835	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	26	4	1872
7	Idukki	765	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	784
8	Ernakulam City	1489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	19	1556
9	Ernakulam Rural	2597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2597
10	Thrissur	3038	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	15	0	3064
11	Palakkad	1616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1616
12	Malappuram	1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1964
13	Kozhikode City	1003	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	1011
14	Kozhikode Rural	1091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1091
15	Wayanad	453	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	458
16	Kannur	1195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1200
17	Kasaragod	593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	593
Total		25899	0	0	3	1	67	30	11	325	35	26371
Percentage to total		98.21	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.11	0.04	1.23	0.13	100.00

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Appendix - 10.13
Category wise details of Motor Vehicles Involved in Road Accidents in Kerala during 2009

Sl. No	District	KSRTC Buses	Other Buses	Goods Vehicles	Motor Cars	Jeeps	Autoricks haws	Two wheelers	Miscellaneous vehicles	Class not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Thiruvananthapuram										
1	City	103	37	46	335	24	157	515	57	6	1280
	Thiruvananthapuram										
2	Rural	138	185	166	355	172	285	1510	16	12	2839
3	Kollam	86	204	221	458	75	281	675	26	12	2038
4	Pathanamthitta	50	118	82	244	49	190	802	83	6	1624
5	Alappuzha	63	134	243	598	33	257	796	49	5	2178
6	Kottayam	72	236	151	429	106	320	533	5	20	1872
7	Idukki	24	99	43	124	122	190	152	29	1	784
8	Ernakulam City	47	220	210	478	37	218	1176	89	4	2479
9	Ernakulam Rural	52	236	280	508	119	343	1610	166	30	3344
10	Thrissur	67	423	253	799	63	524	1694	215	9	4047
11	Palakkad	25	222	206	262	58	232	464	131	16	1616
12	Malappuram	33	318	253	233	198	388	467	69	5	1964
13	Kozhikode City	24	258	138	316	42	152	572	32	8	1542
14	Kozhikode Rural	28	202	118	209	90	237	531	33	3	1451
15	Wayanad	22	57	46	79	42	81	113	17	1	458
16	Kannur	27	254	167	293	73	265	569	71	1	1720
17	Kasaragod	12	52	53	124	39	117	130	65	1	593
Total		873	3255	2676	5844	1342	4237	12309	1153	140	31829
Percentage to Total		2.74	10.23	8.41	18.36	4.22	13.31	38.67	3.62	0.44	100

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Appendix - 10.14
Time wise details of Motor Vehicle Accidents on a day during 2009

Sl.No	District	Day light	Darkness	Time not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram City	895	385	0	1280
2	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	1377	614	16	2007
3	Kollam	1422	616	0	2038
4	Pathanamthitta	809	251	2	1062
5	Alappuzha	1533	645	0	2178
6	Kottayam	1329	511	32	1872
7	Idukki	580	204	0	784
8	Ernakulam City	1134	422	0	1556
9	Ernakulam Rural	1896	701	0	2597
10	Thrissur	2246	818	0	3064
11	Palakkad	1167	449	0	1616
12	Malappuram	1491	473	0	1964
13	Kozhikode City	723	288	0	1011
14	Kozhikode Rural	834	257	0	1091
15	Wayanad	343	115	0	458
16	Kannur	950	250	0	1200
17	Kasaragod	410	183	0	593
Total		19139	7182	50	26371
Percentage to Total		72.58	27.23	0.19	100.00

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Appendix 10.15
Age-Wise Details of Vehicles Owned by KSRTC during 2008 and 2009

Sl.No	Buses	2008 March	2009 March
1	2	3	4
1	10 Years and above	1452	1343
2	Above 7 years and below 10 years	1357	1164
3	Above 5 years and below 7 years	248	488
4	Below 5 years	1836	2120
Total		4893	5115

Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.16
Major indicators showing operational efficiency of KSRTC

Sl.No	Items	Year		Increase/ Decrease
		2007-08 *	2008-09*	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fleet Strength (Nos)	4640	4999	359
2	Gross Revenue earnings (Rs. in crores)	883.82	1062.14	178.32
3	Gross Revenue expenditure (Rs. in crores)	1041.84	1210.42	168.58
4	Gross operating loss (Rs. In crores)	(-)158.02	(-)148.28	(-)9.74
5	No. of schedules operated.	3758	4370	612
6	Average earnings per vehicle on road per day (Rs)	6695	7195	500
7	Average earnings per km. of buses operated (paise)	2070	2208	138
8	Average earnings per Passenger (Paise)	732	857	125
9	Average route length (Kms)	49.41	57.54	8.13
10	Average kms. Run per bus per day	323.43	325.86	2.43
11	Average number of buses held daily	4640	4999	359
12	Passengers carried (Lakhs)	12069	12074	5

(*) provisional figures

Source: KSRTC

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Time wise details of Motor Vehicle Accidents on a day during 2009

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14	Kozhikode Rural	834	257	0	1091
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17	Kasaragod	410	183	0	593
Total		19139	7182	50	26371
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Source: State Crime Records Bureau

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(*) provisional figures

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Sl.No	Buses	2008 March	2009 March
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Major indicators showing operational efficiency of KSRTC

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11	Average number of buses held daily	4640	4999	359
12	Passengers carried (Lakhs)	12069	12074	5

(*) provisional figures

Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.17

KSRTC Operational Statistics during 2008 - 09- Districtwise								
Sl. No	Unit	No.of buses held as on 31.03.09	No.of schedules 31.03.09	No.of routes as on 31.03.09	Route distance (Kms)	Gross Kms.Operated (in lakh)	Effective Kms.Operated (in lakh)	Passengers Carried (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Thiruvananthapuram								
1	Aryanad	33	29	80	3096	29.51	26.65	102.37
2	Attingal	82	97	72	1811	96.25	81.87	232.84
3	Kaniyapuram	59	54	39	1970	56.90	46.53	164.67
4	Kattakada	73	71	85	3314	77.27	67.61	219.56
5	Kilimanoor	66	61	68	2733	58.95	56.00	155.55
6	Nedumangadu	60	59	80	3096	65.26	57.17	176.80
7	Neyyattinkara	94	88	123	4727	101.52	84.11	256.35
8	Palode	35	29	80	3096	31.03	27.46	85.19
9	Pappanamcode	107	110	205	2735	74.60	66.11	291.79
10	Parassala	69	66	105	6542	81.74	70.73	176.57
11	Peroorkada	93	92	171	3300	69.02	53.02	255.98
12	Poovar	69	68	66	2791	75.68	64.56	189.79
13	TVM City	139	131	225	2882	94.31	68.49	364.19
14	TVM Central	111	81	40	14206	165.73	149.20	131.67
15	Vellanadu	60	55	70	2061	45.09	39.38	161.34
16	Vellarada	55	46	123	4727	41.26	38.61	143.82
17	Venjaramoodu	40	38	97	8794	32.78	30.17	122.07
18	Vikas Bhavan	82	96	126	3246	65.82	49.17	234.39
19	Vithura	39	36	80	3096	36.66	32.60	97.81
20	Vizhinjam	70	67	40	1889	68.95	64.48	197.34
2 Kollam								
1	Chadayamangalam	48	41	98	3314	42.18	38.02	110.58
2	Chathanoor	48	41	125	5554	49.24	42.23	545.93
3	Karunagapally	75	76	142	3027	80.16	71.76	212.52
4	Kollam	112	107	123	8329	131.71	111.38	282.80
5	Kottarakkara	116	112	133	9675	137.77	115.25	297.87
6	Kulathupuzha	24	22	85	2849	25.11	21.26	57.69
7	Pathanapuram	41	37	72	2872	35.34	33.69	98.03
8	Punalur	76	67	143	4910	63.76	56.41	167.98
3 Alappuzha								
1	Alappuzha	98	97	69	3917	120.5	94.29	254.25
2	Chenganor	53	60	30	2056	68.87	60.90	157.04
3	Cherthala	103	95	30	1836	111.44	95.91	272.63
4	Edathuva	22	22	11	837	25.74	18.94	74.32
5	Harippad	40	36	68	3645	45.45	38.98	104.91
6	Kayaamkulam	71	66	111	5761	80.81	70.56	193.72
7	Mavelikkara	41	38	26	1539	50.39	38.95	8.72
4 Pathanamthitta								
1	Adoor	50	51	55	3965	61.12	49.30	75.58
2	Mallappally	34	35	11	837	33.97	26.60	74.63
3	Pandalam	15	14	23	1651	15.13	13.12	9.77
4	Pathanamthitta	77	69	77	5989	88.45	77.16	133.57
5	Thiruvalla	82	73	70	3812	77.96	67.17	169.52
5 Kottayam								
1	Changsanaserry	54	48	23	2068	56.91	50.82	851.01
2	Erattupettah	62	49	22	3347	57.22	52.58	109.06
3	Erumeli	18	14	39	1879	18.25	17.03	32.18
4	Kottayam	113	107	59	6474	140.21	117.35	183.59
5	Pala	76	73	58	4612	90.74	79.07	150.79
6	Ponkunnam	36	35	39	1879	44.59	34.79	58.48
7	Vaikom	45	44	14	1458	52.06	40.62	86.62

KSRTC Operational Statistics during 2008 - 09- Districtwise								
Sl. No	Unit	No.of buses held as on 31.03.09	No.of schedules 31.03.09	No.of routes as on 31.03.09	Route distance (Kms)	Gross Kms.Operated (in lakh)	Effective Kms.Operated (in lakh)	Passenger s Carried (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Idukki							
1	Kattappana	28	24	26	1512	33.58	28.33	33.27
2	Kumaly	37	31	43	3457	42.23	36.60	57.26
3	Moolamattom	16	16	23	2287	18.87	16.93	91.22
4	Munnar	29	26	22	2363	20.32	30.75	34.47
5	Thodupuzha	65	57	23	2287	70.91	60.74	114.11
7	Ernakulam							
1	Aluwa	65	63	37	3219	70.92	61.36	190.11
2	Ankamali	46	47	40	1395	53.85	38.68	109.90
3	Ernakulam	87	81	50	5307	112.72	91.78	88.20
4	Kothamangalam	41	39	22	2363	44.84	36.63	80.69
5	Moovattupuzha	66	62	63	3663	74.08	62.09	152.29
6	North Paravoor	55	55	90	4043	63.51	48.38	103.97
7	Perumbavoor	45	42	21	2671	48.99	42.77	148.99
8	Piravam	28	23	24	2093	28.93	25.11	50.27
8	Thrissur							
1	Chalakkudy	61	54	34	1448	68.84	56.46	118.50
2	Guruvayoor	48	37	22	5045	53.43	48.82	67.85
3	Irinjalikkuda	16	15	14	847	20.08	15.06	37.10
4	Kodungallur	27	23	35	1506	29.69	22.17	43.17
5	Mala	53	48	55	2327	51.65	45.29	115.75
6	Puthukkadu	23	20	11	445	21.97	19.10	56.10
7	Thrissur	96	84	40	4510	125.43	101.36	127.71
9	Palakkad							
1	Chittoor	31	27	14	2436	43.13	39.50	60.87
2	Mannarkad	25	23	18	5564	26.56	24.64	46.00
3	Palakkad	91	66	74	4303	112.59	114.06	133.28
4	Vadakkancherry	24	22	23	2876	29.61	25.02	34.19
10	Malappuram							
1	Malappuram	48	45	33	1277	84.09	61.58	91.22
2	Nilambur	29	28	32	1276	36.37	30.99	42.03
3	Perinthalmanna	43	38	19	2465	54.72	45.27	62.16
4	Ponnani	35	26	30	2705	37.17	32.48	51.78
11	Kozhikode							
1	Kozhikode	112	90	46	4545	131.02	117.48	89.19
2	Thamarasserry	56	50	45	3326	57.89	48.53	143.46
3	Thottilpalam	40	35	25	1442	42.92	33.37	62.78
4	Vadakara	15	14	14	1000	15.42	13.18	31.89
12	Wayanad							
1	Kalpatta	50	43	39	2634	54.9	48.83	96.63
2	Mananthavadi	62	53	42	3238	68.57	60.89	126.86
3	Sulthanbatheri	76	66	28	3562	87.19	79.94	86.86
13	Kannur							
1	Kannur	112	93	53	7848	124.52	114.09	211.02
2	Payyannur	79	88	36	2967	93.17	73.83	19.84
3	Thalasery	49	43	50	4492	59.42	46.66	78.82
14	Kasaragode							
1	Kasaragode	125	91	48	4206	115.48	109.11	249.87

Source: KSRTC

Appendix- 10.18
Fare structure of KSRTC during 2009

Sl. No	Type of service	Basic fare per KM (paise)	Minimum fare (paise)
1	City	52	350
2	Ordinary	52	350
3	City Fast Passenger	55	350
4	Fast Passenger	55	450
5	Super Fast	58	800
6	Express	No Service	NoService
7	Super Express	62	1000
8	Super Delux Service	72	2000
9	A/C Air Bus	85	3000
10	High Tech (Volvo)	105	3000

Source: KSRTC

Appendix - 10.19
KSRTC Operational Statistics during 2008-09 -- District wise

Sl. No	Unit	Average No.of buses held daily	Average Kms. run per day per bus	Average route length (Kms) (*)	Earning per Vehicle on road per day (in Rs)	Earning per km of buses operated (in Ps)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Thiruvananthapuram						
1	Aryanad	33	270	38.70	6036	2205
2	Attingal	88	255	25.15	7431	2336
3	Kaniyapuram	59	283	50.51	6291	2225
4	Kattakada	76	281	38.99	6322	2236
5	Kilimanoor	58	313	40.19	6774	2183
6	Nedumangadu	67	290	38.70	6572	2251
7	Neyyattinkara	99	295	38.43	6388	2170
8	Palode	34	279	38.70	5995	2151
9	Pappanamcode	102	208	13.34	4973	2377
10	Parassala	72	328	62.31	7128	2179
11	Peroorkada	87	208	19.30	5219	2528
12	Poovar	71	305	42.29	6704	2213
13	TVM City	139	269	12.81	5454	2801
14	TVM Central	107	592	355.15	14914	2528
15	Vellanadu	54	245	29.44	6026	2444
16	Vellarada	46	286	38.43	6151	2141
17	Venjaramoodu	37	267	90.66	5781	2166
18	Vikas Bhavan	82	211	25.76	5685	2698
19	Vithura	39	279	38.70	6211	2191
20	Vizhinjam	76	294	47.21	6687	2208
2 Kollam						
1	Chadayamangalam	42	306	33.82	6695	2199
2	Chathanoor	45	321	44.43	7001	2186
3	Karunagapally	78	302	21.32	6786	2240
4	Kollam	110	331	67.71	8012	2405
5	Kottarakkara	126	319	72.75	7044	2205
6	Kulathupuzha	23	306	33.52	7172	2349
7	Pathanapuram	45	288	39.89	6236	2156
8	Punalur	67	303	34.33	6521	2171
3 Alappuzha						
1	Alappuzha	98	315	56.76	7263	2297
2	Chenganor	66	298	68.53	7004	2345
3	Cherthala	102	306	61.21	6848	2248
4	Edathuva	22	288	76.12	6636	2300
5	Harippad	39	324	53.60	7506	2309
6	Kayaamkulam	70	322	51.90	7422	2314
7	Mavelikkara	40	344	59.17	7426	2163
4 Pathanamthitta						
1	Mallappally	31	291	76.12	5547	1931
2	Pandalam	16	346	71.80	7008	2402
3	Pathanamthitta	76	358	77.78	7453	2085
4	Thiruvalla	70	329	54.46	7287	2218

KSRTC Operational Statistics during 2008-09 -- District wise

Sl. No	Unit	Average No. of buses held daily	Average Kms. run per day per bus	Average route length (Kms) (*)	Earning per Vehicle on road per day (in Rs)	Earning per km of buses operated (in Ps)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5 Kottayam						
1	Changsanaserry	56	303	89.90	6368	2099
2	Erattupettah	57	335	152.13	7488	2258
3	Erumeli	19	359	48.19	7709	2152
4	Kottayam	118	374	109.73	8115	2181
5	Pala	77	355	79.52	7557	2119
6	Ponkunnam	35	367	48.19	6881	1870
7	Vaikom	41	327	104.16	6595	2005
6 Idukki						
1	Kattappana	26	388	58.15	8175	2080
2	Kumaly	36	358	80.40	7828	2165
3	Moolamattom	15	387	99.45	8019	2159
4	Munnar	28	383	107.41	8385	2202
5	Thodupuzha	62	326	99.45	7537	2299
7 Ernakulam						
1	Aluwa	70	295	87.00	6362	2141
2	Ankamali	45	312	34.89	6519	2093
3	Ernakulam	88	412	106.15	9234	2242
4	Kothamangalam	38	324	107.41	6802	2085
5	Moovattupuzha	65	309	58.15	7085	2281
6	North Paravoor	53	308	44.93	6243	2034
7	Perumbavoor	45	308	127.20	7168	2325
8	Piravam	24	20	75.00	6168	1755
8 Thrissur						
1	Chalakkudy	59	344	42.58	7006	2041
2	Guruvayoor	46	393	229.30	8471	2146
3	Irinjalikkuda	15	344	60.47	7564	2109
4	Kodungallur	24	337	43.03	7438	2169
5	Mala	48	318	42.31	6542	2081
6	Puthukkadu	21	308	40.49	5868	1911
7	Thrissur	89	414	112.74	9227	2222
9 Palakkad						
1	Chittoor	30	416	174.02	8702	2090
2	Mannarkad	22	383	309.14	7085	1963
3	Palakkad	85	441	58.15	10269	2310
4	Vadakkncherry	21	403	125.04	7556	1910
10 Malappuram						
1	Malappuram	48	422	38.69	9049	2120
2	Nilambur	28	369	39.87	6825	1876
3	Perinthalmanna	36	428	129.76	8465	2009
4	Ponnani	34	371	90.16	7361	1982
11 Kozhikode						
1	Kozhikode	104	393	98.8	8899	2258
2	Thamarasserry	52	309	73.91	6397	2054
3	Thottipalam	37	327	57.68	6809	2115
4	Vadakara	14	301	71.44	5673	1857
12 Wayanad						
1	Kalpatta	47	343	67.54	7118	2072
2	Mananthavadi	63	315	77.08	7515	2374
3	Sulthanbatheri	76	359	127.21	7672	2138
13 Kannur						
1	Kannur	106	347	148.08	6919	2000
2	Payyannur	74	321	82.40	6271	1962
3	Thalasery	47	365	77.26	6857	1877
14 Kasaragode						
1	Kasaragode	108	355	87.63	6885	2042

Source: KSRTC

Appendix- 10.18
Fare structure of KSRTC during 2009

Sl. No	Type of service	Basic fare per KM (paise)	Minimum fare (paise)
1	City	52	350
2	Ordinary	52	350
3	City Fast Passenger	55	350
4	Fast Passenger	55	450
5	Super Fast	58	800
6	Express	No Service	NoService
7	Super Express	62	1000
8	Super Delux Service	72	2000
9	A/C Air Bus	85	3000
10	High Tech (Volvo)	105	3000

Source: KSRTC

Appendix - 10.19
KSRTC Operational Statistics during 2008-09 -- District wise

Sl. No	Unit	Average No.of buses held daily	Average Kms. run per day per bus	Average route length (Kms) (*)	Earning per Vehicle on road per day (in Rs)	Earning per km of buses operated (in Ps)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Thiruvananthapuram						
1	Aryanad	33	270	38.70	6036	2205
2	Attingal	88	255	25.15	7431	2336
3	Kaniyapuram	59	283	50.51	6291	2225
4	Kattakada	76	281	38.99	6322	2236
5	Kilimanoor	58	313	40.19	6774	2183
6	Nedumangadu	67	290	38.70	6572	2251
7	Neyyattinkara	99	295	38.43	6388	2170
8	Palode	34	279	38.70	5995	2151
9	Pappanamcode	102	208	13.34	4973	2377
10	Parassala	72	328	62.31	7128	2179
11	Peroorkada	87	208	19.30	5219	2528
12	Poovar	71	305	42.29	6704	2213
13	TVM City	139	269	12.81	5454	2801
14	TVM Central	107	592	355.15	14914	2528
15	Vellanadu	54	245	29.44	6026	2444
16	Vellarada	46	286	38.43	6151	2141
17	Venjaramoodu	37	267	90.66	5781	2166
18	Vikas Bhavan	82	211	25.76	5685	2698
19	Vithura	39	279	38.70	6211	2191
20	Vizhinjam	76	294	47.21	6687	2208
2 Kollam						
1	Chadayamangalam	42	306	33.82	6695	2199
2	Chathanoor	45	321	44.43	7001	2186
3	Karunagapally	78	302	21.32	6786	2240
4	Kollam	110	331	67.71	8012	2405
5	Kottarakkara	126	319	72.75	7044	2205
6	Kulathupuzha	23	306	33.52	7172	2349
7	Pathanapuram	45	288	39.89	6236	2156
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KSRTC Operational Statistics during 2008-09 -- District wise

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5	Pala	77	355	79.52	7557	2119
6	Ponkunnam	35	367	48.19	6881	1870
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6 Idukki						
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2	Kumaly	36	358	80.40	7828	2165
3	Moolamattom	15	387	99.45	8019	2159
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7	Thrissur	89	414	112.74	9227	2222
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2	Mannarkad	22	383	309.14	7085	1963
3	Palakkad	85	441	58.15	10269	2310
4	Vadakkancherry	21	403	125.04	7556	1910
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2	Nilambur	28	369	39.87	6825	1876
3	Perinthalmanna	36	428	129.76	8465	2009
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4	Vadakara	14	301	71.44	5673	1857
12 Wayanad						
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2	Payyannur	74	321	82.40	6271	1962
3	Thalasery	47	365	77.26	6857	1877
14 Kasaragode						
1	Kasaragode	108	355	87.63	6885	2042

Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.20

Buses Owned by KSRTC

Year	Total No. of Buses	No of New Buses
1	2	3
2005 March	4642	373
2006 March	4687	101
2007 March	4559	257
2008 March	4893	831
2009 March	5115	759

Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.21

NO. OF SHIPS CALLED AT COCHIN PORT DURING 2007-08 AND 2008-09

Sl.No	Type of Vessel	No. of Ships		Net Registered Tonnage	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	POL Tanker	352	305	7125849	7007007
2	Colliers	6	6	111741	110460
3	Foodgrain Ship	2	0	2529	0
4	Fertilizer Ship	4	8	42084	92449
5	General Cargo Ship	103	100	530590	552398
6	Containers	350	334	2710308	2376829
7	Cruise Ship	43	36	302833	539513
8	Passanger Ships &Others	261	293	183209	431518
	Total	1121	1082	11009143	11110174

Appendix 10.20

Buses Owned by KSRTC

Year	Total No. of Buses	No of New Buses
1	2	3
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2006 March	4687	101
2007 March	4559	257
2008 March	4893	831
2009 March	5115	759

Source: KSRTC

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7	Cruise Ship	43	36	302833	539513
8	Passanger Ships &Others	261	293	183209	431518
	Total	1121	1082	11009143	11110174

Appendix 10.22
Commodity - wise cargo handled at the Intermediate and Minor ports of Kerala
during 2008-09.

(in tonnes)

Sl. No	Name of Port	Commodity	Imports			Exports			Grand Total
			Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kasaragod								
2	Azhikkal	Miscellaneous		1499	1499	50		50	1549
3	Kannur								
4	Thalassery								
5	Kozhikode	Soda Ash	16272.5		16272.5				16272.5
		Machinery	83.5		83.5	364.5		364.5	448
		Palm Oil							
		Wet Date		1005	1005	1		1	1006
		Wheat	15825.5		15825.5				15825.5
		Oil Cake	1		1				1
		Salt	164.5		164.5	83.5		83.5	248
		Rice	299.5		299.5	16		16	315.5
		Cattle feed	808.5		808.5	697.5		697.5	1506
		Mustard seeds	1341		1341				1341
		Cement	322		322	11510		11510	11832
		POL	3		3	547		547	550
		LPG	7		7	420		420	427
		Timber	8		8	1060		1060	1068
		Iron & Steel	106.5		106.5	1001		1001	1107.5
		Metal	120		120	22230		22230	22350
		Sodium Bi-Carbonate	111.5		111.5				111.5
		Bauxite	174.5		174.5				174.5
		Veg. & Fruits	4		4	949		949	953
		Granite & Marble				686.5		686.5	686.5
		Miscellaneous	4920.5		4920.5	35409		35409	40329.5
		Sub Total	42573	2504	45077	75025		75025	120102
6	Ponnani		NIL			NIL		NIL	NIL
7	Kodungallore		NIL			NIL		NIL	NIL
8	Alappuzha		NIL			NIL		NIL	NIL
9	Neendakara		NIL			NIL		NIL	NIL
10	Trivandrum								
11	Vizhijam	Machinery					2	2	2
		Palm Oil							
		Wet Date							
		Wheat							
		Oil Cake							
		Salt					10	10	10
		Rice							
		Cattle feed							
		Mustard seeds							
		Cement							
		POL							
		LPG							
		Timber							
		Iron & Steel							
		Metal							
		Sodium Bi-Carbonate					2	2	2
		Bauxite							
		Veg. & Fruits					9108	9108	9108
		Granite & Marble					188	188	188
		Miscellaneous					561	561	561
		Sub Total							
Grand Total			42573	2504	45077	75025	9871	84896	129973

Appendix 10.23

Number and Tonnage of steamers and sailing Vesels which called at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of kerala during 2008-09.							
Name of Port	Coastal / Foreign	Steamers		Sailing Vessles		Total No. of Vessels	Total Tonnage
		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kasaragod	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Azhikkal	Coastal / Foreign	NIL 1	1661.21	1	254.9	1	254.9 1661.21
Kannur	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Thalassery	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Kozhikode	Coastal / Foreign	156 NIL	113547.88	385	168520.44	541	282068.32
Ponnani	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Kodungallore	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Alappuzha	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Neendakara	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Trivandrum	Coastal / Foreign	NIL 4	2095	1	150	5	2245
Vizhinjam	Coastal / Foreign	51	19779	4	624	55	20403
Total		211	137083.09	391	169549.34	603	306632.43

Appendix 10.24

Number of Harbour Crafts registered at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala during 2008-09

Name of Port	Cargo boats including Barges		Canoes including boats		Mechanised fishing vessels		Mechanised sailing vessels		Total		Grand Total
	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kasaragod											
Azhikkal			54		8	1			62	1	63
Kannur						6			6		6
Thalassery											
Kozhikode		1		1	38	94			38	96	134
Ponnani											
Kodungallore	Nil		Nil		57	406	Nil	Nil	57	406	463
Alappuzha	Nil		Nil		237	1566	Nil	Nil	237	1566	1803
Neendakara					3	71			3	71	74
Trivandrum											Nil
Vizhinjam											Nil
Total		1	54	1	349	2138			403	2140	2543

Appendix 10.23

Number and Tonnage of steamers and sailing Vesels which called at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of kerala during 2008-09.							
Name of Port	Coastal / Foreign	Steamers		Sailing Vessles		Total No. of Vessels	Total Tonnage
		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kasaragod	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Azhikkal	Coastal / Foreign	NIL 1	1661.21	1	254.9	1 1	254.9 1661.21
Kannur	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Thalassery	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Kozhikode	Coastal / Foreign	156 NIL	113547.88	385	168520.44	541	282068.32
Ponnani	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Kodungallore	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Alappuzha	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Neendakara	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Trivandrum	Coastal / Foreign	NIL 4	2095	1	150	5	2245
Vizhinjam	Coastal / Foreign	51	19779	4	624	55	20403
Total		211	137083.09	391	169549.34	603	306632.43

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	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kasaragod											
Azhikkal			54		8	1			62	1	63
Kannur						6			6		6
Thalassery											
Kozhikode		1		1	38	94			38	96	134
Ponnani											
Kodungallore	Nil		Nil		57	406	Nil	Nil	57	406	463
Alappuzha	Nil		Nil		237	1566	Nil	Nil	237	1566	1803
Neendakara					3	71			3	71	74
Trivandrum										Nil	
Vizhinjam										Nil	
Total		1	54	1	349	2138			403	2140	2543

Appendix 10.25
Category - wise break up of Revenue Collected at the Intermediate and
Minor Ports of Kerala during 2008-09

(in Rupees)

Sl.No	Name of Port/Office	Port Dues	Export & Import dues	Tug hire Charges	Pilotage fees	Registration and other fees	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kasaragod	666				70450	16725824	16796940
2	Azhikkal	4121	23069			13220	9531342	9571752
3	Kannur					2580	161290	163870
4	Thalassery						1734873	1734873
5	Kozhikode	131209	1466023	796000	339460	75920	4064760	6873372
6	Ponnani					442	30360	30802
7	Kodungallore					190020	101677	291697
8	Alppuzha					756979	175865	932844
9	Neendakara	Nil		426724	Nil	30560	504196	961480
10	Trivandrum	Nil			Nil	4490	158820	163310
11	Vizhinjam	149784	103200				452044	705028
12	Directorate of Ports							
Total		285780	1592292	1222724	339460	1144661	33641051	38225968

Appendix 10.26
Operational Statistics of Inland Water Transport Agencies in Kerala

Particulars	State Water Transport Department		Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation Ltd.	
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
No. of boats/Jhankars	81	81	6+2	2Jhankars
Boat in operation	47	47	Nil	Nil
No. of trips on Schedule	689	877	Nil	Nil
No. of passengers carried	147.72 lakh	160.27 lakh	Nil	Nil
Gross Route Distance (in KM)	6018	6730	22676	21466
Volume of Cargo carried (000 Tonnes)	Nil	Nil	518.62	504.47
Total Revenue Receipts (in lakh)	449	506.4	1064.89	766.48
Total Revenue Expenditure (in lakh)	1727	2087	1185.55	1043.11
No. of Employees (Total)	779	763	240	242

Appendix 10.25
Category - wise break up of Revenue Collected at the Intermediate and
Minor Ports of Kerala during 2008-09

(in Rupees)

Sl.No	Name of Port/Office	Port Dues	Export & Import dues	Tug hire Charges	Pilotage fees	Registration and other fees	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kasaragod	666				70450	16725824	16796940
2	Azhikkal	4121	23069			13220	9531342	9571752
3	Kannur					2580	161290	163870
4	Thalassery						1734873	1734873
5	Kozhikode	131209	1466023	796000	339460	75920	4064760	6873372
6	Ponnani					442	30360	30802
7	Kodungallore					190020	101677	291697
8	Alppuzha					756979	175865	932844
9	Neendakara	Nil		426724	Nil	30560	504196	961480
10	Trivandrum	Nil			Nil	4490	158820	163310
11	Vizhinjam	149784	103200				452044	705028
12	Directorate of Ports							
Total		285780	1592292	1222724	339460	1144661	33641051	38225968

Appendix 10.26
Operational Statistics of Inland Water Transport Agencies in Kerala

Particulars	State Water Transport Department		Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation Ltd.	
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
No. of boats/Jhankars	81	81	6+2	2Jhankars
Boat in operation	47	47	Nil	Nil
No. of trips on Schedule	689	877	Nil	Nil
No. of passengers carried	147.72 lakh	160.27 lakh	Nil	Nil
Gross Route Distance (in KM)	6018	6730	22676	21466
Volume of Cargo carried (000 Tonnes)	Nil	Nil	518.62	504.47
Total Revenue Receipts (in lakh)	449	506.4	1064.89	766.48
Total Revenue Expenditure (in lakh)	1727	2087	1185.55	1043.11
No. of Employees (Total)	779	763	240	242

Appendix 10.27(A)
Details of flights operated by various agencies from Thiruvananthapuram International Airport

Sl.No.	Airlines	2007-08				2008-09			
		No. of Flights		No of Passengers		No. of Flights		No of Passengers	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air Indian Corporation		1456		131593		898		94418
2	SriLankan Airlines		1218		127428		808		83590
3	Gulf Airline Corporation		732		119346		730		97504
4	Indian	2290	1355	183636	137,145	2194	1460	141567	132237
5	Kuwait Airways		413		71,966		418		72660
6	Oman Airways		722		98706		730		87243
7	Quatar Airways		712		100651		730		112467
8	Silkair		466		46808		432		35962
9	Emirates		828		170040		936		186359
10	Air Indian Express		3302		151570		2568		256677
11	Air Arabia		818		128157		916		145209
12	Etihad		416		52307		692		75777
13	Jet Airways	2183	94	139503	6607	1944	356	137537	29904
14	Maldivian		142		6905		1240		56767
15	Mihin Lanka		226		15597		26		1046
16	Air Deccan	2654		226428		0		0	
17	Air Sahara	720		32866		0		0	
18	Paramount	978		35079		1182		54422	
19	Kingfisher	2222		85653		3228		145704	
20	Non-Schedule	104	126	334	29139	514	34	2535	5728
Total		11151	13026	703499	1393965	9062	12974	481765	1473548

Source: Thiruvananthapuram International Airport

Appendix 10.27 (B)
Details of flights operated by various agencies from Kozhikode Airport

Sl.No.	Airlines	2007-08				2008-09			
		No. of Flights		Passengers		No. of Flights		Passengers	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air India	645	1384	33149	227399	668	1310	15763	188275
2	Air India Express	752	3991	26097	429040	839	5046	36461	500812
3	Air Arabia	0	34	0	5148	0	681	0	102837
4	Air Deccan	132	0	5124	0	0	0	0	0
5	Behrain Airlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Etihad Airways	0	0	0	0	0	481	0	41813
7	Emirates	0	275	0	0	0	470	0	121487
8	Indian Airlines	2317	2316	92613	225552	0	0	0	0
9	Jetlite	0	0	0	0	7	0	353	0
10	Jet Airways	731	0	62529	14768	345	914	25861	64180
11	Kingfisher Airlines	764	0	7546	0	1456	0	13397	0
12	NACIL (IAC)	463	463	14274	42320	2096	2606	71148	222746
13	Oman Air	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	50734
14	Qatar Airways	0	0	0	0	0	578	0	72201
15	Rak Airways	0	0	0	0	0	454	0	59472
16	Saudia Airways	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	326
17	Srilankan Airlines	0	852	0	128387	0	552	0	53072
Total		5804	9315	241332	1072614	5411	13694	137122	1477955

Source: Kozhikode International Airport

Appendix 10.27(A)
Details of flights operated by various agencies from Thiruvananthapuram International Airport

Sl.No.	Airlines	2007-08				2008-09			
		No. of Flights		No of Passengers		No. of Flights		No of Passengers	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air Indian Corporation		1456		131593		898		94418
2	SriLankan Airlines		1218		127428		808		83590
3	Gulf Airline Corporation		732		119346		730		97504
4	Indian	2290	1355	183636	137,145	2194	1460	141567	132237
5	Kuwait Airways		413		71,966		418		72660
6	Oman Airways		722		98706		730		87243
7	Quatar Airways		712		100651		730		112467
8	Silkair		466		46808		432		35962
9	Emirates		828		170040		936		186359
10	Air Indian Express		3302		151570		2568		256677
11	Air Arabia		818		128157		916		145209
12	Etihad		416		52307		692		75777
13	Jet Airways	2183	94	139503	6607	1944	356	137537	29904
14	Maldivian		142		6905		1240		56767
15	Mihin Lanka		226		15597		26		1046
16	Air Deccan	2654		226428		0		0	
17	Air Sahara	720		32866		0		0	
18	Paramount	978		35079		1182		54422	
19	Kingfisher	2222		85653		3228		145704	
20	Non-Schedule	104	126	334	29139	514	34	2535	5728
Total		11151	13026	703499	1393965	9062	12974	481765	1473548

Source: Thiruvananthapuram International Airport

Appendix 10.27 (B)
Details of flights operated by various agencies from Kozhikode Airport

Sl.No.	Airlines	2007-08				2008-09			
		No. of Flights		Passengers		No. of Flights		Passengers	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air India	645	1384	33149	227399	668	1310	15763	188275
2	Air India Express	752	3991	26097	429040	839	5046	36461	500812
3	Air Arabia	0	34	0	5148	0	681	0	102837
4	Air Deccan	132	0	5124	0	0	0	0	0
5	Behrain Airlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Etihad Airways	0	0	0	0	0	481	0	41813
7	Emirates	0	275	0	0	0	470	0	121487
8	Indian Airlines	2317	2316	92613	225552	0	0	0	0
9	Jetlite	0	0	0	0	7	0	353	0
10	Jet Airways	731	0	62529	14768	345	914	25861	64180
11	Kingfisher Airlines	764	0	7546	0	1456	0	13397	0
12	NACIL (IAC)	463	463	14274	42320	2096	2606	71148	222746
13	Oman Air	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	50734
14	Qatar Airways	0	0	0	0	0	578	0	72201
15	Rak Airways	0	0	0	0	0	454	0	59472
16	Saudia Airways	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	326
17	Srilankan Airlines	0	852	0	128387	0	552	0	53072
Total		5804	9315	241332	1072614	5411	13694	137122	1477955

Source: Kozhikode International Airport

Appendix 10.27 (C)
Details of flights operated by various agencies from
Cochin International Airport

Sl.No	Airlines	2007-08				2008-09			
		No.of Flights		Passengers		No.of Flights		Passengers	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air India	0	1474	0	151841	0	1543	0	125550
2	Air India Express	0	3889	0	356392	0	4217	0	377216
3	Indian Airlines	1626	3033	155069	107918	3384	2161	117933	89795
4	Oman Air	0	720	0	93766	0	730	0	78986
5	Silk Air	0	732	0	74263	0	702	0	71918
6	Kuwait Airways	0	418	0	74779	0	520	0	80034
7	Emirates Airline	0	966	0	255860	0	1168	0	300921
8	Qatar Airways	0	732	0	94878	0	738	0	90078
9	Saudi Arabian Airlines	0	314	0	80141	0	324	0	83826
10	Srilankan Airlines	0	1096	0	103087	0	620	0	45273
11	Gulf Air	0	524	0	56434	0	728	0	67656
12	Mahan Air	0	138	0	17751	0	0	0	0
13	Air Arabia	0	871	0	140544	0	1458	0	222585
14	Jazeera Airways	0	302	0	37758	0	250	0	24778
15	Etihad Airways	0	488	0	80629	0	670	0	78290
16	Tiger Airways	4704	132	349809	16787	0	0	0	0
17	Jet Airways	0	480	0	27784	4635	2807	329823	231459
18	Air Sahara	1984	0	160549	0	0	0	0	0
19	Air Deccan	3958	0	211592	0	1378	0	104033	0
20	Kingfisher Airlines	5620	0	268038	0	6722	0	318131	0
21	Go Air	1122	0	147194	0	424	0	50442	0
22	Paramount Airways	1308	0	54619	0	1730	0	59668	0
23	InterGlobe Aviation	1203	0	129932	0	1270	0	154954	0
24	Spice Jet Limited	887	0	90728	0	266	0	40216	0
25	Jetlite	0	0	0	0	1654	0	174320	0
26	Bahrain Air	0	0	0	0	0	380	0	41375
27	Non Scheduled flights	421	26	0	0	662	31	3167	374
Total		22833	16335	1567530	1770612	22125	19047	1352687	2010114

Source: Cochin International Airport

Appendix 10.28

**No. of Passports issued from the Passport Offices in Thiruvananthapuram
from 2000-01 to 2008-09**

Year	No. of applications Received				No. of Passports Issued			
	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2000-01	84609	111974	147830	344413	76129	101356	141001	318486
2001-02	97953	134863	182605	415421	91205	130084	175080	396369
2002-03	100523	136971	168922	406416	95696	136766	164055	396517
2003-04	125508	133754	238619	497881	120731	126965	199927	447623
2004-05	120018	177598	228566	526182	125401	183627	246862	555890
2005-06	128065	189638	244803	562506	125835	185308	244904	556047
2006-07	149071	210961	217326	577358	144271	203404	235336	583011
2007-08	155754	364756	172547	693057	150375	377080	167983	695438
2008-09	159516	240906	199663	600085	160038	244539	200602	605179

Source;Passport Office ,TVPM , Kochi & KKD

Appenxi.10.29

**Growth of Post Offices in Kerala During the Last
Nine Years**

Year	HOs	DSOs	EDSOs	EDBOs	Total
2001	51	1461	528	3031	5071
2002	51	1462	527	3034	5074
2003	51	1463	527	3036	5077
2004	51	1464	526	3042	5083
2005	51	1464	508	3059	5082
2006	51	1451	470	3099	5071
2007	51	1451	468	3100	5070
2008	51	1452	468	3099	5070
2009	51	1452	467	3098	5068

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.28

**No. of Passports issued from the Passport Offices in Thiruvananthapuram
from 2000-01 to 2008-09**

Year	No. of applications Received				No. of Passports Issued			
	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2000-01	84609	111974	147830	344413	76129	101356	141001	318486
2001-02	97953	134863	182605	415421	91205	130084	175080	396369
2002-03	100523	136971	168922	406416	95696	136766	164055	396517
2003-04	125508	133754	238619	497881	120731	126965	199927	447623
2004-05	120018	177598	228566	526182	125401	183627	246862	555890
2005-06	128065	189638	244803	562506	125835	185308	244904	556047
2006-07	149071	210961	217326	577358	144271	203404	235336	583011
2007-08	155754	364756	172547	693057	150375	377080	167983	695438
2008-09	159516	240906	199663	600085	160038	244539	200602	605179

Source;Passport Office ,TVPM , Kochi & KKD

Appenxi.10.29

**Growth of Post Offices in Kerala During the Last
Nine Years**

Year	HOs	DSOs	EDSOs	EDBOs	Total
2001	51	1461	528	3031	5071
2002	51	1462	527	3034	5074
2003	51	1463	527	3036	5077
2004	51	1464	526	3042	5083
2005	51	1464	508	3059	5082
2006	51	1451	470	3099	5071
2007	51	1451	468	3100	5070
2008	51	1452	468	3099	5070
2009	51	1452	467	3098	5068

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.28

**No. of Passports issued from the Passport Offices in Thiruvananthapuram
from 2000-01 to 2008-09**

Year	No. of applications Received				No. of Passports Issued			
	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2000-01	84609	111974	147830	344413	76129	101356	141001	318486
2001-02	97953	134863	182605	415421	91205	130084	175080	396369
2002-03	100523	136971	168922	406416	95696	136766	164055	396517
2003-04	125508	133754	238619	497881	120731	126965	199927	447623
2004-05	120018	177598	228566	526182	125401	183627	246862	555890
2005-06	128065	189638	244803	562506	125835	185308	244904	556047
2006-07	149071	210961	217326	577358	144271	203404	235336	583011
2007-08	155754	364756	172547	693057	150375	377080	167983	695438
2008-09	159516	240906	199663	600085	160038	244539	200602	605179

Source;Passport Office ,TVPM , Kochi & KKD

Appenxi.10.29

**Growth of Post Offices in Kerala During the Last
Nine Years**

Year	HOs	DSOs	EDSOs	EDBOs	Total
2001	51	1461	528	3031	5071
2002	51	1462	527	3034	5074
2003	51	1463	527	3036	5077
2004	51	1464	526	3042	5083
2005	51	1464	508	3059	5082
2006	51	1451	470	3099	5071
2007	51	1451	468	3100	5070
2008	51	1452	468	3099	5070
2009	51	1452	467	3098	5068

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.30
Category - wise Offices in Postal and other Postal Services in Kerala

Category of Office	As on 31st March	
	2008	2009
1	2	3
(a) Postal Services		
1. Head Post Offices	51	51
2. Sub Post Offices	1452	1452
ii) Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices	468	467
3. Branch Offices	3099	3098
Total (a)	5070	5068
(b) Speed Post Centres		
National	13	13
State	12	12
Extension Counters	Speed post booking facility is available in all Pos	
Total(b)	5095	5093
(c) Other Postal Services		
1. Head Record Office	3	3
ii) Sorting Mail Offices	24	24
iii) Sub Record Office	19	19
iv) Transit Mail Offices	12	12
v) R.M.S. Sections	18	18
vi) Press Sorting Office	2	2
vii) Parcel Sorting Office	1	1
viii) Pathrika Channel Office	2	2
ix) Mail Motor Service Division unit	1	1
x) Circle Stamp Depot	1	1
xi) Postal Store Depot	3	3
Total (C)	86	86

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.31
Division-wise and Category - wise Post Offices under kerala Circle
as on 31.3.2009

Sl.No.	Name of Division	Head Offices	Sub Offices			Total
			SO	EDSO	EDBO	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Trivandrum (N)	2	75	8	110	195
2	Trivandrum (S)	2	68	15	135	220
3	Quilon	3	91	28	123	245
4	Pathanamthitta	3	77	45	188	313
5	Thiruvalla	2	64	26	67	159
6	Alappuzha	2	48	27	47	124
7	Mavelikara	2	52	20	53	127
8	Changanacherry	2	46	8	109	165
9	Idukki	2	52	12	225	291
10	Kottayam	3	79	40	136	258
11	Ernakulam	2	73	4	60	139
12	Aluva	3	71	28	153	255
13	Thrissur	3	104	27	158	292
14	Irinjalakuda	2	63	11	116	192
15	Lakshadweep	0	7	2	1	10
16	Palakkad	3	83	21	129	236
17	Ottappalam	1	55	20	143	219
18	Manjeiri	2	46	21	191	260
19	Tirur	2	52	18	101	173
20	Kozhikode	3	70	13	218	304
21	Vadakara	2	40	31	152	225
22	Thalassery	1	44	7	156	208
23	Kannur	2	63	25	139	229
24	Kasaragod	2	29	10	188	229
Total - (Kerala Circle)		51	1452	467	3098	5068

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

APPENDIX 10.32

Urban/Rural Split of Post Offices as on 31-3-2009

Name of Division	Head Office		DSO		EDSO		EDBO		Grand Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Thiruvananthapuram (North)	0	2	44	31	7	1	94	16	145	50
Thiruvananthapuram (South)	0	2	39	29	15	0	130	5	184	36
Kollam	2	1	66	25	26	2	118	5	212	33
Pathanamthitta	0	3	69	8	44	1	180	8	293	20
Thiruvalla	0	2	53	11	25	1	62	5	140	19
Total Southern Region	2	10	271	104	117	5	584	39	974	158
Alappuzha	0	2	23	25	22	5	34	13	79	45
Mavelikara	0	2	45	7	20	0	50	3	115	12
Changanacherry	1	1	42	4	8	0	107	2	158	7
Idukki	1	1	46	6	12	0	222	3	281	10
Kottayam	0	3	56	23	36	4	132	4	224	34
Ernakulam	0	2	19	54	2	2	42	18	63	76
Aluva	0	3	40	31	25	3	147	6	212	43
Thrissur	1	2	71	33	19	8	137	21	228	64
Irinjalakuda	0	2	40	23	11	0	99	17	150	42
Lakshadweep	0	0	7	0	2	0	1	0	10	0
Total Central Region	3	18	389	206	157	22	971	87	1520	333
Palakkad	1	2	64	19	21	0	122	7	208	28
Ottapalam	0	1	48	7	19	1	134	9	201	18
Manjeri	0	2	38	8	20	1	179	12	237	23
Tirur	0	2	47	5	18	0	101	0	166	7
Kozhikode	0	3	22	48	8	5	179	39	209	95
Vadakara	0	2	34	6	26	5	146	6	206	19
Thalassery	0	1	16	28	2	5	125	31	143	65
Kannur	0	2	24	39	10	15	101	38	135	94
Kasargode	0	2	20	9	9	1	181	7	210	19
Total	1	17	313	169	133	33	1268	149	1715	368
Grand Total	6	45	973	479	407	60	2823	275	4209	859
	51		1452		467		3098		5068	

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.33
District - wise details of area and population served by one post office
during 2008-09

Name of district	Post Office (Nos.)	Area (Sq.Km.)	Area served by One post office (Sq.Kms)	Population (2001 census)	Population served by one post office
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasargod	234	1992	8.51	1204078	5258
Kannur	380	2966	7.8	2408956	6339
Wayanad	177	2131	12.03	780619	4789
Kozhikode	395	2344	5.94	2879131	7074
Malappuram	438	3550	8.1	3625471	8315
Palakkad	455	4480	9.84	2617482	5803
Thrissur	483	3032	6.23	2974232	6107
Ernakulam	395	3068	7.76	3105798	7902
Idukki	294	4358	14.82	1129221	3907
Kottayam	406	2208	5.43	1953646	4730
Alappuzha	300	1414	4.71	2109160	7505
Pathanamthitta	317	2637	8.31	1234016	3917
Kollam	365	2491	6.82	2585208	7063
Thiruvananthapuram	415	2192	5.25	3234356	7268
Total	5054	38863	7.68	31841374	6296
UT of Lakshadweep	10	32	3.20	60650	6065
UT of Pondichery (Mahe only)	4	8.71	2.18	35119	8779

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.34
District - Wise details of Telephone net work during 2008-09

Sl.No	Name of District	No. of Exchanges	Equipped Capacity	Working connections	Area (sq.Kms)	No. of Telephone (Sq. Kms)	No. of Telephone per 1000 population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	96	919516	721125	2192	329	222.91
2	Kollam	86	623786	526783	2491	211	203.86
3	Alappuzha	72	477028	403863	1414	286	191.86
4	Pathanamthitta	84	439701	308656	2642	117	250.53
5	Kottayam	101	646617	521038	2203	237	266.93
6	Idukki	80	327924	201487	5019	40	178.47
7	Ernakulam	121	899225	831236	2407	345	268.31
8	Thrissur	87	727705	635095	3032	209	213.48
9	Palakkad	115	530669	418942	4480	94	160.08
10	Malappuram	94	689438	534037	3550	150	147.12
11	Kozhikode	91	629141	551264	2344	235	191.54
12	Wayanad	31	159920	110571	2131	52	140.50
13	Kannur	112	572017	509738	2966	172	211.33
14	Kasaragode	58	321944	249226	1992	125	207.17
15	Lakshadweep	11	30073	17706	32	553	290.26
16	Pondicherry (Mahe)	1	15325	13249	10	1325	441.63
Total		1240	8010029	6554016	38905	168	205.27

Source: Kerala Telecommunication(BSNL)

Appendix -10.35
Details of slum population of Kerala

(No.)

Sl.No	Cities/towns reporting slums	Slum Population		
		Total	Male	Female
1	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	11817	5912	5905
2	Kollam Corporation	483	256	227
3	Kayamkulam Municipality	1755	851	904
4	Alappuzha Municipality	14586	7018	7568
5	Kottayam Municipality	2285	1127	1158
6	Kochi Corporation	7897	3965	3932
7	Thrissur Corporation	169	82	87
8	Palakkad Municipality	2426	1173	1253
9	Ponnani Municipality	4883	2363	2520
10	Kozhikode Corporation	10390	5081	5309
11	Thalassery Municipality	675	321	354
12	Kannur Municipality	3255	1622	1633
13	Kasaragod Municipality	3935	1928	2007
Total		64556	31699	32857

Source: Census India - 2001

Appendix 10.36
Details of Major Projects undertaken by the Capital Region
Development Programme-2008-09

(Rs.in lakh)						
Sl.No	Major Project	Ongoing/ completed	Year of Starting	Estimated Cost	Expenditure as on 30.09.09	Physical achievement
1	City Road improvement Programme	ongoing	2004	9700	9700	
2	Implementation of Water supply Schemes in water scarce areas	ongoing	2003	1000	871.95	9 schemes completed
3	Solid Waste Disposal	Completed	2003	932.46	932.46	Completed
4	Bus Terminus-Upgradation, Construction and Maintenance- Thampanopor and Enchakkal	Completed	2003	475.93	475.93	Completed
5	a) Prevention of flood of the Karamana and Killi Rivers and the Ulloor Thodu	ongoing	2005	a) 278	a) 193.24	75% of work has been completed
	b) Beautification of the Killi River			b) 600	b) 388.27	
6	Renovation of the Ulloor Thodu from Edavakkode to Kannammoola	ongoing	2006	200	161.57	85% of work has been completed
Centrally Sponsored Scheme						
1	Regeneration of Veli- Akkulam lake	ongoing	2007	2481	Nil	The estimate is under preparation

Source: KSUDP

Appendix 10.37
DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY GCDA 2009 (Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No	Major Projects	Year of starting	Estimated amount	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1	JNI Stadium -Roofing on turnkey basis	2008	1004.83	95% completed
2	JNI Stadium- Black topping of entrance road and extension of side drain	2009	21.50	Completed
3	Approach road to box culvert across Perandoor Canal EWE Scheme	2009	25.60	Completed
4	Black topping of Panampilly Nagar Ananthuruthy Road	2009	33.00	75% completed
5	Construction of compound wall and gate to plot at Manappattiparambu	2009	23.60	95% completed
6	Construction of compound wall and gate to plot at Manappattiparambu	2009	4.95	60% completed
7	Shopping Complex near Sastha Temple Road	2009	36.00	Estimate stage
8	Studio Apartment at Kakkanad	2009	219.00	Estimate stage
9	Development works of land in Sy.No. 150/1B2 at Rameswaram West T.P.Scheme	2009	20.75	75% completed
10	Development works and construction of compound wall at proposed Housing scheme in Rameswaram West T.P. Scheme	2009	49.50	Work completed
11	Housing Scheme at Rameswaram West T.P. scheme A,B,C &D Type	2009	1200.00	Awaiting for AS
12	Development works and construction of drain at Rameswaram West T.P. Scheme	2009	445.00	Awaiting for AS
13	Vadavucode-Puthencruz Panchayath Construction of Civil Station(Deposit work)	2009	138.00	60%completed
14	Providing High mast lighting system at CMDS ground	2009	20.00	Completed
15	Turfing at JNI Stadium		108.05	Awaiting for AS
20	Elamkulam West DTP scheme -construction of compound wall and site development work in the land near Matha Nagar School	2009	15.20	Completed
21	Edathala Housing Scheme Construction of drain and retaining wall	2009	9.50	Completed
22	Construction drain, road, yard filling at GCDA quarters opposite to Central School	2009	11.50	Completed
23	CMNDS-Waterproofing works at deck slab and expansion joint	2009	18.90	Completed
24	CMDS Construction of compound wall in land near GIDA land	2009	10.75	70%completed
25	CMDS-Construction of pay and park in Marine Drive Ground	2009	7.70	Completed
26	Black topping of yard at eastern entry at Ernakulam South Railway Station	2009	2.63	50%Completed
27	Providing additional fire pump and accessories at eastern entry tower South Railway station	2009	5.60	just started
28	Construction of park at South west corner of GCDA office premises.	2009	17.00	TenderStage
29	Construction of drain and yard filling in front of commercial complex at Eastern entry	2009	38.00	Awaiting for AS
30	Edathala Housing Scheme-Construction residential flats	2009	78.00	Awaiting for AS
31	K.K. Road-Construction of central median in gap	2009	7.17	Work completed

Appendix 10.38
Details of major projects under taken by KSUDP

(Rs.in Lakh)

Sl. No	Major Projects	Estimated cost	Physical achievement
1	Urban Drainage improvements, Thiruvananthapuram	724	Tender Process in progress.
2	Road Improvement works to Thiruvananthapuram Part	4660	Work in progress
3	Water supply in Kollam	4379	DPR under progress
4	Extention of Sewerage system in Kollam	7721	Work in progress
5	Solid Waste management Works,Kollam -Compost Plant, Landfill, Infrastructure	970	25% work completed
6	Solid Waste Managemen,Kollam- Equipment	389	Auto tippers supply completed and DPR ready for all others
7	Solid Waste Management -Kollam Biogas Plant	103.2	Work-in progress
8	Urban Drainage improvements works-Phase 1,2 and 3-Kollam	1207	DPR being revised to be placed in the SLTC.
9	Urban road upgradation-Kollam	2192	28% Completed
10	Street lighting- Kollam	108	Awarded and Agreement executed.
11	Water supply - Kochi	5439	Revised DPR submitted.
12	Sewerage-Rehabilitation and extension Kochi	12911	DPR under Preparation
13	Solid waste Management-Equipment Kochi	529	Work Awarded
14	Primary Collection Secondary storage and transportation-equipment	426	DPR ready Bids to be notified
15	Urban Drainage Improvement Kochi	1053	Re-tendered
16	Urban road Upgradation	3100	Wok in progress
17	SA road Bridge-Kochi	419	Work awarded
18	Water Supply-Thrissur	4929	Work in progress
19	Urban Drainage Improvement-Thrissur	2997	DPR underway
20	Urban Road Improvement Work-Thrissur	3094	Work Awarded
21	Solid Waste Management land full and compost plant, Primary Collection-Equipment Thrissur.	546	Work Awarded
22	Solid Waste management- Thrissur	509	Work-in progress
23	Sewerage of Zone A part B and Zone B part A & B Kozhikkode	9677	DPR ready
24	Solid Waste Management Land fill and compost plant, primary storage and collection equipment- P1-Kozhikkode.	449	Work Awarded
25	Solid waste-secondary storage and Trnasportation and phase 2 equipment (3 package)	498	DPR ready
26	Urban Drainage improvement P1, P2 and P3 Kozhikkode.	2996	DPR under Preparation
27	Road Improvement worksKozhikkode.	3902	Work completed.

Appendix 10.39
Details of Major projects undertaken by TRIDA

Sl. No	Major projects	Year of starting	Agreed PAC (Rs. In lakhs)	Physical achievements/ Remarks
1	Boat House Renovation Project at Vallakadavau- Super structure works.	2004	48.35	Completed
2	Retaining wall and re-construction of Baker road	2008	45	Completed
3	Commercial complex 'C' Block at Palayam-Balance works	2008	170	50% Completed
4	Drains and culvers at Kuriathy road uinder MPLADS fund	2008	25	70% Completed
5	Bus stand cum commercial complex at Medical College, TRIDA area-civil works.	2009	317	Tender stage
6	Rehabilitation Block at Pettah	2009	50	Tender stage
7	Rehabilitation Block at General Hospital Junction	2009	100	Tender stage
8	Acquisition of land for Medical College Sub centre/shopping complex project.	1992	40	Land Acquisition stage(Balance)
9	Acquisition of land for Chala Vegetable Market project	2009	400	Land Acquisition stage(Balance)
10	Acquisition of land for widening Vellayambalam-Thycaud road.	1997	400	Land Acquisition stage(Last reach)
11	Acquisition of land Chala-Flower Market project	1999	150	Land Acquisition stage
12	Acquisition of land for Karaman-Pappanamcode Road widening.	2000	800	Land Acquisition stage
13	Acquisition of land for Bakery Poojappura road widening	2005	1400	Land Acquisition stage
14	Acquisition of land for Kazhakkootam-Trade centre/Mini bus stand	2005	800	Land Acquisition stage

Appendix 11.8
Management-wise/Standardwise Enrolment of Students in Schools: Kerala 2009-10

(Nos)

Management	Standards												Total	Total I to X
	I	II	III	IV	Total	V	VI	VII	Total	VIII	IX	X		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government	105455	116598	126389	138621	487063	127687	129403	137722	394812	159206	153999	142400	455605	1337480
Aided	210262	227232	241589	257732	936815	299678	302786	321617	924081	310531	304335	279674	894540	2755436
Un Aided	41605	41511	41452	42708	167276	35763	34646	34766	105175	31756	30969	29664	92389	364840
Grand Total	357322	385341	409430	439061	1591154	463128	466835	494105	1424068	501493	489303	451738	1442534	4457756

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.9
Enrolment of Students in Schools- District-wise and Stage-wise (2009- 10)

Districts	L.P.S(I-IV)			U.P.S(V-VII)			H.S(VIII-X)			TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thiruvananthapuram	69554	71600	141154	64536	65486	130022	65698	66642	132340	199788	203728	403516
Kollam	54591	55068	109659	53380	52053	105433	53918	52104	106022	161889	159225	321114
Pathanamthitta	19075	18583	37658	20751	19823	40574	22362	20974	43336	62188	59380	121568
Alappuzha	38337	39099	77436	39449	38411	77860	41983	39631	81614	119769	117141	236910
Kottayam	38326	37298	75624	36166	35111	71277	38489	37590	76079	112981	109999	222980
Idukki	24108	22998	47106	22310	20489	42799	21154	19684	40838	67572	63171	130743
Ernakulam	57818	57874	115692	57418	54910	112328	60733	58546	119279	175969	171330	347299
Thrissur	72254	72210	144464	65589	63568	129157	67004	66234	133238	204847	202012	406859
Palakkad	76372	76142	152514	67274	64214	131488	66521	64894	131415	210167	205250	415417
Malappuram	149824	145181	295005	123052	113734	236786	117014	112805	229819	389890	371720	761610
Kozhikode	79119	77769	156888	71826	68357	140183	73722	69041	142763	224667	215167	439834
Wayanad	25073	24108	49181	20762	19654	40416	18288	17929	36217	64123	61691	125814
Kannur	59818	58391	118209	54644	51982	106626	56894	54120	111014	171356	164493	335849
Kasaragod	35675	34889	70564	30214	28905	59119	29653	28907	58560	95542	92701	188243
Total	799944	791210	1591154	727371	696697	1424068	733433	709101	1442534	2260748	2197008	4457756

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.10
Standardwise Strength of SC/ST Students in Kerala: 2009-10

Standard	Government Schools				Private Aided Schools				Private Unaided Schools			
	Total	Others	SC	ST	Total	Others	SC	ST	Total	Others	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	105455	86018	15447	3990	210262	184421	22172	3669	41605	39608	1899	98
II	116598	95091	16904	4603	227232	199352	23843	4037	41511	39669	1746	96
III	126389	103734	18177	4478	241589	211614	26042	3933	41452	39557	1777	118
IV	138621	113833	20112	4676	257732	225873	27886	3973	42708	40827	1777	104
V	127687	105675	17333	4679	299678	262046	33429	4203	35763	34546	1086	131
VI	129403	107398	17354	4651	302786	265295	33437	4054	34646	33452	1049	145
VII	137722	114915	18635	4172	321617	281926	35948	3743	34766	33579	1039	148
VIII	159206	133481	21514	4211	310531	274549	32928	3054	31756	30623	970	163
IX	153999	130733	19861	3405	304335	271262	30763	2310	30969	29951	871	147
X	142400	122567	17279	2554	279674	251622	26185	1867	29664	28813	751	100
Total	1337480	1113445	182616	41419	2755436	2427960	292633	34843	364840	350625	12965	1250

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.11
District-wise/Stage-wise Drop Out Ratio in Schools: 2007-08

Districts	LP Stage			UP Stage			HS Stage		
	Enrolment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enrolment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enrolment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	157357	1269	0.81	133398	863	0.65	133526	1185	0.89
Kollam	116292	507	0.44	108086	761	0.70	107837	1116	1.03
Pathanamthitta	44718	244	0.55	43712	164	0.38	45769	289	0.63
Alapuzha	86009	218	0.25	80038	258	0.32	82762	603	0.73
Kottayam	84900	390	0.46	75260	241	0.32	76080	1080	1.42
Idukki	51959	643	1.24	44204	376	0.85	39513	830	2.10
Ernakulam	129935	760	0.58	118557	436	0.37	119323	831	0.70
Thrissur	158728	456	0.29	137456	534	0.39	131329	2310	1.76
Palakkad	160383	1492	0.93	136158	1058	0.78	128980	2558	1.98
Malappuram	299934	1197	0.40	237322	888	0.37	227293	3380	1.49
Kozhikode	169570	686	0.40	142475	410	0.29	141587	1682	1.19
Wayanad	51535	970	1.88	39878	777	1.95	34388	972	2.83
Kannur	128735	424	0.33	110822	319	0.29	111123	1967	1.77
Kasargode	77562	973	1.25	61902	585	0.95	60016	1553	2.59
Total	1717617	10229	0.60	1469268	7670	0.52	1439526	20356	1.41

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.12
Standard wise details of Drop out among SC Students in Kerala: 2007-08

Standard	Government Schools			Private Aided Schools			Private Unaided Schools		
	SC Students	Drop out	%	SC Students	Drop out	%	SC Students	Drop out	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	17203	164	0.95	24494	172	0.7	1646	2	0.12
II	19882	169	0.85	27749	188	0.68	1797	3	0.17
III	20623	108	0.52	29110	101	0.35	1584	3	0.19
IV	20757	86	0.41	27979	99	0.35	1593	2	0.13
V	18979	119	0.63	35028	110	0.31	1130	1	0.09
VI	18806	118	0.63	34929	164	0.47	1014	0	0
VII	18329	181	0.99	34161	272	0.8	867	1	0.12
VIII	19617	490	2.5	30118	488	1.62	828	2	0.24
IX	19581	674	3.44	29792	702	2.36	798	3	0.38
X	17319	203	1.17	25142	169	0.67	719	0	0
Total	191096	2312	1.21	298502	2465	0.83	11976	17	0.14

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.13
Standard wise Details of Drop out among ST Students in Kerala: 2007-08

Standard	Government Schools			Private Aided Schools			Private Unaided Schools		
	ST Students	Drop out	%	ST Students	Drop out	%	ST Students	Drop out	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	4251	191	4.49	3646	115	3.15	142	1	0.7
II	4600	179	3.89	3851	144	3.74	144	1	0.69
III	4372	130	2.97	3650	82	2.25	121	2	1.65
IV	4506	187	4.15	3668	94	2.56	135	0	0
V	4381	228	5.2	3858	149	3.86	177	3	1.69
VI	4159	174	4.18	3402	150	4.41	157	2	1.27
VII	3312	186	5.62	2917	208	7.13	116	1	0.86
VIII	3394	284	8.37	2424	188	7.76	102	1	0.98
IX	3028	277	9.15	2119	115	5.34	138	1	0.72
X	2375	76	3.2	1540	44	2.8	109	0	0
Total	38378	1912	4.98	31075	1289	4.15	1341	12	0.89

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.14

Stage-wise and Management-wise Number of Teachers in Schools in Kerala: 2008-09

Stage	Government			Aided			Unaided			Total Teachers		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
L.P.School	3487	10072	13559	6220	18914	25134	146	1496	1642	9853	30482	40335
U.P.School	4028	8446	12474	8977	20934	29911	322	1890	2212	13327	31270	44597
High School	9721	17734	27455	14426	34953	49379	1987	7956	9943	26134	60643	86777
TTI 's	187	239	426	82	422	504	0	0	0	269	661	930
Total	17423	36491	53914	29705	75223	104928	2455	11342	13797	49583	123056	172639

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.15

Protected Teachers in Kerala- 2008-2009

Name of District	Deployed in Govt. School	Retained in Parent School	Deployed in other Aided School	Undeployed	Total number of protected teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	83	37	27	14	161
Kollam	219	66	42	44	371
Pathanamthitta	71	55	52	7	185
Alappuzha	121	82	16	0	219
Kottayam	65	16	11	2	94
Idukki	10	17	10	1	38
Ernakulam	41	118	34	13	206
Thrissur	98	89	23	34	244
Palakkad	107	106	10	21	244
Malappuram	103	85	34	43	265
Kozhikkode	334	124	31	5	494
Wayanad	5	3	17	0	25
Kannur	157	167	22	116	462
Kasaragod	42	22	10	1	75
TOTAL	1456	987	339	301	3083

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.16
Uneconomic School During the Year 2008-09

Sl. No	District	Number of Schools							
		Government				Aided			
		LPS	UPS	HS	Total	LPS	UPS	HS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	140	20	12	172	33	4	2	39
2	Kollam	130	11	1	142	39	4	1	44
3	Pathanamthitta	145	35	19	199	209	37	5	251
4	Alappuzha	133	32	5	170	97	16	3	116
5	Kottayam	140	51	23	214	144	36	6	186
6	Idukki	59	20	20	99	51	11	4	66
7	Ernakulam	145	68	18	231	116	31	3	150
8	Trissur	70	17	10	97	123	9	1	133
9	Palakkad	91	1	0	92	80	3	0	83
10	Malappuram	49	0	0	49	26	0	0	26
11	Kozhikode	89	16	8	113	223	13	0	236
12	Wayanad	43	3	0	46	6	1	0	7
13	Kannur	88	27	1	116	403	49	0	452
14	Kasaragod	86	13	0	99	30	3	0	33
Total		1408	314	117	1839	1580	217	25	1822

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.17
District-wise/Management-wise Number of Higher Secondary Schools in Kerala 2009

Sl.No	Districts	Number of Higher Secondary Schools				Number of batches			
		Govt.	Aided	Un-aided	Total	Science	Humanities	Commerce	Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	74	46	44	164	268	95	108	471
2	Kollam	55	49	25	129	202	69	79	350
3	Pathanamthitta	26	36	29	91	127	56	55	238
4	Alappuzha	41	49	16	106	186	63	70	319
5	Kottayam	37	59	28	124	221	83	65	369
6	Idukki	25	26	15	66	86	32	35	153
7	Ernakulam	63	63	53	179	257	76	129	462
8	Thrissur	62	44	45	151	191	63	92	346
9	Palakkad	55	23	30	108	146	73	76	295
10	Malappuram	82	44	71	197	224	101	146	471
11	Kozhikode	62	40	34	136	180	86	86	352
12	Wayanad	26	11	7	44	57	36	29	122
13	Kannur	72	28	27	127	189	73	90	352
14	Kasargod	55	11	15	81	93	49	49	191
Total		735	529	439	1703	2427	955	1109	4491

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education

Appendix 11.18
Number of Students appeared and passed in
Higher Secondary Education(2008-2009)

Year	Number of students appeared			Number of students Passed			%
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008-2009	168045	182113	350158	132787	161331	294118	84.00%

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education

Appendix 11.19(a)
Number of SC Students Appeared and Passed in
Higher Secondary Examination 2008-2009

Year	Number of Students appeared			Number of Students Passed			%
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008-2009	12507	16024	28531	8127	11416	19543	68.50%

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education

Appendix 11.19(b)
Number of ST Students Appeared and Passed in
Higher Secondary Examination-2008-2009

Year	Number of Students appeared			Number of students Passed			%
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008-2009	1577	1870	3447	927	1306	2233	64.78%

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education

Appendix 11.20
District-wise details of Vocational Higher Secondary Schools and Course during
2009-10

District	No. of Schools			No. of Courses		
	Govt	Aided	Total	Govt	Aided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thiruvananthapuram	30	11	41	75	36	111
Kollam	20	32	52	51	109	160
Alappuzha	14	7	21	35	21	56
Pathanamthitta	10	17	27	26	51	77
Kottayam	21	10	31	49	26	75
Ernakulam	22	12	34	54	38	92
Idukki	11	5	16	31	15	46
Thrissur	26	10	36	64	32	96
Palakkad	18	7	25	53	26	79
Malappuram	24	3	27	84	7	91
Kozhikode	20	8	28	64	23	87
Wayanad	8	2	10	44	5	49
Kannur	18	1	19	52	2	54
Kasargod	19	3	22	44	8	52
Total	261	128	389	726	399	1125

Source: Directorate of Vocational Higher Secondary Education

Appendix 11.23
Details of B.A Degree Enrolment in Colleges during the year 2008-09
(Students in Nos)

Sl.No	Subject	First Year		Second Year		Third Year	
		Total	of which girls	Total	of which girls	Total	of which girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Malayalam	2257	1709	2299	1740	2179	1638
2	English	3832	2891	3664	2786	3574	2690
3	Hindi	800	630	809	636	739	591
4	Sanskrit	373	213	357	227	302	207
5	French	15	15	6	6	15	15
6	Tamil	67	42	76	56	63	35
7	Urdu	57	41	42	34	69	49
8	Arabic	569	372	422	257	416	246
9	History	4695	3299	4435	3146	3969	2727
10	Economics	7369	5008	6706	4536	6445	4228
11	Philosophy	483	279	497	308	415	266
12	Politics	1330	729	1360	767	1227	694
13	Development Eco	94	62	89	49	90	52
14	Mass Communication	77	47	110	69	104	71
15	Sociology	387	317	390	304	337	253
16	Islamic History	246	135	235	150	221	120
17	Communicative English	290	212	266	218	258	205
18	Functional English	368	293	368	287	307	244
19	Psychology	132	71	172	111	138	87
20	Music	63	55	74	58	73	56
21	Kannada	53	43	27	25	51	32
22	Travel and Tourism	101	63	98	60	98	49
23	Tourism and Hotel Management	36	1	31	0	31	3
24	Tourism	51	17	50	20	49	19
25	Bharathanatyam	8	8	6	6	6	6
26	B.V.M.C.	42	20	45	21	41	22
27	B.B.A.	838	466	1036	552	770	374
Total		24633	17038	23670	16429	21987	14979

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.24
Details of B.Sc.Degree Enrolment in Colleges during 2008- 2009
(Students in Nos.)

Sl.No	Subject	First Year		Second Year		Final Year	
		Total	Out of which girls	Total	Out of which girls	Total	Out of which girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mathematics	4571	3364	4339	3125	3943	2872
2	Physics	4137	2496	4118	2455	3641	2118
3	Chemistry	3744	2649	3476	2501	3286	2359
4	Polymer Chemistry	358	285	271	193	267	182
5	Botany	2819	2237	2919	2323	2567	2016
6	Zoology	3141	2487	3048	2439	2656	2081
7	Bio-Technology	181	138	192	148	171	144
8	Home Science	214	214	230	230	207	207
9	Industrial Chemistry	80	43	93	51	82	50
10	Statistics	252	197	246	177	243	179
11	Computer Science	755	528	735	501	617	399
12	Electronics	198	86	208	95	189	61
13	Industrial Microbiology	44	38	41	38	50	46
14	Bio- Chemistry	116	96	105	78	109	80
15	Computer Application	372	227	360	222	355	190
16	Geology	136	58	132	65	141	77
17	Geography	100	69	89	49	89	52
18	Plant Science	50	35	55	34	47	32
19	Applied Physics	48	35	48	39	43	33
20	Agrochemical	14	10	22	11	37	21
21	Micro-biology	153	112	157	129	208	163
22	Physics Instrumentation	50	15	53	12	45	5
23	Enviormental Chemistry	23	5	13	4	6	6
24	Aquaculture	62	42	54	41	52	33
25	Bio-Physics	33	25	20	15	29	21
26	Psychology	36	32	33	26	35	31
27	Family and community Science	57	57	40	40	37	37
28	Forestry	18	18	20	13	19	13
29	Food Technology	35	7	35	15	35	10
30	C.M.&E.	30	12	31	11	30	11
31	B.T.&S.P.	12	10	18	10	16	10
Total		21839	15627	21201	15090	19252	13539

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.34
Branch-wise Distribution of Seats in Engineering Colleges-2008-09

SI.No	Name of Courses/Branch	Total Sanctioned Seats
1	2	3
1	Applied Electronics and Instrumentation	1200
2	Agricultural Engineering	46
3	Architecture	100
4	Automobile Engineering	240
5	Bio-medical Engineering	100
6	Bio- Tecnology	240
7	Civil Engineering	1892
8	Chemical Engineering	150
9	Computer Science and Engineering	4940
10	Diary Science and Technology	23
11	Electronics and Communication	6035
12	Electicals and Electronics	3870
13	Electronics and Instrumentation	300
14	Food Technology	60
15	Instrumentation and Control Engineering	120
16	Industrial Engineering	30
17	Information Technology	2415
18	Mechanical (Automobile)	60
19	Mechanical Engineering	3441
20	Mechanical (Production Engineering)	90
21	Polymer Engineering	60
22	Production Plant Engineering	90
23	Printing Technology	30
Total		25532

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.35(a)
Course-wise Annual intake of students in Government and Aided Engineering colleges at Graduate level 2008-09 to 2009-10

Sl.No	Name of Course	Annual Intake 2008-09				Annual Intake 2009-10			
		Govt		Aided		Govt		Aided	
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Applied Electronics and Instrumentation	54	66	Nil	Nil	42	96	Nil	Nil
2	Architecture	32	27	19	21	32	27	29	11
3	Civil Engineering	199	193	141	159	218	219	185	183
4	Chemical Engineering	40	70	16	24	47	78	16	52
5	Computer Science and Engineering	160	230	70	100	184	247	89	101
6	Electronics and Communication	219	291	86	114	252	317	128	138
7	Electricals and Electronics	150	290	110	200	178	308	130	212
8	Instrumentation and Control Engineering	Nil	Nil	21	39	Nil	Nil	19	47
9	Industrial Engineering	9	21	Nil	Nil	2	30	Nil	Nil
10	Information Technology	85	95	Nil	Nil	96	93	Nil	Nil
11	Mechanical Engineering	25	436	15	295	3	506	1	348
12	Mechanical (Production Engineering)	Nil	Nil	1	29	Nil	Nil	1	32
13	Production Plant Engineering	6	24	Nil	Nil	4	27	Nil	Nil
Total		979	1743	479	981	1058	1948	598	1124

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.35(b)
Course-wise Annual intake of students in Government and Aided Engineering colleges at Post Graduate level 2008-09 to 2009-10

Sl.No	Name of Course	2008-09				2009-10			
		Govt		Aided		Govt		Aided	
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Civil Engineering	47	21	8	5	47	26	11	6
2	Mechanical Engineering	15	52	1	9	13	43	0	18
3	Electrical and Electronics	38	21	Nil	Nil	43	8	Nil	Nil
4	Electronics and Communication	17	20	Nil	Nil	17	20	Nil	Nil
5	Chemical Engineering	6	2	Nil	Nil	10	4	Nil	Nil
6	MCA	38	22	30	29	38	22	29	31
Total		161	138	39	43	168	123	40	55

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.36(a)
Annual Intake and Students Strength in Government Polytechnic in Kerala
(2007-08 to 2009-10)

Year	No. of Polytechnics	Students Strength			Annual Intake		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2007-08	43	22016	2464	24480	7328	832	8160
2008-09	43	21199	3901	25100	7300	1100	8400
2009-10	43	20160	5040	25200	6395	2005	8400

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.36(b)
Annual Intake and Students Strength in Private Aided Polytechnic in Kerala
(2007-08 to 2009-10)

Year	No. of Polytechnics	Students Strength			Annual Intake		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2007-08	6	4053	452	4505	1345	155	1500
2008-09	6	3867	632	4499	1290	210	1500
2009-10	6	3708	800	4508	1174	326	1500

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.37
Trade-wise Annual Intake of students in
Polytechnics - 2009-10

Sl.No.	Name of Trade	Sanctioned Intake
1	Civil Engineering	980
2	Mechanical Engineering	1310
3	Electrical and Electronics	980
4	Electronics Engineering	1800
5	Chemical Engineering	90
6	Automobile Engineering	240
7	Textile Technology	160
8	Computer Science and Engineering	1660
9	Instrument Technology	90
10	Polymer Technology	140
11	Computer Hardware	
11	Maintenance	470
12	Tool and Die	90
12	Electronics Production	
13	Technology	120
14	Architecture	70
15	Electronics and Communication	390
16	Electronics and Instrumentation	320
16	Wood and Paper	
17	Technology	40
18	Printing Technology	70
19	Bio-Medical Engineering	40
20	Electronics and Aviation	50
21	Information Technology	80
22	Computer Application and Business Management	260
23	Commercial Practice	330
Total		9780

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.38
Number of Students and Teachers in Polytechnics 2008& 2009

Type of Institutions	Students (in Nos)						Teachers (in Nos)					
	2008			2009			2008			2009		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Government	21199	3901	25100	20160	5040	25200	1156	299	1455	1155	305	1460
2. Private (Aided)	3867	632	4499	3708	800	4508	246	74	320	246	75	321
Total	25066	4533	29599	23868	5840	29708	1402	373	1775	1401	380	1781

Source : Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.39
Number of SC/ST Students and SC/ST Teachers in Polytechnics(2008-09 to 2009-10)

Type of Institution	Students						Teachers					
	2008-09			2009-10			2008-09			2009-10		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government Polytechnics	1976	590	2566	1975	588	2563	91	23	114	96	25	121
Private Aided Polytechnics	360	90	450	361	90	451	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.40
Number of Students and Teachers in Technical High Schools
(2007-08 to 2009-10)

Year	Number of Students			Number of Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	5670	630	6300	840	179	1019
2008-09	5709	576	6285	834	176	1010
2009-10	6300	620	6920	831	177	1008

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.41(a)
Number of SC Students and SC Teachers in Technical High Schools
(2007-08 to 2009-10)

Year	Number of Students			Number of Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	450	60	510	105	45	150
2008-09	465	75	540	101	39	140
2009-10	594	84	678	96	34	130

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.41(b)
Number of ST Students and ST Teachers in Technical High Schools
(2007-08 to 2009-10)

Year	Number of Students			Number of Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	104	18	122	29	13	42
2008-09	94	16	110	31	7	38
2009-10	84	12	96	24	6	30

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix.11.1
Literacy rate- Kerala 1951-2001

Year	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1951	47.18	58.35	36.43
1961	55.08	64.89	45.56
1971	69.75	77.13	62.53
1981	78.85	84.56	73.36
1991	89.81	93.62	86.17
2001	90.92	94.2	87.86

Source: www.kerala.gov.in

Appendix - 11.2
Literacy rate by Sex for State and Districts 1991 and 2001 -Kerala

Sl. No	States/District	Literacy rate					
		Persons		Male		Female	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kerala	89.81	90.92	93.62	94.2	86.17	87.86
1	Thiruvananthapuram	89.22	89.36	92.84	92.68	85.76	86.26
2	Kollam	90.47	91.49	94.09	94.63	87.00	88.6
3	Pathanamthitta	94.87	95.09	96.56	96.62	93.29	93.71
4	Alappuzha	93.87	93.66	96.79	96.42	91.12	91.14
5	Kottayam	95.72	95.9	97.46	97.41	94.00	94.45
6	Idukki	86.97	88.58	90.89	92.11	82.97	85.04
7	Ernakulam	92.3	93.42	95.4	95.95	89.22	90.96
8	Thrissur	90.18	92.56	93.77	95.47	86.94	89.94
9	Palakkad	81.27	84.31	87.24	89.73	75.72	79.31
10	Malappuram	87.94	88.61	92.08	91.46	84.09	85.96
11	Kozhikode	91.10	92.45	95.58	96.3	86.79	88.86
12	Wayanad	82.73	85.52	87.69	90.28	77.69	80.8
13	Kannur	91.48	92.8	95.54	96.38	87.65	89.57
14	Kasargod	82.51	85.17	88.97	90.84	76.29	79.80

Source: Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority

Appendix - 11.3
**Details on the Number of people benefited from
equivalency programme of Kerala State Literacy
Mission**

Year	Number of People benefited	
	Male	Female
2001-02	875	1725
2002-03	5842	7358
2003-04	4976	7529
2004-05	Nil	Nil
2005-06	8260	8970
2006-07	2201	2618
2007-08	19983	22181
2008-09	18992	29591
Total	61129	79972

Source: Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority

Appendix.11.1
Literacy rate- Kerala 1951-2001

Year	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1951	47.18	58.35	36.43
1961	55.08	64.89	45.56
1971	69.75	77.13	62.53
1981	78.85	84.56	73.36
1991	89.81	93.62	86.17
2001	90.92	94.2	87.86

Source: www.kerala.gov.in

Appendix - 11.2
Literacy rate by Sex for State and Districts 1991 and 2001 -Kerala

Sl. No	States/District	Literacy rate					
		Persons		Male		Female	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kerala	89.81	90.92	93.62	94.2	86.17	87.86
1	Thiruvananthapuram	89.22	89.36	92.84	92.68	85.76	86.26
2	Kollam	90.47	91.49	94.09	94.63	87.00	88.6
3	Pathanamthitta	94.87	95.09	96.56	96.62	93.29	93.71
4	Alappuzha	93.87	93.66	96.79	96.42	91.12	91.14
5	Kottayam	95.72	95.9	97.46	97.41	94.00	94.45
6	Idukki	86.97	88.58	90.89	92.11	82.97	85.04
7	Ernakulam	92.3	93.42	95.4	95.95	89.22	90.96
8	Thrissur	90.18	92.56	93.77	95.47	86.94	89.94
9	Palakkad	81.27	84.31	87.24	89.73	75.72	79.31
10	Malappuram	87.94	88.61	92.08	91.46	84.09	85.96
11	Kozhikode	91.10	92.45	95.58	96.3	86.79	88.86
12	Wayanad	82.73	85.52	87.69	90.28	77.69	80.8
13	Kannur	91.48	92.8	95.54	96.38	87.65	89.57
14	Kasargod	82.51	85.17	88.97	90.84	76.29	79.80

Source: Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority

Appendix - 11.3
**Details on the Number of people benefited from
equivalency programme of Kerala State Literacy
Mission**

Year	Number of People benefited	
	Male	Female
2001-02	875	1725
2002-03	5842	7358
2003-04	4976	7529
2004-05	Nil	Nil
2005-06	8260	8970
2006-07	2201	2618
2007-08	19983	22181
2008-09	18992	29591
Total	61129	79972

Source: Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority

Appendix.11.1
Literacy rate- Kerala 1951-2001

Year	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1951	47.18	58.35	36.43
1961	55.08	64.89	45.56
1971	69.75	77.13	62.53
1981	78.85	84.56	73.36
1991	89.81	93.62	86.17
2001	90.92	94.2	87.86

Source: www.kerala.gov.in

Appendix - 11.2
Literacy rate by Sex for State and Districts 1991 and 2001 -Kerala

Sl. No	States/District	Literacy rate					
		Persons		Male		Female	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kerala	89.81	90.92	93.62	94.2	86.17	87.86
1	Thiruvananthapuram	89.22	89.36	92.84	92.68	85.76	86.26
2	Kollam	90.47	91.49	94.09	94.63	87.00	88.6
3	Pathanamthitta	94.87	95.09	96.56	96.62	93.29	93.71
4	Alappuzha	93.87	93.66	96.79	96.42	91.12	91.14
5	Kottayam	95.72	95.9	97.46	97.41	94.00	94.45
6	Idukki	86.97	88.58	90.89	92.11	82.97	85.04
7	Ernakulam	92.3	93.42	95.4	95.95	89.22	90.96
8	Thrissur	90.18	92.56	93.77	95.47	86.94	89.94
9	Palakkad	81.27	84.31	87.24	89.73	75.72	79.31
10	Malappuram	87.94	88.61	92.08	91.46	84.09	85.96
11	Kozhikode	91.10	92.45	95.58	96.3	86.79	88.86
12	Wayanad	82.73	85.52	87.69	90.28	77.69	80.8
13	Kannur	91.48	92.8	95.54	96.38	87.65	89.57
14	Kasargod	82.51	85.17	88.97	90.84	76.29	79.80

Source: Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority

Appendix - 11.3
**Details on the Number of people benefited from
equivalency programme of Kerala State Literacy
Mission**

Year	Number of People benefited	
	Male	Female
2001-02	875	1725
2002-03	5842	7358
2003-04	4976	7529
2004-05	Nil	Nil
2005-06	8260	8970
2006-07	2201	2618
2007-08	19983	22181
2008-09	18992	29591
Total	61129	79972

Source: Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority

Appendix 11.4
District-wise/ Management-wise Number of Schools in Kerala: 2008-09

Sl. No	District	High Schools				U.P.Schools				L.P.Schools				Total			
		G	PA	PUA	T	G	PA	PUA	T	G	PA	PUA	T	G	PA	PUA	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Thiruvananthapuram	119	95	43	257	98	101	27	226	299	180	27	506	516	376	97	989
2	Kollam	78	131	17	226	61	139	19	219	268	190	32	490	407	460	68	935
3	Pathanamthitta	48	111	9	168	42	83	16	141	168	235	22	425	258	429	47	734
4	Alappuzha	59	130	8	197	67	77	11	155	192	197	21	410	318	404	40	762
5	Kottayam	60	166	22	248	67	128	11	206	168	267	24	459	295	561	57	913
6	Idukki	56	73	12	141	40	63	4	107	85	136	10	231	181	272	26	479
7	Ernakulam	87	175	52	314	91	103	22	216	181	270	30	481	359	548	104	1011
8	Thrissur	80	150	30	260	55	162	14	231	115	381	23	519	250	693	67	1010
9	Palakkad	61	79	35	175	63	159	12	234	194	349	14	557	318	587	61	966
10	Malappuram	83	84	79	246	112	223	35	370	350	477	27	854	545	784	141	1470
11	Kozhikodu	70	99	23	192	74	240	13	327	181	529	11	721	325	868	47	1240
12	Wayanadu	40	23	5	68	34	39	2	75	91	53	6	150	165	115	13	293
13	Kannur	84	80	23	187	76	280	19	375	114	607	10	731	274	967	52	1293
14	Kasaragod	77	33	17	127	72	72	15	159	141	115	12	268	290	220	44	554
Total		1002	1429	375	2806	952	1869	220	3041	2547	3986	269	6802	4501	7284	864	12649

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix - 11.5
District wise Number of Schools (other than state syllabus) in Kerala (2008-2009)

Sl. No	District	CBSE	ICSE	Kendriya Vidyalaya	Jawahar Navodaya
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	51	13	4	1
2	Kollam	30	15	0	1
3	Pathanamthitta	26	13	1	1
4	Alappuzha	42	11	1	1
5	Kottayam	48	8	1	1
6	Idukki	17	5	0	1
7	Ernakulam	92	15	6	1
8	Thrissur	54	8	1	1
9	Palakkad	44	2	3	1
10	Malappuram	56	2	1	1
11	Kozhikode	44	2	2	1
12	Wayanad	15	1	1	1
13	Kannur	45	3	3	1
14	Kasaragod	23	2	2	1
Total		587	100	26	14

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.6
District - wise Details of Govt.Schools having Building Facilities - Kerala
(2008-2009)

Sl.No.	District	No.of Schools having Pucca Buildings				No.of Schools having Thatched Sheds				No.of Schools working in Rented Building			
		L.P	U.P	H.S	Total	L.P	U.P	H.S	Total	L.P	U.P	H.S	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Thiruvananthapuram	299	97	111	507		1	8	9				0
2	Kollam	268	61	78	407				0				0
3	Pathanamthitta	168	42	48	258				0				0
4	Alappuzha	192	67	59	318				0				0
5	Kottayam	168	67	60	295				0				0
6	Idukki	85	40	56	181				0	1			1
7	Ernakulam	181	91	87	359				0	1			1
8	Thrissur	115	55	80	250				0	15			15
9	Palakkad	194	63	61	318				0	29	2		31
10	Malappuram	350	112	83	545				0	52	23	3	78
11	Kozhikode	181	74	70	325				0	21	8	1	30
12	Wayanad	91	34	40	165				0				0
13	Kannur	114	76	84	274				0	23	16	2	41
14	Kasaragod	141	72	77	290				0	11	5		16
Total		2547	951	994	4492	0	1	8	9	153	54	6	213

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.7
District - wise Details of Govt. Schools having Drinking water/Latrines/Urinal Facilities

Sl. No	District	No. of Schools having							
		Drinking Water				Urinals / Latrines			
		L.P	U.P	H.S	Total	L.P	U.P	H.S	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	297	95	112	504	298	98	113	509
2	Kollam	266	61	73	400	261	58	71	390
3	Pathanamthitta	168	42	48	258	168	42	48	258
4	Alappuzha	186	65	57	308	188	63	59	310
5	Kottayam	164	66	59	289	162	66	57	285
6	Idukki	51	28	28	107	58	33	27	118
7	Ernakulam	180	91	86	357	181	91	87	359
8	Thrissur	112	54	80	246	110	55	80	245
9	Palakkad	169	59	61	289	165	63	61	289
10	Malappuram	332	107	83	522	340	110	83	533
11	Kozhikode	169	73	70	312	176	74	70	320
12	Wayanad	86	33	38	157	88	34	33	155
13	Kannur	109	75	84	268	104	75	84	263
14	Kasaragod	140	72	77	289	140	72	77	289
TOTAL		2429	921	956	4306	2439	934	950	4323

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.21
Number of Students Appeared and Passed Vocational Higher Secondary
Examination 2001-2009

Year of Examination	Number of students Appeared			Number of students Passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001 March	11905	7298	19203	8091	4960	13051
2001 September	2884	1158	4042	1632	1183	2815
2002 March	11534	11840	23374	8364	8874	17238
2002 September	2712	2681	5393	1968	2000	3968
2003 March	11681	13862	25543	7782	10941	18723
2003 September	2764	2805	5569	2000	2105	4105
2004 March	16850	18427	35277	7402	9050	16452
2004 Say	3151	3319	6470	1394	1616	3010
2005 March	12953	14613	27566	6844	9468	16312
2005 Say	2633	2417	5050	1137	927	2064
2006 March	15679	16716	32395	7604	10247	17851
2006 Say	3139	2733	5872	1663	1535	3198
2007 March	11175	13047	24222	7786	10964	18750
2007 Say	4398	4285	8683	4258	4179	8437
2008 March	13131	13526	26657	9392	11426	20818
2008 Say	3970	2265	6235	2297	1516	3813
2009 March	12060	12637	24697	8970	10637	19607

Source: Directorate of Vocational Higher Secondary Education

Appendix 11.22
District wise Number of Arts and Science Colleges
(Government, & Private Aided) in Kerala 2009

District	Government	Private	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	8	12	20
Kollam	1	12	13
Pathanamthitta		9	9
Alappuzha		12	12
Kottayam	1	21	22
Idukki	2	6	8
Ernakulam	4	21	25
Thrissur	3	17	20
Palakkad	4	9	13
Malappuram	3	8	11
Kozhikode	6	8	14
Wayanad	2	4	6
Kannur	2	9	11
Kasargod	3	2	5
Total	39	150	189

Appendix 11.25
Details of B.Com Degree Enrolment in
Colleges 2008-09

Year	Students in Number		
	Boys	Girls	Total
First Year	3352	5154	8506
Second Year	3308	4595	7903
Third Year	3317	4172	7489
Total	9977	13921	23898

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.26
Details of Enrolment of M.A. Students in Colleges during 2008- 2009 (in Nos.)

SI.No	Subject	First Year			Second Year		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Malayalam	54	293	347	45	288	333
2	English	102	701	803	103	649	752
3	Hindi	11	164	175	19	146	165
4	Arabic	32	52	84	22	47	69
5	Kannada	0	12	12	2	8	10
6	Sanskrit	15	25	40	4	29	33
7	Tamil	6	10	16	3	16	19
8	Philosophy	24	49	73	21	47	68
9	Appli.Econo.	4	11	15	3	11	14
10	Politics	42	83	125	55	89	144
11	Psychology	6	17	23	3	15	18
12	Islamic Hist.	12	10	22	12	10	22
13	History	85	304	389	86	294	380
14	Economics	109	634	743	126	542	668
15	Sociology	19	55	74	18	42	60
16	Personal Management	4	5	9	2	5	7
17	Public Administration	4	2	6	6	5	11
18	Development Economics	7	11	18	3	6	9
19	Busines Economics	0	9	9	0	18	18
20	Music	1	20	21	3	17	20
21	M.T.A.	17	8	25	19	14	33
22	M.M.H.	23	7	30	14	8	22
Total		577	2482	3059	569	2306	2875

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.27

Details of Enrolment of M.Sc. Students in Colleges during 2008 - 09(in Nos.)

Sl. No	Subject	First Year			Second Year		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mathematics	66	632	698	72	607	679
2	Physics	132	605	737	133	546	679
3	Chemistry	101	586	687	65	508	573
4	Pure Chemistry	2	11	13	2	8	10
5	Botany	14	275	289	19	233	252
6	Zoology	30	273	303	23	257	280
7	Geology	9	34	43	12	27	39
8	Statistics	10	75	85	5	63	68
9	Applied Chemistry	2	40	42	14	18	32
10	Geography	9	24	33	14	16	30
11	Physics Instrumentation	24	5	29	0	0	0
12	Analytical Chemistry	4	10	14	2	18	20
13	Health & Yoga Therapy	6	10	16	4	16	20
14	Polymer Chemistry	5	20	25	3	22	25
15	Acquaculture	1	11	12	0	11	11
16	Computer Science	5	47	52	8	25	33
17	Bio-Technology	2	20	22	3	24	27
18	Plant Science	0	12	12	0	10	10
19	Clinical Psychology	2	10	12	3	8	11
20	Nutrition & Diet	0	12	12	0	6	6
21	Environment Science	2	12	14	0	18	18
22	FSMD	0	15	15	0	0	0
23	Social Work	0	15	15	0	0	0
24	Home Science	0	21	21	0	19	19
25	OR & CA	2	3	5	1	0	1
26	MSW	4	28	32	0	18	18
27	MCJ	10	0	10	10	5	15
TOTAL		442	2806	3248	393	2483	2876

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.28
Details of Enrolment of M.Com Students in
Colleges during 2008-09(in Nos)

SI.No	Year	Enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	First Year	264	877	1141
2	Second Year	277	803	1080
Total		541	1680	2221

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.29
University-wise Number of Teachers in Arts & Science Colleges in Kerala
(2006-07 to 2008-09)

Name of University	Number of Teachers								
	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	1515	1297	2812	1535	1307	2842	1199	1254	2453
Mahatma Gandhi	1871	1618	3489	1896	1630	3526	1538	1485	3023
Calicut	1396	1198	2594	1383	1216	2599	1352	1069	2421
Kannur	546	256	802	548	295	843	418	233	651
TOTAL	5328	4369	9697	5362	4448	9810	4507	4041	8548

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.30
Details of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students Studying in
Government & Aided Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala during
2008-09

SI. No	Name of Course	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	B.A	3784	7409	11193	572	731	1303
2	B.Sc	2713	5240	7953	237	305	542
3	B.Com	1465	2146	3611	197	201	398
4	M.A	187	585	772	41	88	129
5	M.Sc.	142	517	659	18	31	49
6	M.Com	88	254	342	10	29	39
Total		8379	16151	24530	1075	1385	2460

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

**Appendix 11.31
Number of Teachers having Ph.D. Degree in
Arts & Science Colleges in 2009**

SI No	Governemnt Colleges			Private Aided Colleges			Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	256	214	470	1072	961	2033	2503

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

**Appendix 11.32
Number of Guest Lectures appointed in Arts
& Science Colleges in 2009**

SI No.	Government Colleges	Private Aided Colleges	Total
1	282	1468	1750

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

**Appendix 11.33
District-wise and Management wise details of Engineering Colleges in Kerala-2009**

SI. No	Name of District	No. of Colleges				Sanctioned Intake			
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2		13	15	833		3870	4703
2	Kollam		1	8	9		500	2325	2825
3	Pathanamthitta			5	5			1470	1470
4	Alappuzha			3	3			600	600
5	Kottayam	1		6	7	300		1965	2265
6	Idukki	1		3	4	240		840	1080
7	Ernakulam		1	12	13		480	4290	4770
8	Thrissur	2		8	10	533		2770	3303
9	Palakkad	1	1	1	3	180	480	300	960
10	Malappuram	1		3	4	46		940	986
11	Kozhikode	1		3	4	240		1080	1320
12	Wayanad	1			1	120			120
13	Kannur	1		3	4	300		900	1200
14	Kasaragod			2	2			510	510
Total		*11	3	70	84	2792	1460	21860	26112

* Including two Governemnt Engineering colleges under Kerala Agricultural University

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.31
Number of Teachers having Ph.D. Degree in
Arts & Science Colleges in 2009

SI No	Governemnt Colleges			Private Aided Colleges			Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	256	214	470	1072	961	2033	2503

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.32
Number of Guest Lectures appointed in Arts
& Science Colleges in 2009

SI No.	Government Colleges	Private Aided Colleges	Total
1	282	1468	1750

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.33
District-wise and Management wise details of Engineering Colleges in Kerala-2009

SI. No	Name of District	No. of Colleges				Sanctioned Intake			
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2		13	15	833		3870	4703
2	Kollam		1	8	9		500	2325	2825
3	Pathanamthitta			5	5			1470	1470
4	Alappuzha			3	3			600	600
5	Kottayam	1		6	7	300		1965	2265
6	Idukki	1		3	4	240		840	1080
7	Ernakulam		1	12	13		480	4290	4770
8	Thrissur	2		8	10	533		2770	3303
9	Palakkad	1	1	1	3	180	480	300	960
10	Malappuram	1		3	4	46		940	986
11	Kozhikode	1		3	4	240		1080	1320
12	Wayanad	1			1	120			120
13	Kannur	1		3	4	300		900	1200
14	Kasaragod			2	2			510	510
Total		*11	3	70	84	2792	1460	21860	26112

* Including two Governemnt Engineering colleges under Kerala Agricultural University

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.31
Number of Teachers having Ph.D. Degree in
Arts & Science Colleges in 2009

SI No	Governemnt Colleges			Private Aided Colleges			Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	256	214	470	1072	961	2033	2503

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.32
Number of Guest Lectures appointed in Arts
& Science Colleges in 2009

SI No.	Government Colleges	Private Aided Colleges	Total
1	282	1468	1750

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.33
District-wise and Management wise details of Engineering Colleges in Kerala-2009

SI. No	Name of District	No. of Colleges				Sanctioned Intake			
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2		13	15	833		3870	4703
2	Kollam		1	8	9		500	2325	2825
3	Pathanamthitta			5	5			1470	1470
4	Alappuzha			3	3			600	600
5	Kottayam	1		6	7	300		1965	2265
6	Idukki	1		3	4	240		840	1080
7	Ernakulam		1	12	13		480	4290	4770
8	Thrissur	2		8	10	533		2770	3303
9	Palakkad	1	1	1	3	180	480	300	960
10	Malappuram	1		3	4	46		940	986
11	Kozhikode	1		3	4	240		1080	1320
12	Wayanad	1			1	120			120
13	Kannur	1		3	4	300		900	1200
14	Kasaragod			2	2			510	510
Total		*11	3	70	84	2792	1460	21860	26112

* Including two Governemnt Engineering colleges under Kerala Agricultural University

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix -12.1
Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala - Category-wise - 2009

Sl. No.	District	Hospitals (District & General)		Primary Health Centres		Community Health Centres		W&CH		T.B. Clinics/ Centres		Taluk Hospitals		Leprosy Control Clinics/ Units		Others		Total	Total
		No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	1084	70	303	24	890	2	428	2	508	5	1087	0	0	9	46	114	4346
2	Kollam	1	471	54	146	20	591	1	273	2	0	5	791	0	0	2	50	85	2322
3	Pathanamthitta	3	924	43	360	13	242	0	0	3	714	3	406	0	0	1	10	66	2656
4	Alappuzha	1	174	57	320	17	403	1	308	3	212	6	1019	1	993	1	0	87	3429
5	Kottayam	2	751	54	378	17	609	0	0	2	48	5	738	0	0	1	36	81	2560
6	Idukki	1	130	40	466	14	302	0	0	1	0	4	527	0	0	2	0	62	1425
7	Ernakulam	1	783	76	982	25	889	1	132	1	40	9	1726	0	0	2	0	115	4552
8	Thrissur	1	240	79	428	26	913	0	0	1	0	6	917	1	660	3	0	117	3158
9	Palakkad	1	562	75	620	20	497	0	0	1	0	5	634	0	0	10	62	112	2375
10	Malappuram	1	554	83	514	22	536	0	0	2	52	6	881	0	0	6	36	120	2573
11	Kozhikode	1	550	64	198	16	334	1	295	2	100	6	642	1	263	0	0	91	2382
12	Wayanad	2	524	21	164	8	242	0	0	1	0	2	188	0	0	8	0	42	1118
13	Kannur	2	1157	83	776	11	379	0	0	1	0	4	434	0	0	3	46	104	2792
14	Kasargode	2	612	40	168	11	319	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	57	1099
TOTAL:		21	8516	839	5823	244	7146	6	1436	23	1674	66	9990	3	1916	51	286	1253	36787

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Excluding Medical colleges and attached institutions

Appendix-12.2
District -wise details of IP,OP, major/minor operations conducted in hospitals/dispensaries under DHS

Sl. No.	District	2008				2009			
		IP	OP	Operations conducted		IP	OP	Operations conducted	
				Major	Minor			Major	Minor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	138112	5577066	18559	28537	223845	6339263	13262	35466
2	Kollam	140428	2951799	8304	7728	110718	2731218	3319	8531
3	Pathanamthitta	65707	2755054	5147	5764	49156	2146111	3718	11247
4	Alappuzha	118907	4768420	6913	5736	116315	4385913	6871	8329
5	Kottayam	122912	4963037	4113	14299	102293	5888713	5639	21614
6	Idukki	29116	1246171	202	108	39841	1970986	2468	6974
7	Ernakulam	157701	6093340	9434	9485	155143	6054639	9532	11509
8	Thrissur	129576	4509470	41432	7361	96858	4450470	7155	34090
9	Palakkad	170661	3467186	3768	9198	106115	3174983	3839	17960
10	Malappuram	177070	5851921	7415	5209	133210	4133532	7703	5842
11	Kozhikode	92294	4188800	3577	17140	99539	4403607	4223	20699
12	Wayanad	69329	980238	2525	1783	44768	485096	3830	1839
13	Kannur	86366	2738505	7153	8748	90490	2996930	9893	3646
14	Kasargode	33234	1323144	2268	4386	35095	1595860	1701	4562
TOTAL:		1531413	51414151	120810	125482	1403386	50757321	83153	192308

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix-12.3
DETAILS OF BLOOD UNITS COLLECTED IN BLOOD BANKS - KERALA

Sl. No	Name of Category	Blood units collected (No.)			2009(9/09)
		2006	2007	2008	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A GOVERNMENT SECTOR					
1	Medical College Hospitals	108359	106118	112084	89254
2	General Hospitals	6909	6108	6647	6144
3	District Hospitals	13752	11282	14334	12550
4	Women and Children Hospitals	2058	2721	3379	2782
5	Taluk Head Quarters Hospitals	19041	17967	21980	20652
6	Other Hospitals				
SUB TOTAL :		150119	144196	158424	131382
B AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS					
1	Regional Cancer Centre	11333	14239	18500	15142
2	Sree Chitra thirunal Institute of Science and Technology	6139	6012	6408	4638
SUB TOTAL :		17472	20251	24908	19780
C PRIVATE SECTOR		142271	168607	167474	138928
D Charity and others					
TOTAL : (A+B+C)		309862	333054	350806	290090

Source: Kerala State Aids Control Society

Appendix-12.2
District -wise details of IP,OP, major/minor operations conducted in hospitals/dispensaries under DHS

Sl. No.	District	2008				2009			
		IP	OP	Operations conducted		IP	OP	Operations conducted	
				Major	Minor			Major	Minor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	138112	5577066	18559	28537	223845	6339263	13262	35466
2	Kollam	140428	2951799	8304	7728	110718	2731218	3319	8531
3	Pathanamthitta	65707	2755054	5147	5764	49156	2146111	3718	11247
4	Alappuzha	118907	4768420	6913	5736	116315	4385913	6871	8329
5	Kottayam	122912	4963037	4113	14299	102293	5888713	5639	21614
6	Idukki	29116	1246171	202	108	39841	1970986	2468	6974
7	Ernakulam	157701	6093340	9434	9485	155143	6054639	9532	11509
8	Thrissur	129576	4509470	41432	7361	96858	4450470	7155	34090
9	Palakkad	170661	3467186	3768	9198	106115	3174983	3839	17960
10	Malappuram	177070	5851921	7415	5209	133210	4133532	7703	5842
11	Kozhikode	92294	4188800	3577	17140	99539	4403607	4223	20699
12	Wayanad	69329	980238	2525	1783	44768	485096	3830	1839
13	Kannur	86366	2738505	7153	8748	90490	2996930	9893	3646
14	Kasargode	33234	1323144	2268	4386	35095	1595860	1701	4562
TOTAL:		1531413	51414151	120810	125482	1403386	50757321	83153	192308

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix-12.3
DETAILS OF BLOOD UNITS COLLECTED IN BLOOD BANKS - KERALA

Sl. No	Name of Category	Blood units collected (No.)			2009(9/09)
		2006	2007	2008	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A GOVERNMENT SECTOR					
1	Medical College Hospitals	108359	106118	112084	89254
2	General Hospitals	6909	6108	6647	6144
3	District Hospitals	13752	11282	14334	12550
4	Women and Children Hospitals	2058	2721	3379	2782
5	Taluk Head Quarters Hospitals	19041	17967	21980	20652
6	Other Hospitals				
SUB TOTAL :		150119	144196	158424	131382
B AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS					
1	Regional Cancer Centre	11333	14239	18500	15142
2	Sree Chitra thirunal Institute of Science and Technology	6139	6012	6408	4638
SUB TOTAL :		17472	20251	24908	19780
C PRIVATE SECTOR		142271	168607	167474	138928
D Charity and others					
TOTAL : (A+B+C)		309862	333054	350806	290090

Source: Kerala State Aids Control Society

Appendix -12.4
Annual intake in different Nursing courses - 2008

(Nos.)

Sl.No.	Name of Institutions	3
1	2	3
Integrated General Nurse-cum-Midwives		
I	(3 year course)	Annual intake
1	Thiruvananthapuram	28
2	Kollam	25
3	Pathanamthitta	20
4	Alappuzha	20
5	Kottayam	23
6	Idukki	20
7	Ernakulam	20
8	Thrissur	30
9	Palakkad	25
10	Malappuram	26
11	Kozhikode	28
12	Wayanad	26
13	Kannur	20
14	Kasaragode	23
15	SC/ST - Nursing School Kollam	20
Sub Total		354
Junior Public Health Nurses		
(18 months)		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	45
2	Kottayam	45
3	Palakkad	45
4	Kasaragode	45
Sub Total		180
Government Nursing Colleges-B.Sc.		
II	Nursing	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	60
2	Alappuzha	60
3	Kottayam	60
4	Thrissur	60
5	Kozhikode	60
Sub Total		300
Government Nursing Colleges-M.Sc.		
III	Nursing	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	16
2	Kozhikode	8
Sub Total		24
Grand Total		858

Appendix - 12.5
District-wise details of Medical and Paramedical Personnel under DHS - 2009

Sl.No.	District	Medical Officers	Dentists	Senior Nurses	Junior Nurses	Lady Health Inspectors	Pharmacists	JPHN (ANMS)	Junior Health Inspectors	Health Inspectors	Population for one doctor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thiruvananthapuram	431	11	315	1131	71	190	517	296	75	8088
2	Kollam	243	6	87	366	79	103	427	284	73	11258
3	Pathanamthitta	193	4	47	288	44	74	266	180	42	6591
4	Alappuzha	269	8	157	637	71	135	381	215	53	8179
5	Kottayam	260	5	175	627	61	113	339	223	53	7926
6	Idukki	138	4	24	177	59	65	315	223	57	8489
7	Ernakulam	369	9	178	685	76	148	427	265	64	9100
8	Thrissur	329	8	171	659	99	160	484	328	79	9658
9	Palakkad	289	6	73	413	80	127	515	294	71	9769
10	Malappuram	307	7	74	414	98	138	589	335	83	13398
11	Kozhikode	273	6	222	896	67	153	419	274	66	11375
12	Wayanad	118	3	33	163	3	46	205	126	30	7458
13	Kannur	307	4	120	475	83	132	423	290	74	8291
14	Kasaragode	160	4	31	182	41	61	249	168	38	8259
TOTAL:		3686	85	1707	7113	932	1645	5556	3501	858	127839

Source: Directorate of Health Services

NB: Population Based on 2001 census

Appendix - 12.6
Medical and Para-medical courses conducted in Govt. Medical Colleges with
annual intake of Students 2009-2010

Name of Courses	No.of seats in Medical Colleges				
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kozhikode	Kottayam	Alappuzha	Thrissur
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Degree Courses</i>					
1. M.B.B.S.	200	200	150	150	150
2. B.D.S	50	50	50	--	--
3. B.Sc. Nursing	60	60	60	60	60
4. B.Pharm	60	20	60	--	--
5.B.Sc. MLT	24	--	--	--	--
Sub - Total	394	330	320	210	210
<i>Post Graduate Courses</i>					
1. M.Sc. Nursing	28	30	22	--	--
2. M.D.S.	23	16	4	--	--
3. M.D.Anaesthesia	8	5	3	1	--
4. M.D.Biochemistry	2	2	--	--	--
5. M.D.Forensic medicine	2	2	--	--	--
6. M.D.Dermatology and Venerology	3	4	3	2	--
7. M.D.General Medicine	13	12	10	6	4
8. M.D.Microbiology	2	2	--	--	4
9. M.D.Obstetrics and Gynaecology	8	8	4	1	3
10. M.D.Pathology	6	2	6	1	6
11. M.D.Pharmacology	4	2	--	--	--
12. M.D.Physiology	2	3	2	--	--
13.Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	2	2			
14. M.D.Paediatric	6	5	5	3	2
15. M.D.Psychiatry	1	2	2	--	1
16. M.D.Radio Diagnosis	2	2	--	--	2
17.M.D.Radiotherapy	2	--	2	--	--
18. M.D. Community Medicine	3	2	2	--	--
19.M.D.T.B. And Respiratory Diseases	3	3	2	--	--
20.M.D.Transfusion Medicine	2				
21. M.S. Anatomy	2	2	2	--	
22. M.S.Oto Rhino Laryngology	2	2	2	--	2
23. M.S.General Surgery	20	12	8	2	4
24. M.S Orthopaedics	4	4	3	--	3
25. M.S.Ophthalmology	6	4	2	--	2
26. M.S O&G	8	8	4	1	3
Sub - Total	164	136	88	17	36
<i>Super Speciality course</i>					
1. Mch.Paediatric Surgery	2	2		--	--
2. Mch.Plastic Surgery	2	2	1	--	--
3. Mch. Genito Urinary surgery	2	2	1	--	--

Name of Courses	No.of seats in Medical Colleges				
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kozhikode	Kottayam	Alappuzha	Thrissur
1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Mch. Thorasic Surgery	2	2		--	--
5. Mch. Neuro Surgery	2	1	2	--	--
6. D.M.Gastro Enterology	2	2	--	--	--
7. D.M.Neurology	1	1	1	--	--
8. D.M.Cardiology	2	1	2	--	--
9. Mch.Gastro Enterology	1			--	--
10. D.M.Nephrology	1	2	1	--	--
Sub - Total	17	15	8	0	0
Diploma Courses					
1. Diploma in Anaesthesia	8	6	6	2	--
2. Diploma in child Health	6	12	6	2	--
3. Diploma in Clinical Pathology	3	6	--	--	--
4. Diploma in Dermatology and Venerology	--	2	--	--	--
5. Diploma in Laryngology and Otology	8	6	2	--	--
6. D.M.R.D	2	2	--	--	--
7. D.M.R.T.	2	2	--	--	--
8. Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology	12	12	5	2	--
9. Diploma in Ophthalmology	3	6	4	--	--
10. Diploma in Orthopaedic Surgery	8	6	6	--	--
11. Diploma in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	1	4	--	--	--
12. Diploma in Psychiatric Medicine	5	--	--	--	--
13. Diploma in Public Health	12	--	--	--	--
14. D.T.C.D	3	3	--	--	--
Sub - Total	73	67	29	6	0
Diploma / Certificate Courses.					
1. MLT Certificate(2 years)	40	30	15	15	15
2. Diploma in Radiological Technology (2 Years)	10	30	15	15	10
3. Ophthalmic Assistant Certificate(2 Years)	10	20	15	5	5
4. D.Pharm(2 years)	60	50	30	40	--
5. Dental Mechanic Certificate course(2 years)	5	10	--	--	--
6. Dental Hygienist Certificate Course	10	--	--	--	--
Sub - Total	135	140	75	75	30
TOTAL:	783	688	520	308	276

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

Appendix -12.7

Details of Personnel (Clinical/Non-clinical) in Medical Colleges -2000-2009

SI.No.	Category	No. of Clinical/Non Clinical personnel									
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Medical Education											
1	Director and Professor										
2	Professor	202	207	207	189	189	189	219	219	164	219
3	Associate Professor	242	236	236	236	236	236	266	266	185	266
4	Assistant Professor	449	490	490	431	431	431	517	517	389	517
5	Tutor/Lecturer	711	1877	1877		613	613	854	854	624	854
	Sub Total	1604	2810	2810	856	1469	1469	1856	1856	1362	1856
Nursing Education											
6	Director										
7	Professor	7	7	7	8	8	8	11	11	11	11
8	Associate Professor	18	17	17	16	16	16	21	21	20	20
9	Assistant Professor	27	25	25	23	23	23	29	29	29	29
10	Tutor	40	29	29	32	32	32	52	52	65	65
	Sub Total	92	78	78	79	79	79	113	113	125	125
M.L.T. Course											
11	Director	..	..	..	..		
12	Assistant Professor	3	..	..	..			3	3	3	3
13	Tutor/Lecturer	5	3	5	9			5	5	5	5
14	Tutor Technician	14	..	..	..	9	9			15	
	Sub Total	22	3	5	9	9	9	8	8	23	8
Dental											
15	Principal	2	3	3	3	3	3				
16	Professor	16	16	16	17	17	17	30	30	27	30
17	Associate Professor	12	4	4	8	8	8	10	10	9	9
18	Assistant Professor	25	24	24	20	20	20	36	36	38	36
19	Tutor/Lecturer	44	43	43	45	45	45	66	66	66	66
	Sub Total	99	90	90	93	93	93	142	142	140	141
Pharmacy											
20	Director	1	5	5	5	5	5				
21	Professor	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	6
22	Associate Professor	7	5	5	4	4	4	9	9	9	9
23	Assistant Professor	13	12	12	12	12	12	14	14	14	14
24	Tutor/Lecturer	30	27	27	28	28	28	35	35	36	37
	Sub Total	54	53	53	53	53	53	64	64	66	66
TOTAL:		1871	3034	3036	1090	1703	1703	2183	2183	1716	2196

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

Appendix - 12.8
District-wise distribution of Insitutions,Beds and Patients treated under Ayurvedic system of
Medicine in Kerala (2007-08)

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	District	Hospitals		Beds		Dispensaries		Institutions		Hospitals		Dispensary	2008 (till September)	Doctors-2009(9/09)
		2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	Inpatients	Outpatients	Outpatients	IP+OP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Thiruvananthapuram	14	14	285	285	64	64	78	78	4604	638036	1727161	5218	95
2	Kollam	9	9	190	190	53	53	62	62	2320	524596	1653390	3125	70
3	Pathanamthitta	5	5	150	150	40	40	45	45	1227	192163	870050	2237	54
4	Alappuzha	10	10	180	180	56	56	66	66	2112	544823	1397740	3518	76
5	Kottayam	9	9	160	160	43	43	52	52	1705	304857	1115117	3221	62
6	Idukki	3	3	160	160	34	34	37	37	2714	148768	633799	1801	46
7	Ernakulam	13	13	280	280	61	61	74	74	2495	551284	1818396	3318	90
8	Thrissur	16	16	293	293	79	79	95	95	2949	679696	1697889	3905	112
9	Palakkad	6	6	150	150	75	75	81	81	2454	228865	1510564	1872	95
10	Malappuram	11	11	220	220	68	68	79	79	1399	320223	1617856	1618	84
11	Kozhikode	7	7	210	210	53	53	60	60	1700	323857	766716	3022	79
12	Wayanad	3	3	170	170	23	23	26	26	1770	155029	406659	1828	37
13	Kannur	6	6	216	216	62	62	68	68	1312	282694	1106685	3215	76
14	Kasaragode	5	5	100	100	36	36	41	41	822	155982	644390	1218	47
TOTAL:		117	117	2764	2764	747	747	864	864	29583	5050873	16966412	39116	1023

Source: Directorate of Ayurveda

Appendix- 12.9

Annual intake of students and courses in Ayurveda Colleges

Sl.No.	Name of College	Annual intake of students	
		BAMS	P.G.Degree
1	2	3	4
Government			
1	Ayurveda Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	70	57
2	Ayurveda Medical College, Trippunnithura	50	21
3	Ayurveda Medical College, Kannur	40	10
Government aided			
4	Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda college, Ollur	40	--
5	Vaidyaratnam P.S.Varrier Ayurveda College, Kottakkal	50	10
Total		250	98
Self-financing			
6	Pankajakasthuri Ayurveda Medical college, Kattakkada, Thiruvananthapuram	50	--
7	Parassinikadavu Ayurveda Medical College, Pappinisseri	50	--
8	Vishnu Ayurveda College, Shornur	50	--
9	Santhigiri Ayurveda Medical College, Palakkad	50	--
10	Nangelil Ayurveda Medical College, Kothamangalam	40	--
11	Santhigiri Siddha Medical College, Pothencode, Thiruvananthapuram	50	--
12	Amritha Ayurveda Medical College, Kollam	60	
13	Sreenarayana Institute of Ayurveda studies and Research, Puthoor, Kollam	50	
14	Mannam Sugar Mill Co-operative Ayurveda College, Pandalam	50	
Total		450	--
Grand Total		700	82

Source: Directorate of Ayurveda Medical Education

Appendix - 12.10
District-wise Distribution of Institutions , Beds and patients treated under Government
Homoeopathy Directorate

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	District	Hospitals		Beds		Dispensaries		Institutions		Patients treated 2009		Doctors-2009
		2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	I.P	O.P	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4	4	185	185	51	51	55	55	2658	1501194	63
2	Kollam	3	3	75	75	37	37	40	40	812	812428	44
3	Pathanamthitta	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	26	26	26	26	0	701245	26
4	Alappuzha	3	3	75	75	41	41	44	44	867	1202371	48
5	Kottayam	3	3	175	175	44	44	47	47	734	1176232	54
6	Idukki	2	2	50	50	33	33	35	35	618	818366	38
7	Ernakulam	3	3	85	85	51	51	54	54	2867	1415124	59
8	Thrissur	1	1	25	25	39	39	40	40	612	1120126	42
9	Palakkad	1	1	25	25	39	39	40	40	598	900112	42
10	Malappuram	2	2	50	50	42	42	44	44	689	998679	47
11	Kozhikode	3	3	75	75	45	45	48	48	1128	945657	52
12	Wayanad	1	1	25	25	19	19	20	20	898	358229	22
13	Kannur	1	1	25	25	38	38	39	39	1287	676037	40
14	Kasaragode	3	3	75	75	21	21	24	24	619	619679	27
TOTAL:		30	30	945	945	526	526	556	556	14387	13245479	604

Source: Directorate of Homoeopathy

Appendix- 12.11
Annual intake of students and courses in Homoeo Colleges - 2009

Sl. No.	Name of College	Annual intake of students	
		BHMS	P.G.Degree
1	2	3	4
Government			
1	Homoeopathic Medical college, Thiruvananthapuram	50	18
2	Homoeopathic Medical college, Kozhikode	50	18
Government aided			
3	Dr.Padiyar memorial Homoeopathic Medical college, Ernakulam	50	--
4	Athurasramam N.S.S. Homoeopathic Medical college, Kottayam	50	--
5	Sree Vidhyadhiraja Homoeopathic Medical college, Nemom	0	--
Total		200	36

Source: Govt. Homoeo Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 12.12
District wise details of infrastructure under Co-operative sector - 2009

Sl. No.	Name of District	No.of hospitals	No. of beds	No.of doctors	No of other Paramedical Staff including Nurses	No.of patients treated during 2009	
						IP	OP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Kollam	5	330	43	157	22857	31384
3	Pathanamthitta	1	25	1	5	380	21089
4	Alappuzha	1	20	0	6	510	2500
5	Kottayam	2	35	9	48	1964	47165
6	Idukki	2	150	11	39	1430	40372
7	Ernakulam	3	575	60	158	10324	86311
8	Thrissur	8	634	74	308	39600	135187
9	Palakkad	2	112	22	31	10169	10144
10	Malappuram	8	898	115	806	39156	319365
11	Kozhikode	11	839	146	431	56722	474165
12	Wayanad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Kannur	15	2767	379	1367	107982	1266764
14	Kasargode	7	220	29	173	13981	167835
TOTAL		65	6605	889	3529	305075	2602281

Source: Registrar of Co-operative societies

Appendix 12-13
Institution Wise Patients Treated under Directorate of Insurance Medical Services - 2009

Sl. No	Institution	Beds	IP	OP	Total	No. of Major Operation	No of Minor Operation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Peroorkada ESI Hospital	128	2397	29436	31833	260	415
2	Parippally ,,	100	3270	20245	23515	4	229
3	Ezhukone ,,	138	3794	25758	29552	131	816
4	Alappuzha ,,	60	1136	3683	4819	41	104
5	Vadavathur ,,	65	918	19584	20502	NIL	501
6	Ernakulam ,,	65	1936	28500	30436	20	15
7	Udyogamandal ,,	155	1159	17191	18350	37	1034
8	Olarikkara ,,	102	1933	27435	29368	37	375
9	Mulamkunnathukavu ,,	110	265	2158	2423	NIL	NIL
10	Palakkad ,,	50	693	6763	7456	NIL	108
11	Feroke ,,	100	1777	13683	15460	NIL	180
12	Thottada ,,	50	736	9211	9947	26	55
Total		1123	20014	203647	223661	556	3832

Source: Directorate of Insurance Medical Directorate

Appendix - 12.15
Target and achievement of Immunisation programme

Sl.No	Item	Unit	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		2008-09	
			Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
M.C.H. Programme												
a)	Immunisation Programme											
(I)	D.P.T	Dose	554704	550921	99.3	567318	526300	92.8	548989	509175	536959	491454
(ii)	Polio	Dose	554704	554579	100.0	567318	522688	92.1	548989	509004	536959	498149
(iii)	B.C.G.	Dose	554704	565879	102.0	567318	536925	94.6	548989	539947	542468	509554
(iv)	Measles	Dose	555072	542018	97.6	567318	500046	88.1	548989	486788	534875	490817
(v)	T.T for Pregnant women	Dose	560463	589527	105.0	617170	589527	87.7	603888	545094	593602	527145
(vi)	T.T. for 5 Years	Dose	511619	481521	94.1	529720	412516	77.9	510667	379557	531867	322088
(vii)	T.T. for 10 Years	Dose	511619	510971	100.0	546674	351349	66.0	548989	318494	462923	391912
(viii)	T.T. for 16 Years	Dose	511619	499793	98.0	534042	381515	72.0	548989	263749	462412	333290
b)	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia											
(I)	Women	Dose	552979	562603		615115	340988		603888	451487	599662	327299
(ii)	children'	Dose	NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix 12.16
District wise details of Dengue fever - 2009

(Nos.)

Sl.No.	District	Patients Treated	Patients Cured	Death
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	632	630	2
2	Kollam	16	16	0
3	Pathanamthitta	26	26	0
4	Alappuzha	8	8	0
5	Kottayam	103	103	0
6	Idukki	15	15	0
7	Ernakulam	67	67	0
8	Thrissur	94	94	0
9	Palakkad	6	6	0
10	Malappuram	19	19	0
11	Kozhikode	25	25	0
12	Wayanad	6	6	0
13	Kannur	11	11	0
14	Kasaragode	43	43	0
Total		1071	1069	2

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix-12.17
Distirct wise details of Leptospyrosis - 2009

(Nos.)

Sl.No.	District	Patients Treated	Patients Cured	Death
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	368	365	3
2	Kollam	23	23	0
3	Pathanamthitta	10	8	2
4	Alappuzha	54	50	4
5	Kottayam	41	41	0
6	Idukki	21	21	0
7	Ernakulam	103	99	4
8	Thrissur	27	25	2
9	Palakkad	8	7	1
10	Malappuram	22	15	7
11	Kozhikode	28	28	0
12	Wayanad	50	45	5
13	Kannur	26	26	0
14	Kasaragode	68	55	13
Total		849	808	41

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix 12.18
District wise Patients treated and death reported - Dengue Fever and
Leptospirosis 2009

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	District	Dengue Fever		Leptospirosis	
		Treated	Death reported	Treated	Death reported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	632	2	368	3
2	Kollam	16	0	23	0
3	Pathanamthitta	26	0	10	2
4	Alappuzha	8	0	54	4
5	Kottayam	103	0	41	0
6	Idukki	15	0	21	0
7	Ernakulam	67	0	103	4
8	Thrissur	94	0	27	2
9	Palakkad	6	0	8	1
10	Malappuram	19	0	22	7
11	Kozhikode	25	0	28	0
12	Wayanad	6	0	50	5
13	Kannur	11	0	26	0
14	Kasaragode	43	0	68	13
State		1071	2	849	41

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix 12.19
District wise Patients treated for Chikungunia and
Viral Fever 2008

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	District	Chickungunia	Viral Fever
1	2	3	4
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3	101413
2	Kollam	1	60157
3	Pathanamthitta	0	71064
4	Alappuzha	2	92937
5	Kottayam	1	87415
6	Idukki	0	104167
7	Ernakulam	4	172107
8	Thrissur	36	209598
9	Palakkad	107	160596
10	Malappuram	421	198035
11	Kozhikode	527	190244
12	Wayanad	35	102214
13	Kannur	90	115653
14	Kasaragode	23413	164714
State		24640	1830314

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 12.20
Achievement of Family Welfare Programme (2008-09) District -wise

Sl.No.	District	Vasectomy	PPS	Minilap	Laprosco pic	Total (3+4+5)	Cu -T	Nirodh supplied Oral	Oral pills	Induced Abortion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	99	11738	323	4225	16385	4998	1112278	1744	2774
2	Kollam	430	6209	240	590	7469	4654	642179	2660	1719
3	Pathanamthitta	127	3092	629	223	4071	2753	427695	1217	995
4	Alappuzha	394	4203	305	497	5399	2532	621629	1301	1533
5	Kottayam	542	5654	108	1247	7551	6202	309735	2324	1481
6	Idukki	875	4775	258	527	6435	4415	276361	1477	1086
7	Ernakulam	407	12449	218	2463	15537	5778	766400	2934	2007
8	Thrissur	361	12914	685	2674	16634	6925	511434	2511	2638
9	Palakkad	341	8259	304	3028	11932	5751	231416	2214	1860
10	Malappuram	155	9605	396	881	11037	6506	558281	3356	3155
11	Kozhikode	368	8584	675	1032	10659	5234	661072	1336	1987
12	Wayanad	201	2769	146	274	3390	2082	299773	998	877
13	Kannur	221	8401	714	595	9931	5827	539684	1780	1715
14	Kasargode	142	2404	63	1020	3629	2610	249560	845	888
TOTAL:		4663	101056	5064	19276	130059	66267	7207497	26697	24715

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix -12.21
District wise Couple protection rate 2008

Sl.No.	District	Couple protection rate
1	2	3
1	Thiruvananthapuram	51.29
2	Kollam	40.7
3	Pathanamthitta	49.18
4	Alappuzha	34.87
5	Kottayam	58.7
6	Idukki	78.08
7	Ernakulam	70.42
8	Thrissur	55.15
9	Palakkad	50.69
10	Malappuram	32.89
11	Kozhikode	40.95
12	Wayanad	52.99
13	Kannur	43.98
14	Kasaragode	37.19
State Average		48.28%

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix 13.1

Achievements under Major Housing Schemes (Nos) by Different Housing Agencies in Kerala

SI No	Name of Schemes	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up to 30-09-09)
1	SC Dev. Dept.	3492	3843	11579	6377	
2	Fisheries dept.	3519	1517	1368	708	
3	KS Co-op. Agril & RDB	17265	17087	14225	10466	8883
4	Sainik Welfare	10	17	10	7	3
5	LIC Housing Finance	2079	1528	1357	1563	835
6	GIC Housing Finance	250	387	229	115	69
7	Commissionerate of Rural Dev.	26729	22468	27494	38039	12267
8	Panchayat Directorate	35804	50700	32849	43421	
9	HOUSE FED	6896	5839	6400	5325	1853
10	KSHB	1073	221	2574	6054	2447
11	HUDCO	161	89	104	123	35
12	Nirmithi Kendra (KESNIK)			1410	789	205
13	ST Dev. Dept.					
14	Kudumbashree	1591		3108	2396	2023
	Total	98869	103696	102707	115383	28620

Note:- Advances Outstanding in Housing sector of Commercial banks as on March 09- including Kerala State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (KSCARDB) in respect of 587540 houses for an amount of Rs. 15390.63 crores.

Source: Housing Commissionerate

Appendix-13.2

Houses Assisted and Amount Disbursed by Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

SI No	Category	Amount distributed (Rs Lakh)				Houses Assisted (Numbers)			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (Revised)	2008-09 (up to 30-09-09)	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (Revised)	2008-09 (up to 30-09-09)
1	EWS	547.20	304.97	262.73	152.73	1208	665	558	331
2	LIG	2037.57	1580.15	1483.77	1469.56	2314	1799	1675	1658
3	MIG	2366.37	2860.70	4524.83	7115.31	1128	1389	2084	3039
4	Others	2307.54	2160.98	2443.12	2799.50	2246	1986	2083	2150
	Total	7258.68	6906.80	8714.45	11537.10	6896	5839	6400	7178

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

Appendix 13.3

Interest Rates of Different Financial Institutions on Housing Loan as on 15/11/2009

SI No	Name of Institutions	Floating rate	Fixed rate
1	STATE BANK OF INDIA		
	upto 50L upto 1 year		8%
	2nd and 3rd year		8.50%
	4th year onwards	9.00%	
	above 50L upto 1 year		8.50%
	2nd and 3rd year		9.00%
	4th year onwards	9.50%	
2	STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE		
	upto 30 L 1 year		8.00%
	2nd and 3rd year		9.00%
	After 3rd year	9.25%	
	above 30 L 1 year		8%
	2nd and 3rd year		9.50%
	4th year onwards	9.75%	
3	SYNDICATE BANK		
	Special Package upto 5L (fixed 5 years)		8.50%
	5L to 20L (Fixed for 5 years)		9.25%
	20L Upto 5 years	8.00%	
	5 to 10 years	8.50%	
	10 to 20 years	8.75%	
	20 to 25 years	10.00%	
	20L to 30L upto 5 years	8.75%	
	5 to 10 years	9.25%	
	10 to 20 years	9.50%	
	20 to 25 years	9.75%	
	Above 30L upto 5 years	9.25%	
	5 to 10 years	9.75%	
	10 to 20 years	10.00%	
	20 to 25 years	10.25%	
	Special Scheme upto 30L 1st 2 years	8.25%	9.75%
	3rd to 5th year	8.75%	10.25%
	6th year onwards	9.50%	10.50%
4	CORPORATION BANK		
	upto 30L 1 year	8.00%	
	2nd and 3rd year	9.50%	
	4th year onwards	10.50%	
	above 30 L 1 year	9.50%	
	2nd and 3rd year	10.00%	
	4th year onwards	10.50%	
5	H D F C		
	upto 30L	8.75%	14.00%
	above 30 L	9.00%	14%

6	HUDCO		
	A EWS housing by all borrowers		
	(i) Housing projects for widows, SC/STs, legally handicapped, single woman above 35 years of age and natural calamities affected areas	7.00%	8.00%
	(ii) Others and action plan projects	7.25%	8.25%
	B LIG housing projects by all borrowers	7.50%	8.50%
	C Direct borrowing by Govt.Police Organisation and Govt/Public borrowers	9.75%	10.00%
	D Other borrowers		
	(i) Not rated	13.00%	14.00%
	(ii) 'AA' and above rated proposals/ borrowers by CRISIL,ICRA, CARE & FITCH		
	HUDCO Niwas(Upto 15L upto 5 yrs.)	8.75%	13.50%
	upto 25 years	9.25%	13.50%
	above 15L upto 30L upto 5 years	9.00%	13.50%
	upto 25 years	9.50%	13.50%
	Above 30L upto 5 years	10.00%	13.25%
	upto 25 years	10.50%	13.25%
7	LIC HOUSING FINANCE LTD.		
	flexi 3		8.90%
8	GIC HOUSING FINANCE		
	Upto 1 crore upto 20 years with insurance Six months fixed		7.95%
	2 years fixed		8.95%
	without insurance Six months fixed		8.45%
	2 years fixed		9.45%
9	CANFIN HOMES		
	upto 20 Lakhs	8.75%	
	above 20L upto 30L	9%	
	above 30L	9.75%	
10	BANK OF INDIA		
	Special package upto 5L	8.50%	
	above 5L	9.25%	
	30 L upto 5 years	8.75%	
	5 to 10 years	9.00%	
	above10 years	9.25%	
	5 to 10 years	9.75%	
	10 to 15 years	10.00%	
	15 to 20 years	10.25%	

11	KERALA STATE CO-OP:BANK upto 1.5L 1.5L to 5L above 5L		8.50% 10% 11.00%
12	KERALA STATE CO-OP:AGRI: & RURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK NABARD Constuction/purchase of new houses/flats Upto Rs. 50000/- Above Rs. 50000/-	10.25% 11.75%	
13	Bank of Baroda Special package upto 5L Upto 30L for 5 years above 5 years 15 to 25 years above 30 L upto 5 years 5 to 15 years 15 to 25 years	8.50% 8.75% 9.00% 9.25% 9.50% 9.75%	8.50% 9.25%
14	Indian Overseas Bank Special package upto 5L Above 5L to 20L		8.50% 9.25%
15	Federal Bank Table A-upto 5L 5 to 30L 30 to 50L above 50L Table B-upto 5L 5 to 30L 30 to 50L	8.50% 9.00% 9.50% 9.75% 9.50% 10.00% 10.50%	
16	South Indian Bank SIB shelter-30L upto 1.5 years above 1.5 years to 3 years above 30L upto 1.5 years above 1.5 years to 3 years	11.50% 11.75% 12.00% 12.25%	8.50% 9.50% 9% 10.00%
17	Indian Bank 20L upto 3years above 20L for 3 years 30L to 50L for 3 years		8.25% 8.50% 9%
18	Canara Bank Special package upto 30L 1st year Upto 30L next 4 years above 30L 1st year above 30L next 4 years	8.75% 9.75%	8.00% 8.00%

19	UCO Bank		
	Special package upto 5L		8.50%
	upto 30L for 10 years	8.25%	
	upto 10 years below 30 L	8.75%	
	upto 10 years above 30 L	10.75%	
	10 to 20 years	11.50%	
20	Vijaya Bank		
	Special package upto 5L for 1st year		8.00%
	2nd year to 5 year		8.50%
	upto 30L 1st year	8.00%	11.25%
	2nd & 3rd year	9.25%	
	4th & 5th year	9.50%	
	above 30L 1st year	8.50%	
	2nd & 3rd year	9.75%	

Source: Housing Commissionerate

**Appendix 13.4
Fund Flow to Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation**

(Rs Lakh)

Year	Institutions	Borrowing	
		Funds Flow	Amount Disbursed
2005-06	Federal Bank	2500	2500
	Canara Bank	4000	4000
2006-07	LIC	4000	4000
2007-08	LIC	3000	3000
	Canara Bank	3000	3000
2008-09	LIC	4000	4000
	Canara Bank	3000	3000
2009-10 (upto 30.9.09)	Federal Bank	1300	1300

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

Appendix 14.1
Community Based Organisation status in Rural Areas as on 30.09.2009

Sl. No.	District	No. of GPs	Total NHGs	Families Covered (nos)	Thrift (Rs)	Thrift Loans (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	78	19341	349938	1356807157	3145192772
2	Kollam	71	12444	228392	809376958	1828055476
3	Pathanamthitta	54	6729	136746	399872989	695831943
4	Alappuzha	73	13809	269131	993928937	2425126540
5	Kottayam	75	11277	223107	661441003	1272220089
6	Idukki	52	9688	168254	768841776	1793361629
7	Eranakulam	88	14187	223515	853477995	3474870074
8	Thrissur	92	15745	264228	785824840	3272316062
9	Palakkad	91	20653	351181	1303180741	3638185438
10	Malappuram	102	15482	335168	1049929317	1617159435
11	Kozhikkode	78	15309	298844	1187291253	3338243158
12	Wayanad	25	7731	120248	456027956	1451620517
13	Kannur	81	11419	213155	842906576	2957959833
14	Kasargode	39	6225	129206	461828167	1912405979
Total		999	180039	3311113	11930735665	32822548945

Source: Kudumbasre, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 14.2
District wise details of Linkage Banking as on September 2009
(Linkage)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Cumulative	
		NHGs linked	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	13057	10569.40
2	Kollam	11536	10692.09
3	Pathanamthitta	3017	3716.19
4	Alappuzha	11602	7636.20
5	Kottayam	4873	3705.14
6	Idukki	6159	6915.54
7	Eranakulam	11249	5964.95
8	Thrissur	9131	6638.71
9	Palakkad	13431	7882.02
10	Malappuram	5832	2643.01
11	Kozhikkode	5843	3536.21
12	Wayanad	5400	5909.29
13	Kannur	3135	2689.48
14	Kasaragode	3767	2052.53
Total		108032	80550.76

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.3

District wise details of Lease Land Farming as on 30.09.2009

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of GPs	No. of NHGs	No. of Covered families	Area in Acres
1	Thiruvananthapuram	73	3330	27837	3888.00
2	Kollam	69	1204	3789	883.43
3	Pathanamthitta	52	2830	19171	6858.64
4	Alappuzha	72	2504	22233	3410.51
5	Kottayam	65	1719	11965	4258.72
6	Idukki	49	9805	86598	16355.18
7	Eranakulam	88	3672	28057	8441.71
8	Thrissur	32	3074	12346	673.26
9	Palakkad	87	3812	26098	8478.05
10	Malappuram	72	4620	19806	6732.00
11	Kozhikkode	77	2090	13284	2268.50
12	Wayanad	25	1316	1814	6562.43
13	Kannur	70	2308	22365	2624.58
14	Kasaragod	39	2599	14735	2866.43
Total		870	44883	310098	74301.44

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.4

District wise details of Balasabha - Children's NHG as on 30.09.2009

Sl. No.	District	No. of GPs	2008-09		2009-10 (as on Sep. 09)		Cumulative	
			No. of Balasabha	No. of Children	No. of Balasabha	No. of Children	No. of Balasabha	No. of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	78	1315	27540	86	1793	5896	90684
2	Kollam	71	407	6643	11	118	2262	41090
3	Pathanamthitta	53	141	2702	15	135	2216	38843
4	Alappuzha	73	60	294	12	100	4416	62487
5	Kottayam	75	97	1106	54	382	3221	50882
6	Idukki	52	125	4895	50	325	2265	38539
7	Eranakulam	88	461	4016	49	312	4604	73425
8	Thrissur	91	275	608	68	197	1885	32331
9	Palakkad	91	349	5972	35	215	4134	72120
10	Malappuram	101	849	20725	32	202	5827	100015
11	Kozhikkode	78	186	1233	54	312	4813	82689
12	Wayanad	25	229	3036	36	203	2467	32835
13	Kannur	81	5	7421	33	241	2939	47800
14	Kasargode	39	271	5351	21	175	2317	41856
Total		996	4770	91542	556	4710	49262	805596

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.5
District wise details of Rural Micro Enterprises (RME)
Programme- Status of Individual Enterprises
as on 30.09.2009

Sl. No.	District	2008-09		2009-10 (as on Sept. 2009)	
		No. of enterprises (I)	Subsidy (Rs)	No. of enterprises (I)	Subsidy (Rs)
1	Trivandrum	4	30000	1	7500
2	Kollam	7	52500	7	52500
3	Pathanamthitta	-	-	-	-
4	Alapuzha	1	7500	1	7500
5	Kottayam	12	90000	7	52500
6	Idukki	6	45000	21	157500
7	Eranakulam	-	-	-	-
8	Thrissur	1	7500	6	45000
9	Palakkad	64	480000	23	172500
10	Malapuram	52	390000	18	135000
11	Kozhikkode	1	7500	30	225000
12	Wayanad	-	-	2	15000
13	Kannur	10	75000	1	7500
14	Kasargod	37	277500	3	22500
Total		195	1462500	120	900000

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.6
District wise details of Rural Micro Enterprises(RME)
Programme- Status of Group Enterprises as on 30.09.2009

Sl. No.	District	2008-09		2009-10 (as on Sept. 2009)		Cumulative	
		No. of enterprises (G)	Subsidy (Rs)	No. of enterprises (G)	Subsidy (Rs)	No. of enterprises (G)	Subsidy (Rs)
1	Trivandrum	148	7398990	113	5612500	554	22804969
2	Kollam	59	2941000	13	730000	359	14393500
3	Pathanamthitta	258	25370000	3	122500	417	27501000
4	Alapuzha	224	11175000	95	4940000	616	23260000
5	Kottayam	7	337500	56	3656625	179	5795000
6	Idukki	76	3801500	159	7597500	749	28524950
7	Eranakulam	138	6888650	22	1177500	369	18462515
8	Thrissur	15	745000	36	1835000	249	11855495
9	Palakkad	163	8177500	56	3080000	654	23894750
10	Malapuram	26	1317500	44	2940000	310	16577550
11	Kozhikkode	26	1317500	34	2152500	366	17606000
12	Wayanad	29	1469000	40	2060000	457	5406500
13	Kannur	114	5681000	15	780000	198	8171812
14	Kasargod	77	3840600	5	280000	201	9655400
Total		1360	80460740	691	36964125	5678	233909441

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.7

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Nov. 2009

Sl. No	District	Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards (Till the reporting month)				Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment (Till the reporting month)	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (Till the reporting month)	No. of HH working under NREGA during the reporting month	Cumulative Persondays generate (Till the reporting month)					Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days (Till the reporting month)	No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/IAY	No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals
		SCs	STs	Others	Total				SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Phase I																
1	Palakkad	45900	13762	159943	219605	78871	79185	70451	419876	99791	1274831	1794498	1658231	64	3901	105
2	Wayanad	7537	33446	87939	128922	50750	50778	45385	119460	542639	1199914	1862013	1467148	432	2413	62
Phase II																
3	Idukki	24720	12076	142543	179339	57928	57312	49619	158324	162356	1257742	1578422	1138709	398	2145	162
4	Kasaragode	6000	6151	91984	104135	23104	22960	19028	49738	26582	449013	525333	462094	72	351	84
Phase III																
5	Alappuzha	27793	1098	188434	217325	31598	31154	22912	89419	2054	379756	471229	432784	1	2355	144
6	Eranakulam	23526	1490	133490	158506	19515	18670	9759	38085	1140	155609	194834	182230	0	1115	34
7	Kannur	6043	6293	127752	140088	21134	20840	17998	7763	16802	246695	271260	252676	0	923	26
8	Kollam	18495	901	147842	167238	36116	35971	32639	77536	2316	508740	588592	505687	18	982	103
9	Kottayam	13770	2486	95292	111548	14629	14089	11203	31229	8037	167927	207193	195405	34	892	37
10	Kozhikode	22086	1711	175834	199631	24673	24964	17644	47952	4171	239881	292004	268463	1	1353	42
11	Malappuram	34192	2618	156482	193292	35205	34820	31504	193944	6867	364254	565065	518385	17	1324	203
12	Pathanamthitta	20387	1202	61247	82836	19702	19643	17463	84537	3261	229286	317084	291607	6	1010	55
13	Thiruvananthapuram	31926	3045	193605	228576	72375	71972	59084	160378	13526	836835	1010739	902019	10	4454	178
14	Thrissur	37602	1495	130240	169337	41222	40066	33849	217004	2484	494066	713554	684556	29	1295	65
Total		319977	87774	1892627	2300378	526822	522424	438538	1695245	892026	7804549	10391820	8959994	1082	24513	1300

Source: Commr. Rural Development

Appendix 14.8

Financial Details of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme During 2009

Sl. No	District	Actual O.B as on 1st April of the Year	Release of Last Year but Recieved		Release of current year		Misc	Total Availability	Cumulative Expenditure							Balance
			Centre	State	Centre	State			On Unskilled Wage	On Semi-skilled and Skilled	On Material	Adm.Exp			Total	
												Rec Exp	Non-Rec Exp	Total Adm. Exp		
Phase I																
1	PALAKKAD	2312.29	0.00	0.00	1949.64	216.65	2.90	4481.48	2405.75	80.45	309.82	152.83	2.23	155.06	2951.08	1530.40
2	WAYANAD	732.09	0.00	0.00	2292.31	254.70	11.44	3290.55	2339.49	26.05	113.85	53.02	3.08	56.10	2535.49	755.06
Phase II																
3	IDUKKI	412.53	55.56	0.00	3085.95	342.87	0.28	3897.19	1986.96	24.88	49.10	59.83	0.58	60.41	2121.35	1775.84
4	KASARGOD	253.53	0.00	0.00	1748.63	194.29	0.03	2196.48	658.26	8.36	9.41	47.18	1.87	49.05	725.07	1471.41
Phase III																
5	ALAPPUZHA	201.68	0.00	0.00	1651.01	183.44	0.17	2036.30	679.88	1.49	51.61	83.99	0.56	84.55	817.52	1218.78
6	ERANAKULAM	298.10	200.00	22.22	619.20	50.00	1.21	1190.73	360.39	0.38	13.99	119.95	0.37	120.31	495.08	695.66
7	KANNUR	715.70	0.00	0.00	895.29	99.51	5.08	1715.58	388.00	0.71	8.93	84.24	0.14	84.38	482.02	1233.56
8	KOLLAM	60.35	0.00	0.00	1516.37	168.44	1.65	1746.81	750.09	2.16	32.18	69.17	4.15	73.32	857.76	889.05
9	KOTTAYAM	374.34	0.00	0.00	620.06	68.89	0.22	1063.50	284.69	1.25	8.20	75.49	0.09	75.58	369.72	693.78
10	KOZHIKODE	151.51	0.00	0.00	1422.85	158.09	1.82	1734.28	455.51	1.20	16.46	93.40	1.66	95.06	568.24	1166.04
11	MALAPPURAM	295.43	0.00	0.00	3291.82	365.76	3.55	3956.56	882.58	1.48	27.93	114.95	1.99	116.93	1028.94	2927.63
12	PATHANAMTHITTA	540.54	0.00	0.00	745.92	82.88	0.38	1369.72	198.18	0.07	3.80	58.88	4.84	63.73	265.78	1103.94
13	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	607.86	0.00	0.00	1777.67	197.48	0.22	2583.23	1609.62	20.91	34.24	105.63	9.09	114.72	1779.49	803.75
14	THRISSUR	113.44	0.00	0.00	2168.51	240.95	1.09	2523.99	997.01	2.37	51.93	85.84	0.00	85.84	1137.15	1386.84
Total		7069.40	255.56	22.22	23785.23	2623.95	30.04	33786.40	13996.41	171.76	731.47	1204.38	30.65	1235.03	16134.66	17651.74

Source: Commissioner, Rural Development

Appendix 14.9
Details of surplus land distributed under kerala land Reforms Act
as on November 2009

Sl. No.	Districts	Land Distributed to individual beneficiaries						Total Beneficiaries (3+5+7)	Total Extent of land distributed (4+6+8)
		SC		ST		Others			
		No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2560	115.92	2	0.08	2146	116.11	4708	232.11
2	Kollam	3092	272.27	59	5.27	2982	271.01	6133	548.55
3	Pathanamthitta	60	6.93	8	0.54	450	51.84	518	59.31
4	Alappuzha	3452	774.44	77	1.66	4456	1096.95	7985	1873.05
5	Kottayam	1919	394.67	91	27.38	2183	436.97	4193	859.02
6	Idukki	118	9.19	15	2.52	3877	1377.29	4010	1389.00
7	Eranakulam	2408	358.21	90	1.92	2891	279.43	5389	639.56
8	Thrissur	5007	280.63	187	10.35	17521	1005.01	22715	1295.99
9	Palakkad	11574	2381.12	1384	602.55	13290	2466.17	26248	5449.84
10	Malappuram	10579	1332.08	129	27.96	10058	1441.52	20766	2801.56
11	Kozhikkode	3596	355.76	21	1.56	5153	466.27	8770	823.59
12	Wayanad	1302	375.36	2376	994.08	3584	723.81	7262	2093.25
13	Kannur	9146	2011.88	2150	510.66	15361	3482.71	26657	6005.25
14	Kasaragod	4355	1343.39	940	278.84	7700	2390.26	12995	4012.49
Total		59168	10011.85	7529	2465.37	91652	15605.35	158349	28082.57

Source: Commissioner, Land Revenue

Appendix 14.10

District wise details of Burial Ground as on 30.09.2009

SI.No	Name of District	Burial Ground
		Under LSGI
1	Thiruvananthapuram	35
2	Kollam	19
3	Pathanamthitta	19
4	Alappuzha	17
5	Kottayam	28
6	Idujkki	26
7	Ernakulam	29
8	Thrissur	79
9	Palakkad	48
10	Malappuram	52
11	Kozhikkode	52
12	Wayanad	13
13	Kannur	49
14	Kasaragod	31
Total		497

Source: Director of Panchayats

Appendix 14.11

District wise details of Slaughter houses as on 30.09.2009

SI. No	Name of District	No. of slaughter houses (Licensed)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4
2	Kollam	4
3	Pathanamthitta	4
4	Alappuzha	2
5	Kottayam	2
6	Idujkki	11
7	Ernakulam	2
8	Thrissur	-
9	Palakkad	1
10	Malappuram	2
11	Kozhikkode	-
12	Wayanad	-
13	Kannur	-
14	Kasaragod	3
Total		35

Source: Director of Panchayats

Appendix 14.12
District wise Urban Thrift & Credit Operation - as on 31-10-2009

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of NHG	No. of ADS	No. of CDS	Amount of Thrift (Rs)	Amount of Loan (Rs)	No. of families started Thrift
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2214	184	6	74117971	65804737	59714
2	Kollam	1605	145	4	90840478	98392298	38774
3	Pathanamthitta	419	54	3	16353148	11545945	17420
4	Alappuzha	1080	102	5	105203511	111339409	33269
5	Kottayam	431	46	4	23410657	24748142	12855
6	Idukki	60	5	1	4464220	3419180	2100
7	Ernakulam	1973	198	10	128233203	208619160	54636
8	Thrissur	1288	182	7	56902962	87402533	24945
9	Palakkad	1355	127	4	53957555	98772282	28201
10	Malappuram	966	152	5	48778666	35019913	26841
11	Kozhikkode	1400	73	4	51891691	64171076	28220
12	Wayanad	79	11	1	4216650	4448652	2471
13	Kannur	637	146	6	26024202	29400882	16547
14	Kasaragod	475	69	2	22359869	14606248	9100
Total		13982	1494	62	706754783	857690457	355093

Source : Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 14.13
List of Micro Enterprises (District wise)

As on 31-10-2009

Sl.No	Name of District	DWCUA	USEP
1	Thiruvananthapuram	448	3227
2	Kollam	112	1957
3	Pathanamthitta	37	1124
4	Alappuzha	185	2877
5	Kottayam	102	1264
6	Idukki	14	139
7	Ernakulam	606	3624
8	Thrissur	235	1747
9	Palakkad	126	2488
10	Malappuram	121	1310
11	Kozhikkode	199	2207
12	Wayanad	20	162
13	Kannur	198	2250
14	Kasargod	57	995
Total		2460	25371

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 14.14
List of Group Micro Enterprises in Urban Area

Sl. No.	Name of Project	No. of Units
1	Direct Marketing	150
2	IT unit	80
3	Soap making unit	75
4	Canteen	97
5	Catering Service	92
6	Dairy unit	82
7	Ethnic Delicacies	73
8	IT @ School	53
9	Garments/Readymade	68
10	Hotel	71
11	Tender Coconut selling unit	36
12	Provision Store	43
13	Paper Cover & Paper Bag	55
14	Kerashree (Coconut processing/Oil extraction unit)	34
15	Mat Weaving/Cover making unit	30
16	Super Market	40
17	Curry Powder unit	51
18	Umbrella Manufacturing	38
19	Mobile market (Pick up van)	22
20	Laundry unit	26
21	Solid waste processing unit	65
22	Remedial Education Centre	19
23	Bakery/Sweet stall unit	51
24	Tailoring unit	37
25	Book Binding unit	48
26	Food Products	37
27	Agricultural Nursery	39
28	Sanitation unit	28
29	Clean Kerala Business	95
30	Grinding unit	17
31	KSRTC Canteen	17
32	Fish vending unit	18
33	Palm mat unit	19
34	Consumer Store/Traders	41
35	Pickles making	39
36	Bag manufacturing	22
37	Coir Yarn/Products	10
38	Vanila Nursery	15
39	Cloth Bag unit	29
40	Bamboo unit	9
41	Chappel making	10
42	Coconut Products	10
43	Metal crushing unit	10
44	Neighbours - Support Services to Friends	8
45	Note Book Manufacturing	49
46	Beauty parlour	32
47	Bricks/Hollow bricks	27
48	Flowers & Garland	7
49	Handicrafts	16
50	Toy manufacturing	9
51	Computer Hardware unit	12
52	Hospital Restaurant	15
53	Telephone Repair	5
54	Herbal Nursery	14
55	Hosiery unit	4

Sl. No.	Name of Project	No. of Units
56	Prasoothika	4
57	Rice/Rice powder business	24
58	Chicken Stall	6
59	Cooking mate/Gas light/Decoration (Hiring service)	3
60	Electronic unit	5
61	Fish/Sea shell processing	6
62	Instant Mix manufacturing unit (Palada)	4
63	Paddy Cultivation	4
64	Pappad making unit	22
65	United Services	3
66	Water Meter Repair unit	3
67	Multi Purpose Job Club	4
68	Agarbathi/Candle unit	17
69	Atta packing	11
70	Chips unit	13
71	Construction work of women	6
72	Courier Service	10
73	Day Care centre	5
74	Documentation/File works unit	4
75	Electronic Choke Assembling unit	2
76	Furniture manufacturing	9
77	Ice Cream Parlour	6
78	Marketing unit	16
79	Ornaments Manufacturing unit	13
80	Painting unit	2
81	Pandhal unit	2
82	Poultry farm	24
83	Printing unit	5
84	Shawl/Pardha Making	2
85	Tarpolin production/Chackuviri	2
86	Women Hostel	3
87	Fire wood	11
88	Photo Album	2
89	Sound system	11
90	Bio Technology	1
91	Cashew nut processing	6
92	Cement products	1
93	Handloom weaving	1
94	Home Nursing unit	7
95	Net works	1
96	Plastic chair & mat	2
97	Pottery unit	2
98	Soda making	5
99	Solar Cooker	2
100	Vegetable Vending	17
101	Vehicle Service	1
102	Wire Coir Carpet making unit	1
103	Fancy and rental	2
104	Fashion designing	2
105	Goat rearing	25
106	Hyring service	9
107	Jwellery designing	2
109	Mosquito control unit	6
111	Pipe bending	2
113	Waster paper collection	1
114	Women's source group	1
Total		2460

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 14.14
List of Group Micro Enterprises in Urban Area

Sl. No.	Name of Project	No. of Units
1	Direct Marketing	150
2	IT unit	80
3	Soap making unit	75
4	Canteen	97
5	Catering Service	92
6	Dairy unit	82
7	Ethnic Delicacies	73
8	IT @ School	53
9	Garments/Readymade	68
10	Hotel	71
11	Tender Coconut selling unit	36
12	Provision Store	43
13	Paper Cover & Paper Bag	55
14	Kerashree (Coconut processing/Oil extraction unit)	34
15	Mat Weaving/Cover making unit	30
16	Super Market	40
17	Curry Powder unit	51
18	Umbrella Manufacturing	38
19	Mobile market (Pick up van)	22
20	Laundry unit	26
21	Solid waste processing unit	65
22	Remedial Education Centre	19
23	Bakery/Sweet stall unit	51
24	Tailoring unit	37
25	Book Binding unit	48
26	Food Products	37
27	Agricultural Nursery	39
28	Sanitation unit	28
29	Clean Kerala Business	95
30	Grinding unit	17
31	KSRTC Canteen	17
32	Fish vending unit	18
33	Palm mat unit	19
34	Consumer Store/Traders	41
35	Pickles making	39
36	Bag manufacturing	22
37	Coir Yarn/Products	10
38	Vanila Nursery	15
39	Cloth Bag unit	29
40	Bamboo unit	9
41	Chappel making	10
42	Coconut Products	10
43	Metal crushing unit	10
44	Neighbours - Support Services to Friends	8
45	Note Book Manufacturing	49
46	Beauty parlour	32
47	Bricks/Hollow bricks	27
48	Flowers & Garland	7
49	Handicrafts	16
50	Toy manufacturing	9
51	Computer Hardware unit	12
52	Hospital Restaurant	15
53	Telephone Repair	5
54	Herbal Nursery	14
55	Hosiery unit	4

Sl. No.	Name of Project	No. of Units
56	Prasoothika	4
57	Rice/Rice powder business	24
58	Chicken Stall	6
59	Cooking mate/Gas light/Decoration (Hiring service)	3
60	Electronic unit	5
61	Fish/Sea shell processing	6
62	Instant Mix manufacturing unit (Palada)	4
63	Paddy Cultivation	4
64	Pappad making unit	22
65	United Services	3
66	Water Meter Repair unit	3
67	Multi Purpose Job Club	4
68	Agarbathi/Candle unit	17
69	Atta packing	11
70	Chips unit	13
71	Construction work of women	6
72	Courier Service	10
73	Day Care centre	5
74	Documentation/File works unit	4
75	Electronic Choke Assembling unit	2
76	Furniture manufacturing	9
77	Ice Cream Parlour	6
78	Marketing unit	16
79	Ornaments Manufacturing unit	13
80	Painting unit	2
81	Pandhal unit	2
82	Poultry farm	24
83	Printing unit	5
84	Shawl/Pardha Making	2
85	Tarpolin production/Chackuviri	2
86	Women Hostel	3
87	Fire wood	11
88	Photo Album	2
89	Sound system	11
90	Bio Technology	1
91	Cashew nut processing	6
92	Cement products	1
93	Handloom weaving	1
94	Home Nursing unit	7
95	Net works	1
96	Plastic chair & mat	2
97	Pottery unit	2
98	Soda making	5
99	Solar Cooker	2
100	Vegetable Vending	17
101	Vehicle Service	1
102	Wire Coir Carpet making unit	1
103	Fancy and rental	2
104	Fashion designing	2
105	Goat rearing	25
106	Hyring service	9
107	Jwellery designing	2
109	Mosquito control unit	6
111	Pipe bending	2
113	Waster paper collection	1
114	Women's source group	1
Total		2460

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 14.15
Details of projects under IHSDP

(Rs.in Lakh)

SI.No	Name of Local Body	Total Project cost	State share released to ULB	Central share released
2006-07				
1	Attingal	156.42	4.62	62.57
2	South Paravur	264.32	14.91	190.31
3	Changanassery	347.17	17.36	134.41
4	Thodupuzha	390.48	18.34	156.19
5	Kunnamkulam	178.64	8.94	71.46
6	Chittur-Thattamangalam	1230.92	42.33	488.63
7	Shornur	994.78	49.74	319.20
8	Malappuram	1045.58	104.56	803.00
9	Kozhikode	696.62	24.88	136.87
10	Koyialandy	308.10	14.23	149.13
11	Koothuparamba	82.30	7.84	65.84
12	Mattanur	131.10	10.41	83.37
13	Taliparamba	243.43	12.17	97.37
14	Kanhangad	205.72	17.27	138.24
15	Kasaragod	127.54	4.06	51.02
	Sub Total	6403.12	351.64	2947.60
2007-08				
1	Punalur	892.96	70.77	625.08
2	Alappuzha	1003.85	50.19	377.45
3	Chavakkad	158.89	6.87	80.71
4	Ottapalam	898.59	68.32	429.08
5	Perinthalmanna	579.67	32.43	280.96
6	Kannur	194.91	8.55	73.29
7	Thalassery	189.21	9.115	67.26
8	North Paravur	288.81	8.31	114.46
9	Iringalakuda	109.18	3.675	43.67
10	Ponnani	439.74	16.53	175.90
11	Palakkad	2112.67	62.31	346.93
	Sub Total	6868.48	337.07	2614.79
2008-09				
1	Neyyattinkara	797.27	12.99	166.56
2	Nedumangad	540.18	9.62	216.07
	Sub Total	1337.45	22.61	382.63
	Total	14609.05	711.315	5945.02

Source: KSUDP

APPENDIX 14.16

Details of projects Under BSUP-Thiruvananthapuram Corporation

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No	Project Components	Phase wise split up				Total
		I Phase (2006-07)	II Phase (2006-07)	III Phase (2007-08)	IVth Phase (2008-	
1	New Housing	218.71	3422.69	10570.70	2504.57	16716.67
2	Housing Upgradation	26.75		58.25	83.50	168.50
3	Community facilities	61.00			392.75	453.75
4	Roads	19.47	41.69	437.39	150.58	649.13
5	Solid waste Management	3.80	1.91	48.51	47.31	101.53
6	Storm Water drains	152.70	113.27	330.14	23.88	619.99
7	Electrification	1.96			11.09	13.05
8	Retaining wall	7.80				7.80
9	Sewerage	2.75	9.14	2.31	81.03	95.23
10	Water supply	8.30	64.13	416.55	99.86	588.84
11	Street lighting		6.50	16.11		22.61
12	Community Centre		18.65	290.31		308.96
13	Informal Education		22.00	240.72		262.72
14	Anganawadi		9.00	52.09		61.09
15	Miscellaneous		20.42	46.47	347.84	414.73
16	Informal sector market			77.23	18.50	95.73
17	Community halls				145.58	145.58
18	Land Scaping and Tree Planting				48.71	48.71
Total		503.24	3729.40	12586.78	3955.20	20774.62

APPENDIX 14.17

Details of projects under BSUP-Kochin Corporation

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No	Project Components	Phase wise split up			Total
		I Phase (2006-07)	II Phase (2007-08)	III Phase (2008-09)	
1	New Housing	2007.72	9959.71	151.38	12118.81
2	Housing Upgradation	99.68		119.41	219.09
3	Community facilities	9.65	54.15	25.46	89.26
4	Roads	18.46	15.83	8.86	43.15
5	Solid waste Management	72.04		11.04	83.08
6	Land Scaping			1.60	1.60
7	Water supply	83.04	75.88	41.21	200.13
8	Drainage	13.56			13.56
9	Street lighting	12.88	27.01	1.06	40.95
10	Development of parks	1.48			1.48
11	Informal Education	8.06			8.06
12	Anganwadi	8.06			8.06
13	Common sources (Stair case Lobby)		190.74		190.74
14	Sewerage disposal		60.83	22.77	83.60
15	Miscellaneous	326.61	5.58		332.19
16	Storm watter drains		55.21	77.20	132.41
Total		2661.24	10444.94	459.99	13566.17

Appendix 14.24
ICDS PROJECTS (GENERAL) - 2009

Sl.No	Name of Project	No. of Anganwadi Centres		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Reporting
1	2	3	4	5
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM				
1	Thiruvananthapuram U2	140	139	139
2	Thiruvananthapuram ®	162	162	162
3	Kilimanoor	220	220	220
4	Nemom	288	269	269
5	Perumkadavila	252	252	252
6	Vamanapuram	227	227	227
7	Thiruvananthapuram (UI)	154	154	154
8	Athiyannoor	240	240	240
9	Chirayinkeezh	219	219	219
10	Kazhakuttam	255	255	255
11	Varkala	195	195	195
12	Nedumangad	219	219	219
13	Vellanad	239	239	239
14	Parassala	194	194	194
	Total	3004	2984	2984
KOLLAM				
15	Sasthamkotta	152	152	152
16	Ithikara	241	241	241
17	Vettikavala	193	193	193
18	Chittumala	132	132	132
19	Pathanapuram	179	179	179
20	Anchal	230	230	230
21	Kottarakara	172	172	172
22	Chadayamangalam	238	238	238
23	Chavara	162	162	162
24	Oachira	129	129	129
25	Anchalummoodu	161	161	161
26	Karunagappally	153	153	153
27	Mukhathala	283	283	283
28	Kollam Pulalur	230	230	230
	Total	2655	2655	2655
PATHANAMTHITTA				
29	Pulikeezhu	155	155	155
30	Elanthoor	112	112	112
31	Ranni	220	220	220
32	Pandalam	109	109	109
33	Konni	198	198	198
34	Kulanada	89	89	89
35	Paracode	216	216	216
36	Mallappally	127	127	127
37	Koipram	129	129	129
	Total	1355	1355	1355
ALAPPUZHA				
38	Pattanacadu	207	207	207
39	Thykattussery	116	116	116
40	Kanjikuzhi	201	201	201
41	Alappuzha (U)	177	177	177
42	Champakulam	129	129	129

SI.No	Name of Project	No. of Anganwadi Centres		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Reporting
1	2	3	4	5
43	Ambalappuzha	132	132	132
44	Harippad	157	157	157
45	Muthukulam	202	202	202
46	Mavelikkara	153	153	153
47	Bharanikkavu	206	206	206
48	Chengannur	201	201	201
49	Ariyad	126	126	126
50	Veliyanad	100	100	100
	Total	2107	2107	2107
KOTTAYAM				
51	Lalam	135	135	135
52	Pampady	141	141	141
53	Madappally	263	263	263
54	Kanjirappally	230	230	230
55	Vaikom	140	140	140
56	Kaduthuruthy	167	167	167
57	Pallam	305	305	305
58	Vazhoor	120	120	120
59	Erattupetta	136	136	136
60	Ettumanoor	207	207	207
61	Uzhavoor	152	152	152
	Total	1996	1996	1996
IDUKKI				
62	Adimali	187	187	187
63	Azudai	230	230	230
64	Devikulam	213	199	199
65	Elamdesam	134	134	134
66	Idukki	159	159	159
67	Kattappana	240	240	240
68	Nedumkandam	198	198	198
69	Thodupuzha	137	137	137
	Total	1498	1484	1484
ERNAKULAM				
70	Vypin	198	198	198
71	North Paravur	175	175	175
72	Mattanchery	126	126	126
73	Kochi(U)	200	200	200
74	Vadavucode	155	155	155
75	Mulamthuruthy	193	193	193
76	Vytilla	68	68	68
77	Parakadavu	139	139	139
78	Vazhakkulam	245	245	245
79	Pampakuda	139	138	138
80	Koovappady	169	169	169
81	Alangad	164	164	164
82	Angamali	226	226	226
83	Edappally	156	155	155
84	Moovattupuzha	176	176	176
85	Palluruthy	65	65	65
86	Kothamangalam	236	236	236
	Total	2830	2828	2828

SI.No	Name of Project	No. of Anganwadi Centres		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Reporting
1	2	3	4	5
THRISSUR				
87	Anthikad	108	108	108
88	Chavakkad	230	230	230
89	Chalakkudy	201	201	201
90	Chowannoor	191	191	191
91	Irinjalakkuda	151	151	151
92	Mala	142	142	142
93	Mullassery	100	100	100
94	Pazhayanoor	172	172	172
95	Thalikulam	129	129	129
96	Vellangallur	111	111	111
97	Vadakkanchery	222	222	222
98	Puzhakkal	275	275	275
99	Ollukkara	262	262	262
100	Cherpu	179	179	179
101	Kodakara	208	208	208
102	Kodungalloor	139	139	139
103	Mathilakam	146	146	146
Total		2966	2966	2966
PALAKKAD				
104	Kuzhalmannam	162	162	162
105	Kollengode	162	162	162
106	Alathur	270	270	270
107	Sreekrishnapuram	168	168	168
108	Chittur	186	186	186
109	Ottappalam	227	227	227
110	Mannarkad	299	299	299
111	Thrithala	194	194	194
112	Palakkad	333	333	333
113	Pattambi	265	265	265
114	Nenmara	100	100	100
115	Attappady	159	159	159
116	Malampuzha	221	221	221
Total		2746	2746	2746
MALAPPURAM				
117	Ponnani	201	201	201
118	Tanur	285	285	285
119	Tirur	250	250	250
120	Thirurangadi	262	261	261
121	Perumpadappa	154	154	154
122	Manjeri (Areacode)	272	272	272
123	Kondotty	240	240	240
124	Kuttiapuram	221	221	221
125	Malappuram	213	213	213
126	Mankada	284	284	284
127	Nilambur	315	315	315
128	Perinthalmanna	237	237	237
129	Vengra	266	266	266
130	Wandoor	350	350	350
131	Malappuram U	157	157	157
Total		3707	3706	3706

SI.No	Name of Project	No. of Anganwadi Centres		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Reporting
1	2	3	4	5
WAYANADU				
132	Sulthan Bethery	282	282	282
133	Kalpatta	280	280	280
134	Mananthavadi	247	247	247
	Total	809	809	809
KOZHIKODE				
135	Balussery	240	240	240
136	Koduvally	258	258	258
137	Perambra	165	165	165
138	Kunnamangalam	327	327	327
139	Meladi	124	124	124
140	Kozhikode (UI)	118	118	118
141	Kozhikode (UII)	148	148	148
142	Chelannur	206	206	206
143	Kunnummal	206	206	206
144	Pathalayani	179	179	179
145	Kozhikode (R)	297	297	297
146	Thodannur	125	125	125
147	Tuneri	153	153	153
148	Vadakara	121	121	121
149	Kozhikode U3	202	202	202
	Total	2869	2869	2869
KANNUR				
150	Kannur (Urban)	63	63	63
151	Kuthuparamba	263	263	263
152	Peravoor	153	153	153
153	Irikkur	239	239	239
154	Edakkad	251	251	251
155	Iritty	221	221	221
156	Kannur(Rural)	156	156	156
157	Payyanur	393	393	393
158	Thaliparambu	400	400	400
159	Thalassery	311	311	311
	Total	2450	2450	2450
KASARGOD				
160	Kanhangad	331	331	331
161	Kasargod	346	346	346
162	Manjeswaram	313	313	313
163	Neeleswaram	285	285	285
	Total	1275	1275	1275
Grand Total		32267	32230	32230

Source: Social Welfare Department

Appendix.14.25

District-wise Details of SC/ST population Census 2001

Sl.No	India/State/District	Total Population			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kasargod	588083	615995	1204078	44904	45314	90218	15132	15206	30338
2	Kannur	1152817	1256139	2408956	48275	50716	98991	9793	10176	19969
3	Wayanad	391273	389346	780619	16738	16626	33364	67394	68668	136062
4	Kozhikkode	1399358	1479773	2879131	98386	102597	200983	2924	3016	5940
5	Malappuram	1754576	1870895	3625471	140535	144907	285442	5996	6271	12267
6	Palakkad	1266985	1350497	2617482	210624	221954	432578	19990	19675	39665
7	Thrissur	1422052	1552180	2974232	171443	182783	354226	2293	2533	4826
8	Ernakulam	1538397	1567401	3105798	129706	133812	263518	5079	4967	10046
9	Idukki	566682	562539	1129221	79389	79973	159362	25510	25463	50973
10	Kottayam	964926	988720	1953646	73885	76397	150282	8972	9368	18340
11	Alappuzha	1014529	1094631	2109160	96900	102331	199231	1565	1566	3131
12	Pathanamthitta	589398	644618	1234016	78731	83271	162002	3184	3365	6549
13	Kollam	1249621	1335587	2585208	156880	166007	322887	2447	2743	5190
14	Thiruvananthapuram	1569917	1664439	3234356	178718	192139	370857	9890	11003	20893
Kerala		15468614	16372760	31841374	1525114	1598827	3123941	180169	184020	364189
Share of Kerala (Per cent)		2.91	3.31	3.1	1.77	1.98	1.88	0.43	0.45	0.44

Source: Census 2001

Appendix.14.26

Standardwise Strength of SC/ST Students 2009-10

Stand ard	Govt.Schools			Private Aided Schools			Private Unaided Schools			Total		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	105455	15447	3990	210262	22172	3669	41605	1899	98	357322	39518	7757
II	116598	16904	4603	227232	23843	4037	41511	1746	96	385341	42493	8736
III	126389	18177	4478	241589	26042	3933	41452	1777	118	409430	45996	8529
IV	138621	20112	4676	257732	27886	3973	42708	1777	104	439061	49775	8753
V	127687	17333	4679	299678	33429	4203	35763	1086	131	463128	51848	9013
VI	129403	17354	4651	302786	33437	4054	34646	1049	145	466835	51840	8850
VII	137722	18635	4172	321617	35948	3743	34766	1039	148	494105	55622	8063
VIII	159206	21514	4211	310531	32928	3054	31756	970	163	501493	55412	7428
IX	153999	19861	3405	304335	30763	2310	30969	871	147	489303	51495	5862
X	142400	17279	2554	279674	26185	1867	29664	751	100	451738	44215	4521
Total	1337480	182616	41419	2755436	292633	34843	364840	12965	1250	4457756	488214	77512

Source: Director of Public Instructions

Appendix 14.27

**DETAILS OF SCHEDULED CASTE/SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS
IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN KERALA DURING 2008-
09**

Name of Course	Number of Students					
	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. M.Phil / BLISC	0	0	0	0	6	11
2. M.A Music	0	4	0	1	4	37
3. M.A	185	580	40	85	1069	4714
4. M. Sc	141	504	17	31	808	5220
5. M. Com	88	254	10	29	541	1680
6. M. S. W	0	9	0	0	4	56
7. M.C.J	1	2	1	0	20	5
8. M.T.A	0	2	1	1	36	22
9. M.M.H	0	0	0	0	37	15
10. B.B.A	134	155	40	36	1252	1392
11. B.C.A	53	41	9	6	448	639
12. B.P.E.Certificate Course	28	9	5	3	75	50
13. B.P.Ed. One year Degree Course	4	1	0	0	21	8
14. B.V.M.C	15	1	0	0	65	63
15. B.A	3624	7231	530	694	20486	46857
16. B.A. Music	11	28	2	1	41	169
17. B.A. Dance	0	1	0	0	0	20
18. B.Sc	2653	5196	228	299	17515	43553
19. B.Com	1465	2146	197	201	9977	13921
20. O.R & C.A	0	0	0	0	3	3
21. F.S.M.D	0	2	0	0	0	15
22. B.T.& S.P	1	3	0	0	16	30
23. C.M & Electronics	1	4	0	0	57	34
24. Music B.A. Music Colleges	65	72	0	3	220	328
25. Music M.A ,, ,,	11	12	0	0	29	72
26. B.F.A Music ,, ,,	17	11	0	0	107	26
27. M.F.A ,, ,,	5	2	0	0	38	10
28. B.Ed	77	435	7	29	450	2867
29. M.Ed	3	12	0	1	45	179
30. P.G. Diploma in Teherapeutic counselling	0	1	0	0	2	2
31. P.G.Diploma in Home Science	0	0	0	0	0	12
32. Priliminary-Afsal-UI-Ulama in Arabic	0	0	1	2	171	452
33. B.A-Afsal-UI-Ulama in Arabic	0	0	0	1	238	476
34. M.A. Post -Afsal-UI-Ulama in Arabic	0	0	0	0	30	93
35. Phd	0	3	0	0	32	72
Total	8582	16721	1088	1423	53843	123103

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix. 14.28

Details of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees in Government Service as on 1.1.2006&1.1.2007,1.1.2008-1.1.2009												
Category	2006			2007			2008			2009 (Not Complete)		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1.Gazatted	32894	3570	303	33272	3743	322	29692	3078	322	14287	1697	194
2. Non-Gazatted (Excluding Last Grade)	251085	24142	3617	247026	23457	3783	206125	19829	3465	59080	5463	1515
3. Last Grade	37868	4836	822	38722	4267	721	33073	4435	854	12898	1550	370
Total	321847	32548	4742	319020	31467	4826	268890	27342	4641	86265	8710	2079

Source: General Administration (Employment Cell-A) Department

Appendix 14.29

SCP through Local Self Govt. Institutions - Kerala Physical Achievements 2002-2003 to 2006-07(Provisional)

Sl.No	Item	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Area brought under cultivation	Ha	1494.46	4121	803.84	559	103.22
2	Beneficiaries of vegetable cultivation	No	6472	9034	5966	18130	1268
3	Beneficiaries who received Planting materials distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No		16393	7542	7028	840
4	Pumpset distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No	174	753	396	591	283
5	Sprayers distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No		165	94	140	12
6	Poultry-egg rearing units	No	544	5151	959	785	227
7	Fresh water fish culture(Area)	Ha	-	0	37	0	
8	Construction of cattlesheds	No	537	1212	691	670	447
9	Watershed development projects	No	22	127	121	39	4
10	Land brought under cultivation through watershed development projects	Ha	220.53	305	169	195	0.06
11	New industrial units	No	66	95	217	25	106
12	Rehabilitation of traditional industrial units	No	21	50	51	29	27
13	Persons who received industrial entrepreneurship training	No	884	36	1068	341	25
14	Skill development(Persons trained)	No	2892	4764	6583	1942	1428
15	Micro enterprises started	No	276	523	230	240	97
16	Self employment units started	No	784	328	321	441	67
17	Self employed persons	No	1248	1938	4581	1260	759
18	Employment training programme for destitutes	No	12	69	211	19	
19	Self employment units started by poor people	No	6	826	62	310	73
20	Self employment units for destitutes	No	1	20	336	29	2
21	Destitutes trained (Persons)	No	58		187	66	
22	Computer training (Persons trained)	No	2076	4019	15313	11559	21768
23	Area of land distributed to landless	Ha	2482.11	1732	5622	2757	30
24	Distribution of house plots	No	1480	4030	4257	1737	399
25	Houses constructed	No	9016	12309	15040	12478	10680
26	Distribution of land to land less(beneficiaries)	No	2424	8038	2011	3724	1972
27	Renovation of houses	No	6718	10020	9135	10866	6488
28	Shelter upgradation	No	1234	2160	1125	1510	1390
29	Renovation of SC houses	No	10551	6534	7251	4985	1319
30	Integrated development SC habitats	No	324	1176	521	442	9
31	Electric wiring of houses	No	6753	3875	2954	2605	1730
32	Construction of sanitation units	No	8946	21883	11167	9716	3351
33	New wells	No	2044	3942	2674	2922	2332
34	New public water tap connection installed	No	1088	1618	1835	838	121
35	New water tap connection to households	No	28	91	256	309	199
36	Renovation of ponds	No	45	195	40	64	1
37	Pump sets	No	17.4	343	184	331	79
38	Ordinary roads (Number)	No	427	2818	1369	1189	314
39	Ordinary roads (Length)	Km	7510.53	6854	7398.14	2118	105.68
40	Roads above 8M width(Number)	No	3	110	11	66	
41	Roads above 8M width(Length)	Km	29	1957	15.89	52	4.15
42	Roads between 6 and 8 M width(Number)	No	33	573	303	228	
43	Roads between 6 and 8 M width(Length)	Km	39.27	960	373.75	1607	36.482
44	Roads below 6M width(Number)	No	517	752	567	255	3
45	Roads below 6M width(Length)	Km	432	3570	536.10	582	2075.18
46	New culverts	No	52	69	46	87	8
47	New bridges	No	9	37	11	32	3
48	Anganwadi Buildings	No	27	36	25	16	12
49	Rehabilitation of puramboke dwellers (projects)	No	17	294	28	91	5
50	Slum development projects	No	77	13	71	22	185
51	Drinking Water Projects	No					565
52	Beneficiaries of Drinking Water	No					1419

Estimated from Annual expenditure statement of Local Governments

Source : Information Kerala Mission

Appendix 14.30

TSP through Local Self Govt. Institutions - Kerala Physical Achievements 2002-03 to 2006-2007 (Provisional)

Sl.No	Item	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7
1	Area brought under cultivation	Ha	137.75	240	251.52	25	
2	Beneficiaries of vegetable cultivation	No	323	1295	123	242	1
3	Beneficiaries who received Planting materials distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No		1360	1530	236	102
4	Pumpset distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No	33	41	24	33	9
5	Sprayers distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No		73	0	0	
6	Poultry-egg rearing units	No	2	547	0	50	
7	Fresh water fish culture(Area)	Ha	-	-	0	0	
8	Construction of cattlesheds	No	43	58	23	32	18
9	Watershed development projects	No	1	16	176	2	
10	Land brought under cultivation through watershed development projects	Ha	50	24	102	100	
11	New industrial units	No	1	11	4	0	
12	Rehabilitation of traditional industrial units	No	0	-	16	0	
13	Persons who received industrial entrepreneurship training	No	239	16	193	100	
14	Skill development(Persons trained)	No	368	284	25	611	19
15	Micro enterprises started	No	49	48	35	6	2
16	Self employment units started	No	23	36	28	44	15
17	Self employed persons	No	240	696	116	196	82
18	Employment training programme for destitutes	No	-	6	0	0	
19	Self employment units started by poor people	No		106	0	29	5
20	Self employment units for destitutes	No	1	2	0	0	
21	Destitutes trained (Persons)	No	35		0	0	
22	Computer training (Persons trained)	No	707	60	0	1278	30
23	Area of land distributed to landless	Ha	104	69	132	169	
24	Distribution of house plots	No	20	264	245	241	15
25	Houses constructed	No	1051	1377	1922	2117	1512
26	Distribution of land to land less(beneficiaries)	No	161.03	132	294	229	21
27	Renovation of houses	No	594	1067	1119	1200	609
28	Shelter upgradation	No	60	150	144	222	10
29	Renovation of ST houses	No	203	1116	787	596	24
30	Integrated development ST habitats	No	-	4	39	2	
31	Electric wiring of houses	No	375	1259	1323	1158	598
32	Construction of sanitation units	No	1690	2262	1009	394	1874
33	New wells	No	93	422	103	134	120
34	New public water tap connection installed	No	110	233	43	147	
35	New water tap connection to households	No	2	14	0	31	
36	Renovation of ponds	No	1	8	0	11	
37	Pump sets	No	33	25	4	4	1
38	Ordinary roads (Number)	No	11	332	70	26	4
39	Ordinary roads (Length)	Km	51539	1258	407.59	103	3
40	Roads above 8M width(Number)	No	0	3	0	0	
41	Roads above 8M width(Length)	Km	9.38	751	0.00	0	
42	Roads between 6 and 8 M width(Number)	No	1	14	15	5	
43	Roads between 6 and 8 M width(Length)	Km	0	1278	7.14	8	
44	Roads below 6M width(Number)	No	15	64	38	4	
45	Roads below 6M width(Length)	Km	24	553	19.02	3	
46	New culverts	No	6	11	0	8	
47	New bridges	No	2	5	7	3	1
48	Anganwadi Buildings	No	8	14	4	5	1
49	Rehabilitation of puramboke dwellers (projects)	No	5	2	0	3	
50	Slum development projects	No	5	2	0	7	
51	Drinking Water Project	No					70
52	Beneficiaries of Drinking Water Projects						562

Estimated from Annual expenditure statement of Local Governments

Source : Information Kerala Mission

Appendix 14.31
Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure of Welfare of SCs and OBCs
for 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 30.11.2009)

Rs.lakh

Sl. No.	Major Head/ Minor Head of Development (Scheme-wise)	Implementing Agency	Annual Plan - 2008-09		Annual Plan - 2009-10	
			Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure (As on 30.11.09)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES					
1.1	State Schemes/State Sponsored Schemes					
1	Industrial Training Centres	State Govt. (SC dept)	75.00	55.12	200.00	30.34
2	Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Ltd - Share Capital (51%SS)	State Govt.	408.00	408.00	459.00	459.00
	Education					
3	Pre-Primary Education	Local Body	25.00	25.00	60.00	8.10
4	Pre-Matric Studies(Scholarships and Stipends)	State Govt. (SC dept)	50.00	49.91	50.00	39.98
5	Special Incentives to Talented Students/Award to Schools/Ayyankali Memorial Talent Search & Special Incentive schemes.	"	100.00	98.65	110.00	74.67
6	Better Education to Bright Scheduled Caste Students	Local Body	25.00	14.77	10.00	1.07
7	Upgradation of Performance level of Scheduled Caste Students in Sports and Games/Ayyankali Memorial Sports School	State Govt. (SC dept)	100.00	99.52	120.00	48.60
8	Financial Assistance to Failed SC Students to Continue Education (special coaching)	"	40.00	2.29	20.00	0.12
9	Bharat Darshan/Excursion & Study Tour	"	20.00	14.00	20.00	0.00
10	Boarding Grants	Local Body	25.00	9.49	25.00	2.36
11	Coaching and Allied Schemes(50%SS)	State Govt. (SC dept)	75.00	20.15	100.00	6.28
12	Post Matric Hostels	"	300.00	204.57	350.00	85.60
13	Construction of Girls' Hostels(50%SS)	"	75.00	0.00	Converted to 100% CSS	
14	Construction of Boys' Hostel(50%SS)	"	100.00	0.00	150.00	35.77
15	Tuition System in Pre-Matric Hostels	Local Body	25.00	12.43	35.00	11.45
16	Land and Buildings for Hostels and Industrial Training Centres/Infrastructure of training centres, shopping complex etc./ Dr. Ambedkar Bhavanam	State Govt. (SC dept)	650.00	0.00	750.00	59.14
17	Pre-Examination Training/Construction of Buildings	"	50.00	0.00	75.00	0.00
18	Running of Model Residential School	"	400.00	290.53	500.00	199.47
19	Construction of Model Residential School	"	600.00	0.00	700.00	99.79
20	Grant to Civil Service Examination Society	"	30.00	30.00	40.00	0.00
21	Educational Assistance to Students of Self Financing Colleges	"	750.00	749.77	800.00	100.00
	Sub Total - Education		3923.00	2084.20	4574.00	1261.74
	Other Schemes					
22	Development of Vulnerable Communities	"	100.00	85.61	150.00	41.05
23	Protection of Civil Rights and Enforcement of PCR Act and PA Act (50%SS)	"	200.00	141.51	250.00	133.16
24	Planning and Monitoring Cell/ Modernisation of Offices and Audio-Visual Equipments	"	75.00	74.94	75.00	41.29
25	Assistance to the Dependence of Safai Karmacharis (50%SS)	"	10.00	6.51	10.00	7.25
26	Office Complex for Directorate of SC and ST Development	"	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Centre of Excellence	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
28	National Trade and Arts Fair of SCs and STs	"	10.00	12.00	15.00	5.52
29	Honorarium and Training to SC Promoters	"	300.00	253.97	350.00	183.71
30	Para-medical studies	"	200.00	205.69	300.00	68.94

Sl. No.	Major Head/ Minor Head of Development (Scheme-wise)	Implementing Agency	Annual Plan - 2008-09		Annual Plan - 2009-10	
			Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure (As on 30.11.09)
0	1	2	3	4	5	
31	Self Employment	"	200.00	199.94	200.00	132.90
32	Apprenticeship to ITI/ITC Diploma/Degree Holders in Technical Branches	"	75.00	25.97	100.00	32.23
33	Assistance to the Seriously ill	"	500.00	500.00	550.00	550.00
34	Assistance to Marriage of SC Girls	"	100.00	119.35	300.00	244.55
35	Assistance to Co-operatives through LSGI's	"	30.00	0.86	30.00	0.00
36	Promotion of Women Enterprises through SHG	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
37	Financial Assistance to Co-operative Societies for Promoting Cluster Development.	"	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
38	Land to Agricultural Labourers	"	50.00	10.56	50.00	3.00
39	Training to the Officers of SC Department	"	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
40	House to Houseless	"	1000.00	997.30	5000.00	4365.69
41	Land to Landless	"	500.00	410.18	3000.00	524.98
42	Rehabilitation of vulnerable/primitive SC's (One-Time ACA)	"	923.00	73.24	422.00	129.27
	Sub Total - Other Schemes		4753.00	3317.63	11032.00	6463.54
	New Schemes					
43	Working women's hostel for employees		0.00		100.00	0.00
44	Additional facilities to Ayyankali Bhavan				25.00	14.60
45	Upgrading and reconditioning Solar Home lighting systems in remote SC hamies by ANERT and various other agencies- One Time ACA		0.00		500.00	0.00
46	Purchase of land to landless SCs for construction of houses- One Time ACA				98.00	42.15
47	Pooled fund for special projects proposed by other departments under SCP				8000.00	46.50
	Sub Total - New Schemes		0	0	8723	103.25
	Total 1.1 (State Schemes/State Sponsored Schemes/New schemes)		8676.00	5401.83	24329.00	7828.53
48	1.2Corpus Fund Under Special ComponentPlan	State Govt. (SC dept)	7428.80	7958.64	6811.00	1268.49
	1.3 Rural Development Schemes					
49	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (25% SS)	State Govt (RD Dept)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	Indira Awaz Youana (25% State Share)	State Govt (RD Dept)	1150.00	1961.40	2184.00	1110.81
51	Swarnjayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (25%SS)	State Govt (RD Dept)	667.20	382.00	550.00	126.50
	Total 1.3(Rural Development Schemes)		1818.20	2343.40	2734.00	1237.31
	Total (1.1+1.2+1.3)- Welfare of Scheduled Castes		17923.00	15703.87	33874.00	10334.33
	OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES					
3	Assistance to Public Sector Undertakings					
1	Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts from Scheduled Castes and Recommended Communities	State Govt (SC Dept)	350.00	350.00	300.00	0.00
2	Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation-Share Capital Grant	"	700.00	700.00	700.00	233.00
3	Post-Matric Studies(Concessions)/Post Matriculation Studies	"	300.00	299.84	450.00	450.00
4	Construction of Hostels for Girls (50% SS)	"	125.00	0.00	125.00	0.00
5	Pre-Matric Concessions /Pre-matriculation Studies	"	75.00	75.09	75.00	71.47
6	Construction of Hostels for Boys	"	50.00	0.00	173.00	0.00
	Total: Other Backward Classes		1600.00	1424.93	1823.00	754.47
	SCA to SCP		1500.00	1007.00	450.00	99.34

Source: Directorate of SC Development and CPMU

Appendix 14.32

**Physical achievement of schemes for
Scheduled Caste Development for 2007-08 and 2008-09**

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Achievement 2007-08	Achievement 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Welfare of Scheduled Castes				
State Schemes/State Sponsored Schemes				
1	Pre-Matric Scholarships and Stipends	students	452796	439972
2	Special Incentives to Talented Students/Better Education Award to Schools and Bright Scheduled Caste Students	students	5070	8441
3	Financial Assistance to Failed Scheduled Caste Students to Continue Education (Special Coaching)	students	573	265
4	Bharat Darshan	students	60	60
5	Post-Matric Hostels	students	878	796
6	Model Residential School	School	1057	1036
7	Grants to Civil Services Examination Society	students	30	80
8	Development of Vulnerable Communities	beneficiaries	72	126
9	Protection of Civil Rights and Enforcement of PA Act			
i)	Inter caste marriage	beneficiaries	829	996
ii)	Financial assistance to the victims due to atrocities	Nos	83	85
10	Centre of Excellence	students	72	80
11	Honorarium and Training to SCP Promoters	Promoters	1183	1183
12	Paramedical Studies	students	340	613
13	Upgradation of performance level of SC students in Sports and Games	students	148	198
14	Apprenticeship to ITI/ITC Diploma holders	Trainees	365	430
15	Financial Assistance to seriously ill	beneficiaries	4621	7911
16	Assistance to marriage of SC girls	beneficiaries	1531	2390
17	Self Employment	beneficiaries	239	455
18	Educational assistance to Self Financing Colleges	students	3109	4676
19	Corpus Fund(SCP)	families	15099	14561
20	Coaching and Allied Scheme		1242	1732
21	Development of dependence of SC who were engaged in unclean occupation in the past	students	597	1387
22	Postmatriculation studies SC	students	105656	119742
23	Land to landless	beneficiaries	2544	907
24	Land to agricultural labourers	beneficiaries	5	22
25	Rehabilitation of vulnerable SC-One Time ACA			84
26	Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Ltd	beneficiaries	1464	4885
27	National Trade and Art fair of SCs	No. of Art fair	1	4
Welfare of OBCs				
1	Post matriculation studies OBC/OEC	students	112955	199432
2	Pre matriculation studies OEC	students	130005	137293
Rural Development Schemes				
1	SGSY- SCP	1) SHGs formed (No.) 2) Members Covered(Group) 3)Individual Members	1) 1789 2) 8476 3) 5221	1) 1808 2) 10740 3) 5839
2	IAY-SCP	1) New Houses(No.) 2) Upgradation(No.) 3)Kutchahouses(No.)	1) 14429 2) 5265 3)29	1)19209 2) 8145 3)434
3	SGRY-SCP	Employment Generated(LMD)	25.75	Nil

Source: Directorate of SC Development

Appendix. 14.34

Details of Lumsum grant, stipends, sholarships etc to Scheduled Castes Students during

(Amount in Rs.)

Number of Students benefited and amount sanctioned									
Sl No	Name of Sector	Lumpsum Grar		Stipend		Pocket Money		Scholarship	
		Student	Amount	Student	Amount	Student	Amount	Student	Amount
1	Lower Primary	1E+05	35584700	1625	119375	0	0	138	80520
2	Upper Primary	1E+05	38412000	19016	1140960	25	3500	292	69680
3	High Schools	1E+05	54719320	3264	848480	1590	941000	125	660380
	Sub Total	4E+05	1.29E+08	23905	2108815	1615	944500	555	810580
1	Higher Secondary	18620	13248480	1E+05	54879154	449	42798	18547	7856625
2	VHSC	1077	768411	9386	3762422	27	2447	793	155364
3	ITI								
4	ITC								
5	Polytechnics	1436	842760	7375	3129957	1136	113288	2328	9538448
6	Degree	7236	5727030	67787	28855704	4142	394944	13002	28399766
7	PG	1105	1469226	5420	2316935	1586	156656	2255	15020040
	Sub Total	29474	22055907	2E+05	92944172	7340	710133	36925	60970243
8	Engineering	1108	1678405	4570	2097877	4449	510417	5555	75709682
	(a) Governement								
	(b) Self Financing								
9	Medical	50	103250	56	23725	214	24135	326	3977142
	(a) Governement								
	(b) Self Financing								
	(c) Co-operation								
10	Others (Specify	5	2625	10	3675	0	0	12	97000
11	B.Ed	412	353680	797	277676	261	23441	431	5302412
12	TTC	472	233620	2153	895685	253	24443	813	2824143
13	Para Medical	34	17850	0	0	91	8520	4	2748
14	Nursing	87	59265	26	10923	302	28633	300	2534310
15	BDS	0	0	5	2235	5	560	8	259825
16	LLB	17	21080	516	231786	163	16233	251	1327005
17	PHARMACY								
18	B.PHAM	50	57440	107	43941	146	15864	147	1460969
19	Phd	153	1530569	201	328789	0	0	47	87616
20	PGDCA/DCA	136	115970	403	158849	6	522	119	2069875
21	JDC/HDC	41	21845	100	42235	24	2400	23	34500
22	GNM								
23	BVSC								
24	M Phil	6	44695	8	28456	0	0	2	10000
25	Ayurveda								
26	OTHERS								
	Sub Total	2571	4240294	8952	4145852	5914	655168	8038	95697227
	Total	4E+05	1.55E+08	3E+05	99198839	14869	2309801	45518	1.57E+08

Appendix 14.35
Model Residential Schools under SCDD

District	School	Rented /Own building	STD	Sanctioned Strength	Existing Strength 2009-10	2008-09	
						Students in Std X	Students passed
Alappuzha	MRS, Punnapra	Own building	V to X	280	248	35	35
Idukki	MRS, Peerumedu	Own building	VIII to X	120	110	33	33
Ernakulam	MRS, Aluva	Own building	V to X	280	236	28	28
	MRS, Thiruvilluamala	Own building	V to X	105	87	27	27
Palakkad	MRS, Thrithala	Own building	V to X	240	240	33	33
Kozhikode	MRS, Kozhikkode	Own building	V to X	210	121	21	21
Kasargode	MRS, Kasargod	Building	V to X	210	164	26	26
Total				1445	1206	203	203

Source: Directorate of SC Development

Appendix 14.36
Number of Houses sanctioned and constructed by the SC Development Department during 2007-08 and 2008-09 (as on 31-12-2009)

Sl.No	District	2007-2008		2008-09	
		Houses sanctioned during 2007-08	Houses completed up to 31-10-2009	Houses sanctioned during 2008-09	Houses completed up to 31-10-2009
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1760	1592	1760	1074
2	Kollam	1379	1054	1579	794
3	Pathanamthitta	1033	822	828	497
4	Alappuzha	764	563	915	398
5	Kottayam	623	526	810	554
6	Idukki	922	670	1033	502
7	Eranakulam	1770	1398	1256	543
8	Thrissur	1116	807	1186	516
9	Palakkad	1873	1482	2180	1147
10	Malappuram	1760	1294	976	341
11	Kozhikode	973	648	845	221
12	Wayanad	250	167	186	66
13	Kannur	547	365	485	91
14	Kasargode	329	297	552	307
Total		15099	11685	14591	7051

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Caste Development Department

Appendix 14.37
Achievements under major Housing schemes to SC Population
by different Housing Agencies in Kerala

(Nos)

Sl.No	District	Houses sanctioned during 2006-07		Houses completed during 2006-07	Houses taken up by 2008-09		Total number of houses completed as on 31-10-2009	
		KSHB	KESNIK		KSHB	KESNIK	KSHB	KESNIK
1	Thiruvananthapuram	595		NIL	514	28	485	13
2	Kollam		515	NIL		581		550
3	Pathanamthitta		240	NIL		285		267
4	Alappuzha	320		NIL	262	20	219	3
5	Kottayam	260		NIL	219	9	202	6
6	Idukki		255	NIL		288		273
7	Eranakulam		420	NIL		308		270
8	Thrissur	565		NIL	252		227	
9	Palakkad		700	NIL		660		540
10	Malappuram	320		NIL	292		272	
11	Kozhikode		455	NIL		325		244
12	Wayanad		50	NIL		50		47
13	Kannur	160		NIL	134	1	121	
14	Kasargode	145		NIL	139	1	129	
Total		2365	2635	NIL	1812	2556	1655	2213

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Caste Development Department

KSHB - Kerala State Housing Board

KESNIK - Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra

Appendix 14.38

Details of land provided to SC people during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 31-10-09)

SI.No	District	2008-09		2009-10 (31-10-2009)			
		Amount provided	Exp.	Persons benefitted (Nos)	Amount provided	Exp.	Persons benefitted (Nos)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	50.65	50.00	108	356.95	31.50	42
2	Kollam	38.79	40.14	89	322.65	38.45	39
3	Pathanamthitta	27.20	27.20	60	155.70	28.46	34
4	Alappuzha	18.95	19.40	43	191.95	35.25	51
5	Kottayam	32.90	32.90	73	143.80	15.00	20
6	Idukki	22.50	22.50	50	149.85	27.45	37
7	Eranakulam	29.26	29.26	65	251.80	0.00	0
8	Thrissur	57.65	57.48	128	336.55	9.75	13
9	Palakkad	56.80	56.80	126	410.65	30.15	42
10	Malappuram	19.45	17.10	38	272.85	25.50	34
11	Kozhikode	28.05	27.10	60	191.85	40.65	54
12	Wayanad	4.95	4.95	11	32.70	5.10	38
13	Kannur	14.25	11.25	25	95.85	5.25	7
14	Kasargode	14.10	14.10	31	86.85	0.00	0
Total		415.50	410.18	907	3000.00	292.51	411

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Caste Development Department

Appendix 14.39

Number of SC persons benefitted under Self Employment Schemes during 2008-09

SI.No	District	(Rs. In lakh)		
		Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure (31-12-08)	Persons benefitted (Nos.)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	21.76	21.76	56
2	Kollam	28.68	28.90	65
3	Pathanamthitta	10.38	11.00	28
4	Alappuzha	15.74	15.67	37
5	Kottayam	8.62	8.29	21
6	Idukki	5.68	5.65	12
7	Eranakulam	22.68	22.67	33
8	Thrissur	12.68	12.67	31
9	Palakkad	12.29	12.26	39
10	Malappuram	18.28	18.28	38
11	Kozhikode	12.86	12.84	26
12	Wayanad	3.25	3.25	10
13	Kannur	6.34	5.95	12
14	Kasargode	20.76	20.76	47
Total		200.00	199.95	455

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Caste Development Department

Appendix 14.40
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE OF ST DEVELOPMENT-SCHEMES DURING
2008-09 & 2009-10 [UPTO 31ST OCTOBER 2009]

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	2008-09		2009-10	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure [As on 31.10.2009]
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1. State Sector Schemes				
1	IEC Project [Information, Education & Communication	40.00	31.79	40.00	3.74
2	Improvement of Tribal Hostels	50.00	48.43	70.00	13.87
3	Tutorial scheme for school going students and failed students	100.00	65.04	100.00	27.35
4	Girls Hostels [50% State share]	50.00	2.50	50.00	
5	Boys Hostels [50% State share]	100.00	19.63	100.00	
6	Purchase of land for construction of tribal hostels	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
7	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	350.00	349.38	450.00	162.89
8	Bharat Darshan	8.00	5.39	10.00	0.16
9	Health project Mananthavady under Article 275[1]	20.00	16.99	15.00	5.41
10	Support to Group Farms	100.00	100.00	100.00	50.00
11	Grant in Aid to Ambedkar Memorial Rural Institute for Development [AMRID], Wayanad	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
12	Modernisation of Tribal Development Department	25.00	34.06	35.00	5.78
13	Share capital contribution to Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST for implementing Schemes benefitting Scheduled Tribes [State share 51%]	5.00	5.00	9.18	9.18
14	Grant in aid to Kerala Institute for Research Training and Development studies for SC/ST [State share 50%]	40.00	15.96	27.70	7.54
15	Special Programme for Primitive Tribal Groups Adiyas and Paniyas	100.00	97.86	120.00	27.28
16	Tribal promoters	240.00	224.17	280.00	123.73
17	Housing Programme [including Spillover]	400.00	390.04	500.00	142.62
18	Special Incentive to Brilliant students	30.00	32.07	45.00	26.86
19	Assistance for Marriage of Scheduled Tribe Girls	10.00	10.00	20.00	11.47
20	Enforcement of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 [State Share 50%]	20.00	4.16	10.00	0.95
21	Providing Health Care Package to Tribal Individuals affected by diseases	50.00	59.86	60.00	38.77
22	Food Support Programme	100.00	99.76	120.00	58.02
23	Assistance to Adikala Kendram	10.00	9.45	12.00	2.60
24	Post-matric Hostels for Tribals	35.00	38.07	60.00	21.94
25	Extension of Kudumbasree in Tribal Areas	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	2008-09		2009-10	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure [As on 31.10.2009]
1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Ayyankali Memorial Talent Search and Development Scheme	30.00	29.81	30.00	22.00
27	Organisation of Oorukuttom	5.00	4.92	10.00	12.34
28	Resettlement of Landless Tribals	1500.00	1500.00	2500.00	
29	Model Residential Schools [18 Nos] [Revenue]	950.00	997.55	1200.00	584.21
30	Corpus Fund for Tribal Sub Plan	813.15	806.05	369.11	101.16
31	Trade & Arts Festivals	20.00	10.00	10.00	1.25
32	Peripatetic Education to the Primitive Tribes	40.00	34.00	30.00	15.62
33	Construction of building for Ashram Schools [50%CSS]	450.00	348.44	650.00	59.77
34	Improving facilities in ST Hostels[ACA]	30.00	29.97	110.97	75.22
35	Enhancement of Facilities in Tribal Areas[ACA]	57.92	41.46	200.00	92.50
36	Provision of basic needs to PTG's [ACA]	0.00		50.00	4.20
37	Guaranteeing Quality Education to Tribal students [ACA]	100.00	99.88	0.01	22.41
38	Vocational Training Institute [100% CSS]	40.00	44.48	30.00	11.06
39	Upgradation of Merits of ST students [100% CSS]	2.25	1.37	2.00	0.20
40	Coaching & Allied Scheme[50% CSS]	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	Development of tribes living in forest	200.00	165.35	200.00	0.00
42	Revamping of Tribal Society	20.00	0.00	20.00	5.00
43	Drinking Water schemes in Idukki [ACA]	20.00	7.00	30.00	30.00
44	Post Matric Scholarship [100% CSS]	700.00	585.36	800.00	253.73
45	Construction of MRS, Idukki	50.00	59.56	0.01	2.73
46	Construction of Attappady Health project Hospital [100% CSS]	50.00	118.68	0.01	0.00
47	Construction of MRS, Njaraneeli [100% CSS]	100.00	225.15	50.00	0.00
48	Grant-in-aid to Federation	14.00	14.00	0.01	0.00
49	Conservation Cum Development of PTGs	30.00	0.00	960.00	
50	Grant-in-aid Art 275[1]			130.00	64.96
51	Implementation of STs and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (FRC) [100%CSS]			10.00	1.85
52	Pooled Fund for Special projects proposed by other Depts unde TSP			1000.00	

Source :Scheduled Tribe Development Department

Appendix 14.41

Physical Achievements of Schemes for Scheduled Tribes Development Department for the period 2008-09 to 2009-10 (Up to 31.10.2009)

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	Unit	2008-09	2009-10 (up to 31.10.2009)
1	2	3	5	6
	1. State Sector Schemes			
1	IEC Project [Information, Education & Communication	Project	1	1
2	Improvement of Tribal Hostels	Hostel	6	1
3	Tutorial scheme for schoolGoing students and failedstudents	student	1629	541
4	Girls Hostels [50% State share]	Hostels	2	0
5	Boys Hostels [50% State share]	Hostels	3	0
6	Purchase of land for construction of tribal hostels	No. of plots	0	0
7	Special Central Assistance to Tribal sub plan	families	1791	945
8	Bharat Darshan	students	247	87
9	Health project Mananthavady under Article 275[1]	OP clinics	4	3
10	Support to Group Farms	families	475	
11	Grant in Aid to Ambedkar Memorial Rural Institute for Development [AMRID], Wayanad	beneficiaries	50	50
12	Modernisation of Tribal Development Department	Project	1	1
13	Share capital contribution toKerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST forImplementing Schemes benefitting Scheduled Tribes [State share 51%]	Share Capital	5 lakhs	4 lakhs
14	Grant in aid to Kerala Institute forResearch Training and Developmentstudies for SC/ST [State share 50%]	Project	1	1
15	Special Programme for Primitive TribalGroups - Adiyas and Paniyas	Beneficiaries	7448	1937
16	Tribal promoters	promoter	925	534
17	Housing Programme[including Spillover]	Nos.	509	356
18	Special Incentive to Brilliant students	students	983	432
19	Assistance for Marriage of Scheduled Tribe Girls	beneficiary	102	45
20	Enforcement of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 [State Share 50%]	Persons	103	3
21	Providing Health Care Package toTribal Individuals affected by diseases	Beneficiary	10166	4312
22	Food Support Programme	families	26231	4920
23	Assistance to Adikala Kendram	Project	1	1
24	Post-matric Hostels for Tribals	students	134	134
25	Extension of Kudumbasree in Tribal Areas	families	3000	0
26	Ayyankali Memorial Talent Search and Development Scheme	students	662	362

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	Unit	2008-09	2009-10 (up to 31.10.2009)
1	2	3	5	6
27	Organisation of Oorukuttom	Oorukkoottam	730	400
28	Resettlement of Landless Tribals	families	1717	0
29	Model Residential Schools [18 Nos] [Revenue]	students	4321	4258
30	Corpus Fund for Tribal Sub Plan	Project	99	58
31	Trade & Arts Festivals	Nos.	2	1
32	Peripatetic Education to the Primitive Tribes	Centres	37	27
33	Construction of building for Ashram Schools [50%CSS]	Nos.	10	4
34	Improving facilities in ST Hostels[ACA]	Hostels	38	0
35	Enhancement of Facilities in Tribal Areas[ACA]		0	0
36	Provision of basic needs to PTG's [ACA]	Houses	475	225
37	Guaranteeing Quality Education to Tribal students [ACA]		0	0
38	Vocational Training Institute [100% CSS]	students	3	45
39	Upgradation of Merits of ST students [100% CSS]	students	9	7
40	Coaching & Allied Scheme[50% CSS]	students	9	0
41	Development of tribes living in forest		0	0
42	Revamping of Tribal Society	Nos.	1	0
43	Drinking Water schemes in Idukki [ACA]	Settlement	7	0
44	Post Matric Scholarship [100% CSS]	Students	8107	4228
45	Construction of MRS, Idukki	School	1	1
46	Construction of Attappady Health project Hospital [100% CSS]	Project	1	1
47	Construction of MRS, Njaraneeli [100% CSS]	School	1	1
48	Conservation Cum Development of PTGs	Families	0	
49	Grant-in-aid to Federation	families	0	
50	Grant-in-aid Art 275[1]	families	-	
51	Implementation of STs and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (FRC) [100%CSS]	families	-	0
52	Pooled Fund for Special projects proposed by other Depts unde TSP	Projects	-	

Source :Scheduled Tribe Development Department

Appendix 14.42(A)
DETAILS OF LUMP SUM GRANT, STIPEND ETC. TO SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS
DURING THE YEAR 2008-09

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Sector	Number of students benefitted and amount sanctioned					
		Lumpsum Grant		Stipend		Pocket Money	
		No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	9	10
1	Lower Primary	34053	47.67	34053	18.73		
2	Upper Primary	23122	55.49	23122	13.87		
3	High School	14517	47.91	14517	10.16		
4	Plus two	6649	47.54	6649	29.26		
5	Vocational Higher Secondary	379	2.71	379	1.67		
6	I.T.I	158	0.68	158	0.52		
7	I.T.C						
8	Polytechnics	276	1.56	276	1.21	276	0.28
9	Degree	2935	23.19	2935	12.91		
10	Post Graduation	341	3.44	341	1.50		
11	Engineering						
a)	Government Aided	317	4.76	317	1.39	317	0.38
b)	Self Financing	91	1.37	91	0.40	91	0.11
12	Medical						
a)	Government	156	2.27	156	0.69	156	0.19
b)	Co-operation	50	0.73	50	0.22	50	0.06
c)	Self financing						
13	Others(specify)						
	Total	83044	239.32	83044	92.53	890	1.02

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Tribes Development Department

Appendix 14.42(B)
DETAILS OF LUMP SUM GRANT, STIPEND ETC. TO SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS
DURING THE YEAR 2009-10 (Up to 30.11.2009)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Sector	Number of students benefitted and amount sanctioned					
		Lumpsum Grant		Stipend		Pocket Money	
		No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lower Primary	31739	44.43	31739	17.46		
2	Upper Primary	21157	50.78	21157	12.69	-	
3	High School	15720	51.88	15720	11.00	-	
4	Plus two	5146	36.79	5146	22.64	-	
5	Vocational Higher Secondary	356	2.55	356	1.57	-	
6	I.T.I	110	0.47	110	0.36	-	
7	I.T.C						
8	Polytechnics	202	1.14	202	8.89	202	0.20
9	Degree	2430	19.2	2430	10.69	-	-
10	Post Graduation	238	2.4	238	1.05	-	-
11	Engineering						
a)	Government Aided	290	4.35	290	1.28	290	0.35
b)	Self Financing	78	1.17	78	0.34	78	0.09
12	Medical						
a)	Government	79	1.15	79	0.35	79	0.95
b)	Co-operation	36	0.52	36	0.16	36	0.40
c)	Self Financing						
13	Others(specify)						
Total		77581	216.83	77581	88.48	685	1.99

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Tribes Development Department

Appendix 14.43

Number of Houses constructed by the ST Development Department

District	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 [upto 31.10.09]	
	No. of Houses undertaken in different Schemes	No of Houses completed including spillover	No. of Houses undertaken in different Schemes	No of Houses completed including spillover	No. of Houses undertaken in different Schemes	No of Houses completed including spillover	No. of Houses undertaken in different Schemes	
Thiruvananthapuram	10	Nil	16	9	13	0	34	
Kollam	5	Nil	6	2	21	7	9	
Pathanamthitta	19	14	22	12	16	2	10	
Alappuzha	Nil	Nil	5	5	0	0	5	
Kottayam	5	5	16	10	15	2	28	
Idukki	44	43	33	33	50	20	84	
Ernakulam	5	5	8	8	11	2	17	
Thrissur	61	1	12	6	17	11	8	
	Palakkad	175	9	18	16	22	7	30
Palakkad	Attappady	130	11	20	16	20	6	36
Malappuram		166	10	20	18	22	12	30
Kozhikode		14	14	11	11	15	15	9
	ITDP Wayanad	161	28	45	27	61	25	55
Wayanad	TDO , Sulthan Bathery	354	43	48	31	92	62	111
	TDO , Mananthavady	202	52	58	56	73	42	78
Kannur		16	8	14	2	19	4	33
Kasargod		143		16	10	42	7	49
Total		1510	243	368	272	509	224	626

Source: Directorate of ST Development

Appendix 14.44
Statement showing the Land Distributed to Landless tribals
by the TRDM [as on 31.3.09]

District	Location	Extent/fa acre	No of families	Total [acre]	Type of land	Date of Distribution
Kasaragod	[Pattayamela]		19	3.18	(Pattayam)	06.11.04
		1.00	50	70.25	(Pattayam)	17.12.04
			69	73.43		
Wayanad	Kunnathidavaka	1.00	39	39	Revenue	10.5.03 (earlier reprot was 40, one did not collect pattayam)
	Sugandhagiri	RR.5.00	305	1525	Project land	July, 2004
		RR 2.00	30	60		Aug-Sep 2006
		RR.5.00	65	325		July 05-Jan 06
		RR.1.00	22	22		July - Oct o5 (earlier reprot was 23)
	Pookot	RR 5.00	34	170	Project land	29.2.04
			8	40		July-Oct 05
		RR. 2.00	30	60		July-Oct 05
	Karapuzha	RR. 0.75	84	63	Project land given in possession to displaced families document not given	10.03.04
		RR 1.00	21	21		Oct. 2005
	(Pattayamela)		23	1.9	Surplus land	29.10.04 & 30.10.04
	Cheengeri		100	135	Existing possession	17.12.04(earlier 151 acre was reported)
			118			Oct-05
	Sugandhagiri	Surplus land	43	35.141		
	Sugandhagiri	Revenue land Pattayam	75	29.56		
		997	2526.601			
Kannur	Pazhassi	1.1	132	145.2	Irrigation P	23.3.02
	Koodali					2-Oct
	Kolayad Chruvancherry	1.00	17	17	Surplus land	
	Kandamkunnu Neerveli		6	5.80	Surplus land	7.06.03
	Trippangottur	1.00	10	10.00	Surplus land	3-Nov
	Mokeri	1.00	5	5	Surplus land	Oct-04
	Kolayad		6	1.00	Surplus land	Oct-04
	Surplus land distribution [1 acre each to 10 fa given on 7.11.03 reduced from report of 29.10.04]		224	120.37	Surplus land	29.10.2004

District	Location	Extent/fa acre	No of families	Total [acre]	Type of land	Date of Distribution
	Alakkode	1.00	301	301.00	Revenue	2005 & 2008
	Aralam Farm	1.00	817	817	Revenue	03.03.2006
		1.00	1584	1584.00		22.09.2007
			3102	3006.37		
Malappuram	Surplus land		61	46.38	Surplus land	11.12.04
			61	46.38		
Palakkad	Malampuzha II village		10	4.44	Surplus land	29.11.04
			10	4.44		
Kozhikode	Muthukad	1.00	41	41.00	Estate land	20.9.02
	Vattachira farm	5.00	39	195.00	Tribal Project	10.4.03
		5.00	6	30.00		06.09.03
		1.00	30	30.00		06.09.03
	Perambra	1.00	202	202.00	Revenue	06.09.03
		1.00	102	102.00		22.02.04
			420	600		
Thrissur	Thalappilly	0.25	20	5.68	Revenue	17.12.04
			20	5.68		
Ernakulam	Kuttumpuzha		168	400	Tribal settlement	
	Neriamangalam	0.1-0.2	128	18.9	Agricultural Farm land	17.12.04
			296	418.9		
Idukki	Marayur	1.50	242	363	Revenue	1.1.02
	Kundala	5.00	72	360	Revenue	1.01.02
	Pooppara	1.00	47	47	Revenue	16.4.02
	Alakkode	1.00	3	3	Revenue	7.10.02
	Chinnakkanal	1.00	301	471	Revenue	29.4.03
		2.50	68			28.4.03
		1.00	32			4.09.03
		1.00	30			7.11.03
		1.00	154			26.12.03
		949	1460			
Alappuzha	Cherthala Kallada IP	25 cent	33	7.62	Surplus land	6.02.03
	(Pattayamela)		2	0.05	(Pattayam)	30.10.04
			35	7.67		
Kottayam	Madukka	1	19	19	Revenue	12.10.02
			19	19		
Pathanamthir	(Pattayamela)		14	1.39	Record of rights	09.11.04
	Tharamarappally estate	avg 80 cents	14	10.80	Surplus land	13.02.2007
			28	12.19		
Kollam	Kuriottumala		128	100.00	AH Dept.	26.4.03
	Kottarakkara		0	14.68	Surplus land	26.04.03
			128	114.68		
	Total		6134	8295.341		

Source: TRDM

Appendix 14.45
District-wise distributions of surplus land to SC/ST as on 30.11.2009

Name of District	Number of beneficiaries		Land Distributed (Area in acres)	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Thiruvananthapuram	2560	2	115.92	0.08
Kollam	3092	59	272.27	5.27
Pathanamthitta	60	8	6.93	0.54
Alappuzha	3452	77	774.44	1.66
Kottayam	1919	91	394.67	27.38
Idukki	118	15	9.19	2.52
Ernakulam	2408	90	358.21	1.92
Trissur	5007	187	280.63	10.35
Palakkad	11574	1384	2381.12	602.55
Malappuram	10579	129	1332.08	27.96
Kozhikode	3596	21	355.76	1.56
Wayanad	1302	2376	375.36	994.08
Kannur	9146	2150	2011.88	510.66
Kasargod	4355	940	1343.39	278.84
Total	59168	7529	10011.85	2465.37

Source: Survey and Land Records Department

Appendix 14.46
Details of Schemes under Corpus Fund [2009-10] undertaken by
ST Development Department

Name of Scheme	Outlay (Rs.lakh)	Expendi- ture (Rs.lakh)	Unit	Physical Target	Achievement
ST youths office Management Training programme 2008-09	27.56	13.68	Trainees	76	76
Water Supply Scheme to Kuttiplangod tribal settlement	1.00	1.00	Families	10	10
Mettalling and tarring of varingolaparamba colony	3.50	3.50	Beneficiaries	20	20
VAT amount-Kankany Karakkalam Road [Wayanad]	0.68	0.68			
Repair of Veeralimunda ST colony road	15.00	15.00	Paniya families	21	60
Houses to houseless ST families	264.84	264.84	Houses	241	241
Revalidation and balance fund to Ayyavilakam ST colony-Drinking Water Scheme.	0.60	0.60			
Proposal for the construction of Mankabvayal, Tanikuni Paniya/Kuruma colony road, Kalpetta, Wayanad	8.60	8.60	ST families	22	22
Project Proposal for the Drinking Water Supply schem Chaimmel-Kuttomnada ST colony in Edavaka Panchayat, Mananthavady	19.89	19.89	ST families	18	18
Project proposal for electrification of Periva Thettummal colony in Kolayad Grama Panchayat	13.79	13.79	ST families	29	29
Proposal for Drinking Water Supply to Panniyeri in Vanimel Panchayat	13.00	13.00	ST families	25	25
Total	368.46	354.58			

Source: Scheduled Tribe Development Department

Appendix 14.47
Kerala State Development Corporation for SCs/STs Limited

SI.No	Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)		Physical Target & Achievements (Number of persons)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09		2009-10(Up to 30th September)	
						Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Income Generating Schemes									
KSDC Schemes									
1	Beneficiary Oriented Scheme	115.00	305.00	572.05	547.55	230	921	305	838
2	Professional Service Scheme	5.00	5.00	3.00	1.20	5	4	5	1
3	Foreign Employment Scheme	3.75	10.00	3.75	1.00	15	10	20	2
4	Autoriksha scheme	12.60	43.50	33.91	52.85	14	32	30	45
5	Scheme for Tribal Medicine Practitioners	0.00	0.00	1.55	2.40	0	2	0	0
NSFDC Schemes									
6	Mini Venture Schemes	90.00	75.00	28.56	10.08	60	19	50	10
7	Transport Scheme (3 W Auto Pick up Van)	13.00	20.70	5.26	0.00	10	4	15	0
8	Land purchase Scheme for Agri. Labourers	337.50	345.00	408.83	131.98	225	306	230	98
9	Micro Credit Finance Scheme	87.50	125.00	148.90	37.30	350	599	500	150
10	Mahila Samridhi Yojana	40.00	55.00	76.20	51.60	160	307	220	208
11	Mahila Kisan Yojana	0.00	10.00	0.00	1.50	0	0	20	3
NSTFDC Schemes									
12	Transport Scheme (Petrol Auto)	13.01	19.00	21.00	6.63	15	23	20	7
13	Small Enterprises Loans	3.75	6.00	34.22	14.45	13	73	15	32
14	Adhivasi Mahila Sasakthikaran Yojana	5.00	20.00	26.43	26.49	10	53	40	32
15	Loan to Tribal Entrepreneurs	7.50	7.50	9.50	12.70	15	19	15	26
Other Social Welfare Schemes									
16	Educational Loan	27.00	43.00	41.94	11.12	54	83	43	21
17	Foreign Education Loan	30.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	3	0	3	0
18	Marriage Assistance Loan	140.00	355.00	297.69	299.41	280	526	355	398
19	Computer Loan to SC Students	60.00	50.00	80.09	25.48	150	209	125	71
20	Personal Loan to Government Employees belonging to SC	62.50	20.00		0.00	125	0	40	0
21	Two Wheeler loan to Government Employees belonging to SC	50.00	20.00		0.00	100	0	40	0
Training Programmes									
22	KSDC sponsored programmes	0.00	2.00	8.19	0.16	0	259	100	27
23	NSFDC Sponsored programmes	20.00	5.00	1.24	0.00	550	61	200	0
24	NSTFDC sponsored programmes	0.79	2.00	1.48	0.00	30	64	50	0
Total		1123.90	1573.70	1803.79	1233.90	2414	3574	2441	1969

Source: KSDC for SC/ST

Appendix 14.48
Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.
Physical and Financial Achievements 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to 30.09.2009)

Sl No.	Source of Fund	Fund received (Rs. Lakh)		Expenditure (Rs. In lakh)		Physical Target and Achievements (Nos)			
		2008-09	2009-2010*	2008-09	2009-2010*	2008-09		2009-10	
						Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement *
1	Government of Kerala	700.00	233.00						
2	Fund Incurred by KSBBCDC**	4688.28	2553.55	4944.08	3535.69	4857	4926	4650	2574
3	NBCFDC	3500.00	1500.00	3648.38	1405.90	9048	5760	11082	1802
4	NMDFC	2900.00	1900.00	3424.10	675.93	7397	5070	10588	832
5	Opening Balance	439.12	210.84						
	Total	12227.40	6397.39	12016.56	5617.52	21302	15756	26320	5208

Source: Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd

* Up to 30th September 2009, ** Own Accruals

Appendix 14.49
KERALA STATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR CHRISTIAN CONVERTS FROM SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES LTD., KOTTAYAM
(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No	Scheme	Outlay		Expenditure		Physical Targets and Achievement (Nos.)	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto 31.10.09)	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 31.10.2009)
1	Agricultural Land Purchase Scheme	200	240	34.16	29.69	30	19
2	House Construction						
	1st Instalment	20	48	44.7	38.4	243	193
	2nd Instalment	50	120	75.3	89	201	180
	3rd Instalment	30	72	25.77	47.52	161	169
3	House Revamping	25	30	4.75	8.5	19	34
4	Foreign Employment	50	60	0	0	0	0
5	Marriage Loan	50	60	19.39	22.22	45	47
6	Incentive Grant	10	10	14.04	3.74	1537	421
7	Landless House less scheme						
	1st Instalment	10	36	0.47	1.23	3	7
	2nd Instalment	10	24	0.6	1.2	3	5
	3rd Instalment	17.5	24	0.7	2.1	2	6
	4th Instalment	12.5	30	0.5	0.5	2	2
	5th Instalment	10	30	0.2	0.2	1	1
8	Self Employment Scheme						
	1st Instalment	45	47	43.49	17.76	81	29
	2nd Instalment	45	47	0	4.89	0	12
9	Education loan						
	1st Instalment	5	3	2.05	1.82	3	4
	2nd Instalment	5	3		0.64		1
	3rd Instalment						
10	Administrative expenditure	75	90	92.94	53.18		
	Total	670	974	359.06	322.59	2331	1130

Source: KSDC for Christian Converts

Appendix 14.48
Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.
Physical and Financial Achievements 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to 30.09.2009)

Sl No.	Source of Fund	Fund received (Rs. Lakh)		Expenditure (Rs. In lakh)		Physical Target and Achievements (Nos)			
		2008-09	2009-2010*	2008-09	2009-2010*	2008-09		2009-10	
						Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement *
1	Government of Kerala	700.00	233.00						
2	Fund Incurred by KSBBCDC**	4688.28	2553.55	4944.08	3535.69	4857	4926	4650	2574
3	NBCFDC	3500.00	1500.00	3648.38	1405.90	9048	5760	11082	1802
4	NMDFC	2900.00	1900.00	3424.10	675.93	7397	5070	10588	832
5	Opening Balance	439.12	210.84						
	Total	12227.40	6397.39	12016.56	5617.52	21302	15756	26320	5208

Source: Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd

* Up to 30th September 2009, ** Own Accruals

Appendix 14.49
KERALA STATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR CHRISTIAN CONVERTS FROM SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES LTD., KOTTAYAM
(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No	Scheme	Outlay		Expenditure		Physical Targets and Achievement (Nos.)	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto 31.10.09)	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 31.10.2009)
1	Agricultural Land Purchase Scheme	200	240	34.16	29.69	30	19
2	House Construction						
	1st Instalment	20	48	44.7	38.4	243	193
	2nd Instalment	50	120	75.3	89	201	180
	3rd Instalment	30	72	25.77	47.52	161	169
3	House Revamping	25	30	4.75	8.5	19	34
4	Foreign Employment	50	60	0	0	0	0
5	Marriage Loan	50	60	19.39	22.22	45	47
6	Incentive Grant	10	10	14.04	3.74	1537	421
7	Landless House less scheme						
	1st Instalment	10	36	0.47	1.23	3	7
	2nd Instalment	10	24	0.6	1.2	3	5
	3rd Instalment	17.5	24	0.7	2.1	2	6
	4th Instalment	12.5	30	0.5	0.5	2	2
	5th Instalment	10	30	0.2	0.2	1	1
8	Self Employment Scheme						
	1st Instalment	45	47	43.49	17.76	81	29
	2nd Instalment	45	47	0	4.89	0	12
9	Education loan						
	1st Instalment	5	3	2.05	1.82	3	4
	2nd Instalment	5	3		0.64		1
	3rd Instalment						
10	Administrative expenditure	75	90	92.94	53.18		
	Total	670	974	359.06	322.59	2331	1130

Source: KSDC for Christian Converts

Appendix 15.4

Per 1000 distribution of persons in rural sector over 12 MPCE classes for different States and All-India - NSS 63rd Round (July 2006 to June 2007).

Sl. No.	State	Per 1000 number of persons in MPCE classes (Rs)												Average MPCE (Rs)	
		0-235	235-270	270-320	320-365	365-410	410-455	455-510	510-580	580-690	690-890	890-1155	1155 and more		all classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	10	37	51	63	62	114	116	161	165	97	113	1000	727.14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	5	42	51	95	87	95	264	175	184	1000	916.62
3	Assam	3	12	22	43	61	104	99	111	205	139	107	93	1000	721.37
4	Bihar	6	29	72	58	108	120	123	159	133	127	53	13	1000	541.33
5	Chattisgarh	34	52	56	114	119	109	158	130	68	93	40	28	1000	528.31
6	Gujarat	0	2	18	23	52	63	76	103	135	215	198	115	1000	796.58
7	Haryana	0	1	4	8	10	62	21	59	165	256	170	243	1000	1012.7
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	4	21	29	70	120	228	215	312	1000	1117.49
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	69	86	356	251	231	1000	972.76
10	Jharkhand	26	6	105	70	149	95	77	87	137	150	69	28	1000	553.02
11	Karnataka	9	13	40	63	104	97	127	135	152	123	77	60	1000	624.27
12	Kerala	2	3	4	9	15	19	38	53	115	176	184	383	1000	1250.4
13	Madhya Pradesh	50	67	67	53	219	141	85	69	85	87	36	40	1000	514.93
14	Maharashtra	1	6	18	50	33	63	112	99	172	175	142	129	1000	776.09
15	Manipur	0	0	0	2	18	30	37	82	276	359	139	57	1000	796.34
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	15	30	36	57	93	202	295	210	62	1000	774.92
17	Orissa	74	70	134	152	118	105	78	73	77	65	35	20	1000	458.56
18	Punjab	0	0	1	1	14	17	21	41	137	177	206	384	1000	1198.1
19	Rajasthan	2	10	12	23	33	55	93	141	165	217	151	100	1000	767.39
20	Tamil Nadu	6	7	32	37	70	89	88	137	145	154	131	103	1000	728.78
21	Thripura	5	35	49	82	110	146	72	141	129	122	77	31	1000	577.26
22	Uttar Pradesh	4	21	50	55	75	85	115	125	160	147	88	73	1000	653.18
23	West Bengal	8	19	32	61	80	75	119	132	181	156	91	47	1000	629.86
24	North-Eastern States	2	11	16	34	51	66	54	97	162	228	158	120	1000	789.99
25	Group of UTs	0	0	3	0	7	45	69	46	63	176	243	348	1000	1117.9
All-India		12	20	43	52	81	83	99	113	146	154	103	94	1000	695.16

Source: NSS Report No.527: Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006-07

Appendix 15.5

Per 1000 distribution of persons in urban sector over 12 MPCE classes for different States and All-India - NSS 63rd Round (July 2006 to June 2007)

Sl. No.	State	Per 1000 No. of Persons in MPCE classes (Rs)												all classes	Average MPCE (Rs)
		0-335	335-395	395-485	485-580	580-675	675-790	790-930	930-1100	1100-1380	1380-1880	1885-2540	2540 & more		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	11	46	91	91	101	127	87	107	125	97	105	1000	1360.7
3	Assam	4	20	42	39	49	71	103	138	149	198	95	91	1000	1368.88
4	Bihar	53	67	120	150	131	114	98	74	45	79	35	35	1000	864.96
5	Chattisgarh	41	19	137	125	91	88	91	71	97	145	43	51	1000	1048.3
6	Delhi	0	1	2	14	20	53	100	132	162	202	115	199	1000	1803.9
6	Gujarat	0	11	23	23	86	72	115	148	164	170	81	106	1000	1422
7	Haryana	0	17	48	22	137	95	159	76	156	120	64	106	1000	1336.1
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	21	22	13	49	95	153	136	209	151	152	1000	1732.9
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1	21	64	118	116	166	193	181	92	50	1000	1284.5
10	Jharkhand	13	19	43	118	115	91	112	151	95	125	75	43	1000	1119.2
11	Karnataka	31	44	50	94	91	69	113	118	132	124	73	61	1000	1180.2
12	Kerala	7	7	52	51	74	61	123	94	142	158	86	145	1000	1681.5
13	Madhya Pradesh	24	54	113	168	78	104	99	88	99	84	41	47	1000	1001.70
14	Maharashtra	9	19	46	48	52	74	95	90	142	129	152	144	1000	1673.5
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	1	23	49	78	99	209	305	151	86	1000	1564.2
17	Orissa	56	62	56	137	106	95	84	72	106	76	101	51	1000	1072.13
18	Punjab	4	0	19	18	55	63	103	95	173	226	113	131	1000	1609.2
19	Rajasthan	12	34	41	53	88	123	110	152	151	128	47	61	1000	1184.7
20	Tamil Nadu	5	22	35	101	82	116	115	115	148	115	80	66	1000	1227.2
21	Thripura	9	7	26	125	100	95	121	105	123	147	89	53	1000	1170.3
22	Uttaranchal	36	0	54	97	44	123	158	102	143	112	81	52	1000	1154.8
23	Uttar Pradesh	22	31	95	106	110	109	122	133	101	84	52	35	1000	996.38
23	West Bengal	19	15	66	70	103	84	103	104	137	124	77	98	1000	1371.3
24	North-Eastern States	2	2	6	34	72	113	165	100	158	181	94	73	1000	1323.3
25	Group of UTs	4	4	14	78	79	87	71	60	153	101	128	221	1000	1974.88
All-India		15	24	56	79	84	92	111	111	131	126	85	89	1000	1312.50

Source: NSS Report No.527: Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006-07 - 63rd Round

Appendix 15.6

Month-wise Wholesale Price index of Agricultural commodities - Kerala (2008 and 2009)

Base: 1952-53=100

Sl. No	Crops	2008								2009					
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice	3856.52	3807.13	3782.16	3772.3	3783.09	3725.50	3717.00	3753.59	3810.01	3894.65	3962.54	3951.15	3892.76	3994.20
2	Molasses	3133.55	3091.10	3221.10	3706.13	3862.25	3693.48	3768.82	4072.33	4188.73	3946.01	3961.44	4267.53	4647.11	4892.32
3	Condiments & Spices	3971.36	4469.14	5392.46	4481.77	3470.52	3222.64	2860.09	2665.73	2851.46	3084.85	3223.74	3328.76	3536.66	3575.72
4	Fruits & Vegetables	4869.52	5372.58	5406.84	5408.13	5464.19	5395.33	5453.82	5467.45	5541.41	5934.27	5711.00	5675.99	5397.21	5121.89
5	Food Crops	4023.30	4156.69	4301.25	4162.28	4018.78	3924.71	3872.51	3876.11	3958.49	4108.99	4137.57	4151.33	4113.10	4145.30
6	Oil Seeds	3778.63	3885.01	4061.89	4030.37	4019.36	3936.97	3891.81	3856.20	3809.91	3555.97	3414.13	3427.65	3352.95	3141.86
7	Plantation Crops	2490.48	2585.87	2695.15	2820.30	3088.36	2684.40	2465.22	2391.39	2476.01	2495.73	2566.88	2795.73	2796.46	2768.30
8	Non-Food Crops	3389.61	3492.67	3649.13	3664.93	3738.20	3558.69	3460.98	3413.83	3407.07	3235.78	3158.26	3236.81	3184.89	3029.04
9	All Crops	3792.00	3914.32	4063.23	3980.75	3916.37	3971.11	3722.30	3707.38	3757.22	3790.27	3780.12	3817.53	3774.30	3737.87

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

APPENDIX - 15.7
FOODGRAIN DISTRIBUTION UNDER PDS - 2009(up to September 2009)

(In MT)

Sl. No	Name of District	BPL Scheme						APL Scheme					
		Wheat			Rice			Wheat			Rice		
		Lifting	% of offtake against allotment	Off-take	Lifting	% of offtake against allotment	Off-take	Lifting	% of offtake against allotment	Off-take	Lifting	% of offtake against allotment	Off-take
1	TVM	6960.00	99.38	6917.00	26550.00	99.94	26534.00	8188.00	99.40	8320.00	38770.00	89.21	37637.00
2	Kollam	6660.00	99.85	6650.00	25460.00	98.32	25033.00	5940.00	99.79	5928.00	26090.00	82.38	23488.00
3	PTA	2520.00	100.23	2526.00	9630.00	100.59	9687.00	3110.00	99.84	3105.00	15110.00	96.97	15379.00
4	Alappuzha	5670.00	101.95	5781.00	21600.00	100.52	21712.00	4801.00	100.39	4901.00	22527.00	98.83	23906.00
5	Kottayam	4230.00	100.48	4250.00	16200.00	99.52	16122.00	4407.00	101.14	4521.00	21725.00	97.95	22200.00
6	Idukki	2660.00	100.06	2662.00	10140.00	99.73	10112.00	2571.00	101.09	2598.00	12073.00	102.67	13097.00
7	Ernakulam	4410.00	99.55	4390.00	17010.00	100.10	16846.00	8100.00	99.16	8032.00	38642.00	98.10	40144.00
8	Trissur	6790.00	100.66	6835.00	25956.00	99.85	25881.00	6640.00	99.46	6803.00	33650.00	99.24	34685.00
9	Palakkad	4099.00	100.83	4133.00	15638.00	99.60	15576.00	5916.00	102.56	6164.00	29058.00	96.95	29153.00
10	Malappuram	6120.00	99.61	6096.00	23396.00	100.07	23412.00	6460.00	99.16	6406.00	31232.00	91.53	31007.00
11	Kozhikode	5418.00	100.08	5422.00	20700.00	100.44	20791.00	6170.00	99.40	6133.00	30040.00	93.79	30511.00
12	Wayanad	1080.00	100.56	1086.00	3960.00	102.33	4052.00	1731.00	99.55	1723.00	8636.00	92.80	8645.00
13	Kannur	3960.00	99.86	3954.00	15030.00	99.41	14941.00	5000.00	95.45	4773.00	25580.00	91.48	25266.00
14	Kasargod	2090.00	96.64	2020.00	8040.00	99.88	8030.00	1890.00	102.14	1930.00	11612.00	92.83	11475.00
	KSCSC							34450.00					
	TOTAL	62667.00	100.09	62722.00	239310.00	99.85	238729.00	105374.00	67.30	71337.00	344745.00	94.23	346593.00

Source: Civil Supplies Department.

Appendix - 15.8
MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF KEROSENE AND SUGAR FROM 2004-05 TO 2008-09

SL. NO.	MONTH	KEROSENE (In KL)					SUGAR (In MT)				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	APR	22876	24268	20418	20592	20371	311	2069	3510	3113	4541
2	MAY	22529	24052	20506	20433	20458	1935	2532	3051	2741	3286
3	JUN	22631	23650	20443	20358	20524	2130	1941	3644	2670	3456
4	JUL	22688	23406	20449	20403	20594	2030	2937	3901	3446	3319
5	AUG	22622	23350	20537	20536	20629	6469	2895	8356	6208	8115
6	SEP	22607	23191	20385	20453	20603	2447	6337	4371	2963	4536
7	OCT	22565	23239	20477	20317	20225	1870	2864	4237	2711	3454
8	NOV	22667	23146	20410	20211	20164	1392	2309	3449	2597	4073
9	DEC	22633	23200	20446	20254	20188	2588	1682	3937	4075	7117
10	JAN	23766	23161	20530	23005	20057	2752	2576	3419	2432	4008
11	FEB	26838	23099	20422	22992	20045	1714	2888	3593	2328	3890
12	MAR	27836	23189	20425	20317	20103	2490	2236	3651	1739	3992
	TOTAL	282258	280951	245448	249871	243961	28128	33266	49119	37023	53787

Source: Civil Supplies Department.

Appendix 16.1
Top 25 Exporters of services among Developing
Countries, 1990, 2000, 2007 and 2008

	1990			2000			2007			2008		
	Value of exports (in billions of dollars)	Share (percentage)	Rank	Value of exports (in billions of dollars)	Share (percentage)	Rank	Value of exports (in billions of dollars)	Share (percentage)	Rank	Value of exports (in billions of dollars)	Share (percentage)	Rank
Developing Economies	150	18.1		348	22.8		865	25.3		981	25.4	
China	5.9	0.7	9	30.4	2	3	122.2	3.6	1	129.5	3.4	1
India	4.6	0.6	10	16.7	1.1	7	89.7	2.6	2	104	2.7	2
Hong Kong SAR ^b	18.1	2.2	1	40.4	2.7	1	83.6	2.4	3	91.4	2.4	3
Singapore	12.8	1.5	2	28.2	1.8	4	69.8	2	4	83.1	2.2	4
Korea	9.6	1.2	3	30.5	2	2	63	1.8	5	79.3	2.1	5
Republic of Taiwan												7
Province of China	7	0.8	6	20	1.3	5	31.3	0.9	6	33.9	0.9	
Thailand	6.4	0.8	7	13.9	0.9	9	30.4	0.9	7	33.7	0.9	8
Turkey	8	1	5	19.5	1.3	6	28.9	0.8	8	34.8	0.9	6
Malaysia	3.9	0.5	11	13.9	0.9	8	28.3	0.8	9	30.2	0.8	10
Brazil	3.8	0.5	12	9.5	0.6	12	24	0.7	10	30.4	0.8	9
Egypt	6	0.7	8	9.8	0.6	11	19.9	0.6	11	25.1	0.6	11
Mexico	8.1	1	4	13.8	0.9	10	17.7	0.5	12	18.2	0.5	12
Macao SAR ^b	1.5	0.2	23	3.6	0.2	18	14.4	0.4	13	17.4	0.5	13
South Africa	3.4	0.4	13	5	0.3	14	13.6	0.4	14	12.5	0.3	16
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.5	0.4	15	16.3	0.4	14
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.5	0.4	16	13.6	0.4	15
Morocco	2	0.2	18	3	0.2	22	12.2	0.4	17	12.5	0.3	17
Argentina	2.4	0.3	17	4.9	0.3	15	10.3	0.3	18	12.4	0.3	18
Kuwait	1.3	0.2	26	1.8	0.1	32	9.6	0.3	19	10.6	0.3	20
Chile	1.8	0.2	19	4.1	0.3	17	8.8	0.3	20	10.8	0.3	19
Philippines	3.2	0.4	14	3.4	0.2	19	8.4	0.2	21	10.2	0.3	21
Cuba	0.5	0.1	40	3.1	0.2	21	8.2	0.2	22	9.2	0.2	22
Saudi Arabia	3	0.4	15	4.8	0.3	16	7.9	0.2	23	8.2	0.2	23
Nigeria	1	0.1	33	1.8	0.1	31	7.3	0.2	24	na	na	na
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	1.8	0.1	25	7.3	0.2	25	8.2	0.2	24

Source: UNCTAD Glob Stat. a) In order of 2007 ranking. b) Special Administrative Region of China.

Appendix 16.2
CMIE'S Projection on Exports and Imports during 2009-10 & 2010-11

Year	Export	%Change	Import	%Change	POL Imports	%Change	Non POL Imports	% Change	Trade Balance
2006-07	126.30	22.50	185.10	24.10	57.10	29.80	128.00	21.70	-58.80
2007-08	163.00	29.10	249.80	35.00	79.70	39.60	170.10	32.90	-86.80
2008-09	182.90	12.20	290.70	16.40	91.30	19.60	199.30	17.20	-107.80
2009-10 (est)	163.00	-11.00	267.00	-8.20	75.00	-17.90	192.00	-3.70	-104.00
2010-11	187.40	15.00	306.60	14.80	91.30	21.70	215.30	12.10	-119.20

Source: CMIE

Appendix 16.3
Exports, Imports and Trade Balance of India 1990-91 to 2008-09

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Exports (including re-exports)	Imports	Trade Balance	Rate of Change (Per cent)	
					Export	Import
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1990-91	32558	43193	-10645	17.7	22.3
2	1991-92	44041	47851	-3810	35.3	10.8
3	1992-93	53688	63375	-9687	21.9	32.4
4	1993-94	69751	73101	-3350	29.9	15.3
5	1994-95	82674	89971	-7279	18.5	23.1
6	1995-96	106353	122678	-16325	28.6	36.4
7	1996-97	118817	138920	-20103	11.7	13.2
8	1997-98	130100	154176	-24076	9.5	11
9	1998-99	139752	178332	-38580	7.4	15.7
10	1999-2000	159561	215236	-55675	14.2	20.7
11	2000-01	203571	230873	-27302	27.6	7.3
12	2001-02	209018	245200	-36182	2.7	6.2
13	2002-03	255137	297206	-42069	22.1	21.2
14	2003-04	293367	359108	-65741	15	20.8
15	2004-05	375340	501065	-125725	27.9	39.5
16	2005-06	454800	630527	-175727	21.2	25.8
17	2006-07	571779	838048	-266229	25.28	26.9
18	2007-08	655864	1005159	-349295	14.71	19.94
19	2008-09	839978	1334745	-494767	28.07	32.8

Source: CMIE

Appendix 16.4
India's Exports to Principal Region

(Percentage share)

Region/Country	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	April-March	April-March	April-March
I QECD Countries	42.0	39.5	37.4
EU	21.2	21.2	21.3
North America	15.8	13.5	12.1
US	14.9	12.7	11.4
Asian Oceania	3.4	3.4	2.5
Other OECD countries	1.6	1.6	1.4
II OPEC	16.6	16.6	21.2
III Eastern Europe	1.2	1.11	1.1
IV Developing Countries	39.9	42.5	37.6
Asia	29.8	31.6	28.1
SAARK	5.1	5.9	436
Developing Countries	24.6	25.7	23.5
Africa	6.9	7.5	6.3
Latin America	3.3	3.4	3.1
V Others/Unspecified	0.4	0.4	2.7
Total Expenditure	100	100	100

Compiled from DGCI&S

Source: RBI

Appendix 16.6
Shares of Groups/Countries in India's Import
(Percentage share)

Region/Country	2006-07 April-March	2007-08 April-March	2008-09 April-March
OECD Countries	35.2	35.4	31.8
EU	16.1	15.3	14.3
France	2.3	2.5	1.6
Germany	4.1	3.9	4.0
UK	2.2	2.0	2.0
North America	7.3	9.1	7.1
US	6.3	8.4	6.2
Asia and Oceanic	6.4	5.8	5.6
Other OECD Countries	5.5	5.2	4.8
II OPEC	30.4	30.7	32.6
III Eastern Europe	2.1	1.5	2.3
IV Developing Countries	31.9	31.5	32.9
Asia	25.5	25.5	26.6
SAARC	0.8	0.8	0.6
Other Asian developing countries	24.7	24.7	26.0
China	9.4	10.8	10.8
Africa	3.5	3.7	4.3
Latin America	2.8	2.3	2.0
V Other/UN specified	0.5	0.8	0.4
Total Imports	100	100	100

*Compiled from DGCI&S
Source: RBI*

Appendix 16.7

Commodity-wise Export through Kochi Port 2004- 05 to 2008-09

(Quantity in M.T, Value Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Commodity	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tea	86589	96.200	31985	253.48	88610	540.67	71472	335.95	68564	378.73
2	Cashew Kernels	91729	1717.300	80775	1651.12	68179	1504.94	77458	1480.70	56967	1715.65
3	Sea Foods	103721	1157.89	100256	1173.97	109207	1448.25	108653	1519.82	90286	1389.62
4	Coir Products	88470	1.070	73391	7.73	108051	12.36	124213	1308.13	78563	496.97
5	Spices	24846	53.55	65321	252.91	36732	942.85	70521	1124.60	47985	398.86
6	Coffee	115265	462.97	68960	603.23	92218	690.21	94386	1381.56	63130	711.67
7	Miscellaneous	2642724	4544.75	2499129	6180.4	2971199	5197.50	2943778	4171.93	2304457	7736.87
Total		3153344	8033.73	2919817	10122.84	3474196	10336.78	3490481	11322.7	2709952	12828.37

Source:- Cochin Port Trust

Appendix 16.8

Commodity-wise Import through Kochi Port, 2004- 05 to 2008- 09(Quantity in M.T)

Sl. No.	Commodity	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Quantity	Growth rate (%)	Quantity	Growth rate (%)	Quantity	Growth rate (%)	Quantity	Growth rate (%)	Quantity	Growth rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Fertilizers & Raw materials	566358	12.31	726933	28.35	639533	-12.02	419688	-52.38	569255	35.84
2	Foodgrains	0	0	0	0	181366	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Iron, Steel & Machinery	76278	24.18	308468	304.4	339674	10.12	290918	-16.76	192031	-33.99
4	Newsprint	46926	-30.28	406502	766.26	76908	-81.08	97040	20.75	81256	-16.27
5	Cashewnut	280483	-9.26	315679	12.55	339674	7.6	325014	-4.51	314831	-3.13
6	Miscellaneous	9980101	-0.94	9210060	-7.72	10206217	10.82	11131409	8.31	11626802	4.45
Total		10950146	-0.6	10967642	0.16	11783372	7.44	12264069	4.08	12784175	4.24

Source: Cochin Port Trust

Appendix 16.9
Item-wise Export of Marine Products from India, 2004-05 to 2008-09
(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Item	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Frozen Shrimp	138085	4221	145180	4271	137397	4506.08	136223	3941.62	126010	3779.26
2	Frozen Fish	159689	759	182344	999	270751	1452.88	220200	1303.41	238544	1722.34
3	Frozen Cuttlefish	44239	474	49651	549	55701	797.37	45955	744.13	50750	761.05
4	Frozen Squid	48124	477	52352	575	47250	568.32	34172	408.42	57125	632.35
5	Dried Items	9692	121	14167	133	24293	183.16	22414	258.88	31688	420.75
6	Live Items	2262	51	2568	62	2478	64.06	2498	69.07	3434	99
7	Chilled Items	3988	68	5060	82	7200	117.3	6541	118.11	21453	217.34
8	Others	55250	476	60842	574	67571	674.35	73698	777.29	73831	975.87
Total		461329	6647	512164	7245	612641	8363.52	541701	7620.93	602835	8607.96

Source: Marine Products Export Development Authority

Appendix 16.10
Major Coffee Exporting Countries & Trend in Export (In '000' of to kilo Bags)
(Since 2004-05 to 2008-09)

SL.No.	Major Country	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Brazil	24505	21264	26185	23770	27300	14.85
2	Viatnam	14200	15600	18700	15700	18800	19.75
3	Mkolombia	10352	10042	10507	10656	10100	-5.22
4	Indonesia	6400	7700	6000	5400	5500	1.85
5	Peru	3,306	2225	4430	3840	3750	-2.34
6	Guatemala	3,451	3325	3700	3820	3400	-10.99
7	Honduras	2450	2978	3246	3395	3200	-5.74
8	Uganda	2489	2002	2300	2300	2708	17.39
9	India	2367	3271	2598	2615	2460	-5.93
10	Ethopia	2625	2550	2400	2300	2400	4.35
11	mexico	1907	2400	2500	2420	2400	0.83
12	Cot-d Ivoire	2065	1710	1590	1525	1600	4.92
13	CostaRioa	1542	1388	1582	1588	1300	-18.14
Sub Total		77659	76455	85738	79329	84910	7.04
Others		8546	9540	8572	8819	9153	3.79
World		86205	85995	94310	88148	94063	6.71

Source: Coffee Board

Appendix. 16.11
Item-wise Export of Spices from India, 2004-05 to 2008-09
(Qty in M.T: Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No	Item	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07 (E)		2007-08 (E)		2008-09 (E)	
		QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	11	12
1	Pepper	14148	12171.08	17363	15094.81	28750	30620.00	35000	51950.00	25250	41373.50
2	Cardamom (small)	642	2362.4	863	2682.13	650	2236.00	500	2475.00	750	4726.50
3	Cardamom (large)	954	1129.86	1046	1154.65	1500	1695.00	1325	1500.00	1875	2280.75
4	Chilli	138073	49902.92	113174	40300.51	148500	80775.00	209000	109750.00	188000	108095.00
5	Ginger	13890	5985.81	9411	4295.52	7500	3975.00	6700	2800.00	5000	3482.50
6	Turmeric	43097	15624.95	46405	15286.02	51500	16480.00	49250	15700.00	52500	24857.75
7	Coriander	33582	8208.94	23756	6770.73	20500	7462.00	26000	11025.00	30200	20378.75
8	Cumin	15767	11529.21	12879	9819.07	26000	20150.00	28000	29150.00	52550	54400.00
9	Celery	4297	1449.51	4165	1500.64	3550	1320.50	2900	1325.00	3650	2333.00
10	Fennel	7590	2749.86	5725	2782.33	3575	2380.00	5250	2850.00	8675	4315.00
11	Fenugreek	14635	2747.73	15525	3402.87	8500	2698.50	11100	3300.00	20750	7175.25
12	Other Seeds (1)	16576	4018.66	12670	3321.99	8000	2240.00	8850	3125.00	17500	6498.50
13	Garlic	2929	736.37	34688	4798.38	11500	2127.50	675	400.00	760	350.25
15	Nutmeg&Mace	1260	2323.81	1530	3117.21	2100	4273.50	1300	2875.00	2155	6074.75
16	Vanilla	43	2875.88	72	1226.80	125	1995.50	200	1775.00	305	2670.00
17	Other Spices (2)	9707	5554.25	7033	4414.57	19500	7280.00	19000	8100.00	20000	10564.00
18	Curry Powder	8415	6697.15	9340	7838.03	9500	8692.50	11500	11100.00	13250	16375.00
19	Mint Products (3)	11143	50218.70	14544	81320.66	16250	110095.00	21100	128050.00	20500	142025.00
20	Oils & Oleoresins	5831	46930.81	6074	50557.34	6250	51079.00	6600	56300.00	6850	72050.00
Total		342579	233217.9	336263	259684.26	373750	357575	444250	443550.00	470520	530025.50
Value in Milln.US\$			524.15		592.90		792.95		1101.80		1168.40

(1) Include Bishops Weed (Ajwanseed), Dill Seed, Poppy Seed, Aniseed, Mustard etc

(2) Include Tamarint, Asafoetida, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cambodge, Saffron, Spices(NES) etc.

(3) Include Menthol, Menthol Crystals and Mint Oils

Source: Spices Board

Appendix 17.1
State wise Refinancial Assistance Disbursed by NABARD during 2008-09
(Amount Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Disbursement by NABARD	
		Amount	%
1	2	3	4
1	Andrapradesh	1787.54	16.97
2	Assam	95.65	0.91
3	Bihar	105.61	1.00
4	Gujarat	330.50	3.14
5	Haryana	820.67	7.79
6	Karnataka	1051.54	9.98
7	Kerala	587.77	5.58
8	Madyapradesh	488.09	4.63
9	Maharashtra	448.85	4.26
10	Orissa	410.94	3.90
11	Panjab	819.34	7.78
12	Rajasthan	569.08	5.40
13	TamilNadu	872.06	8.28
14	Uttarpradesh	908.61	8.62
15	WestBengal	521.76	4.95
Total		9818.01	93.20
All India Total		10535.29	100

Source: Reports of NABARD 2008-09

Note: Percentages are to All India Total.

Appendix 17.2
State wise Cumulative Refinance Assistance Disbursed by NABARD
as at the end of March 2009
(Amount Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Disbursement by NABARD	
		Amount	%
1	2	3	4
1	Andrapradesh	13129.62	11.11
2	Assam	1440.43	1.22
3	Bihar	3117.81	2.64
4	Gujarat	5617.64	4.75
5	Haryana	7426.43	6.28
6	Karnataka	8482.56	7.18
7	Kerala	5666.22	4.80
8	Madyapradesh	6447.86	5.46
9	Maharashtra	9249.63	7.83
10	Orissa	4273.02	3.62
11	Panjab	9884.58	8.37
12	Rajasthan	6486.82	5.49
13	TamilNadu	8406.79	7.11
14	Uttarpradesh	17415.51	14.74
15	WestBengal	5876.30	4.97
Total		112921.22	95.56
All India Total		118163.40	100

Source: Reports of NABARD, 2008-09

Note: Percentages are to All India Total

Appendix 17.3
State wise distribution of commercial bank branches and population per bank office.

States	Number of Banks as at the end of								Percentage to total number of offices as at the end of								Average Population per bank branch(in '000s)							
	Jun-69	Jun-03	Jun -04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09	Jun-69	Jun-03	Jun -04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09	Jun-69	Jun-03	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1.Andhra Pradesh	567	5267	5284	5393	5541	5692	6244	6601	6.9	0.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.2	74	15	14	14	15	14	13	13
2.Assam	74	1220	1221	1235	1247	1280	1331	1382	0.9	0.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	193	22	22	22	23	23	23	22
3.Bihar	273	3564	3569	3587	3592	3621	3735	3835	3.3	0.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	207	21	22	23	25	25	25	25
4.Gujarat	852	3670	3668	3705	3784	3927	4203	4374	10.3	1.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	34	14	23	14	15	14	13	13
5.Haryana	172	1591	1615	1668	1770	1849	2044	2183	2.1	0.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	97	13	14	13	13	12	12	11
6.Karnataka	756	4804	4834	4948	5095	5229	5566	5803	9.2	1.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	37	11	13	11	11	11	10	10
7.Kerala	601	3370	3404	3493	3615	3734	3952	4086	7.3	0.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	34	10	11	9	9	9	9	8
8.Madhya Pradesh	343	3450	3453	3486	3514	3578	3785	3991	4.2	0.5	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	116	19	10	17	19	19	18	18
9.Maharashtra	1118	6317	6334	6439	6592	6786	7202	7613	13.5	1.7	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	43	15	18	15	16	15	15	14
10.Orissa	100	2227	2240	2267	2330	2406	2600	2708	1.2	0.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	211	17	15	16	17	16	15	15
11.Punjab	346	2615	2641	2755	2801	2914	3147	3318	4.2	0.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	42	9	17	9	9	9	8	8
12.Rajasthan	364	3342	3350	3408	3474	3572	3802	3922	4.4	0.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	68	17	9	16	18	18	17	17
13.Tamil Nadu	1060	4746	4757	4846	4969	5162	5600	5937	12.8	1.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	37	13	17	13	13	13	12	11
14.Uttar Pradesh	747	8212	8213	8299	8474	8672	9340	9723	9.0	1.1	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	114	20	13	20	22	21	21	20
15.West Bengal	504	4446	4466	4519	4593	4691	4928	5037	6.1	0.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	85	19	20	18	19	18	18	18
TOTAL	7877	58841	59049	60048	61391	63113	67479	70513	95.3	11.8	88.2	88.2	88.0	88.0	87.8	87.7	-	-	18	15	16	16	15	15
All India Total	8262	66692	66970	68116	69801	71781	76891	80369	100.0	12.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	65	16	15	15	16	16	15	15

Source: Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India, 2008-09, RBI.

Note: 1. Data for June 2008 are revised

2. Data for June 2009 are provisional

Appendix - 17.4

Bank wise performance 2008-09, Kerala as at March 2009

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Total Deposit	NRE Deposit	Total Advances	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
A State Bank Group					
1	State Bank of India	15730.58	5379.33	10136.95	64.44
2	State Bank of Bikania & Jaipur	64.3	0.68	77.76	120.93
3	State Bank of Mysore	155.22	23.16	101.44	65.35
4	State Bank of Hyderabad	260.09	9.30	164.41	63.21
5	State Bank of Travancore	29854.36	10366.13	17383.58	58.23
	Total: Stat Bank Group	46064.55	15778.60	27864.14	60.49
B Nationalised Banks					
1	Alahabad Bank	126.80	2.40	186.68	147.22
2	Andhara Bank	226.31	12.43	208.03	91.92
3	Bank of Baroda	1896.51	897.47	894.13	47.15
4	Bank of India	1769.65	148.6	1270.45	71.79
5	Bank of Maharashtra	99.85	2.59	76.39	76.50
6	Canara Bank	10760.85	4164.37	6475.61	60.18
7	Central Bank of India	2027.30	344.29	1179.78	58.19
8	Corporation Bank	1450.85	326.58	723.83	49.89
9	Dana Bank	197.77	16.15	166.72	84.30
10	Indian Bank	2695.51	744.15	1434.10	53.20
11	Indian Overseas Bank	4269.72	1340.15	1927.28	45.14
12	Oriental Bank of India	314.31	12.82	246.68	78.48
13	Punjab National Bank	2069.55	248.22	1561.57	75.45
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	39.53	1.2	18.88	47.76
15	Syndicate Bank	3589.31	667.34	2924.61	81.48
16	Union Bank of India	5375.67	963.52	3600.41	66.98
17	United Bank of India	34.99	1	72.06	206.00
18	Uco Bank	460.36	53.31	579.72	126.00
19	Vijaya Bank	1291.85	238.59	664.86	51.47
	Total: Nationalised Banks	38696.69	10185.18	24211.79	62.57
C Regional Rural Banks					
1	North Malabar Gramin Bank	1517.81	105.59	1529.03	100.74
2	South Malabar Gramin Bank	2307.43	141.48	2271.02	98.42
	Total: Regional Rural Banks	3825.24	247.07	3800.05	99.34
TOTAL-PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS		88586.48	26210.85	55875.98	63.08
D Private Sector Banks					
1	Catholic Syrian Bank	3958.28	601.35	1602.66	40.49
2	Dhanalekshmi Bank	2672.77	179.93	1114.61	41.70
3	Federal Bank	16322.05	5280.9	10608.28	65.00
4	Karnataka Bank	237.85	10.18	101.11	42.51
5	Karoor Vysya Bank	191.82	19.42	111.23	58.00
6	Lekshmilas Bank	164.7	2.06	40.83	24.79
7	South Indian Bank	9159.2	2505.18	3864.28	42.19
8	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank	272.8	5.00	127.55	46.76
9	ING Vysya Bank	559.51	144.91	307.96	55.04
10	IDBI Bank	477.49	63.81	719.88	150.76
11	City Union Bank	156.43	10.07	167.59	107.13
12	Indus Ind Bank	695.8	63.74	483.83	69.54
13	HDFC Bank	2539.9	644.70	2160.84	85.08
14	Bank of Rajasthan	2.15	0.07	2.59	120.47
15	ICICI Bank	2123.21	486.68	3752.9	176.76
16	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	7.71	0.05	15.94	206.74
17	Axis Bank	1464.55	362.35	1179.1	80.51
	Total-Private Sector Banks	41006.22	10380.40	26361.18	64.29
E Foreign Banks					
1	Stan Chartered Bank	147.52		437.51	296.58
2	HSBC	563.73	386.34	143.48	25.45
3	Oman Intl. Bank	45.90	41.56	0.40	0.87
	Total - Foreign Banks	757.15	427.90	581.39	76.79
TOTAL - COMMERCIAL BANKS		130349.85	37019.15	82818.55	63.54
F Co-operative Banks					
1	KSCARDB	0.00	0.00	1830.35	
2	Kerala State Co-op. Bank	4684.25	0.33	2410.78	51.47
	Total: Co-op. Bank	4684.25	0.33	4241.13	90.54
TOTAL BANKING SECTOR		135034.10	37019.48	87059.68	64.47

Source: SLBC - Kerala, 2009

Appendix 17. 5

State-wise Deposits, Credits and Credit- Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks.

(Rs. Crore)

States/Months	Mar -07			Mar -08			Mar -09		
	Deposit	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposit	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposit	Credit	C.D. Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.Andhra Pradesh	116942	104451	89.32	144401	135656	93.94	178814	177142	99.06
2.Assam	24554	10677	43.48	29694	12384	41.71	37513	14174	37.78
3.Bihar	55927	17012	30.42	67140	20145	30.00	84609	23303	27.54
4.Gujarat	101527	63559	62.60	128138	81311	63.46	161833	98857	61.09
5.Haryana	45717	31159	68.16	55887	39622	70.90	66699	47337	70.97
6.Karnataka	123831	103832	83.85	150469	124979	83.06	189332	149745	79.09
7.Kerala	62807	42724	68.02	71768	49749	69.32	88586	56475	63.76
8.Madhya Pradesh	61627	38290	62.13	76850	45599	59.34	95568	53695	56.19
9.Maharashtra	374794	375804	100.27	478540	477262	99.73	633969	602195	94.99
10.Orissa	38621	25253	65.39	48639	28653	58.91	63462	33341	52.53
11.Punjab	75056	48643	64.81	89346	61333	68.65	107348	73010	68.01
12.Rajasthan	48472	42262	87.19	60120	51446	85.57	76882	63516	82.61
13.Tamil Nadu	114231	123546	108.15	141105	154645	109.60	177260	191983	108.31
14.Uttar Pradesh	169289	77509	45.79	198874	91645	46.08	246425	106082	43.05
15.West Bengal	122822	79308	64.57	152435	95206	62.46	188723	117114	62.06
TOTAL	1536217	1184029	77.07	1893406	1469635	77.62	2397023	1807969	75.43
All India Total	1918478	1425655	74.31	2390247	1760619	73.66	3017296	2169603	71.91

Source: Quarterly statistics on deposits and credit of scheduled commercial bank (various issues) RBI

Appendix 17.6
Banking Statistics of Kerala – 1990-2009.

(Rs. crore)

State Bank Group					Nationalised Banks				Gramin Bank				Total Public Sector Banks			
Ending March	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1990	2406.71	800.3	1551.12	64.45	2718.06	832.34	1595.29	58.69	87.74		179.83	204.96	5212.51	1632.64	3326.24	63.81
1991	2854.66	949.58	1797.91	62.98	3205.41	997.48	1749.2	54.57	109.78		195.81	178.37	6169.85	1947.06	3742.92	60.66
1992	3410.27	1196.69	1850.95	54.28	3865.81	1262.86	1830.93	47.36	142.3		213.37	149.94	7418.38	2459.55	3895.25	52.51
1993	4285.29	1779.54	2146.1	50.08	4743.08	1815.06	2064.89	43.53	171.56		232.16	135.32	9199.93	3594.6	4443.15	48.30
1994	5312.22	2369.6	2404.91	45.27	5753.17	2418.4	2126.1	36.96	211.59		262.75	124.18	11276.98	4788	4793.76	42.51
1995	6154.52	2696.96	2934.99	47.69	6516.3	2806.37	2387.69	36.64	260.7		313.9	120.41	12931.52	5503.33	5636.58	43.59
1996	6935.66	3059.13	3135.42	45.21	7261.92	3140.39	2890.17	39.8	263.39		351.71	133.53	14460.97	6199.52	6377.3	44.10
1997	7736.39	3648.94	3604.73	46.59	8380.93	3872.82	3262.32	38.93	334.85		439.27	131.18	16452.17	7521.76	7306.32	44.41
1998	8965.43	4310.78	4131.4	46.08	9728.35	4763.39	4084.84	41.99	404.99		515.73	127.34	19098.77	9074.17	8731.97	45.72
1999	10498.17	5299.59	4670	44.48	10141.59	4491.7	4082.02	40.25	510.72		613.52	120.13	21150.48	9791.29	9365.54	44.28
2000	12617.34	6755.85	5580.48	44.23	13536.21	6708.45	5192.63	38.36	649.00		755.89	116.47	26802.55	13464.3	11529	43.01
2001	14663.45	7588.28	6508.93	44.39	15175.61	7786.79	5868.13	38.67	796.85	21.53	967.16	121.37	30635.91	15396.6	13344.22	43.56
2002	16894.74	8874.44	7660.15	45.34	17080.96	8032.07	6973.01	40.82	1000.14	70.36	1086.68	108.65	34975.84	16976.87	15719.84	44.94
2003	19510.64	10124.41	9040.24	46.33	19944.88	9506.81	8744.20	43.84	1271.06	165.45	1202.23	94.58	40726.58	19796.67	18986.67	46.62
2004	21473.4	10764.57	10544.34	49.10	21712.62	9778.45	10716.95	49.36	1511.51	198.96	1456.07	96.33	44697.53	20741.98	22717.36	50.82
2005	22990.85	10545.72	13021.89	56.64	22408.00	9260.74	13169.57	59.27	1752.84	190.12	1862.38	106.25	47151.69	19996.58	28053.84	59.50
2006	25506.07	11513.83	16399.11	64.29	24611.70	9229.90	16342.86	66.40	2100.54	199.16	2295.89	109.30	52218.31	20942.89	35037.86	67.10
2007	30118	12509	20737	68.65	29582.00	9695.00	19309.00	65.27	2448.00	211	2896	118.30	62148	22415	42942	69.10
2008	34905.39	10910.35	24786.52	71.01	33237.65	9085.74	22188.85	66.76	3185.56	194.11	3451.27	108.34	71328.60	20190.20	50426.64	70.70
2009	46064.55	15778.60	27864.14	60.49	39174.18	10248.99	24931.67	63.64	3825.24	247.07	3800.05	99.34	89063.97	26274.66	56595.86	63.55

Appendix - 17.6 (Contd.)

Co-operative Banks					Private Banks				Foreign Banks				Grand Total			
Ending March	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1990					1407.58	286.09	791.92	56.26	39.47	14.19	68.97	174.74	6659.56	1932.92	4187.13	62.87
1991					1687.81	357.29	895.27	53.04	77.12	12.25	77.15	100.04	7934.78	2316.6	4715.34	59.43
1992					2252.55	579.33	1107.71	49.18	115.82	77.12	90.43	78.08	9786.75	3116	5093.39	52.04
1993					2912.31	904.31	1374.84	47.21	149.2	100.48	42.52	28.50	12261.44	4599.39	5860.51	47.80
1994					3664.17	1226.63	1647.79	44.97	197.19	137.73	43.31	21.96	15138.34	6152.36	6484.86	42.84
1995					4526.39	1382.71	2159.94	47.72	236.39	157.67	46.04	19.48	17694.3	7043.71	7842.56	44.32
1996					5710.33	1903.88	2583.61	45.24	247.66	152.93	45.75	18.47	20418.96	8256.33	9006.66	44.11
1997					6576.22	2434.92	3175.5	48.29	324.48	221.41	83.28	25.67	23352.87	10178.09	10565.1	45.24
1998					8065.02	3385.64	3542.4	43.92	408.27	275.17	89.87	22.01	27572.06	12734.98	12364.24	44.84
1999					9914.39	3204.45	4107.97	41.43	466.97	332.79	103.16	22.09	31531.84	13328.53	13576.67	43.06
2000					11442.39	4948.17	4312.79	37.69	373.9	311.14	99.07	26.50	38618.84	18723.61	15940.86	41.28
2001					13848.15	5791.53	5741.5	41.46	366.09	242.7	94.55	25.83	44850.15	21430.83	19180.27	42.77
2002					16302.23	7329.28	6248.91	38.33	377.71	227.56	93.19	24.67	51655.78	24533.71	22061.94	42.71
2003					18293.05	8641.09	7875.67	43.05	379.73	257.81	144.19	37.97	59399.36	28695.57	27006.53	45.47
2004					20891.72	9146.59	8981.31	42.99	371.86	211.82	168.64	45.35	65961.11	30100.39	31867.31	48.31
2005	2276.84	1.68	3048.94	133.91	22037.99	8928.32	12670.78	57.50	393.96	194.82	223.87	56.83	71860.48	29121.40	43997.43	61.23
2006	2838.22	1.17	3395.58	119.64	25012.45	9477.57	16641.75	66.53	446.31	251.02	238.90	53.53	80515.29	30672.65	55314.09	68.70
2007	2813	0.92	4024	143.05	29039	10598	21055.00	72.51	510	290	276.00	54.14	94510	33304	68298	72.26
2008	3748.04	0.42	4007.54	106.92	33617.98	9417.03	24547.72	73.02	541.67	282.16	330.38	60.99	109236.29	29889.81	79312.28	72.61
2009	4684.25	0.33	4241.13	90.54	40528.73	10316.59	25641.30	63.27	757.15	427.90	581.39	76.79	135034.1	37019.48	87059.68	64.47

Source: Banking Statistics of Kerala, Reported by State Level Bankers' Committee.

Note: Details of Co-operative Bank statistics are available through SLBC from 2004-05 onwards.

Appendix 17.7

District Wise distribution of number of branches, aggregate deposits, gross bank credit and CD Ratio of sheduled commercial banks-Kerala, March 2009

(Amount Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	District	State Bank Group				Nationalised Banks				Regional Rural Banks				Other Commercial Banks (including Foreign Banks)				All Commercial Banks			
		No. of branc hes	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio	No. of branc hes	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio	No. of branc hes	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio	No. of branch es	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio	No. of branc hes	Deposits	Credits	C D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Thiruvananthapuram	139	9994	5718	57.2	190	6699	4697	70.1	1	2	6	300	111	5311	2357	44.4	441	22006	12778	58.0
2	Kollam	53	2954	1959	66.0	101	2167	1788	82.5	5	52	4	7.7	69	2749	1144	41.6	228	7922	4895	61.8
3	Pathanamthitta	65	4197	1382	33.0	90	2865	825	29.0	9	62	59	95.0	110	4060	907	22.0	274	11184	3173	28.4
4	Alappuzha	73	3335	1996	60.0	78	2100	1128	54.0	7	38	64	168.0	92	2618	1128	43.0	250	8091	4316	53.0
5	Kottayam	114	4180	2847	68.0	75	1692	1104	65.2	11	84	87	104.0	122	3566	1669	47.0	322	9522	5707	60.0
6	Idukki	39	885	812	91.8	34	297	474	160.0	0	0	0	0	39	547	545	99.6	112	1729	1831	106.0
7	Ernakulam	136	7624	6535	86.0	237	7489	7142	95.0	16	199	100	50.3	231	14601	9836	67.0	620	29913	23613	79.0
8	Thrissur	76	3535	1752	50.0	121	3851	1720	45.0	22	316	209	66.0	239	7220	3196	44.3	458	14922	6878	46.1
9	Palakkad	58	2308	1364	59.0	119	2674	1607	60.0	14	111	127	114.0	88	1366	874	64.0	279	6459	3972	61.5
10	Malapuram	45	2111	764	36.0	80	1858	752	40.5	80	831	845	102.0	86	1562	842	54.0	291	6362	3203	50.4
11	Kozhikode	50	2247	1315	59.0	104	2578	1532	59.0	67	687	749	109	63	1448	1567	108.0	284	6960	5163	74.2
12	Wayanad	15	229	314	137.1	28	385	368	96.0	27	185	241	130.3	11	159	161	101.3	81	958	1084	113.2
13	Kannur	33	2187	936	43.0	88	2812	1083	39.0	78	711	710	99.8	42	1090	661	60.6	241	6800	3390	49.9
14	Kasaragod	12	455	242	53.2	57	1207	626	52.0	48	391	489	125	18	289	249	86.2	135	2342	1605	69.0
Total		908	46241	27936	60.41	1402	38674	24846	64.24	385	3669	3690	100.6	1321	46586	25136	54.0	4016	135170	81608	60.37

Source: Reserve Bank of India, March 2009.

Appendix 19.1

ITI wise details of seat strength and enrolment in goverment ITIs

Sl. No	Name of Institution	Total Seat Strength			Total Enrolment			Women			SC			ST		
		2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09
1	ITI D'Puram	952	972	972	806	782	830	94	110	156	121	103	121	2	1	1
2	Aryanad	57	160	160	57	145	129	5	3	9	30	59	60	14	12	21
3	Chakkai	1178	800	1096	797	858	1062	102	85	76	91	107	142	3	3	6
4	Kazhakkuttam(w)	268	233	336	233	225	280	233	225	280	32	34	35	0	0	1
5	Attingal	505	570	700	499	515	521	57	70	59	43	79	78	3	0	0
6	Kollam	559	640	836	495	692	673	56	32	57	58	64	105	0	0	1
7	Kollam(w)	498	257	548	352	434	304	352	434	304	15	80	49	0	0	1
8	Chathannoor	57	57	80	57	50	72	16	15	21	8	9	12	0	0	0
9	Basic Training Centre,Kollam	57	112	112	57	57	45	10	2	7	21	11	6	0	0	0
10	Chengannur	699	741	912	694	639	828	55	57	76	156	133	211	0	0	2
11	(W) Chengannur	86	106	124	83	101	112	122	101	112	25	27	23	2	0	0
12	Chenneerkara	133	114	504	114	111	135	26	7	27	16	22	34	2	2	0
13	Palliccathode	580	371	770	457	366	387	22	29	47	22	31	42	8	0	10
14	Ettumanoor	739	596	844	636	513	673	36	37	52	57	63	85	3	2	8
15	Kattappana	140	138	400	125	119	196	10	5	7	17	11	24	10	4	7
16	Kalamassery	601	590	828	539	470	562	52	24	32	95	71	104	0	14	11
17	(W) Kalamassery	104	110	104	101	97	112	101	97	112	15	24	25	10	1	0
18	Chalakkudy	636	580	868	619	664	663	52	68	60	81	104	126	7	6	12
19	(W)Chalakkudy	86	96	104	86	86	94	86	86	94	20	24	25	18	2	0
20	Mala	114	120	416	107	125	275	31	25	63	20	22	51	1	0	0
21	Malampuzha	563	560	812	543	517	621	48	57	112	99	97	130	0	9	10
22	(W) Malampuzha	91	110	108	90	110	99	90	110	99	9	17	13	1	1	0
23	Kuzhalmannam	95	98	80	0	93	0	17	13	0	10	11	0	2	13	0
24	Arecode	276	242	408	249	196	360	30	24	66	43	27	49	0	2	3
25	Nilambur	38	38	48	38	38	42	6	2	3	26	57	34	7	2	0
26	Kalpetta	114	114	144	114	110	126	14	5	28	18	0	15	1	0	31
27	Kozhikode	502	510	720	472	495	576	50	38	42	65	56	67	7	13	9
28	(W)Kozhikkode	300	219	344	273	236	318	162	236	318	15	46	48	1	0	1
29	Quilandy	44	44	168	40	132	136	7	10	6	4	17	16	0	1	1
30	Kannur	648	560	880	593	523	696	64	54	76	43	53	77	5	17	17
31	(W) Kannur	86	96	104	85	86	94	85	86	94	7	9	7	2	0	1
32	Kasargode	76	210	284	67	145	227	28	18	45	18	23	16	4	19	26
33	Kayyur	122	124	392	109	137	264	40	71	92	6	20	13	1	0	5
34	Attappadi	66	50	56	31	45	64	15	0	0	5	137	22	9	23	0
35	Elamad	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	98	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	26	NA	NA	0
36	Mezhuvveli(W)	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	0
37	Purakkad	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	37	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	1
38	Mulamkulam	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	47	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	0
39	Rajakkd	NA	NA	28	NA	NA	33	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	0
40	Eriyad	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	44	NA	NA	14	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	0
41	Chelakkara	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	13	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	0
42	Maranchery	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	40	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	0

Sl. No	Name of Institution	Total Seat Strength			Total Enrolment			Women			SC			ST		
		2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09
43	Valayam	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	42	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	1
44	Beypore	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	33	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	1
45	Nenmeni (w)	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	9
46	Madai	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	44	NA	NA	20	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	0
47	Uduma	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	28	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	9
Total		11070	10338	15694	9618	9912	12134	2174	2236	2817	1311	1648	1944	123	147	206

Source : Industrial Training Department

Appendix 19. 2

Trade wise in take and out turn in government ITIs during 2008-09 as on 30-09- 2009 (1 Year Course)

Sl. No	Name of trade	Students admitted in 2008(Numbers)						Students passed (Numbers)					
		Total		SC		ST		Total		SC		ST	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Plumber	562	39	84	4	8	3	116	0	10	0	0	0
2	Mech.Diesel	346	4	69	2	42	0	116	1	18	0	5	0
3	Secretarial Practice	5	28	0	4	0	0	6	13	2	0	0	0
4	COPA	194	493	21	78	3	1	96	416	13	63	2	2
5	Steno-English	59	159	12	43	0	1	24	117	7	23	0	1
6	Steno-Hindi	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	7	0	1	0	0
7	Dress Making	19	69	98	97	5	2	5	59	0	11	0	0
8	Welder	876	7	139	0	23	0	381	0	52	0	8	0
9	Foundryman	100	14	20	0	1	0	14	0	2	0	0	0
10	DTPO	23	91	3	13	0	0	9	75	0	9	0	0
11	Front Office Assistant	42	80	1	14	0	0	0	17	0	3	0	0
12	Upholstery	14	21	7	0	0	0	11	15	4	0	0	0
13	SMW	192	8	28	3	1	0	64	1	6	0	1	0
14	Carpenter	436	2	71	0	2	0	151	2	13	0	2	0
15	PPO	74	1	10	3	0	0	18	1	3	0	0	0
16	Mech.Tractor	78	0	17	0	0	0	21	0	4	0	0	0
17	Sanitary Hardware Fitter												
18	Mech Auto Electrical and Electronics	80	0	10	0	0	0	56	0	7	0	0	0
19	Health Sanitary Inspector	44	85	5	14	0	0	18	55	4	7	0	0
20	Driver-cum Mechanic	115	0	21	0	10	0	38	0	10	0	0	0
21	Diarying	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
22	Network Technician	29	9	2	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	0
23	Data Entry Operator												
24	Architectural Assistant	106	59	6	19	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
25	Hospital Housekeeping	22	55	2	0	0	0	1	26	0	4	0	0
26	Steward	18	0	5	0	2	0	16	0	3	0	1	0
27	Interior Decoration & Designing	34	64	5	11	0	5	21	32	3	5	0	2
28	Mech. Lens & Prism Grinding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Mech .Repair & maintainance of light vechicles	15	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Total		3494	1303	636	306	97	13	1193	843	173	130	19	5

Source : Industrial Training Department

Appendix 19.1

ITI wise details of seat strength and enrolment in goverment ITIs

Sl. No	Name of Institution	Total Seat Strength			Total Enrolment			Women			SC			ST		
		2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09
1	ITI D'Puram	952	972	972	806	782	830	94	110	156	121	103	121	2	1	1
2	Aryanad	57	160	160	57	145	129	5	3	9	30	59	60	14	12	21
3	Chakkai	1178	800	1096	797	858	1062	102	85	76	91	107	142	3	3	6
4	Kazhakkuttam(w)	268	233	336	233	225	280	233	225	280	32	34	35	0	0	1
5	Attingal	505	570	700	499	515	521	57	70	59	43	79	78	3	0	0
6	Kollam	559	640	836	495	692	673	56	32	57	58	64	105	0	0	1
7	Kollam(w)	498	257	548	352	434	304	352	434	304	15	80	49	0	0	1
8	Chathannoor	57	57	80	57	50	72	16	15	21	8	9	12	0	0	0
9	Basic Training Centre,Kollam	57	112	112	57	57	45	10	2	7	21	11	6	0	0	0
10	Chengannur	699	741	912	694	639	828	55	57	76	156	133	211	0	0	2
11	(W) Chengannur	86	106	124	83	101	112	122	101	112	25	27	23	2	0	0
12	Chenneerkara	133	114	504	114	111	135	26	7	27	16	22	34	2	2	0
13	Palliccathode	580	371	770	457	366	387	22	29	47	22	31	42	8	0	10
14	Ettumanoor	739	596	844	636	513	673	36	37	52	57	63	85	3	2	8
15	Kattappana	140	138	400	125	119	196	10	5	7	17	11	24	10	4	7
16	Kalamassery	601	590	828	539	470	562	52	24	32	95	71	104	0	14	11
17	(W) Kalamassery	104	110	104	101	97	112	101	97	112	15	24	25	10	1	0
18	Chalakkudy	636	580	868	619	664	663	52	68	60	81	104	126	7	6	12
19	(W)Chalakkudy	86	96	104	86	86	94	86	86	94	20	24	25	18	2	0
20	Mala	114	120	416	107	125	275	31	25	63	20	22	51	1	0	0
21	Malampuzha	563	560	812	543	517	621	48	57	112	99	97	130	0	9	10
22	(W) Malampuzha	91	110	108	90	110	99	90	110	99	9	17	13	1	1	0
23	Kuzhalmannam	95	98	80	0	93	0	17	13	0	10	11	0	2	13	0
24	Arecode	276	242	408	249	196	360	30	24	66	43	27	49	0	2	3
25	Nilambur	38	38	48	38	38	42	6	2	3	26	57	34	7	2	0
26	Kalpetta	114	114	144	114	110	126	14	5	28	18	0	15	1	0	31
27	Kozhikode	502	510	720	472	495	576	50	38	42	65	56	67	7	13	9
28	(W)Kozhikkode	300	219	344	273	236	318	162	236	318	15	46	48	1	0	1
29	Quilandy	44	44	168	40	132	136	7	10	6	4	17	16	0	1	1
30	Kannur	648	560	880	593	523	696	64	54	76	43	53	77	5	17	17
31	(W) Kannur	86	96	104	85	86	94	85	86	94	7	9	7	2	0	1
32	Kasargode	76	210	284	67	145	227	28	18	45	18	23	16	4	19	26
33	Kayyur	122	124	392	109	137	264	40	71	92	6	20	13	1	0	5
34	Attappadi	66	50	56	31	45	64	15	0	0	5	137	22	9	23	0
35	Elamad	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	98	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	26	NA	NA	0
36	Mezhuvveli(W)	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	0
37	Purakkad	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	37	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	1
38	Mulamkulam	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	47	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	0
39	Rajakkd	NA	NA	28	NA	NA	33	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	0
40	Eriyad	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	44	NA	NA	14	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	0
41	Chelakkara	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	13	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	0
42	Maranchery	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	40	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	0

Sl. No	Name of Institution	Total Seat Strength			Total Enrolment			Women			SC			ST		
		2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09
43	Valayam	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	42	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	1
44	Beypore	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	33	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	1
45	Nenmeni (w)	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	9
46	Madai	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	44	NA	NA	20	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	0
47	Uduma	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	28	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	9
Total		11070	10338	15694	9618	9912	12134	2174	2236	2817	1311	1648	1944	123	147	206

Source : Industrial Training Department

Appendix 19. 2

Trade wise in take and out turn in government ITIs during 2008-09 as on 30-09- 2009 (1 Year Course)

Sl. No	Name of trade	Students admitted in 2008(Numbers)						Students passed (Numbers)					
		Total		SC		ST		Total		SC		ST	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Plumber	562	39	84	4	8	3	116	0	10	0	0	0
2	Mech.Diesel	346	4	69	2	42	0	116	1	18	0	5	0
3	Secretarial Practice	5	28	0	4	0	0	6	13	2	0	0	0
4	COPA	194	493	21	78	3	1	96	416	13	63	2	2
5	Steno-English	59	159	12	43	0	1	24	117	7	23	0	1
6	Steno-Hindi	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	7	0	1	0	0
7	Dress Making	19	69	98	97	5	2	5	59	0	11	0	0
8	Welder	876	7	139	0	23	0	381	0	52	0	8	0
9	Foundryman	100	14	20	0	1	0	14	0	2	0	0	0
10	DTPO	23	91	3	13	0	0	9	75	0	9	0	0
11	Front Office Assistant	42	80	1	14	0	0	0	17	0	3	0	0
12	Upholstery	14	21	7	0	0	0	11	15	4	0	0	0
13	SMW	192	8	28	3	1	0	64	1	6	0	1	0
14	Carpenter	436	2	71	0	2	0	151	2	13	0	2	0
15	PPO	74	1	10	3	0	0	18	1	3	0	0	0
16	Mech.Tractor	78	0	17	0	0	0	21	0	4	0	0	0
17	Sanitary Hardware Fitter												
18	Mech Auto Electrical and Electronics	80	0	10	0	0	0	56	0	7	0	0	0
19	Health Sanitary Inspector	44	85	5	14	0	0	18	55	4	7	0	0
20	Driver-cum Mechanic	115	0	21	0	10	0	38	0	10	0	0	0
21	Diarying	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
22	Network Technician	29	9	2	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	0
23	Data Entry Operator												
24	Architectural Assistant	106	59	6	19	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
25	Hospital Housekeeping	22	55	2	0	0	0	1	26	0	4	0	0
26	Steward	18	0	5	0	2	0	16	0	3	0	1	0
27	Interior Decoration & Designing	34	64	5	11	0	5	21	32	3	5	0	2
28	Mech. Lens & Prism Grinding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Mech .Repair & maintainance of light vechicles	15	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Total		3494	1303	636	306	97	13	1193	843	173	130	19	5

Source : Industrial Training Department

Appendix 19.3

Trade wise in take and out turn in government ITIs during 2007-09 as on 30.09.2009 (two year course)

SI.No	Name of Trade	Students admitted in 2008(Numbers)						Students passed (Numbers)					
		Total		SC		ST		Total		SC		ST	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	MRTV	404	164	85	47	7	3	58	45	8	6	0	0
2	D/Civil	276	299	27	33	8	11	74	92	9	11	1	1
3	D/Mech	76	22	6	5	0	0	57	11	4	0	1	0
4	MRAC	346	42	79	8	4	2	196	8	16	1	1	0
5	Surveyor	65	74	5	11	0	1	95	95	28	30	1	2
6	Fitter	548	12	82	3	5	0	442	0	48	0	2	0
7	Wireman	488	7	62	2	10	0	218	0	21	0	3	0
8	Electronic Mechanic	45	160	91	54	15	2	230	166	20	27	4	0
9	Electrician	608	59	76	13	14	2	319	35	34	10	9	1
10	Mechanic Computer Hardware	54	60	3	5	0	0	9	15	0	1	0	0
11	MMV	577	10	62	8	10	0	67	0	10	0	2	0
12	Turner	355	3	44	0	1	0	196	0	22	0	0	0
13	Machinist	232	21	28	3	1	0	212	8	22	3	2	0
14	Painter General	68	9	22	4	0	0	28	0	3	0	0	0
15	Instrument Mechanic	100	7	7	1	0	0	52	7	7	1	1	0
16	Electro Plater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Agriculture Machinery	3	12	5	1	0	0	4	5	1	5	0	0
18	Mechanic Industrial Electronics	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Attendant operator (Chemical Plant)	15	5	2	2	0	0	15	3	1	2	0	0
20	Instrument Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	21	0	2	0	0	0	18	0	1	0	0	0
21	Laboratory Assistant (Chemical Plant)	10	11	2	5	0	0	6	8	1	0	0	0
22	Lift Machanic Operator	41	0	5	0	0	0	27	0	3	0	0	0
23	Maintanance Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	18	2	4	2	0	0	19	0	3	1	0	0
24	Mechanic consumer Electronics	24	8	2	1	0	0	17	6	1	1	0	0
25	Machanic Medical Electronics	112	0	11	0	0	0	22	10	2	0	1	0
Total		4498	987	714	208	75	21	2381	514	265	99	28	4

Source: Industrial Training Department

Appendix 19.4

New trades introduced during the last 2 years as part of modernisation-2007&2008

Sl.No	Name of ITI	Trade	Unit
1	ITI Dhanuvachapuram	Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
		Mechanic Consumer Electronics	1
		Health Sanitary Inspector	1
		Driver cum Mechanic	1
2	ITI Thiruvananthapuram	Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
		Network Technician	1
3	ITI Kollam	Lift Mechanic Operator	1
		Health Sanitary Inspector	1
4	ITI(W)Kollam	Network Technician	1
		Data Entry Operator	1
		Front Office Assistant	1
5	ITI Chengannur	Mechanic Auto Electrical & Electronics	1
6	ITI Ettumanoor	Architectural Assistant	1
7	ITI Pallickathode	Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
		Front Office Assistant	1
8	ITI Kattappana	Architectural Assistant	2
		Front Office Assistant	1
9	ITI Kalamasserry	Driver cum Mechanic	1
10	ITI Areacode	Lift Mechanic Operator	2
11	ITI Kozhikode	Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
		Mechanic Auto Electrical & Electronics	1
12	ITI(W) Kozhikode	Fashion Technology	1
		Mechanic Computer Hardware	2
		Front Office Assistant	2
		Data Entry Operator	2
13	ITI Kannur	Mechanic Mechatronics	1
		Front Office Assistant	2
14	ITI (W) Kazhakuttom	Data Entry Operator	2
		Architectural Assistant	2
		Health Sanitary Inspector	2
15	ITI Chennerkkara	Hospital Housekeeping	1
		Architectural Assistant	2
		Mechanic Auto Electrical & Electronics	1
		Mechanic Lens and Prism Grinding	2
16	ITI Mala	Sanitary Hardward Fitter	2
		Architectural Assistant	2
		Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
		Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
17	ITI Elamad Kollam	Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
		Fashion Technology	1
18	ITI (W) Mezhuveli Pathanamthitta	Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
		Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
19	ITI Purakkad Alappuzha	Interior Decoration and Designing	1
20	ITI Muzhakulam Kottayam	Interior Decoration and Designing	1
		Health Sanitary Inspector	1
21	ITI (W) Nenmeni Wayanad	Interior Decoration and Designing	1
		Fashion Technology	1
22	ITI Beypore Kozhikode	Hospital Housekeeping	1
23	ITI Madayi Kannur	Health Sanitary Inspector	1
		Architectural Assistant	1

Source: Industrial Training Department

Appedix 19.5

Institution wise details of apprentices under Industrial Training Department

Sl.No	Name of Insitutue	Seat Strength (Numbers)		Apprentices Trained (Numbers)			
		2008(Revised)	2009	2008 (Revised)		2009	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Thiruvananthapuram R.I.C	1535	1548	1398	137	1411	137
2	Kollam „	828	874	608	206	674	200
3	Allapuzha „	623	630	482	53	575	55
4	Kottayam „	669	670	490	51	611	59
5	Kalamassery „	1469	1470	1320	91	1365	105
6	Thrisser „	783	790	617	114	670	120
7	Palakkad „	959	965	520	176	795	170
8	Kozhikode „	454	459	407	47	410	49
9	Kannur „	377	384	284	79	301	83
10	Chenneerkara I.T.I	182	190	128	21	170	20
11	Kattappana „	262	270	235	5	263	7
12	Areacode „	351	356	336	4	350	6
13	Kalpatta „	110	112	77	15	92	20
14	Kasaragode „	74	80	15	14	67	13
Total		8676	8798	6917	1013	7754	1044

Source: Industrial Training Department

Appendix 19.6
Total Work Seekers in Kerala

Year (at the end of December)	General Work seekers	Professional/ Technical work Seekers	Total Work Seekers
1	2	3	4
2001	4254307	177032	4431339
2002	3499774	180118	3679892
2003	3845641	158897	4004538
2004	3579675	176638	3756313
2005	3492776	176922	3669698
2006	3673148	183556	3856704
2007	3816790	171665	3988455
2008	3981503	162741	4144244
Jun-09	4191187	165511	4356698

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.7
Distribution of Work Seekers in Kerala by Educational Level

Year (at the end of December)	Below SSLC	SSLC	Pre-Degree	Degree	Post graduate	SSLC & above	% to Total Work Seekers	Total Work seekers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001	966914	2574722	542815	280618	66270	3464425	78%	4431339
2002	711714	2162627	510063	242060	53428	2968178	80%	3679892
2003	746129	2364016	564939	268124	61330	3258409	81%	4004538
2004	673301	2222940	559854	239701	60517	3083012	82%	3756313
2005	628788	2181488	574634	229684	55104	3040910	83%	3669698
2006	636997	2315838	616571	232739	54214	3219362	83.50%	3856704
2007	630782	2421734	645295	237774	52870	3357673	84%	3988455
2008	621516	2549838	685320	234509	53061	3522728	85%	4144244
Jun-09	637553	2711034	712336	241067	54708	3719145	85%	4356698

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.8
Number of Professional & Technical Work Seekers

Year (at the end of December)	Medical Graduates	Engg. Graduates	Diploma Holders in Engg.	ITI Certificate Holders	Agricultural Graduates	Veterinary Graduates	Total
2001	2691	10349	46377	115736	1496	383	177032
2002	3736	8506	43128	123387	881	480	180118
2003	3567	8116	40660	105221	897	436	158897
2004	3910	9213	42539	118518	1662	796	176638
2005	3428	6389	41345	124410	803	547	176922
2006	2925	8466	41700	109780	762	522	164155
2007	2319	7608	35216	103018	704	584	149449
2008	2225	7941	31850	100183	654	578	143431
Jun-09	2351	8604	34651	99648	627	661	146542

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training(2009)

Appendix 19.6
Total Work Seekers in Kerala

Year (at the end of December)	General Work seekers	Professional/ Technical work Seekers	Total Work Seekers
1	2	3	4
2001	4254307	177032	4431339
2002	3499774	180118	3679892
2003	3845641	158897	4004538
2004	3579675	176638	3756313
2005	3492776	176922	3669698
2006	3673148	183556	3856704
2007	3816790	171665	3988455
2008	3981503	162741	4144244
Jun-09	4191187	165511	4356698

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.7
Distribution of Work Seekers in Kerala by Educational Level

Year (at the end of December)	Below SSLC	SSLC	Pre-Degree	Degree	Post graduate	SSLC & above	% to Total Work Seekers	Total Work seekers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001	966914	2574722	542815	280618	66270	3464425	78%	4431339
2002	711714	2162627	510063	242060	53428	2968178	80%	3679892
2003	746129	2364016	564939	268124	61330	3258409	81%	4004538
2004	673301	2222940	559854	239701	60517	3083012	82%	3756313
2005	628788	2181488	574634	229684	55104	3040910	83%	3669698
2006	636997	2315838	616571	232739	54214	3219362	83.50%	3856704
2007	630782	2421734	645295	237774	52870	3357673	84%	3988455
2008	621516	2549838	685320	234509	53061	3522728	85%	4144244
Jun-09	637553	2711034	712336	241067	54708	3719145	85%	4356698

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.8
Number of Professional & Technical Work Seekers

Year (at the end of December)	Medical Graduates	Engg. Graduates	Diploma Holders in Engg.	ITI Certificate Holders	Agricultural Graduates	Veterinary Graduates	Total
2001	2691	10349	46377	115736	1496	383	177032
2002	3736	8506	43128	123387	881	480	180118
2003	3567	8116	40660	105221	897	436	158897
2004	3910	9213	42539	118518	1662	796	176638
2005	3428	6389	41345	124410	803	547	176922
2006	2925	8466	41700	109780	762	522	164155
2007	2319	7608	35216	103018	704	584	149449
2008	2225	7941	31850	100183	654	578	143431
Jun-09	2351	8604	34651	99648	627	661	146542

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training(2009)

Appendix 19.9
District-wise Distribution of Work Seekers as on 31.03.2009

Sl. No.	District	General Work seekers	Professional/Technical work Seekers	Total Work Seekers (General + Technical)		
		Total	Total	Total	Men	Women
1	Thiruvananthapuram	604249	31636	635885	246904	388981
2	Kollam	436234	17034	453268	187427	265841
3	Pathanamthitta	178590	5457	184047	73291	110756
4	Alappuzha	395197	13222	408419	225646	182773
5	Kottayam	270209	9408	279617	119299	160318
6	Idukki	131977	2760	134737	56974	77763
7	Ernakulam	364505	30753	395258	167349	227909
8	Thrissur	380384	8335	388719	144118	244601
9	Palakkad	287933	8619	296552	135616	160936
10	Malappuram	324748	5704	330452	150591	179861
11	Kozhikode	389983	20853	410836	166535	244301
12	Wayanad	90595	1722	92317	41354	50963
13	Kannur	239590	7559	247149	98137	149012
14	Kasaragod	96993	2449	99442	41532	57910
Total		4191187	165511	4356698	1854773	2501925

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.10
Unemployment Assistance & Self Employment Scheme

Sl. No.	Year (at the end of December)	Unemployment Assistance			Self Employment Assistance		
		Application Received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. In Lakhs)	Application Received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2000	56906	346114	3689.39	17097	469	29.75
2	2001	65245	351685	2175.97	7114	330	12.69
3	2002	180586	332287	2516.4	NIL	416	29.69
4	2003	186029	348027	1423.1	7659	668	36.61
5	2004	192796	387370	739843	1920	734	4999996
6	2005	170972	344698	10243376	1944	238	1685031
7	2006	65976	339879	366770675	2370	1040	1244386
8	2007	66700	361930	500576150	2110	898	10203924
9	2008	25148	337032	509478010	2383	862	11320787
10	Sep-09	35148	332280	236112840	2077	327	4504696

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.11
Employment in Organised Public and Private Sectors – All India

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Public and Private Sector (Total)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1996	167.94	26.35	194.29	67.2	17.92	85.12	235.1	44.26	279.41
2	1997	168.31	27.28	195.59	67.77	19.09	86.86	236.1	46.37	282.45
3	1998	166.55	27.63	194.18	67.37	20.11	87.48	233.9	47.74	281.66
4	1999	166.04	28.11	194.15	66.8	20.18	86.98	232.8	48.29	281.13
5	2000	164.57	28.57	193.14	65.8	20.66	86.46	230.4	49.23	279.60
6	2001	162.79	28.59	191.38	65.62	20.9	86.52	228.4	49.49	277.89
7	2002	158.86	28.87	187.73	63.83	20.49	84.32	222.7	49.35	272.06
8	2003	158.75	29.05	185.8	63.57	20.64	84.21	220.3	49.68	270.00
9	2004	153.07	28.9	181.97	62.02	20.44	82.46	215.1	49.34	264.43
10	2005							214.4	50.20	264.60

Source: DGE & T

Appendix 19.9
District-wise Distribution of Work Seekers as on 31.03.2009

Sl. No.	District	General Work seekers	Professional/Technical work Seekers	Total Work Seekers (General + Technical)		
		Total	Total	Total	Men	Women
1	Thiruvananthapuram	604249	31636	635885	246904	388981
2	Kollam	436234	17034	453268	187427	265841
3	Pathanamthitta	178590	5457	184047	73291	110756
4	Alappuzha	395197	13222	408419	225646	182773
5	Kottayam	270209	9408	279617	119299	160318
6	Idukki	131977	2760	134737	56974	77763
7	Ernakulam	364505	30753	395258	167349	227909
8	Thrissur	380384	8335	388719	144118	244601
9	Palakkad	287933	8619	296552	135616	160936
10	Malappuram	324748	5704	330452	150591	179861
11	Kozhikode	389983	20853	410836	166535	244301
12	Wayanad	90595	1722	92317	41354	50963
13	Kannur	239590	7559	247149	98137	149012
14	Kasaragod	96993	2449	99442	41532	57910
Total		4191187	165511	4356698	1854773	2501925

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.10
Unemployment Assistance & Self Employment Scheme

Sl. No.	Year (at the end of December)	Unemployment Assistance			Self Employment Assistance		
		Application Received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. In Lakhs)	Application Received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2000	56906	346114	3689.39	17097	469	29.75
2	2001	65245	351685	2175.97	7114	330	12.69
3	2002	180586	332287	2516.4	NIL	416	29.69
4	2003	186029	348027	1423.1	7659	668	36.61
5	2004	192796	387370	739843	1920	734	4999996
6	2005	170972	344698	10243376	1944	238	1685031
7	2006	65976	339879	366770675	2370	1040	1244386
8	2007	66700	361930	500576150	2110	898	10203924
9	2008	25148	337032	509478010	2383	862	11320787
10	Sep-09	35148	332280	236112840	2077	327	4504696

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.11
Employment in Organised Public and Private Sectors – All India

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Public and Private Sector (Total)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1996	167.94	26.35	194.29	67.2	17.92	85.12	235.1	44.26	279.41
2	1997	168.31	27.28	195.59	67.77	19.09	86.86	236.1	46.37	282.45
3	1998	166.55	27.63	194.18	67.37	20.11	87.48	233.9	47.74	281.66
4	1999	166.04	28.11	194.15	66.8	20.18	86.98	232.8	48.29	281.13
5	2000	164.57	28.57	193.14	65.8	20.66	86.46	230.4	49.23	279.60
6	2001	162.79	28.59	191.38	65.62	20.9	86.52	228.4	49.49	277.89
7	2002	158.86	28.87	187.73	63.83	20.49	84.32	222.7	49.35	272.06
8	2003	158.75	29.05	185.8	63.57	20.64	84.21	220.3	49.68	270.00
9	2004	153.07	28.9	181.97	62.02	20.44	82.46	215.1	49.34	264.43
10	2005							214.4	50.20	264.60

Source: DGE & T

Appendix 19.12
Employment in Public & Private Sector in Kerala
Base year - 1998

Year	Public Sector				Private Sector				Total			
	Men	Women	Total	Index	Men	Women	Total	Index	Men	Women	Total	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dec-00	457374	193867	651241	104.71	306901	293390	600291	107.92	764285	487257	1251532	106.22
Dec-01	450711	194959	645670	103.81	299235	289200	588435	105.79	749946	484159	1234105	104.74
Dec-02	445932	192064	637996	102.58	300768	281540	582308	104.69	746700	473604	1220304	103.57
Dec-03	429208	190055	619263	99.564	275407	274163	549570	98.801	704615	464218	11688333	99.204
Dec-04	427228	187973	615201	98.911	265333	265337	530670	95.403	692561	453310	1145871	97.255
Dec-05	422563	186985	609548	98.002	249130	243360	492490	88.539	671693	430345	1102038	93.534
Dec-06	421220	185690	606910	97.58	254046	250177	504223	90.65	675266	435867	1111133	94.3
Dec-07	415919	194123	610042	98.08	250593	243522	494115	88.83	666512	437645	1104157	93.71
Dec-08	414227	193420	607647	94	264514	260913	525427	91.25	678741	454333	1133074	92.6

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.13
District - wise Employment in Public Sector in Kerala on 31st March 2009.

Sl.No	District	Central Govt.		State Govt.		Central Quasi		State Quasi		Local Bodies			Total
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	23921	4852	55081	20117	18389	5943	39042	8676	6093	2449	142526	
2	Kollam	642	241	18433	8189	5128	1376	22941	10311	3251	1046	50395	
3	Pathanamthitta	1548	480	11465	4051	3760	745	8717	2978	1279	475	26769	
4	Alappuzha	747	244	8681	4013	2807	876	11410	3796	1217	415	24862	
5	Kottayam	621	171	15385	6746	6991	1851	9661	1549	1398	428	34056	
6	Idukki	1116	318	7396	2244	870	285	2240	514	744	301	12366	
7	Ernakulam	10331	2778	23829	9951	27479	6162	20997	5265	2336	758	84972	
8	Thrissur	3811	1510	26301	10751	4743	1986	15072	5934	2068	895	51995	
9	Palakkad	14028	1981	17614	6493	3870	1185	7224	2023	1600	434	44336	
10	Malappuram	1603	313	20898	8135	3040	595	8082	1402	1553	414	35176	
11	Kozhikode	1970	208	19316	6364	6356	2482	5669	848	2737	747	36048	
12	Wayanad	599	123	11067	3812	891	129	2319	165	447	126	15323	
13	Kannur	1833	465	19367	7046	5205	952	8864	2797	1549	433	36818	
14	Kasaragod	729	169	11429	3821	1374	274	3711	550	585	141	17828	
State		63499	13853	266262	101733	90903	24841	165949	46808	26857	9062	613470	

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

otal
Women
14
42037
21163
8729
9344
10745
3662
24914
21076
12116
10859
10649
4355
11693
4955
196297

Appendix 19.14
District-wise Employment both in Public and Private Sectors in Kerala
as on 31st March 2009

Sl. No	District	No. of Persons Employed					
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	184978	183649	183878	186808	189795	189990
2	Kollam	93476	91673	92756	91589	93881	96739
3	Pathanamthitta	48986	41819	41324	39658	40658	41552
4	Alappuzha	58111	50601	47221	50103	60823	67481
5	Kottayam	61362	60524	60291	60530	61208	61663
6	Idukki	88222	78544	61953	61342	59306	56355
7	Ernakulam	162166	163871	163767	156557	159585	165906
8	Thrissur	106381	106298	97947	106830	100385	99462
9	Palakkad	63412	67554	71550	72138	61181	66029
10	Malappuram	76315	62553	62493	64687	63253	65068
11	Wayanad	35131	30678	50560	24040	29710	29511
12	Kozhikode	90147	72922	51661	73351	71789	68623
13	Kannur	82491	79614	77077	75727	76300	76679
14	Kasaragod	53245	49473	39052	47620	49543	46898
State		1204423	1139773	1101530	1110980	1117417	1131956

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.15
Employment in the Public Sector by Industry - All India
(Lakh persons as on 31st March 2008)

Sl. No	Industry	1981	1991	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Agriculture, hunting etc	4.63	5.56	5.02	4.83	5.06	4.93	4.96
2	Mining and quarrying	8.18	9.99	8.75	8.61	8.47	10.3	10.14
3	Manufacturing	15.02	18.52	14.3	13.5	12.6	11.89	11.3
4	Electricity, gas and water	6.83	9.05	9.35	9.23	9.13	8.74	8.6
5	Construction	10.89	11.49	10.81	10.26	9.48	9.32	9.11
6	Wholesale and retail trade	1.17	1.5	1.63	1.57	1.82	1.81	1.84
7	Transport, storage & communications	27.09	30.26	30.42	30.09	29.39	28.15	27.51
8	Finance, insurance, real estate etc.	7.48	11.94	12.81	12.3	13.77	14.08	14.08
9	Community, Social & personal services	73.55	92.27	98.3	97.35	96.09	92.76	92.52
Total		154.84	190.58	191.39	187.74	185.81	181.98	180.06

Source: Economic Survey

Appendix 19.16
No. of Placements through Employment Exchange and Monthly Average Number of Employers using Employment Exchanges in Kerala

Year	No. of Placements	Monthly average number of Employers using Employment
2000	23012	388
2001	15750	376
2002	12409	312
2003	9902	223
2004	8711	225
2005	11450	244
2006	10742	312
2007	12132	394
2008	9659	399
Jun-09	7312	366

Source: Directorate of Employment of Training (2009)

Appendix 20.1
Human Development Index 2007 and its components

HDI rank	Country	Human development index value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate% >=15) 1999-2007	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index
1	Norway	0.971	80.5	..	98.6	53,433	0.925	0.989	1.000
2	Australia	0.970	81.4	..	114.2	34,923	0.940	0.993	0.977
3	Iceland	0.969	81.7	..	96.0	35,742	0.946	0.980	0.981
13	United States	0.956	79.1	..	92.4	45,592	0.902	0.968	1.000
21	United Kingdom	0.947	79.3	..	89.2	35,130	0.906	0.957	0.978
22	Germany	0.947	79.8	..	88.1	34,401	0.913	0.954	0.975
37	Barbados	0.903	77.0	..	92.9	17,956	0.867	0.975	0.866
50	Uruguay	0.865	76.1	97.9	90.9	11,216	0.852	0.955	0.788
75	Brazil	0.813	72.2	90.0	87.2	9,567	0.787	0.891	0.761
92	China	0.772	72.9	93.3	68.7	5,383	0.799	0.851	0.665
102	Sri Lanka	0.759	74.0	90.8	68.7	4,243	0.816	0.834	0.626
134	India	0.612	63.4	66.0	61.0	2,753	0.639	0.643	0.553
141	Pakistan	0.572	66.2	54.2	39.3	2,496	0.687	0.492	0.537
146	Bangladesh	0.543	65.7	53.5	52.1	1,241	0.678	0.530	0.420
182	Niger	0.340	50.8	28.7	27.2	627	0.431	0.282	0.307

Source: Global Human Development Report 2009

Appendix 20.2
Number of Emigrants in Kerala

Districts	Emigrants			Emigrants per 100 households		
	1998	2003	2008	1998	2003	2008
Thiruvananthapuram	130705	168046	308481	19.9	21.5	35.6
Kollam	102977	148457	207516	18.4	24.4	30.8
Pathanamthitta	97505	133720	120990	33.1	44.3	37.4
Alappuzha	62870	75036	131719	13.2	15.2	24.2
Kottayam	35494	106569	89351	9.1	24	18.2
Idukki	7390	7880	5792	2.9	2.9	2.0
Ernakulam	103750	121237	120979	17	16.9	15.1
Thrissur	161102	178867	284068	25.6	27.2	38.9
Palakkad	116026	177876	189815	21.8	32.6	32.1
Malappuram	296710	271787	334572	49.2	45	53.4
Kozhikode	116026	167436	199163	22	28.6	30.4
Wayanad	4552	7704	13996	2.9	4.4	7.4
Kannur	88065	202414	119119	19	43.2	22.6
Kasaragode	38747	71449	67851	19.1	30.6	26.3
Kerala	1361919	1838478	2193412	21.4	26.7	29.0

Source: Zachariah and Rajan, Migration Monitoring Study, 2008: Emigration and Remittances in the Context of Surge in Oil Prices, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 20.3
Number of suicides by district and gender, Kerala, 2008

District	Male	Female	Total
Kasaragode	176	72	248
Pathanamthitta	254	61	315
Wayanadu	250	88	338
Idukki	298	112	410
Malappuram	285	141	426
Kottayam	343	118	461
Alappuzha	343	132	475
Kannur	419	183	602
Kozhikode	391	216	607
Ernakulam	592	223	815
Palakkad	532	286	818
Thrissur	610	247	857
Kollam	743	248	991
Thiruvananthapuram	887	311	1198
Railways	7	1	8
Kerala	6130	2439	8569

Source: Crime Records Bureau, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 20.4
Incidence of total cognizable crimes for the year 2008

District	Total cognizable crimes		
	IPC	SLL	Total (IPC + SLL)
Thiruvananthapuram	13364	9250	22614
Kollam	8717	13302	22019
Pathanamthitta	5343	4084	9427
Alappuzha	8373	4355	12728
Kottayam	8008	3222	11230
Idukki	4923	4618	9541
Ernakulam	17120	47575	64695
Thrissur	10003	12763	22766
Palakkad	5557	8993	14550
Malappuram	7419	10376	17795
Kozhikode	9595	12421	22016
Wynad	2503	1121	3624
Kannur	5901	8183	14084
Kasaragod	3585	1467	5052
Railways	209	58	267
Kerala	110620	141788	252408

Source: Crime Records Bureau, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 20.5

Elderly population per 100 total population by sex and Districts in Kerala 2001-51

Districts	2001	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Thiruvananthapuram	10.62	12.17	15.92	19.93	23.48	25.63
Kollam	11.01	13.96	17.49	21.04	23.93	24.02
Pathanamthitta	14.66	15.47	17.57	20.00	22.35	23.80
Alappuzha	12.79	14.18	16.92	20.14	23.25	24.29
Kottayam	12.93	13.85	16.80	20.34	23.26	24.51
Idukki	9.31	11.34	15.63	20.33	24.00	24.37
Ernakulam	11.44	12.62	16.27	20.46	24.00	25.59
Thrissur	11.64	12.78	15.75	19.52	23.21	25.53
Palakkad	10.23	11.47	14.33	17.75	22.17	26.38
Malappuram	7.37	8.15	11.02	14.92	20.70	27.28
Kozhikode	9.77	10.93	14.37	18.34	23.02	26.33
Wayanad	7.57	10.34	12.76	17.75	23.31	27.28
Kannur	10.33	11.64	14.81	18.49	22.86	25.55
Kasaragod	8.33	10.35	12.71	16.81	22.14	27.44
KERALA	10.56	11.93	15.09	18.89	22.92	25.63

Source: UNDP-Planning Commission-SSPHD, Growing Old in Kerala, State Planning Board-2009

Appendix 22. 1
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Category wise Outlay and Expenditure for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of LSGs	General				SCP				TSP				Total			
	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Grama Pts	59616.71	59584.59	50003.79	83.92	23525.93	31740.50	22832.18	71.93	3289.64	4519.00	3437.40	76.07	86432.28	95844.09	76273.37	79.58
Block Pts	12775.37	12533.04	10850.84	86.58	7841.98	9639.30	8006.82	83.06	1315.85	1708.64	1447.01	84.69	21933.20	23880.98	20304.68	85.02
District Pts	12825.37	12144.36	9780.89	80.54	7841.98	10495.53	7860.26	74.89	1973.77	2721.59	2125.31	78.09	22641.12	25361.48	19766.46	77.94
Municipalities	9707.46	10056.39	8594.20	85.46	2756.59	3864.34	2757.42	71.36	75.74	168.36	107.02	63.56	12539.79	14089.09	11458.63	81.33
Corporations	7755.09	7885.49	7186.34	91.13	2363.52	4255.61	2759.91	64.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10118.61	12141.10	9946.25	81.92
Total	102680.00	102203.87	86416.06	84.55	44330.00	59995.28	44216.59	73.70	6655.00	9117.59	7116.74	78.06	153665.00*	171316.74	137749.39	80.41

*Budgeted provision excluding the undistributed amount of Rs.335 lakh provided for giving incentives to best LSGs

Source: IKM & Budget documents

Appendix 22.2
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Sector wise Allocation and Expenditure for 2007- 08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of LSGs	Productive			Service			Infrastructure			Projects excluded from sectoral ceilings			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Grama Pts	22774.71	16855.87	74.01	46413.43	36447.47	78.53	10105.70	7721.43	76.41	16550.26	15248.61	92.14	95844.09	76273.37	79.58
Block Pts	4275.77	3142.02	73.48	9824.22	8115.57	82.61	2587.13	2106.50	81.42	7193.86	6940.59	96.48	23880.98	20304.68	85.02
District Pts	5527.11	4248.66	76.87	14900.62	11507.93	77.23	2637.68	1770.25	67.11	2296.07	2239.61	97.54	25361.48	19766.46	77.94
Municipalities	1233.96	914.71	74.13	7600.33	6012.04	79.10	3304.28	2736.66	82.82	1950.51	1795.23	92.04	14089.09	11458.63	81.33
Corporations	774.36	542.18	70.02	7503.39	5958.30	79.41	1850.48	1440.75	77.86	2012.87	2005.10	99.61	12141.10	9946.25	81.92
Total	34585.91	25703.44	74.32	86241.99	68041.31	78.90	20485.27	15775.59	77.01	30003.57	28229.05	94.09	171316.74	137749.39	80.41

Source: IKM

Appendix 22.3
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Productive Sector - Allocation & Expenditure for 2007- 08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts			Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%
Agriculture and Allied sectors	14314.22	11203.81	78.27	1571.16	1317.15	83.83	2067.03	1693.66	81.94	779.05	600.68	77.10	482.30	354.80	73.56	19213.76	15170.10	78.95
Soil and water conservation, Irrigation	4460.89	2714.23	60.85	1864.59	1278.96	68.59	1781.21	1117.89	62.76	172.23	110.02	63.88	103.78	50.30	48.47	8382.70	5271.40	62.88
Industries	3898.86	2871.52	73.65	814.92	531.36	65.20	1640.19	1423.82	86.81	275.98	197.84	71.69	140.29	90.94	64.82	6770.24	5115.48	75.56
Environment	100.74	66.28	65.79	25.11	14.55	57.95	38.68	13.31	34.41	6.70	6.17	92.09	47.98	46.15	96.19	219.21	146.16	66.68
Total	22774.71	16855.84	74.01	4275.78	3142.02	73.48	5527.11	4248.68	76.87	1233.96	914.71	74.13	774.35	542.19	70.02	34585.91	25703.44	74.32

Source IKM

Appendix 22.4
Grant - in - Aid to LSGs - Service Sector - Allocation & Expenditure for 2007- 08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts			Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%
Education, Culture, Arts, Youth Welfare & Sports	3868.41	3525.86	91.14	437.19	335.74	76.79	2671.22	2330.64	87.25	855.40	741.92	86.73	810.95	731.29	90.18	8643.17	7665.45	88.69
Health & Allied Services	4547.95	3401.56	74.79	1546.14	1173.77	75.92	2378.00	1720.54	72.35	830.66	678.54	81.69	931.38	880.20	94.50	10234.13	7854.61	76.75
Social Welfare	34802.89	26986.25	77.54	7091.50	6061.12	85.47	9439.95	7201.20	76.28	5040.63	3825.69	75.90	5206.83	3813.25	73.24	61581.80	47887.51	77.76
Women & Children Development	1767.61	1340.02	75.81	379.89	249.01	65.55	294.75	180.86	61.36	316.98	246.48	77.76	331.59	321.36	96.91	3090.82	2337.73	75.63
Labour & Labour Welfare	213.76	173.96	81.38	31.22	25.14	80.53	33.67	24.77	73.57	7.62	5.48	71.92	3.95	3.88	98.23	290.22	233.23	80.36
General Economic Services	1212.81	1019.83	84.09	338.24	270.77	80.05	83.06	49.94	60.13	549.04	513.92	93.60	218.70	208.32	95.25	2401.85	2062.78	85.88
Total	46413.43	36447.48	78.53	9824.18	8115.55	82.61	14900.65	11507.95	77.23	7600.33	6012.03	79.10	7503.40	5958.30	79.41	86241.99	68041.31	78.90

Source IKM

Appendix 22.3
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Productive Sector - Allocation & Expenditure for 2007- 08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts			Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%
Agriculture and Allied sectors	14314.22	11203.81	78.27	1571.16	1317.15	83.83	2067.03	1693.66	81.94	779.05	600.68	77.10	482.30	354.80	73.56	19213.76	15170.10	78.95
Soil and water conservation, Irrigation	4460.89	2714.23	60.85	1864.59	1278.96	68.59	1781.21	1117.89	62.76	172.23	110.02	63.88	103.78	50.30	48.47	8382.70	5271.40	62.88
Industries	3898.86	2871.52	73.65	814.92	531.36	65.20	1640.19	1423.82	86.81	275.98	197.84	71.69	140.29	90.94	64.82	6770.24	5115.48	75.56
Environment	100.74	66.28	65.79	25.11	14.55	57.95	38.68	13.31	34.41	6.70	6.17	92.09	47.98	46.15	96.19	219.21	146.16	66.68
Total	22774.71	16855.84	74.01	4275.78	3142.02	73.48	5527.11	4248.68	76.87	1233.96	914.71	74.13	774.35	542.19	70.02	34585.91	25703.44	74.32

Source IKM

Appendix 22.4
Grant - in - Aid to LSGs - Service Sector - Allocation & Expenditure for 2007- 08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts			Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%
Education, Culture, Arts, Youth Welfare & Sports	3868.41	3525.86	91.14	437.19	335.74	76.79	2671.22	2330.64	87.25	855.40	741.92	86.73	810.95	731.29	90.18	8643.17	7665.45	88.69
Health & Allied Services	4547.95	3401.56	74.79	1546.14	1173.77	75.92	2378.00	1720.54	72.35	830.66	678.54	81.69	931.38	880.20	94.50	10234.13	7854.61	76.75
Social Welfare	34802.89	26986.25	77.54	7091.50	6061.12	85.47	9439.95	7201.20	76.28	5040.63	3825.69	75.90	5206.83	3813.25	73.24	61581.80	47887.51	77.76
Women & Children Development	1767.61	1340.02	75.81	379.89	249.01	65.55	294.75	180.86	61.36	316.98	246.48	77.76	331.59	321.36	96.91	3090.82	2337.73	75.63
Labour & Labour Welfare	213.76	173.96	81.38	31.22	25.14	80.53	33.67	24.77	73.57	7.62	5.48	71.92	3.95	3.88	98.23	290.22	233.23	80.36
General Economic Services	1212.81	1019.83	84.09	338.24	270.77	80.05	83.06	49.94	60.13	549.04	513.92	93.60	218.70	208.32	95.25	2401.85	2062.78	85.88
Total	46413.43	36447.48	78.53	9824.18	8115.55	82.61	14900.65	11507.95	77.23	7600.33	6012.03	79.10	7503.40	5958.30	79.41	86241.99	68041.31	78.90

Source IKM

Appendix 22.5
Grant - in - Aid to LSGs - Infrastructure Sector - Allocation & Expenditure for 2007- 08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts			Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%
Energy	579.95	520.35	89.72	48.40	41.74	86.24	36.33	22.71	62.51	298.13	250.99	84.19	571.98	534.08	93.37	1534.79	1369.87	89.25
Transportation	8905.79	6728.90	75.56	2347.57	1927.46	82.10	2470.02	1636.72	66.26	2465.37	2005.86	81.36	1094.13	762.14	69.66	17282.88	13061.08	75.57
Public Building	619.96	472.19	76.16	191.16	137.30	71.82	131.32	110.81	84.38	540.78	479.80	88.72	184.39	144.54	78.39	1667.61	1344.64	80.63
Total	10105.70	7721.44	76.41	2587.13	2106.50	81.42	2637.67	1770.24	67.11	3304.28	2736.65	82.82	1850.50	1440.76	77.86	20485.28	15775.59	77.01
Projects excluded from sectoral ceilings	10550.25	15248.59	144.53	7193.85	6940.60	96.48	2296.07	2239.61	97.54	1950.51	1795.21	92.04	2012.85	2005.02	99.61	30003.53	28229.03	94.09

Source: IKM

Appendix 22.6
Allocation & Expenditure of Special Sector Plans for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of LSGs	Women Component Plan		Aged		Children		Disabled		Anti Poverty Sub Plan		Ashraya		Solid Waste Management		Slum Development		E.M.S. Housing	
	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.
Grama Pts	11939.37	9144.52	2569.33	2142.74	4535.10	4203.98	1771.64	1374.69	32296.38	25488.21	2490.32	2033.33	1233.58	101.74	0.00	0.00	22338.25	17429.59
Block Pts	4761.35	4209.40	651.19	523.76	1562.82	1453.61	322.81	268.83	9664.93	8580.92	160.50	146.70	93.82	43.47	0.00	0.00	7745.63	8949.81
District Pts	3085.37	2418.50	473.38	282.70	352.22	220.26	440.54	373.04	7922.76	6328.08	435.63	418.68	39.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	6579.27	5632.67
Municipalities	1400.04	1019.03	291.52	254.21	787.36	737.37	212.88	177.83	2621.27	1952.22	270.58	225.53	486.65	239.38	1961.63	1558.55	2553.00	2351.02
Corporations	904.99	711.79	27.93	21.22	732.30	718.89	180.30	172.24	3551.79	2483.28	308.16	304.16	886.94	736.26	1388.63	1113.36	2356.25	1999.67
Total	22091.12	17503.24	4013.35	3224.63	7969.80	7334.11	2928.17	2366.63	56057.13	44832.71	3665.19	3128.40	2740.70	1120.85	3350.26	2671.91	41572.40	36362.76

Source: IKM

Appendix 22.7
Source Wise Funding of LSGs Plan for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of LSGs	Grant - in - Aid (Plan fund)		Own Fund		State Sponsored		Centrally Sponsored		Loan from Co-Operative		Externally Aided		Institutional Finance		Voluntary Contribution		Beneficiary contribution		Others		Total	
	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
GPTs	95844.09	76273.37	49826.87	17845.48	3853.21	897.54	13962.99	4878.86	1321.53	310.44	433.72	55.97	9141.20	1730.59	654.17	109.33	17069.54	7679.74	84478.51	26967.33	276585.85	136748.67
BPTs	23880.98	20304.68	823.10	223.43	641.43	64.91	17230.22	7873.50	197.30	86.28	72.14	3.60	7057.17	2545.49	18.42	2.69	1685.67	567.07	21292.96	5717.82	72899.40	37389.48
DPTs	25361.48	19766.46	741.20	166.51	589.38	4.02	4012.18	649.58	206.73	0.00	411.74	0.00	2351.61	0.00	582.43	0.00	1630.94	35.14	24467.83	6609.95	60355.50	27231.65
Muns	14089.09	11458.63	3556.17	220.86	1210.85	24.24	16887.65	104.43	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	691.86	5.89	48.91	0.00	718.05	135.80	10616.12	3505.19	47819.22	15455.04
Corps	12141.10	9946.25	4457.16	44.67	448.67	0.00	3325.46	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	194.12	0.00	0.69	0.00	575.29	49.74	8758.48	2737.28	29902.06	12777.93
Total	171316.74	137749.39	59404.50	18500.95	6743.54	990.71	55418.50	13506.37	1727.16	396.72	917.60	59.57	19435.96	4281.97	1304.62	112.02	21679.49	8467.49	149613.90	45537.57	487562.03	229602.77

Source: IKM

Appendix 2.1
Revenue Expenditure: 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Development Expenditure					Non Development Expenditure					Total Revenue Expenditure
	Education	Health	Agri. AH & Co-op	Industries, Labour & Employment	Others	Total	Interest Payments	Pension	Others	Total	
1998-99	1957.90	694.86	615.43	191.75	2182.09	5642.03	1446.26	1154.32	985.47	3586.05	9228.08
1999-00	2609.49	870.38	643.67	216.87	2169.83	6510.24	1952.27	1808.29	1295.16	5055.72	11565.96
2000-01	2620.24	837.04	594.69	178.34	2166.19	6396.5	2257.60	1929.48	1294.34	5481.42	11877.92
2001-02	2471.00	861.21	487.57	176.36	2032.20	6028.34	2489.47	1837.93	1306.29	5633.69	11662.03
2002-03	2967.56	954.78	594.50	197.58	3350.38	8064.80	2946.77	2282.9	1461.58	6691.25	14756.05
2003-04	3080.12	1062.00	498.38	283.12	3138.32	8061.94	3328.30	2408.83	1696.60	7433.73	15495.67
2004-05	3254.19	1153.76	623.93	367.10	3845.48	9244.46	3612.54	2600.77	1711.64	7924.95	17169.41
2005-06	3456.85	1165.73	730.54	306.34	4098.43	9757.89	3929.84	2861.18	1874.77	8665.79	18423.68
2006-07	3917.10	1334.17	959.38	358.95	2713.66	9283.26	4189.70	3294.58	4057.03	11541.31	20824.57
2007-08	4529.04	1448.31	927.90	340.16	5087.01	12332.42	4329.65	4924.53	3305.03	12559.21	24891.60
2008-09	5403.33	1802.56	1293.92	419.48	6234.96	15154.25	4659.69	4686.43	3723.48	13069.60	28223.85
2009-10 BE	6246.06	1859.65	1184.95	533.47	6907.23	16751.36	5311.66	5005.87	4092.95	14410.48	31161.84
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	11.56	9.69	7.75	9.54	15.50	11.28	12.80	16.61	15.72	13.84	10.35

Source : Finance department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.2
Sector wise Capital Expenditure : 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Irrigation	Growth rate	Agriculture & Allied services	Growth rate	Industries	Growth rate	Public works	Growth rate	Others	Growth rate	Total	Growth rate
1998-99	177.76	-5.59	40.57	-24.27	80.06	-24.55	182.68	-22.61	170.56	10.14	651.63	-11.81
1999-00	169.57	-4.61	54.67	34.75	68.79	-14.08	241.96	32.45	113.19	-33.64	648.18	-0.53
2000-01	154.50	-8.89	36.59	-32.89	58.20	-15.39	187.99	-22.31	139.92	23.72	577.20	-10.95
2001-02	147.21	-4.72	29.18	-20.47	30.24	-48.04	222.13	18.16	129.60	-7.31	558.36	-3.26
2002-03	132.32	-10.11	44.95	54.04	33.09	9.42	287.42	29.39	200.88	55.00	698.66	25.13
2003-04	159.20	20.31	35.44	-21.16	30.55	-7.68	272.73	-5.11	141.79	-29.42	639.71	-8.44
2004-05	175.18	10.04	33.19	-6.35	74.53	143.96	260.34	-4.54	138.51	-2.31	681.75	6.57
2005-06	208.37	18.95	36.91	41.58	31.24	-58.08	352.54	35.41	187.89	29.02	816.95	19.83
2006-07	156.64	-24.83	66.84	81.09	110.10	252.43	431.31	22.34	487.08	159.24	1251.97	53.25
2007-08	184.87	18.02	90.84	35.91	154.53	40.35	825.15	91.31	219.19	-54.10	1474.58	17.78
2008-09	254.08	37.43	83.11	-8.51	236.14	52.81	641.83	-22.22	480.44	119.19	1695.60	14.99
2009-10 (BE)	327.94	29.07	166.43	100.25	198.83	-15.80	563.12	-12.26	453.83	-5.54	1710.15	0.86
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10		6.29		19.89		25.93		15.97		24.65		10.18

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.3
Trend in Expenditure on Interest, Pension and Salary

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Interest			Pension			Salary			Total		
	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.
1998-99	1446.30	20.1	15.7	1154.30	16.0	12.5	3254.70	45.2	35.3	5855.30	81.3	63.5
1999-00	1952.30	24.6	16.9	1808.30	22.8	15.6	4502.90	56.7	38.9	8263.50	104.1	71.4
2000-01	2257.60	25.9	19.0	1929.50	22.1	16.2	4491.60	51.4	37.8	8678.70	99.4	73.1
2001-02	2489.47	27.5	21.3	1837.90	20.3	15.8	4200.80	46.4	36.0	8528.20	94.2	73.1
2002-03	2946.77	27.7	20.0	2282.90	21.5	15.5	4678.99	44.0	31.7	9908.66	93.1	67.1
2003-04	3328.30	28.2	21.5	2408.83	20.4	15.5	5067.09	42.9	32.7	10804.22	91.4	69.7
2004-05	3612.54	26.8	21.0	2600.77	19.3	15.1	5345.58	39.5	31.1	11558.89	85.5	67.3
2005-06	3799.25	24.8	20.6	2861.18	18.7	15.5	5605.49	36.7	30.4	12265.92	80.2	66.6
2006-07	4189.70	23.04	20.1	3294.58	18.1	15.8	6644.48	36.5	31.9	14128.76	77.7	67.8
2007-08	4329.65	20.51	17.39	4924.53	23.34	19.80	7693.20	36.45	30.91	16947.38	80.29	68.08
2008-09	4659.69	19.01	16.50	4686.43	19.12	16.61	9063.81	36.98	32.11	18409.93	75.11	65.23
2009-10 BE	5311.66	18.87	17.05	5005.87	17.78	16.06	10188.25	36.19	32.69	20505.78	72.83	65.80
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	13.05			16.61			11.91			12.91		

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.4
Debt Profile of the State (1998-99 to 2009-10)

(Rs. Crore)

Item		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (BE)
Loans and advances from Govt. of India	Receipts	869.59	1072.97	483.11	780.69	1192.86	968.17	1482.11	603.29	205.01	416.43	768.04	1801.74
	Disbursements	211.96	246.95	284.01	536.12	1004.44	1875.09	1699.25	596.71	250.64	255.57	292.05	627.94
	Interest	606.54	703.74	732.26	778.56	805.02	809.92	671.60	412.50	432.73	429.48	435.23	481.91
	Gross Retention	657.63	826.02	199.10	244.57	188.42	-906.92	-217.14	6.58	-45.63	160.86	475.99	1173.80
	Net Retention	51.09	122.28	-533.16	-533.99	-616.60	-1716.84	-888.74	-405.92	-478.36	-268.62	40.76	691.89
Small Savings and Deposits	Receipts	3875.61	6986.41	6295.44	5917.95	8147.87	7011.55	6317.80	6146.25	5838.15	6601.46	10136.03	10498.40
	Disbursements	2935.66	4981.87	5332.26	4830.22	6770.85	5824.84	6523.40	6381.50	6818.20	6404.44	8780.28	10810.87
	Interest	78.92	273.00	357.84	441.64	578.5	662.46	668.33	633.16	782.59	548.97	515.99	765.99
	Gross Retention	939.95	2004.54	888.02	1087.73	1377.02	1186.71	-205.60	-235.25	-980.05	197.02	1355.75	-312.47
	Net Retention	861.03	1731.54	530.18	646.09	798.52	524.25	-873.93	868.41	-1762.64	-351.95	839.76	-1078.46
State Provident Funds	Receipts	1128.11	1731.92	1722.63	1268.51	1685.99	1761.58	1578.63	1595.75	2058.83	2821.66	3082.01	2555.31
	Disbursements	770.01	859.97	1033.71	1284.34	1546.29	1323.33	985.53	988.85	1385.45	1695.17	1848.70	2105.31
	Interest	276.32	364.19	391.02	290.03	375.98	353.86	449.14	537.74	500.67	624.21	699.62	776.40
	Gross Retention	358.10	853.95	688.92	-15.83	139.70	438.25	593.10	606.9	673.38	1126.49	1233.31	450.00
	Net Retention	81.78	489.76	297.90	-305.86	-236.28	84.39	143.96	69.16	172.71	502.28	533.69	-326.40
Internal Debt	Receipts	3101.91	4858.25	6975.36	7849.7	10518.26	14120.87	14442.36	11366.48	11577.39	12212.07	10074.33	15830.74
	Disbursements	2262.67	4118.37	5083.63	6134.58	8113.70	8446.95	10187.07	7371.99	7278.96	8162.06	5279.26	11519.84
	Interest	465.38	589.23	747.71	941.14	1140.29	1502.06	1823.45	2216.21	2380.17	2727.71	3009.31	3287.37
	Gross Retention	839.24	739.88	1891.73	1715.12	2404.56	5673.92	4255.29	3994.49	4298.43	4050.01	4795.07	4310.90
	Net Retention	373.86	150.65	1144.02	773.98	1264.27	4171.86	2431.84	1778.28	1918.26	1322.30	1785.76	1023.53
Total Debt	Receipts	8975.22	14631.55	15476.5	15816.85	21544.98	23862.17	23820.90	19711.77	19679.38	22051.62	24060.41	30686.19
	Disbursements	6180.30	10207.16	11733.6	12785.26	17435.28	17470.21	19395.25	15339.05	15733.25	16517.24	16200.29	25063.96
	Interest	1427.16	1930.16	2228.83	2451.37	2899.79	3328.30	3612.52	3799.61	4096.16	4330.37	4660.15	5311.67
	Gross Retention	2794.92	4424.39	3742.93	3031.59	4109.70	6391.96	4425.65	4372.72	3946.13	5534.38	7860.12	5622.23
	Net Retention	1367.76	2494.23	1514.10	580.22	1209.91	3063.66	813.13	573.11	-150.03	1204.01	3199.97	310.56

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.1
Revenue Expenditure: 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Development Expenditure						Non Development Expenditure				Total Revenue Expenditure
	Education	Health	Agri. AH & Co-op	Industries, Labour & Employment	Others	Total	Interest Payments	Pension	Others	Total	
1998-99	1957.90	694.86	615.43	191.75	2182.09	5642.03	1446.26	1154.32	985.47	3586.05	9228.08
1999-00	2609.49	870.38	643.67	216.87	2169.83	6510.24	1952.27	1808.29	1295.16	5055.72	11565.96
2000-01	2620.24	837.04	594.69	178.34	2166.19	6396.5	2257.60	1929.48	1294.34	5481.42	11877.92
2001-02	2471.00	861.21	487.57	176.36	2032.20	6028.34	2489.47	1837.93	1306.29	5633.69	11662.03
2002-03	2967.56	954.78	594.50	197.58	3350.38	8064.80	2946.77	2282.9	1461.58	6691.25	14756.05
2003-04	3080.12	1062.00	498.38	283.12	3138.32	8061.94	3328.30	2408.83	1696.60	7433.73	15495.67
2004-05	3254.19	1153.76	623.93	367.10	3845.48	9244.46	3612.54	2600.77	1711.64	7924.95	17169.41
2005-06	3456.85	1165.73	730.54	306.34	4098.43	9757.89	3929.84	2861.18	1874.77	8665.79	18423.68
2006-07	3917.10	1334.17	959.38	358.95	2713.66	9283.26	4189.70	3294.58	4057.03	11541.31	20824.57
2007-08	4529.04	1448.31	927.90	340.16	5087.01	12332.42	4329.65	4924.53	3305.03	12559.21	24891.60
2008-09	5403.33	1802.56	1293.92	419.48	6234.96	15154.25	4659.69	4686.43	3723.48	13069.60	28223.85
2009-10 BE	6246.06	1859.65	1184.95	533.47	6907.23	16751.36	5311.66	5005.87	4092.95	14410.48	31161.84
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	11.56	9.69	7.75	9.54	15.50	11.28	12.80	16.61	15.72	13.84	10.35

Source : Finance department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.2
Sector wise Capital Expenditure : 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Irrigation	Growth rate	Agriculture & Allied services	Growth rate	Industries	Growth rate	Public works	Growth rate	Others	Growth rate	Total	Growth rate
1998-99	177.76	-5.59	40.57	-24.27	80.06	-24.55	182.68	-22.61	170.56	10.14	651.63	-11.81
1999-00	169.57	-4.61	54.67	34.75	68.79	-14.08	241.96	32.45	113.19	-33.64	648.18	-0.53
2000-01	154.50	-8.89	36.59	-32.89	58.20	-15.39	187.99	-22.31	139.92	23.72	577.20	-10.95
2001-02	147.21	-4.72	29.18	-20.47	30.24	-48.04	222.13	18.16	129.60	-7.31	558.36	-3.26
2002-03	132.32	-10.11	44.95	54.04	33.09	9.42	287.42	29.39	200.88	55.00	698.66	25.13
2003-04	159.20	20.31	35.44	-21.16	30.55	-7.68	272.73	-5.11	141.79	-29.42	639.71	-8.44
2004-05	175.18	10.04	33.19	-6.35	74.53	143.96	260.34	-4.54	138.51	-2.31	681.75	6.57
2005-06	208.37	18.95	36.91	41.58	31.24	-58.08	352.54	35.41	187.89	29.02	816.95	19.83
2006-07	156.64	-24.83	66.84	81.09	110.10	252.43	431.31	22.34	487.08	159.24	1251.97	53.25
2007-08	184.87	18.02	90.84	35.91	154.53	40.35	825.15	91.31	219.19	-54.10	1474.58	17.78
2008-09	254.08	37.43	83.11	-8.51	236.14	52.81	641.83	-22.22	480.44	119.19	1695.60	14.99
2009-10 (BE)	327.94	29.07	166.43	100.25	198.83	-15.80	563.12	-12.26	453.83	-5.54	1710.15	0.86
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10		6.29		19.89		25.93		15.97		24.65		10.18

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.3
Trend in Expenditure on Interest, Pension and Salary

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Interest			Pension			Salary			Total		
	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.
1998-99	1446.30	20.1	15.7	1154.30	16.0	12.5	3254.70	45.2	35.3	5855.30	81.3	63.5
1999-00	1952.30	24.6	16.9	1808.30	22.8	15.6	4502.90	56.7	38.9	8263.50	104.1	71.4
2000-01	2257.60	25.9	19.0	1929.50	22.1	16.2	4491.60	51.4	37.8	8678.70	99.4	73.1
2001-02	2489.47	27.5	21.3	1837.90	20.3	15.8	4200.80	46.4	36.0	8528.20	94.2	73.1
2002-03	2946.77	27.7	20.0	2282.90	21.5	15.5	4678.99	44.0	31.7	9908.66	93.1	67.1
2003-04	3328.30	28.2	21.5	2408.83	20.4	15.5	5067.09	42.9	32.7	10804.22	91.4	69.7
2004-05	3612.54	26.8	21.0	2600.77	19.3	15.1	5345.58	39.5	31.1	11558.89	85.5	67.3
2005-06	3799.25	24.8	20.6	2861.18	18.7	15.5	5605.49	36.7	30.4	12265.92	80.2	66.6
2006-07	4189.70	23.04	20.1	3294.58	18.1	15.8	6644.48	36.5	31.9	14128.76	77.7	67.8
2007-08	4329.65	20.51	17.39	4924.53	23.34	19.80	7693.20	36.45	30.91	16947.38	80.29	68.08
2008-09	4659.69	19.01	16.50	4686.43	19.12	16.61	9063.81	36.98	32.11	18409.93	75.11	65.23
2009-10 BE	5311.66	18.87	17.05	5005.87	17.78	16.06	10188.25	36.19	32.69	20505.78	72.83	65.80
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	13.05			16.61			11.91			12.91		

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.4
Debt Profile of the State (1998-99 to 2009-10)

(Rs. Crore)

Item		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (BE)
Loans and advances from Govt. of India	Receipts	869.59	1072.97	483.11	780.69	1192.86	968.17	1482.11	603.29	205.01	416.43	768.04	1801.74
	Disbursements	211.96	246.95	284.01	536.12	1004.44	1875.09	1699.25	596.71	250.64	255.57	292.05	627.94
	Interest	606.54	703.74	732.26	778.56	805.02	809.92	671.60	412.50	432.73	429.48	435.23	481.91
	Gross Retention	657.63	826.02	199.10	244.57	188.42	-906.92	-217.14	6.58	-45.63	160.86	475.99	1173.80
	Net Retention	51.09	122.28	-533.16	-533.99	-616.60	-1716.84	-888.74	-405.92	-478.36	-268.62	40.76	691.89
Small Savings and Deposits	Receipts	3875.61	6986.41	6295.44	5917.95	8147.87	7011.55	6317.80	6146.25	5838.15	6601.46	10136.03	10498.40
	Disbursements	2935.66	4981.87	5332.26	4830.22	6770.85	5824.84	6523.40	6381.50	6818.20	6404.44	8780.28	10810.87
	Interest	78.92	273.00	357.84	441.64	578.5	662.46	668.33	633.16	782.59	548.97	515.99	765.99
	Gross Retention	939.95	2004.54	888.02	1087.73	1377.02	1186.71	-205.60	-235.25	-980.05	197.02	1355.75	-312.47
	Net Retention	861.03	1731.54	530.18	646.09	798.52	524.25	-873.93	868.41	-1762.64	-351.95	839.76	-1078.46
State Provident Funds	Receipts	1128.11	1731.92	1722.63	1268.51	1685.99	1761.58	1578.63	1595.75	2058.83	2821.66	3082.01	2555.31
	Disbursements	770.01	859.97	1033.71	1284.34	1546.29	1323.33	985.53	988.85	1385.45	1695.17	1848.70	2105.31
	Interest	276.32	364.19	391.02	290.03	375.98	353.86	449.14	537.74	500.67	624.21	699.62	776.40
	Gross Retention	358.10	853.95	688.92	-15.83	139.70	438.25	593.10	606.9	673.38	1126.49	1233.31	450.00
	Net Retention	81.78	489.76	297.90	-305.86	-236.28	84.39	143.96	69.16	172.71	502.28	533.69	-326.40
Internal Debt	Receipts	3101.91	4858.25	6975.36	7849.7	10518.26	14120.87	14442.36	11366.48	11577.39	12212.07	10074.33	15830.74
	Disbursements	2262.67	4118.37	5083.63	6134.58	8113.70	8446.95	10187.07	7371.99	7278.96	8162.06	5279.26	11519.84
	Interest	465.38	589.23	747.71	941.14	1140.29	1502.06	1823.45	2216.21	2380.17	2727.71	3009.31	3287.37
	Gross Retention	839.24	739.88	1891.73	1715.12	2404.56	5673.92	4255.29	3994.49	4298.43	4050.01	4795.07	4310.90
	Net Retention	373.86	150.65	1144.02	773.98	1264.27	4171.86	2431.84	1778.28	1918.26	1322.30	1785.76	1023.53
Total Debt	Receipts	8975.22	14631.55	15476.5	15816.85	21544.98	23862.17	23820.90	19711.77	19679.38	22051.62	24060.41	30686.19
	Disbursements	6180.30	10207.16	11733.6	12785.26	17435.28	17470.21	19395.25	15339.05	15733.25	16517.24	16200.29	25063.96
	Interest	1427.16	1930.16	2228.83	2451.37	2899.79	3328.30	3612.52	3799.61	4096.16	4330.37	4660.15	5311.67
	Gross Retention	2794.92	4424.39	3742.93	3031.59	4109.70	6391.96	4425.65	4372.72	3946.13	5534.38	7860.12	5622.23
	Net Retention	1367.76	2494.23	1514.10	580.22	1209.91	3063.66	813.13	573.11	-150.03	1204.01	3199.97	310.56

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.1
Revenue Expenditure: 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Development Expenditure						Non Development Expenditure				Total Revenue Expenditure
	Education	Health	Agri. AH & Co-op	Industries, Labour & Employment	Others	Total	Interest Payments	Pension	Others	Total	
1998-99	1957.90	694.86	615.43	191.75	2182.09	5642.03	1446.26	1154.32	985.47	3586.05	9228.08
1999-00	2609.49	870.38	643.67	216.87	2169.83	6510.24	1952.27	1808.29	1295.16	5055.72	11565.96
2000-01	2620.24	837.04	594.69	178.34	2166.19	6396.5	2257.60	1929.48	1294.34	5481.42	11877.92
2001-02	2471.00	861.21	487.57	176.36	2032.20	6028.34	2489.47	1837.93	1306.29	5633.69	11662.03
2002-03	2967.56	954.78	594.50	197.58	3350.38	8064.80	2946.77	2282.9	1461.58	6691.25	14756.05
2003-04	3080.12	1062.00	498.38	283.12	3138.32	8061.94	3328.30	2408.83	1696.60	7433.73	15495.67
2004-05	3254.19	1153.76	623.93	367.10	3845.48	9244.46	3612.54	2600.77	1711.64	7924.95	17169.41
2005-06	3456.85	1165.73	730.54	306.34	4098.43	9757.89	3929.84	2861.18	1874.77	8665.79	18423.68
2006-07	3917.10	1334.17	959.38	358.95	2713.66	9283.26	4189.70	3294.58	4057.03	11541.31	20824.57
2007-08	4529.04	1448.31	927.90	340.16	5087.01	12332.42	4329.65	4924.53	3305.03	12559.21	24891.60
2008-09	5403.33	1802.56	1293.92	419.48	6234.96	15154.25	4659.69	4686.43	3723.48	13069.60	28223.85
2009-10 BE	6246.06	1859.65	1184.95	533.47	6907.23	16751.36	5311.66	5005.87	4092.95	14410.48	31161.84
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	11.56	9.69	7.75	9.54	15.50	11.28	12.80	16.61	15.72	13.84	10.35

Source : Finance department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.2
Sector wise Capital Expenditure : 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Irrigation	Growth rate	Agriculture & Allied services	Growth rate	Industries	Growth rate	Public works	Growth rate	Others	Growth rate	Total	Growth rate
1998-99	177.76	-5.59	40.57	-24.27	80.06	-24.55	182.68	-22.61	170.56	10.14	651.63	-11.81
1999-00	169.57	-4.61	54.67	34.75	68.79	-14.08	241.96	32.45	113.19	-33.64	648.18	-0.53
2000-01	154.50	-8.89	36.59	-32.89	58.20	-15.39	187.99	-22.31	139.92	23.72	577.20	-10.95
2001-02	147.21	-4.72	29.18	-20.47	30.24	-48.04	222.13	18.16	129.60	-7.31	558.36	-3.26
2002-03	132.32	-10.11	44.95	54.04	33.09	9.42	287.42	29.39	200.88	55.00	698.66	25.13
2003-04	159.20	20.31	35.44	-21.16	30.55	-7.68	272.73	-5.11	141.79	-29.42	639.71	-8.44
2004-05	175.18	10.04	33.19	-6.35	74.53	143.96	260.34	-4.54	138.51	-2.31	681.75	6.57
2005-06	208.37	18.95	36.91	41.58	31.24	-58.08	352.54	35.41	187.89	29.02	816.95	19.83
2006-07	156.64	-24.83	66.84	81.09	110.10	252.43	431.31	22.34	487.08	159.24	1251.97	53.25
2007-08	184.87	18.02	90.84	35.91	154.53	40.35	825.15	91.31	219.19	-54.10	1474.58	17.78
2008-09	254.08	37.43	83.11	-8.51	236.14	52.81	641.83	-22.22	480.44	119.19	1695.60	14.99
2009-10 (BE)	327.94	29.07	166.43	100.25	198.83	-15.80	563.12	-12.26	453.83	-5.54	1710.15	0.86
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10		6.29		19.89		25.93		15.97		24.65		10.18

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.3
Trend in Expenditure on Interest, Pension and Salary

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Interest			Pension			Salary			Total		
	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.
1998-99	1446.30	20.1	15.7	1154.30	16.0	12.5	3254.70	45.2	35.3	5855.30	81.3	63.5
1999-00	1952.30	24.6	16.9	1808.30	22.8	15.6	4502.90	56.7	38.9	8263.50	104.1	71.4
2000-01	2257.60	25.9	19.0	1929.50	22.1	16.2	4491.60	51.4	37.8	8678.70	99.4	73.1
2001-02	2489.47	27.5	21.3	1837.90	20.3	15.8	4200.80	46.4	36.0	8528.20	94.2	73.1
2002-03	2946.77	27.7	20.0	2282.90	21.5	15.5	4678.99	44.0	31.7	9908.66	93.1	67.1
2003-04	3328.30	28.2	21.5	2408.83	20.4	15.5	5067.09	42.9	32.7	10804.22	91.4	69.7
2004-05	3612.54	26.8	21.0	2600.77	19.3	15.1	5345.58	39.5	31.1	11558.89	85.5	67.3
2005-06	3799.25	24.8	20.6	2861.18	18.7	15.5	5605.49	36.7	30.4	12265.92	80.2	66.6
2006-07	4189.70	23.04	20.1	3294.58	18.1	15.8	6644.48	36.5	31.9	14128.76	77.7	67.8
2007-08	4329.65	20.51	17.39	4924.53	23.34	19.80	7693.20	36.45	30.91	16947.38	80.29	68.08
2008-09	4659.69	19.01	16.50	4686.43	19.12	16.61	9063.81	36.98	32.11	18409.93	75.11	65.23
2009-10 BE	5311.66	18.87	17.05	5005.87	17.78	16.06	10188.25	36.19	32.69	20505.78	72.83	65.80
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	13.05			16.61			11.91			12.91		

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.4
Debt Profile of the State (1998-99 to 2009-10)

(Rs. Crore)

Item		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (BE)
Loans and advances from Govt. of India	Receipts	869.59	1072.97	483.11	780.69	1192.86	968.17	1482.11	603.29	205.01	416.43	768.04	1801.74
	Disbursements	211.96	246.95	284.01	536.12	1004.44	1875.09	1699.25	596.71	250.64	255.57	292.05	627.94
	Interest	606.54	703.74	732.26	778.56	805.02	809.92	671.60	412.50	432.73	429.48	435.23	481.91
	Gross Retention	657.63	826.02	199.10	244.57	188.42	-906.92	-217.14	6.58	-45.63	160.86	475.99	1173.80
	Net Retention	51.09	122.28	-533.16	-533.99	-616.60	-1716.84	-888.74	-405.92	-478.36	-268.62	40.76	691.89
Small Savings and Deposits	Receipts	3875.61	6986.41	6295.44	5917.95	8147.87	7011.55	6317.80	6146.25	5838.15	6601.46	10136.03	10498.40
	Disbursements	2935.66	4981.87	5332.26	4830.22	6770.85	5824.84	6523.40	6381.50	6818.20	6404.44	8780.28	10810.87
	Interest	78.92	273.00	357.84	441.64	578.5	662.46	668.33	633.16	782.59	548.97	515.99	765.99
	Gross Retention	939.95	2004.54	888.02	1087.73	1377.02	1186.71	-205.60	-235.25	-980.05	197.02	1355.75	-312.47
	Net Retention	861.03	1731.54	530.18	646.09	798.52	524.25	-873.93	868.41	-1762.64	-351.95	839.76	-1078.46
State Provident Funds	Receipts	1128.11	1731.92	1722.63	1268.51	1685.99	1761.58	1578.63	1595.75	2058.83	2821.66	3082.01	2555.31
	Disbursements	770.01	859.97	1033.71	1284.34	1546.29	1323.33	985.53	988.85	1385.45	1695.17	1848.70	2105.31
	Interest	276.32	364.19	391.02	290.03	375.98	353.86	449.14	537.74	500.67	624.21	699.62	776.40
	Gross Retention	358.10	853.95	688.92	-15.83	139.70	438.25	593.10	606.9	673.38	1126.49	1233.31	450.00
	Net Retention	81.78	489.76	297.90	-305.86	-236.28	84.39	143.96	69.16	172.71	502.28	533.69	-326.40
Internal Debt	Receipts	3101.91	4858.25	6975.36	7849.7	10518.26	14120.87	14442.36	11366.48	11577.39	12212.07	10074.33	15830.74
	Disbursements	2262.67	4118.37	5083.63	6134.58	8113.70	8446.95	10187.07	7371.99	7278.96	8162.06	5279.26	11519.84
	Interest	465.38	589.23	747.71	941.14	1140.29	1502.06	1823.45	2216.21	2380.17	2727.71	3009.31	3287.37
	Gross Retention	839.24	739.88	1891.73	1715.12	2404.56	5673.92	4255.29	3994.49	4298.43	4050.01	4795.07	4310.90
	Net Retention	373.86	150.65	1144.02	773.98	1264.27	4171.86	2431.84	1778.28	1918.26	1322.30	1785.76	1023.53
Total Debt	Receipts	8975.22	14631.55	15476.5	15816.85	21544.98	23862.17	23820.90	19711.77	19679.38	22051.62	24060.41	30686.19
	Disbursements	6180.30	10207.16	11733.6	12785.26	17435.28	17470.21	19395.25	15339.05	15733.25	16517.24	16200.29	25063.96
	Interest	1427.16	1930.16	2228.83	2451.37	2899.79	3328.30	3612.52	3799.61	4096.16	4330.37	4660.15	5311.67
	Gross Retention	2794.92	4424.39	3742.93	3031.59	4109.70	6391.96	4425.65	4372.72	3946.13	5534.38	7860.12	5622.23
	Net Retention	1367.76	2494.23	1514.10	580.22	1209.91	3063.66	813.13	573.11	-150.03	1204.01	3199.97	310.56

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.1
Revenue Expenditure: 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Development Expenditure						Non Development Expenditure				Total Revenue Expenditure
	Education	Health	Agri. AH & Co-op	Industries, Labour & Employment	Others	Total	Interest Payments	Pension	Others	Total	
1998-99	1957.90	694.86	615.43	191.75	2182.09	5642.03	1446.26	1154.32	985.47	3586.05	9228.08
1999-00	2609.49	870.38	643.67	216.87	2169.83	6510.24	1952.27	1808.29	1295.16	5055.72	11565.96
2000-01	2620.24	837.04	594.69	178.34	2166.19	6396.5	2257.60	1929.48	1294.34	5481.42	11877.92
2001-02	2471.00	861.21	487.57	176.36	2032.20	6028.34	2489.47	1837.93	1306.29	5633.69	11662.03
2002-03	2967.56	954.78	594.50	197.58	3350.38	8064.80	2946.77	2282.9	1461.58	6691.25	14756.05
2003-04	3080.12	1062.00	498.38	283.12	3138.32	8061.94	3328.30	2408.83	1696.60	7433.73	15495.67
2004-05	3254.19	1153.76	623.93	367.10	3845.48	9244.46	3612.54	2600.77	1711.64	7924.95	17169.41
2005-06	3456.85	1165.73	730.54	306.34	4098.43	9757.89	3929.84	2861.18	1874.77	8665.79	18423.68
2006-07	3917.10	1334.17	959.38	358.95	2713.66	9283.26	4189.70	3294.58	4057.03	11541.31	20824.57
2007-08	4529.04	1448.31	927.90	340.16	5087.01	12332.42	4329.65	4924.53	3305.03	12559.21	24891.60
2008-09	5403.33	1802.56	1293.92	419.48	6234.96	15154.25	4659.69	4686.43	3723.48	13069.60	28223.85
2009-10 BE	6246.06	1859.65	1184.95	533.47	6907.23	16751.36	5311.66	5005.87	4092.95	14410.48	31161.84
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	11.56	9.69	7.75	9.54	15.50	11.28	12.80	16.61	15.72	13.84	10.35

Source : Finance department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.2
Sector wise Capital Expenditure : 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Irrigation	Growth rate	Agriculture & Allied services	Growth rate	Industries	Growth rate	Public works	Growth rate	Others	Growth rate	Total	Growth rate
1998-99	177.76	-5.59	40.57	-24.27	80.06	-24.55	182.68	-22.61	170.56	10.14	651.63	-11.81
1999-00	169.57	-4.61	54.67	34.75	68.79	-14.08	241.96	32.45	113.19	-33.64	648.18	-0.53
2000-01	154.50	-8.89	36.59	-32.89	58.20	-15.39	187.99	-22.31	139.92	23.72	577.20	-10.95
2001-02	147.21	-4.72	29.18	-20.47	30.24	-48.04	222.13	18.16	129.60	-7.31	558.36	-3.26
2002-03	132.32	-10.11	44.95	54.04	33.09	9.42	287.42	29.39	200.88	55.00	698.66	25.13
2003-04	159.20	20.31	35.44	-21.16	30.55	-7.68	272.73	-5.11	141.79	-29.42	639.71	-8.44
2004-05	175.18	10.04	33.19	-6.35	74.53	143.96	260.34	-4.54	138.51	-2.31	681.75	6.57
2005-06	208.37	18.95	36.91	41.58	31.24	-58.08	352.54	35.41	187.89	29.02	816.95	19.83
2006-07	156.64	-24.83	66.84	81.09	110.10	252.43	431.31	22.34	487.08	159.24	1251.97	53.25
2007-08	184.87	18.02	90.84	35.91	154.53	40.35	825.15	91.31	219.19	-54.10	1474.58	17.78
2008-09	254.08	37.43	83.11	-8.51	236.14	52.81	641.83	-22.22	480.44	119.19	1695.60	14.99
2009-10 (BE)	327.94	29.07	166.43	100.25	198.83	-15.80	563.12	-12.26	453.83	-5.54	1710.15	0.86
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10		6.29		19.89		25.93		15.97		24.65		10.18

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.3
Trend in Expenditure on Interest, Pension and Salary

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Interest			Pension			Salary			Total		
	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.
1998-99	1446.30	20.1	15.7	1154.30	16.0	12.5	3254.70	45.2	35.3	5855.30	81.3	63.5
1999-00	1952.30	24.6	16.9	1808.30	22.8	15.6	4502.90	56.7	38.9	8263.50	104.1	71.4
2000-01	2257.60	25.9	19.0	1929.50	22.1	16.2	4491.60	51.4	37.8	8678.70	99.4	73.1
2001-02	2489.47	27.5	21.3	1837.90	20.3	15.8	4200.80	46.4	36.0	8528.20	94.2	73.1
2002-03	2946.77	27.7	20.0	2282.90	21.5	15.5	4678.99	44.0	31.7	9908.66	93.1	67.1
2003-04	3328.30	28.2	21.5	2408.83	20.4	15.5	5067.09	42.9	32.7	10804.22	91.4	69.7
2004-05	3612.54	26.8	21.0	2600.77	19.3	15.1	5345.58	39.5	31.1	11558.89	85.5	67.3
2005-06	3799.25	24.8	20.6	2861.18	18.7	15.5	5605.49	36.7	30.4	12265.92	80.2	66.6
2006-07	4189.70	23.04	20.1	3294.58	18.1	15.8	6644.48	36.5	31.9	14128.76	77.7	67.8
2007-08	4329.65	20.51	17.39	4924.53	23.34	19.80	7693.20	36.45	30.91	16947.38	80.29	68.08
2008-09	4659.69	19.01	16.50	4686.43	19.12	16.61	9063.81	36.98	32.11	18409.93	75.11	65.23
2009-10 BE	5311.66	18.87	17.05	5005.87	17.78	16.06	10188.25	36.19	32.69	20505.78	72.83	65.80
AAGR from 1998-99 to 2009-10	13.05			16.61			11.91			12.91		

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.4
Debt Profile of the State (1998-99 to 2009-10)

(Rs. Crore)

Item		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (BE)
Loans and advances from Govt. of India	Receipts	869.59	1072.97	483.11	780.69	1192.86	968.17	1482.11	603.29	205.01	416.43	768.04	1801.74
	Disbursements	211.96	246.95	284.01	536.12	1004.44	1875.09	1699.25	596.71	250.64	255.57	292.05	627.94
	Interest	606.54	703.74	732.26	778.56	805.02	809.92	671.60	412.50	432.73	429.48	435.23	481.91
	Gross Retention	657.63	826.02	199.10	244.57	188.42	-906.92	-217.14	6.58	-45.63	160.86	475.99	1173.80
	Net Retention	51.09	122.28	-533.16	-533.99	-616.60	-1716.84	-888.74	-405.92	-478.36	-268.62	40.76	691.89
Small Savings and Deposits	Receipts	3875.61	6986.41	6295.44	5917.95	8147.87	7011.55	6317.80	6146.25	5838.15	6601.46	10136.03	10498.40
	Disbursements	2935.66	4981.87	5332.26	4830.22	6770.85	5824.84	6523.40	6381.50	6818.20	6404.44	8780.28	10810.87
	Interest	78.92	273.00	357.84	441.64	578.5	662.46	668.33	633.16	782.59	548.97	515.99	765.99
	Gross Retention	939.95	2004.54	888.02	1087.73	1377.02	1186.71	-205.60	-235.25	-980.05	197.02	1355.75	-312.47
	Net Retention	861.03	1731.54	530.18	646.09	798.52	524.25	-873.93	868.41	-1762.64	-351.95	839.76	-1078.46
State Provident Funds	Receipts	1128.11	1731.92	1722.63	1268.51	1685.99	1761.58	1578.63	1595.75	2058.83	2821.66	3082.01	2555.31
	Disbursements	770.01	859.97	1033.71	1284.34	1546.29	1323.33	985.53	988.85	1385.45	1695.17	1848.70	2105.31
	Interest	276.32	364.19	391.02	290.03	375.98	353.86	449.14	537.74	500.67	624.21	699.62	776.40
	Gross Retention	358.10	853.95	688.92	-15.83	139.70	438.25	593.10	606.9	673.38	1126.49	1233.31	450.00
	Net Retention	81.78	489.76	297.90	-305.86	-236.28	84.39	143.96	69.16	172.71	502.28	533.69	-326.40
Internal Debt	Receipts	3101.91	4858.25	6975.36	7849.7	10518.26	14120.87	14442.36	11366.48	11577.39	12212.07	10074.33	15830.74
	Disbursements	2262.67	4118.37	5083.63	6134.58	8113.70	8446.95	10187.07	7371.99	7278.96	8162.06	5279.26	11519.84
	Interest	465.38	589.23	747.71	941.14	1140.29	1502.06	1823.45	2216.21	2380.17	2727.71	3009.31	3287.37
	Gross Retention	839.24	739.88	1891.73	1715.12	2404.56	5673.92	4255.29	3994.49	4298.43	4050.01	4795.07	4310.90
	Net Retention	373.86	150.65	1144.02	773.98	1264.27	4171.86	2431.84	1778.28	1918.26	1322.30	1785.76	1023.53
Total Debt	Receipts	8975.22	14631.55	15476.5	15816.85	21544.98	23862.17	23820.90	19711.77	19679.38	22051.62	24060.41	30686.19
	Disbursements	6180.30	10207.16	11733.6	12785.26	17435.28	17470.21	19395.25	15339.05	15733.25	16517.24	16200.29	25063.96
	Interest	1427.16	1930.16	2228.83	2451.37	2899.79	3328.30	3612.52	3799.61	4096.16	4330.37	4660.15	5311.67
	Gross Retention	2794.92	4424.39	3742.93	3031.59	4109.70	6391.96	4425.65	4372.72	3946.13	5534.38	7860.12	5622.23
	Net Retention	1367.76	2494.23	1514.10	580.22	1209.91	3063.66	813.13	573.11	-150.03	1204.01	3199.97	310.56

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 3.1

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	GDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per capita GDP (Rs.)	GDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per capita GDP (Rs.)
1999-2000	1792292		17905	1792292		17905
2000-01	1930184	7.7	18942	1870387	4.4	18355
2001-02	2097446	8.7	20207	1978055	5.8	19056
2002-03	2255574	7.5	21380	2052586	3.8	19456
2003-04	2543396	12.8	23704	2226041	8.5	20746
2004-05	2855933	12.3	26201	2389660	7.4	21923
2005-06	3275670	13.8	29617	2612847	9.4	23624
2006-07	3790063	15.7	33779	2864310	9.6	25529
2007-08*	4320892	14.3	33283	3129717	9.0	25661
2008-09**	4933183	14.2	3787597	3339375	6.7	25494

*- Quick Estimates

** - Revised Estimate

Source: - Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.2

Net Domestic Product (NDP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	NDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per Capita NDP (Rs)	NDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per Capita NDP (Rs)
1999-2000	1605643		16040	1675643		16040
2000-01	1727452	7.6	16952	1675632	4.4	16444
2001-02	1876285	8.6	18076	1775951	6.0	17109
2002-03	2019972	7.7	19147	1841931	3.7	17459
2003-04	2286826	13.2	21312	2004703	8.8	18683
2004-05	2523442	10.4	23151	2125299	6.0	19498
2005-06	2896866	14.8	26192	2326581	9.5	21036
2006-07*	3355595	15.8	29907	2549649	9.6	22724
2007-08*	3811442	14	33492	2779648	8.8	27084
2008-09**	4353400	14.2	37724	2957698	6.4	25990

*- Quick Estimates

** - Revised Estimate

Source: - Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.1

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	GDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per capita GDP (Rs.)	GDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per capita GDP (Rs.)
1999-2000	1792292		17905	1792292		17905
2000-01	1930184	7.7	18942	1870387	4.4	18355
2001-02	2097446	8.7	20207	1978055	5.8	19056
2002-03	2255574	7.5	21380	2052586	3.8	19456
2003-04	2543396	12.8	23704	2226041	8.5	20746
2004-05	2855933	12.3	26201	2389660	7.4	21923
2005-06	3275670	13.8	29617	2612847	9.4	23624
2006-07	3790063	15.7	33779	2864310	9.6	25529
2007-08*	4320892	14.3	33283	3129717	9.0	25661
2008-09**	4933183	14.2	3787597	3339375	6.7	25494

*- Quick Estimates

** - Revised Estimate

Source: - Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.2

Net Domestic Product (NDP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	NDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per Capita NDP (Rs)	NDP (Rs. Crore)	% change	Per Capita NDP (Rs)
1999-2000	1605643		16040	1675643		16040
2000-01	1727452	7.6	16952	1675632	4.4	16444
2001-02	1876285	8.6	18076	1775951	6.0	17109
2002-03	2019972	7.7	19147	1841931	3.7	17459
2003-04	2286826	13.2	21312	2004703	8.8	18683
2004-05	2523442	10.4	23151	2125299	6.0	19498
2005-06	2896866	14.8	26192	2326581	9.5	21036
2006-07*	3355595	15.8	29907	2549649	9.6	22724
2007-08*	3811442	14	33492	2779648	8.8	27084
2008-09**	4353400	14.2	37724	2957698	6.4	25990

*- Quick Estimates

** - Revised Estimate

Source: - Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.3
Gross National Product (GNP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	GNP (Rs.Crore)	% change	Per Capita GNP (Rs.)	GNP (Rs. Crore)	% Change	Per Capita GNP (Rs.)
1999-2000	1776861		17751	1776861		17751
2000-01	1907451	7.3	18718	1847842	4.1	18134
2001-02	2077378	8.9	20014	1957384	5.9	18857
2002-03	2238884	7.8	21221	2033781	3.9	19278
2003-04	2525146	12.8	23533	2208196	8.6	20580
2004-05	2833558	12.2	25996	2367711	7.2	21722
2005-06	3249554	14.7	29381	2593160	9.5	23446
2006-07	3760285	15.7	33514	2845156	9.7	25358
2007-08*	4297047	14.6	37759	3114866	9.3	26991
2008-09**	4906167	14.2	42514	3323648	6.7	28801

* Quick Estimate

** Revised Estimate

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.4
Net National Product (NNP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	NNP (Rs.Crore)	% change	Per Capita NNP (Rs.)	NNP (Rs. Crore)	% Change	Per Capita NNP (Rs.)
1999-2000	1589672		15881	1589672		15881
2000-01	1700467	7.0	16688	1647903	3.7	16172
2001-02	1849360	8.8	17782	1743466	5.8	16764
2002-03	1994248	7.8	18885	1805830	3.6	17101
2003-04	2239939	12.3	20895	1963544	8.7	18317
2004-05	2526408	12.8	23199	2104520	7.2	19325
2005-06	2870750	13.6	25956	2306894	9.6	20858
2006-07	3325817	15.9	29642	2530495	9.7	22553
2007-08*	3787597	14.3	33283	2764795	9.1	24295
2008-09**	4326384	14.2	37490	2941971	6.4	25494

* Quick Estimate

** Revised Estimate

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.3
Gross National Product (GNP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	GNP (Rs.Crore)	% change	Per Capita GNP (Rs.)	GNP (Rs. Crore)	% Change	Per Capita GNP (Rs.)
1999-2000	1776861		17751	1776861		17751
2000-01	1907451	7.3	18718	1847842	4.1	18134
2001-02	2077378	8.9	20014	1957384	5.9	18857
2002-03	2238884	7.8	21221	2033781	3.9	19278
2003-04	2525146	12.8	23533	2208196	8.6	20580
2004-05	2833558	12.2	25996	2367711	7.2	21722
2005-06	3249554	14.7	29381	2593160	9.5	23446
2006-07	3760285	15.7	33514	2845156	9.7	25358
2007-08*	4297047	14.6	37759	3114866	9.3	26991
2008-09**	4906167	14.2	42514	3323648	6.7	28801

* Quick Estimate

** Revised Estimate

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.4
Net National Product (NNP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	NNP (Rs.Crore)	% change	Per Capita NNP (Rs.)	NNP (Rs. Crore)	% Change	Per Capita NNP (Rs.)
1999-2000	1589672		15881	1589672		15881
2000-01	1700467	7.0	16688	1647903	3.7	16172
2001-02	1849360	8.8	17782	1743466	5.8	16764
2002-03	1994248	7.8	18885	1805830	3.6	17101
2003-04	2239939	12.3	20895	1963544	8.7	18317
2004-05	2526408	12.8	23199	2104520	7.2	19325
2005-06	2870750	13.6	25956	2306894	9.6	20858
2006-07	3325817	15.9	29642	2530495	9.7	22553
2007-08*	3787597	14.3	33283	2764795	9.1	24295
2008-09**	4326384	14.2	37490	2941971	6.4	25494

* Quick Estimate

** Revised Estimate

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.5
Gross State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2001-02 to 2008-09
(At Current Prices)

Base Year 1999-00							(Rs. Lakh)		
Sl. No	Industry of Origin/Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 Final	2007-08 Prov	2008-09 Quick
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	-243952	-249702	-257136	-261983	-279125	1659339	1744689	1887043
2	Forestry and Logging	1273850	1137807	1191577	1318778	1408363	146077	158809	169326
3	Fishing	102064	104317	113603	97543	104883	217712	216907	217537
4	Mining and Quarrying	148725	151883	158254	143894	140681	51955	68480	70709
	Sub Total: Primary	1280687	1144305	1206298	1298232	1374802	2075083	2188885	2344615
5	Manufacturing	923600	956675	896374	934844	1024603	856365	980341	1188299
5	Registered	586729	616512	587248	621949	685962	407360	459325	538431
5	Un-registered	336871	340163	309126	312895	338641	449005	521016	649868
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	218621	323740	361667	353705	419691	124408	132462	142626
6	Electricity	113350	167338	187229	184752	219742	110881	116642	124461
6	Gas	104020	155080	172896	167065	197711	1931	2134	2267
6	Water Supply	1251	1322	1542	1888	2238	11596	13686	15898
7	Construction	-14379	-15927	-18440	-22570	-27465	1998641	2391496	2807896
	Sub total : Secondary	1127842	1264488	1239601	1265979	1416829	2979414	3504299	4138821
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	470060	532670	599842	609953	713201	1050808	1173569	1370154
8	Railways	28269	34322	37855	41725	45787	47440	49873	52430
8	Transport by other means	-73587	-98524	-100691	-150907	-156512	752068	844021	998525
8	Communication	397039	457361	481120	521314	575557	244135	271821	310558
8	Storage	118339	139511	181558	197821	248369	7165	7854	8641
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	-40525	-44096	-46682	-60608	-63821	3102371	3558629	4181247
10	Banking and Insurance	414837	1529945	1632114	1851823	2112578	2222607	771748	887326
11	Real estate ownership, Business, legal	161755	165111	214120	288678	290040	254687	1277896	1502413
12	Public Administration	455670	542425	656371	668040	828115	546852	664241	739493
13	Other Services	314185	316766	302034	365457	1046490	1159875	1384249	1582810
	Sub Total:Tertiary	1775982	3042821	3357799	3723343	4926603	8337200	8830332	10263443
	Gross State Domestic Product	4184511	5451614	5803698	6287554	7718234	13391697	14523516	16746879
	Mid Year Population('000)	31972	32303	32591	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	13088	16876	17808	19126	23280	40064	43104	49316

Subject to the change on receipt of final results Population figures are provided by RGI through CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.5
Gross State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2001-02 to 2008-09
(At Current Prices)

Base Year 1999-00							(Rs. Lakh)		
Sl. No	Industry of Origin/Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 Final	2007-08 Prov	2008-09 Quick
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	-243952	-249702	-257136	-261983	-279125	1659339	1744689	1887043
2	Forestry and Logging	1273850	1137807	1191577	1318778	1408363	146077	158809	169326
3	Fishing	102064	104317	113603	97543	104883	217712	216907	217537
4	Mining and Quarrying	148725	151883	158254	143894	140681	51955	68480	70709
	Sub Total: Primary	1280687	1144305	1206298	1298232	1374802	2075083	2188885	2344615
5	Manufacturing	923600	956675	896374	934844	1024603	856365	980341	1188299
5	Registered	586729	616512	587248	621949	685962	407360	459325	538431
5	Un-registered	336871	340163	309126	312895	338641	449005	521016	649868
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	218621	323740	361667	353705	419691	124408	132462	142626
6	Electricity	113350	167338	187229	184752	219742	110881	116642	124461
6	Gas	104020	155080	172896	167065	197711	1931	2134	2267
6	Water Supply	1251	1322	1542	1888	2238	11596	13686	15898
7	Construction	-14379	-15927	-18440	-22570	-27465	1998641	2391496	2807896
	Sub total : Secondary	1127842	1264488	1239601	1265979	1416829	2979414	3504299	4138821
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	470060	532670	599842	609953	713201	1050808	1173569	1370154
8	Railways	28269	34322	37855	41725	45787	47440	49873	52430
8	Transport by other means	-73587	-98524	-100691	-150907	-156512	752068	844021	998525
8	Communication	397039	457361	481120	521314	575557	244135	271821	310558
8	Storage	118339	139511	181558	197821	248369	7165	7854	8641
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	-40525	-44096	-46682	-60608	-63821	3102371	3558629	4181247
10	Banking and Insurance	414837	1529945	1632114	1851823	2112578	2222607	771748	887326
11	Real estate ownership, Business, legal	161755	165111	214120	288678	290040	254687	1277896	1502413
12	Public Administration	455670	542425	656371	668040	828115	546852	664241	739493
13	Other Services	314185	316766	302034	365457	1046490	1159875	1384249	1582810
	Sub Total:Tertiary	1775982	3042821	3357799	3723343	4926603	8337200	8830332	10263443
	Gross State Domestic Product	4184511	5451614	5803698	6287554	7718234	13391697	14523516	16746879
	Mid Year Population('000)	31972	32303	32591	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	13088	16876	17808	19126	23280	40064	43104	49316

Subject to the change on receipt of final results Population figures are provided by RGI through CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.6
Gross State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin
for the Years From 2001-2002 to 2008-09 (At Constant Prices)

Base year 1999-00

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	Industry of Origin/Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 Final	2007-08 Provisional	2008-09 Quick
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture	1317752	1339972	1312119	1409171	1458214	1391487	1312200	1311622
2	Forestry and Logging	124737	133489	137579	125111	127147	131849	135714	141397
3	Fishing	154723	153429	154532	153552	146902	154930	154570	155264
4	Mining and Quarrying	24900	28317	33031	33096	48305	42152	62871	70524
	Sub Total: Primary	1622112	1655207	1637261	1720930	1780568	1720418	1665355	1678807
5	Manufacturing	650026	680973	718858	753756	769558	871497	951056	1026851
5.1	Registered	367571	379226	397786	389628	378016	431256	462461	482680
5.2	Un-registered	282455	301747	321072	364128	391542	440241	488595	544171
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	178077	171313	192865	179744	193502	201980	204598	210352
6.1	Electricity	164452	154921	173557	164228	174082	179929	180395	183793
6.2	Gas	1466	1750	1961	2894	3145	3148	3248	3303
6.3	Water Supply	12159	14642	17347	12622	16275	18903	20955	23256
7	Construction	713972	807732	924641	1219705	1493418	1699873	1913212	2145777
	Sub total : Secondary Sector	1542075	1660018	1836364	2153205	2456478	2773350	3068866	3382980
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	746894	827604	948211	1127344	1236632	1362980	1578475	1791712
8.1	Railways	40069	45698	48262	52987	55110	55461	60615	64179
8.2	Transport by other means	506129	532365	573766	680531	709880	757170	812802	865400
8.3	Communication	195816	244850	321683	388443	466028	544303	698661	855799
8.4	Storage	4880	4691	4500	5383	5614	6046	6397	6334
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	1554615	1669959	1814210	1861844	2085076	2492761	2735029	2892087
10	Banking and Insurance	387224	478646	473923	503021	532433	634304	730287	767129
11	Real estate ownership, Business, Legal	684783	741891	802233	818118	908556	1027247	1155565	1275554
12	Public Administration	329664	364338	367288	486113	491432	521157	605846	607012
13	Other Services	663532	683245	706343	771490	919251	978122	1098352	1124968
	Sub Total:Tertiary	4366712	4765683	5112208	5567930	6173380	7016571	7903554	8458462
	Gross State Domestic Product	7530899	8080908	8585833	9442065	10410426	11510339	12637775	13520249
	Population('000)	31972	32303	32591	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	23555	25016	26344	28721	31400	34435	37507	39815

Subject to the change on receipt of final results.

Population figures are provided by RGI through CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.7
Net State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin
for the Years from 2001-2002 to 2008- 09 (At Current Prices)

Base Year 1999-00		Rs. Lal								
Sl. No	Industry of Origin/Year	2001- 02	2002- 03	2003- 04	2004-05	2005-06	2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09	
							Final	Prov	Quick	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1034534	892747	939603	1061712	1135337	1659339	1744689	1887043	
2	Forestry and Logging	117788	119530	130685	124515	129013	146077	158809	169326	
3	Fishing	132288	135379	139592	115107	118829	217712	216907	217537	
4	Mining and Quarrying	24910	29520	32006	37817	38503	51955	68480	70709	
	Sub Total: Primary	1309520	1177176	1241886	1339151	1421682	2075083	2188885	2344615	
5	Manufacturing	526477	550165	509931	525892	571456	856365	980341	1188299	
5.1	Registered	316920	319742	290394	296549	320240	407360	459325	538431	
5.2	Un-registered	209557	230423	219537	229343	251216	449005	521016	649868	
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	113350	167338	187229	184752	219742	124408	132462	142626	
6.1	Electricity	104020	155080	172896	167065	197711	110881	116642	124461	
6.2	Gas	1251	1322	1542	1888	2238	1931	2134	2267	
6.3	Water Supply	8079	10936	12791	15799	19793	11596	13686	15898	
7	Construction	630426	677022	754575	864164	990837	1998641	2391496	2807896	
	Sub total : Secondary	1270253	1394525	1451735	1574808	1782035	2979414	3504299	4138821	
8	Transport,Storage & Communication	435299	499908	566867	569850	669156	1050808	1173569	1370154	
8.1	Railways	28269	34322	37855	41725	45787	47440	49873	52430	
8.2	Transport by other means*	320618	365763	394105	385229	448190	752068	844021	998525	
8.3	Communication	81937	95067	130188	138230	170494	244135	271821	310558	
8.4	Storage	4475	4756	4719	4666	4685	7165	7854	8641	
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	1447721	1496329	1597053	1803935	2061856	3102371	3558629	4181247	
10	Banking and Insurance	414837	333045	411457	532770	578303	583011	771748	887326	
11	Real estate ownership, Business, legal	357098	448860	508901	556662	620753	720188	1277896	1502413	
12	Public Administration	284850	257558	283236	257488	332819	546852	664241	739493	
13	Other Services	601807	645971	649778	706129	1046490	1159875	1384249	1582810	
	Sub Total:Tertiary	3541612	3681671	4017292	4426834	5309377	7163105	8830332	10263443	
	Net State Domestic Product	6121385	6253372	6710913	7340793	8513094	12217602	14523516	16746879	
	Population('000)	31972	32303	32591	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958	
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	19146	19358	20591	22329	25677	36551	43104	49316	

Subject to the change on receipt of final results.

Population figures are provided by RGI through CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.8

Net State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor cost by Industry of Origin for the years from 2001-02 to 2008-09 (At constant Prices)

Base Year 1999-2000		Rs. In Lakhs							
Sl. No.	Industry of Origin/	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
							Final	Provl.	Quick
1	Agriculture & Allied	-234920	-232418	-230761	-221497	-223857	1167454	1100933	1100447
2	Forestry & Logging	1302652	1313505	1335387	1308089	1404411	127894	131642	137156
3	Fishing	99906	106774	113924	111311	100676	117601	117328	117855
4	Mining & Quarrying	146154	151744	150345	152063	147266	35677	53213	59691
SUB TOTAL OF PRIMARY SECTOR		1313792	1339605	1368895	1349966	1428496	1448626	1403116	1415149
5	Manufacturing	947086	881614	912296	952064	959068	939024	723979	782178
5.1	Registered	608041	572555	597573	627401	650965	652721	337170	351606
5.2	Un-registered	339045	309059	314723	324663	308103	286303	386809	430572
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	85511	96932	103538	92153	98438	269881	102665	105562
6.1	Electricity	78968	87657	93172	84198	88559	103664	90557	92263
6.2	Gas	704	990	1053	1484	1600	172510	1626	1654
6.3	Water Supply	5839	8285	9313	6471	8279	-6293	10482	11645
7	Construction	-9808	-11982	-12851	-14377	-24640	-25342	1866372	2093243
SUB TOTAL OF SECONDARY SECTOR		1022789	966564	1002983	1029840	1032866	1183563	2693016	2980983
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	560509	1314487	1471684	1666186	2012461	1589359	1327639	1515834
8.1	Railways	30684	736767	818405	938859	1118318	1227951	52526	55614
8.2	Transport by other means	-65245	-84427	-79888	-120136	-116579	-118887	626021	666532
8.3	Communication	446747	466726	488702	526240	622723	474689	643160	787815
8.4	Storage	148323	195421	244465	321223	387999	5606	5932	5873
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	-36268	-39412	-40129	-48407	-47406	2431503	2667818	2821016
10	Banking & Insurance	375065	1540623	1655450	1799719	1847816	2070313	714454	750497
11	Real estate Ownersgip, Business, legal	200587	228106	300508	277470	285757	790474	889216	981548
12	Public Administration	549662	603907	683854	680477	742099	436168	507046	508022
13	Other Services	304897	302084	323465	333682	870161	928031	1042104	1067357
SUB TOTAL OF TERTIARY SECTOR		1954452	3949795	4394832	4709127	5710888	8245848	7148277	7644274
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT		4291033	6255964	6766710	7088933	8172250	10878037	11244409	12040406
Mid year Population ('000)		31972	32303	32591	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958
Per capita Income (in Rs.)		13421	19367	20763	21563	24649	32544	33372	35457

Subject to the change on receipt of final results. Population figures are Provided by RGI through CSO

Appendix 3.8

Net State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor cost by Industry of Origin for the years from 2001-02 to 2008-09 (At constant Prices)

Base Year 1999-2000							Rs. In Lakhs		
Sl. No.	Industry of Origin/	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
							Final	Provl.	Quick
1	Agriculture & Allied	-234920	-232418	-230761	-221497	-223857	1167454	1100933	1100447
2	Forestry & Logging	1302652	1313505	1335387	1308089	1404411	127894	131642	137156
3	Fishing	99906	106774	113924	111311	100676	117601	117328	117855
4	Mining & Quarrying	146154	151744	150345	152063	147266	35677	53213	59691
SUB TOTAL OF PRIMARY SECTOR		1313792	1339605	1368895	1349966	1428496	1448626	1403116	1415149
5	Manufacturing	947086	881614	912296	952064	959068	939024	723979	782178
5.1	Registered	608041	572555	597573	627401	650965	652721	337170	351606
5.2	Un-registered	339045	309059	314723	324663	308103	286303	386809	430572
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	85511	96932	103538	92153	98438	269881	102665	105562
6.1	Electricity	78968	87657	93172	84198	88559	103664	90557	92263
6.2	Gas	704	990	1053	1484	1600	172510	1626	1654
6.3	Water Supply	5839	8285	9313	6471	8279	-6293	10482	11645
7	Construction	-9808	-11982	-12851	-14377	-24640	-25342	1866372	2093243
SUB TOTAL OF SECONDARY SECTOR		1022789	966564	1002983	1029840	1032866	1183563	2693016	2980983
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	560509	1314487	1471684	1666186	2012461	1589359	1327639	1515834
8.1	Railways	30684	736767	818405	938859	1118318	1227951	52526	55614
8.2	Transport by other means	-65245	-84427	-79888	-120136	-116579	-118887	626021	666532
8.3	Communication	446747	466726	488702	526240	622723	474689	643160	787815
8.4	Storage	148323	195421	244465	321223	387999	5606	5932	5873
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	-36268	-39412	-40129	-48407	-47406	2431503	2667818	2821016
10	Banking & Insurance	375065	1540623	1655450	1799719	1847816	2070313	714454	750497
11	Real estate Ownersgip, Business, legal	200587	228106	300508	277470	285757	790474	889216	981548
12	Public Administration	549662	603907	683854	680477	742099	436168	507046	508022
13	Other Services	304897	302084	323465	333682	870161	928031	1042104	1067357
SUB TOTAL OF TERTIARY SECTOR		1954452	3949795	4394832	4709127	5710888	8245848	7148277	7644274
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT		4291033	6255964	6766710	7088933	8172250	10878037	11244409	12040406
Mid year Population ('000)		31972	32303	32591	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958
Per capita Income (in Rs.)		13421	19367	20763	21563	24649	32544	33372	35457

Subject to the change on receipt of final results. Population figures are Provided by RGI through CSO

Appendix 3.9
District wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income
of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the year 2006- 07 (at Current Prices)

Base Year 1999-00

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IDK	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	132451	147882	113458	64813	212176	180630	176658	117964	181152	166076	116798	100913	131793	113310	1956074
2	Forestry and Logging	14702	12158	7207	9221	8660	8116	13930	14111	13036	16716	12915	4406	10826	5405	151409
3	Fishing	19468	51327	463	59006	1756	246	32216	31076	3511	11935	35801	116	10404	7084	264409
4	Mining and Quarrying	9948	12527	1981	1700	3785	994	4602	3682	5840	5206	4852	640	3255	1945	60957
	Sub Total: Primary	176569	223894	123109	134740	226377	189986	227406	166833	203539	199933	170366	106075	156278	127744	2432849
5	Manufacturing	144436	52700	13663	68314	50748	27326	370848	109302	146387	50748	56600	9759	44892	3904	1149627
5.1	Registered	71029	25916	6719	33595	24956	13438	182371	53751	71988	24956	27835	4799	22076	1920	565349
5.2	Unregistered	73407	26784	6944	34719	25792	13888	188477	55551	74399	25792	28765	4960	22816	1984	584278
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	45926	24727	12753	22045	23607	20929	31498	23859	16613	9329	19227	1803	8510	3827	264653
6.1	Electricity	36679	23470	11841	20002	21653	20663	27574	21866	15733	7878	16677	1580	7076	3184	235876
6.2	Gas	423	354	179	301	274	157	409	394	330	388	360	90	312	137	4108
6.3	Water Supply	8824	903	733	1742	1680	109	3515	1599	550	1063	2190	133	1122	506	24669
7	Construction	220384	131245	62644	123234	116867	38819	386340	218125	113376	160205	227984	23825	169447	61412	2053907
	Sub total : Secondary	410746	208672	89060	213593	191222	87074	788686	351286	276376	220282	303811	35387	222849	69143	3468187
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	182395	104680	61700	92974	112016	23183	225678	146606	86487	99328	112160	16729	78872	37641	1380449
8.1	Railways	5636	5378	460	4199	3739	0	5894	4359	9172	6305	5483	0	5329	5440	61394
8.2	Transport by other means	133386	73565	41526	66015	77341	14616	160779	102895	59046	75211	79858	12100	50334	21295	967967
8.3	Communication	42671	24957	19636	21902	29454	8411	57913	39032	17645	17336	26743	4325	22554	10711	343290
8.4	Storage	702	780	78	858	1482	156	1092	320	624	476	76	304	655	195	7798
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	299234	233587	93690	224027	216060	74888	405033	354364	244422	256213	340343	50350	280113	114403	3186727
10	Banking and Insurance	72402	43906	40247	48760	55586	23430	101954	75357	54600	43624	55374	15620	48057	24697	703614
11	Real estate ownership, business & legal	160719	127427	67301	105472	94279	60700	144791	135894	115804	124127	118960	35157	96575	47785	1434991
12	Public Administration	157582	56175	29381	45033	48880	11010	71562	51466	43706	35947	52128	7760	42911	9683	663224
13	Other Services	109350	88564	56724	77121	76898	53058	117207	116719	90674	143786	113173	29685	111347	46585	1230891
	Sub Total: Tertiary Sector	981682	654339	349043	593387	603719	246269	1066225	880406	635693	703025	792138	155301	657875	280794	8599896
	GSDP	1568997	1086905	561212	941720	1021318	523329	2082317	1398525	1115608	1123240	1266315	296763	1037002	477681	14500932
	Mid year Population('000)	3399	2684	1256	2165	2025	1157	3269	3107	2752	3958	3027	850	2494	1283	33426
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	46161	40496	44682	43497	50435	45232	63699	45012	40538	28379	41834	34913	41580	37232	43382

Populations are based on CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.10
District wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income
of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the year 2006-07 (at Constant Prices)

Base Year 1999-00

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IDK	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Agriculture & Allied															
1	Activities	94222	105198	80710	46106	150935	128495	125669	83915	128865	118142	83086	71786	93753	80605	1391487
2	Forestry and Logging	12803	10587	6276	8030	7542	7067	12130	12288	11352	14556	11247	3837	9427	4707	131849
3	Fishing	11407	30075	271	34574	1029	144	18877	18209	2057	6994	20978	68	6096	4151	154930
4	Mining and Quarrying	6879	8662	1370	1176	2618	687	3182	2546	4038	3600	3355	443	2251	1345	42152
	Sub Total: Primary	125311	154522	88627	89886	162124	136393	159858	116958	146312	143292	118666	76134	111527	90808	1720418
5	Manufacturing	109492	39950	10357	51786	38470	20715	281128	82859	110972	38470	42909	7398	34032	2959	871497
5.1	Registered	54182	19769	5125	25626	19037	10251	139115	41002	54914	19037	21233	3661	16840	1464	431256
5.2	Unregistered	55310	20181	5232	26160	19433	10464	142013	41857	56058	19433	21676	3737	17192	1495	440241
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	35065	18866	9730	16824	18014	15965	24042	18206	12676	7122	14678	1377	6493	2922	201980
6.1	Electricity	27979	17903	9032	15258	16517	15762	21034	16679	12001	6010	12721	1206	5398	2429	179929
6.2	Gas	324	271	137	231	210	120	314	302	253	297	278	69	237	105	3148
6.3	Water Supply	6762	692	561	1335	1287	83	2694	1225	422	815	1679	102	858	388	18903
7	Construction	182396	108622	51846	101992	96723	32128	319746	180527	93833	132590	188686	19719	140239	50826	1699873
	Sub total : Secondary	326953	167438	71933	170602	153207	68808	624916	281592	217481	178182	246273	28494	180764	56707	2773350
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	177630	102579	64093	90825	111726	24889	223760	146560	82934	92384	109881	16559	80455	38705	1362980
8.1	Railways	5091	4858	416	3794	3378	0	5324	3938	8286	5696	4953	0	4813	4914	55461
8.2	Transport by other means	104338	57545	32483	51639	60498	11433	125766	80487	46187	58832	62467	9465	39372	16658	757170
8.3	Communication	67657	39571	31134	34727	46701	13335	91824	61887	27977	27487	42401	6858	35762	16982	544303
8.4	Storage	544	605	60	665	1149	121	846	248	484	369	60	236	508	151	6046
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	234070	182719	73287	175241	169009	58580	316830	277195	191195	200418	266227	39386	219114	89490	2492761
10	Banking and Insurance	65270	39581	36282	43957	50110	21122	91911	67934	49222	39327	49920	14082	43322	22264	634304
11	Real estate ownership, business & legal	115052	91220	48178	75503	67490	43453	103649	97280	82899	88857	85159	25168	69132	34207	1027247
12	Public Administration	123827	44142	23087	35387	38409	8651	56233	40442	34344	28247	40963	6098	33718	7609	521157
13	Other Services	86895	70377	45076	61284	61106	42163	93138	92750	72054	114259	89931	23589	88481	37019	978122
	Sub Total:Tertiary	802744	530618	290003	482197	497850	198858	885521	722161	512648	563492	642081	124882	534222	229294	7016571
	GSDP	1255008	852578	450563	742685	813181	404059	1670295	1120711	876441	884966	1007020	229510	826513	376809	11510339
	Mid year Population('000)	3399	2684	1256	2165	2025	1157	3269	3107	2752	3958	3027	850	2494	1283	33426
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	36923	31765	35873	34304	40157	34923	51095	36071	31847	22359	33268	27001	33140	29369	34435

Population are based on CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.11

**District-wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the Year 2007-08
at Current Prices (Provisional)**

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSKD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Agriculture & Allied															
1	Activities	143358	153950	127077	66752	229989	164711	190341	127420	193766	171538	127202	84672	140450	135460	2056686
2	Forestry and Logging	15985	13211	7839	10014	9422	8830	15146	15336	14172	18167	14046	4785	11775	5875	164603
3	Fishing	19320	51047	474	58582	1805	253	32349	31037	3612	11878	35529	121	10377	7047	263431
4	Mining and Quarrying	13112	16511	2611	2242	4989	1310	6066	4853	7697	6861	6395	844	4290	2564	80345
	Sub Total: Primary	191775	234719	138001	137590	246205	175104	243902	178646	219247	208444	183172	90422	166892	150946	2565065
5	Manufacturing	165281	60306	15635	78173	58072	31269	424371	125078	167515	58072	64772	11167	51372	4467	1315550
5.1	Registered	80089	29222	7576	37880	28140	15152	205635	60608	81172	28139	31386	5411	24893	2165	637468
5.2	Unregistered	85192	31084	8059	40293	29932	16117	218736	64470	86343	29933	33386	5756	26479	2302	678082
6	Electricity, Gas & Water															
	Supply	49311	26123	13503	23395	25030	22032	33541	25288	17547	9946	20484	1914	9088	4088	281290
6.1	Electricity	38584	24689	12456	21042	22778	21736	29007	23002	16550	8288	17543	1662	7444	3350	248131
6.2	Gas	458	383	194	326	297	170	443	426	357	420	392	97	338	149	4450
6.3	Water Supply	10269	1051	853	2027	1955	126	4091	1860	640	1238	2549	155	1306	589	28709
7	Construction	263558	156956	74916	147376	139762	46424	462025	260856	135586	191590	272646	28493	202643	73443	2456274
	Sub total : Secondary	478150	243385	104054	248944	222864	99725	919937	411222	320648	259608	357902	41574	263103	81998	4053114
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	203898	116856	69035	103828	125146	25938	252311	163865	96238	110863	125245	18728	87920	41756	1541627
8.1	Railways	5925	5654	484	4415	3931	0	6196	4582	9643	6628	5764	0	5602	5718	64542
8.2	Transport by other means	149694	82560	46603	74087	86797	16403	180437	115475	66265	84409	89621	13579	56488	23899	1086317
8.3	Communication	47510	27787	21863	24386	32794	9364	64481	43458	19646	19303	29775	4816	25112	11925	382220
8.4	Storage	769	855	85	940	1624	171	1197	350	684	523	85	333	718	214	8548
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	343241	267940	107468	256974	247836	85902	464600	406479	280368	293894	390396	57755	321309	131229	3655391
10	Banking and Insurance	81749	49574	45443	55056	62762	26455	115116	85086	61649	49256	62523	17637	54261	27885	794452
11	Real estate ownership, business & legal	189048	149888	79164	124063	110897	71399	170312	159847	136216	146006	139929	41354	113598	56208	1687929
12	Public Administration	191409	68234	35688	54700	59372	13373	86924	62514	53089	43662	63320	9425	52122	11762	805594
13	Other Services	130504	105697	67697	92039	91773	63322	139881	139298	108215	171600	135064	35428	132887	55597	1469002
	Sub Total:Tertiary	1139849	758189	404495	686660	697786	286389	1229144	1017089	735775	815281	916477	180327	762097	324437	9953995
	GDDP	1809774	1236293	646550	1073194	1166855	561218	2392983	1606957	1275670	1283333	1457551	312323	1192092	557381	16572174
	Mid year Population ('000)	3427	2701	1259	2175	2037	1161	3297	3130	2775	4016	3052	860	2508	1296	33694
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	52809	45772	51354	49342	57283	48339	72581	51340	45970	31956	47757	36317	47532	43008	49184

Estimated Populations are provisional.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.12

District wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the Year 2007-08 (at constant prices) (Provisional)

Base Year 1999-00

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	91465	98224	81077	42589	146737	105088	121441	81296	123626	109444	81157	54022	89609	86425	1312200
2	Forestry and Logging	13180	10892	6463	8256	7768	7280	12488	12645	11684	14978	11581	3945	9709	4845	135714
3	Fishing	11336	29953	278	34373	1059	148	18981	18211	2119	6970	20847	71	6089	4135	154570
4	Mining and Quarrying	10261	12920	2043	1754	3904	1025	4747	3797	6023	5369	5005	660	3357	2006	62871
	Sub Total: Primary	126242	151989	89861	86972	159468	113541	157657	115949	143452	136761	118590	58698	108764	97411	1665355
5	Manufacturing	119487	43596	11303	56515	41982	22605	306794	90423	121102	41982	46826	8074	37138	3229	951056
5.1	Registered	58102	21199	5496	27481	20414	10992	149182	43969	58887	20414	22770	3926	18059	1570	462461
5.2	Unregistered	61385	22397	5807	29034	21568	11613	157612	46454	62215	21568	24056	4148	19079	1659	488595
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	35881	18996	9819	17014	18204	16019	24399	18392	12760	7235	14901	1393	6612	2973	204598
6.1	Electricity	28051	17949	9056	15297	16560	15803	21089	16723	12032	6025	12754	1209	5412	2435	180395
6.2	Gas	334	280	141	238	217	124	323	311	261	307	286	71	247	108	3248
6.3	Water Supply	7496	767	622	1479	1427	92	2987	1358	467	903	1861	113	953	430	20955
7	Construction	205288	122254	58353	114793	108862	36160	359874	203183	105609	149231	212367	22193	157840	57205	1913212
	Sub total : Secondary	360656	184846	79475	188322	169048	74784	691067	311998	239471	198448	274094	31660	201590	63407	3068866
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	204988	118516	75351	104858	129794	29518	259586	170405	95060	105052	126959	19212	93966	45210	1578475
8.1	Railways	5564	5310	455	4146	3691	0	5820	4304	9056	6225	5413	0	5261	5370	60615
8.2	Transport by other means	112004	61773	34869	55433	64943	12273	135006	86401	49581	63155	67056	10160	42266	17882	812802
8.3	Communication	86844	50793	39963	44575	59945	17117	117864	79438	35911	35282	54426	8803	45902	21798	698661
8.4	Storage	576	640	64	704	1215	128	896	262	512	390	64	249	537	160	6397
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	256819	200478	80410	192273	185435	64273	347622	304135	209777	219896	292101	43213	240409	98188	2735029
10	Banking & Insurance	75147	45570	41772	50609	57693	24319	105817	78214	56670	45278	57474	16212	49879	25633	730287
11	Real estate ownership, business & legal	129423	102614	54196	84934	75921	48880	116598	109432	93254	99956	95796	28311	77770	38480	1155565
12	Public Administration	143949	51315	26839	41137	44651	10057	65372	47014	39925	32837	47619	7088	39198	8845	605846
13	Other Services	97576	79028	50616	68816	68617	47345	104587	104151	80910	128304	100986	26489	99358	41569	1098352
	Sub Total: Tertiary	907902	597521	329184	542627	562111	224392	999582	813351	575596	631323	720935	140525	600580	257925	7903554
	GDDP	1394800	934356	498520	817921	890627	412717	1848306	1241298	958519	966532	1113619	230883	910934	418743	12637775
	Mid year Population('000)	3427	2701	1259	2175	2037	1161	3297	3130	2775	4016	3052	860	2508	1296	33694
	Per capita Income(Rs.)	40700	34593	39597	37606	43722	35548	56060	39658	34541	24067	36488	26847	36321	32310	37507

Estimated Populations are provisional.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.13

District-wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the Year 2008-09 at Current Prices (Quick Estimate)

(Rs. Lakh)

SI.No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSKD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	155055	166513	137445	72199	248755	178151	205872	137816	209576	185534	137580	91581	151910	146511	2224498
2	Forestry and Logging	17044	14086	8358	10677	10046	9415	16149	16352	15110	19370	14977	5102	12555	6266	175507
3	Fishing	19375	51195	476	58752	1810	254	32443	31128	3622	11913	35632	122	10407	7067	264196
4	Mining and Quarrying	13539	17048	2696	2315	5152	1352	6263	5011	7948	7085	6604	871	4430	2646	82960
	Sub Total: Primary	205013	248842	148975	143943	265763	189172	260727	190307	236256	223902	194793	97676	179302	162490	2747161
5	Manufacturing	186139	67915	17608	88038	65400	35215	477923	140861	188654	65400	72946	12577	57854	5031	1481561
5.1	Registered	87496	31924	8277	41383	30742	16553	224651	66213	88678	30742	34289	5912	27195	2365	696420
5.2	Unregistered	98643	35991	9331	46655	34658	18662	253272	74648	99976	34658	38657	6665	30659	2666	785141
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	53587	27973	14487	25153	26892	23520	36178	27159	18784	10727	22098	2057	9820	4416	302851
6.1	Electricity	41171	26344	13291	22452	24305	23193	30952	24544	17660	8843	18719	1774	7943	3574	264765
6.2	Gas	487	408	206	347	316	180	473	454	380	447	418	103	360	158	4737
6.3	Water Supply	11929	1221	990	2354	2271	147	4753	2161	744	1437	2961	180	1517	684	33349
7	Construction	309448	184285	87961	173037	164097	54507	542471	306276	159194	224948	320119	33454	237926	86230	2883953
	Sub total : Secondary	549174	280173	120056	286228	256389	113242	1056572	474296	366632	301075	415163	48088	305600	95677	4668365
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	238453	136304	80716	121185	146072	30293	294967	191469	111731	129453	146198	21934	102200	48146	1799121
8.1	Railways	6229	5944	509	4641	4132	0	6514	4817	10137	6968	6059	0	5890	6012	67852
8.2	Transport by other means	177097	97673	55134	87649	102685	19406	213468	136614	78396	99858	106027	16065	66829	28274	1285175
8.3	Communication	54281	31747	24979	27861	37468	10699	73668	49652	22446	22053	34018	5502	28691	13625	436690
8.4	Storage	846	940	94	1034	1787	188	1317	386	752	574	94	367	790	235	9404
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	403295	314819	126271	301934	291197	100931	545888	477597	329422	345313	458699	67860	377525	154188	4294939
10	Banking and Insurance	93992	56998	52248	63301	72161	30417	132357	97828	70882	56633	71887	20278	62387	32061	913430
11	Real estate ownership, business & legal	222262	176222	93072	145860	130381	83944	200234	187931	160148	171658	164514	48620	133556	66083	1984485
12	Public Administration	213094	75964	39731	60897	66099	14888	96771	69596	59103	48610	70493	10493	58027	13094	896860
13	Other Services	149224	120858	77408	105242	104937	72405	159946	159279	123737	196216	154438	40510	151949	63572	1679721
	Sub Total:Tertiary	1320320	881165	469446	798419	810847	332878	1430163	1183700	855023	947883	1066229	209695	885644	377144	11568556
	GSDP	2074507	1410180	738477	1228590	1332999	635292	2747462	1848303	1457911	1472860	1676185	355459	1370546	635311	18984082
	Mid year Population ('000)	3455	2718	1262	2184	2048	1165	3325	3152	2798	4074	3077	870	2522	1308	33958
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	60044	51883	58516	56254	65088	54532	82630	58639	52105	36153	54475	40857	54344	48571	55905

Estimated Populations are provisional.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.14

**District wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the Year 2008-09
(at constant prices) (Quick Estimate)**

Base Year 1999-00

(Rs. In lakhs)

SI.No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	91426	98180	81041	42570	146672	105042	121387	81260	123571	109396	81121	53998	89570	86388	1311622
2	Forestry and Logging	13732	11348	6734	8602	8093	7585	13011	13174	12174	15605	12066	4110	10115	5048	141397
3	Fishing	11387	30087	279	34528	1064	149	19066	18293	2129	7001	20940	71	6116	4154	155264
4	Mining and Quarrying	11510	14492	2291	1967	4380	1150	5325	4260	6756	6023	5614	740	3766	2250	70524
	Sub Total: Primary	128055	154107	90345	87667	160209	113926	158789	116987	144630	138025	119741	58919	109567	97840	1678807
5	Manufacturing	129010	47071	12203	61018	45328	24407	331242	97629	130754	45328	50561	8716	40097	3487	1026851
5.1	Registered	60642	22126	5736	28682	21307	11473	155703	45891	61462	21307	23767	4097	18848	1639	482680
5.2	Unregistered	68368	24945	6467	32336	24021	12934	175539	51738	69292	24021	26794	4619	21249	1848	544171
6	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	37239	19422	10061	17470	18676	16328	25128	18861	13043	7453	15351	1429	6823	3068	210352
6.1	Electricity	28580	18287	9226	15586	16872	16100	21485	17038	12259	6139	12995	1231	5514	2481	183793
6.2	Gas	340	284	144	242	220	126	329	316	265	312	292	72	251	110	3303
6.3	Water Supply	8319	851	691	1642	1584	102	3314	1507	519	1002	2064	126	1058	477	23256
7	Construction	230242	137115	65446	128747	122095	40555	403621	227882	118447	167371	238179	24891	177027	64159	2145777
	Sub total : Secondary	396491	203608	87710	207235	186099	81290	759991	344372	262244	220152	304091	35036	223947	70714	3382980
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	232090	134242	86622	118707	147685	34162	295164	194113	106872	117437	143856	21848	107330	51584	1791712
8.1	Railways	5892	5622	481	4390	3909	0	6161	4557	9588	6591	5731	0	5571	5686	64179
8.2	Transport by other means	119252	65770	37126	59020	69145	13068	143743	91992	52789	67242	71395	10818	45001	19039	865400
8.3	Communication	106376	62217	48952	54600	73428	20967	144373	97304	43988	43218	66666	10783	56226	26701	855799
8.4	Storage	570	633	63	697	1203	127	887	260	507	386	64	247	532	158	6334
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	271567	211990	85027	203314	196083	67964	367584	321600	221823	232524	308876	45695	254214	103826	2892087
10	Banking & Insurance	78938	47869	43880	53162	60603	25545	111157	82160	59529	47562	60373	17030	52395	26926	767129
11	Real estate ownership, business & legal	142862	113269	59823	93753	83804	53956	128703	120795	102937	110335	105745	31251	85845	42476	1275554
12	Public Administration	144226	51414	26891	41216	44737	10076	65497	47104	40002	32900	47711	7102	39274	8862	607012
13	Other Services	99940	80943	51843	70484	70280	48492	107121	106675	82871	131413	103434	27131	101765	42576	1124968
	Sub Total:Tertiary	969623	639727	354086	580636	603192	240195	1075226	872447	614034	672171	769995	150057	640823	276250	8458462
	GSDP	1494169	997442	532141	875538	949500	435411	1994006	1333806	1020908	1030348	1193827	244012	974337	444804	13520249
	Mid year Population('000)	3455	2718	1262	2184	2048	1165	3325	3152	2798	4074	3077	870	2522	1308	33958
	Per capita Income(Rs.)	43247	36698	42166	40089	46362	37374	59970	42316	36487	25291	38798	28047	38634	34006	39815

Estimated Populations are provisional.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.15

Population of States/Union Territories by sex and percentage share of population in total population - 2001

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Total population			Percentage share in total population	Population density (per sq.km.)
		Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	1027015247	531277078	495738169	100	324
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356,265	192,985	163,280	0.03	43
2	Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	38,286,811	37,440,730	7.37	275
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,091,117	573,951	517,166	0.11	13
4	Assam	26,638,407	13,787,799	12,850,608	2.59	340
5	Bihar	82,878,796	43,153,964	39,724,832	8.07	880
6	Chandigarh	900,914	508,224	392,690	0.09	7903
7	Chatisgarh	20,795,956	10,452,426	10,343,530	2.03	154
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,451	121,731	98,720	0.02	449
9	Daman & Diu	158,059	92,478	65,581	0.02	1411
10	Delhi	13,782,976	7,570,890	6,212,086	1.34	9294
11	Goa	1,343,998	685,617	658,381	0.13	363
12	Gujarat	50,596,992	26,344,053	24,252,939	4.93	258
13	Haryana	21,082,989	11,327,658	9,755,331	2.05	477
14	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,248	3,085,256	2,991,992	0.59	109
15	Jammu & Kashmir	10,069,917	5,300,574	4,769,343	0.98	99
16	Jharkhand	26,909,428	13,861,277	13,048,151	2.62	338
17	Karnataka	52,733,958	26,856,343	25,877,615	5.14	275
18	Kerala	31,838,619	15,468,664	16,369,955	3.1	819
19	Lakshadweep	60,595	31,118	29,477	0.01	1894
20	Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	31,456,873	28,928,245	5.88	196
21	Maharashtra	96,752,247	50,334,270	46,417,977	9.42	314
22	Manipur	2,388,634	1,207,338	1,181,296	0.23	107
23	Meghalaya	2,306,069	1,167,840	1,138,229	0.22	103
24	Mizoram	891,058	459,783	431,275	0.09	42
25	Naagaland	1,988,636	1,041,686	946,950	0.19	120
26	Orissa	36,706,920	18,612,340	18,094,580	3.57	236
27	Pondicherry	973,829	486,705	487,124	0.09	2029
28	Punjab	24,289,296	12,963,362	11,325,934	2.37	482
29	Rajasthan	56,473,122	29,381,657	27,091,465	5.5	165
30	Sikkim	540,493	288,217	252,276	0.05	76
31	Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	31,268,654	30,842,185	6.05	478
32	Tripura	3,191,168	1,636,138	1,555,030	0.31	304
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,66,052,859	87,466,301	78,586,558	16.17	689
34	Uttaranchal	8,479,562	4,316,401	4,163,161	0.83	159
35	West Bengal	80,221,171	41,487,694	38,733,477	7.81	904

Source: Census of India - 2001

Appendix 3.16
District-wise Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex-ratio
and Population Density

Sl. No.	State/District	Population 2001			Percentage decadal growth rate		Sex-ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)		Population density per sq.km.	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-91	1991-01	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Kerala	31838619	15468664	16367955	14.32	9.42	1036	1058	749	819
1	Kasaragod	1203342	587763	615579	22.78	12.3	1026	1047	538	604
2	Kannur	2412365	1154144	1258221	16.63	7.13	1049	1090	759	813
3	Wayanad	786627	393397	393230	21.32	17.04	966	1000	315	369
4	Kozhikode	2878498	1398674	1479824	16.69	9.87	1027	1058	1118	1228
5	Malappuram	3629640	1759479	1870101	28.87	17.22	1053	1063	872	1022
6	Palakkad	2617072	1265794	1351278	16.52	9.86	1061	1068	532	584
7	Thrissur	2975440	1422047	1553393	12.2	8.7	1085	1092	903	981
8	Ernakulam	3098378	1535881	1562497	11.42	9.09	1000	1017	963	1050
9	Idukki	1128605	566405	562200	10.45	6.96	975	999	236	252
10	Kottayam	1952901	964433	988468	7.71	6.76	1003	1025	828	884
11	Alappuzha	2105349	1012572	1092777	7.28	5.21	1051	1079	1415	1489
12	Pathanamthitta	1231577	588035	643542	5.6	3.72	1062	1094	450	467
13	Kollam	2584118	1248616	1335502	10.68	7.33	1035	1070	967	1038
14	Thiruvananthapuram	3234707	1571424	1663283	13.5	9.78	1036	1058	1344	1476

Source: Census of India - 2001

Appendix 3.17
District wise Rural-Urban Distribution of Population, Kerala, 2001

State / District		Population		
		P	M	F
Kerala	Total	31841374	15468614	16372760
	Rural	23574449	11451282	12123167
	Urban	8266925	4017332	4249593
Kasaragod	Total	1204078	588083	615995
	Rural	970378	475196	495182
	Urban	233700	112887	120813
Kannur	Total	2408956	1152817	1256139
	Rural	1196058	578544	617514
	Urban	1212898	574273	638625
Wayanad	Total	780619	391273	389346
	Rural	751007	376424	374583
	Urban	29612	14849	14763
Kozhikode	Total	2879131	1399358	1479773
	Rural	1777974	863632	914342
	Urban	1101157	535726	565431
Malappuram	Total	3625471	1754576	1870895
	Rural	3269301	1581794	1687507
	Urban	356170	172782	183388
Palakkad	Total	2617482	1266985	1350497
	Rural	2260907	1093515	1167392
	Urban	356575	173470	183105
Thrissur	Total	2974232	1422052	1552180
	Rural	2134799	1018315	1116484
	Urban	839433	403737	435696
Ernakulam	Total	3105798	1538397	1567401
	Rural	1628713	808609	820104
	Urban	1477085	729788	747297
Idukki	Total	1129221	566682	562539
	Rural	1071628	538064	533564
	Urban	57593	28618	28975
Kottayam	Total	1953646	964926	988720
	Rural	1653838	817819	836019
	Urban	299808	147107	152701
Alappuzha	Total	2109160	1014529	1094631
	Rural	1487703	712867	774836
	Urban	621457	301662	319795
Pathanamthitta	Total	1234016	589398	644618
	Rural	1110218	529823	580395
	Urban	123798	59575	64223
Kollam	Total	2585208	1249621	1335587
	Rural	2119230	1021415	1097815
	Urban	465978	228206	237772
Thiruvananthapuram	Total	3234356	1569917	1664439
	Rural	2142695	1035265	1107430
	Urban	1091661	534652	557009

Source: Census India, 2001

Appendix 3.18
Age Group Population of Kerala 2001.

Sl. No.	Age Group	Population (In Lakhs)			Percentage			All India Percentage
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0-4	27.65	14.09	13.56	8.7	9.1	8.3	12.2
2	5-9	25.44	12.96	12.49	8	8.4	7.6	13.3
3	10-14	29.87	15.24	14.63	9.4	0.9	8.9	11.8
4	15-19	29.85	14.85	14.99	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.4
5	20-24	29.84	14.4	15.44	9.4	9.3	9.4	8.9
6	25-29	27.86	12.97	14.89	8.7	8.4	9.1	8.3
7	30-34	25.16	11.86	13.31	7.9	7.7	8.1	7
8	35-39	24.66	11.55	13.12	7.7	7.5	8	6.2
9	40-44	19.51	9.6	9.9	6.1	6.2	6	5.1
10	45-49	19.26	9.52	9.74	6.1	6.1	5.9	4.3
11	50-54	14.38	7.25	7.13	4.5	4.7	4.4	3.7
12	55-59	11.3	5.42	5.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.7
13	60-64	10.32	4.8	5.52	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.6
14	65-69	9.02	3.99	5.02	2.8	2.6	3.1	1.5
15	70-74	6.13	2.73	3.4	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.3
16	75-79	3.99	1.74	2.26	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.5
17	80+	3.89	1.57	232	1.2	1	1.4	0.8
18	Age not stated	0.26	0.14	0.12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
All Ages		318.41	154.68	163.73	100	100	100	100

Sources : Senses of India 2001

Appendix 4.1

Number of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by Size Class in Kerala (2000-01)

Sl. No.	Size of Holding (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Average Size (ha)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Below 1.00	6335428	882502	0.14
2	1.00-1.99	226810	299767	1.32
3	2.00-3.99	75651	190527	2.52
4	4.00-9.99	16008	84759	5.29
5	10.00 and above	2735	111933	40.93
Total		6656632	1569488	0.24

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.2

District wise Number & Area of Individual operational holdings (2000-01)

Sl. No.	District	Number	Area(ha)	Area per holding
1	Thiruvananthapuram	792116	87516	0.11
2	Kollam	587430	87468	0.15
3	Pathanamthitta	301521	71390	0.24
4	Alappuzha	469850	71511	0.15
5	Kottayam	426577	129111	0.3
6	Idukki	285771	160199	0.56
7	Eranakulam	645429	117278	0.18
8	Thrissur	623463	114818	0.18
9	Palakkad	515823	158029	0.31
10	Malappuram	604186	135088	0.22
11	Kozhikode	569034	106214	0.19
12	Wayanad	158923	92925	0.58
13	Kannur	459212	146630	0.32
14	Kasaragod	217297	91311	0.42
	State	6656632	1569488	0.24

Source:DES

Appendix 4.3

Percentage Distribution of Main Workers in Kerala

Sl. No.	Item	1991	2001
1	2	3	4
1	Cultivators	12.24	7.20
2	Agricultural labourers	25.55	16.07
3	Household industry workers	2.58	3.54
4	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantation, Mining, Quarrying and allied sectors	10.23	73.19
5	Other workers	49.40	

Source: Census Reports.

Appendix 4.1

Number of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by Size Class in Kerala (2000-01)

Sl. No.	Size of Holding (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Average Size (ha)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Below 1.00	6335428	882502	0.14
2	1.00-1.99	226810	299767	1.32
3	2.00-3.99	75651	190527	2.52
4	4.00-9.99	16008	84759	5.29
5	10.00 and above	2735	111933	40.93
Total		6656632	1569488	0.24

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.2

District wise Number & Area of Individual operational holdings (2000-01)

Sl. No.	District	Number	Area(ha)	Area per holding
1	Thiruvananthapuram	792116	87516	0.11
2	Kollam	587430	87468	0.15
3	Pathanamthitta	301521	71390	0.24
4	Alappuzha	469850	71511	0.15
5	Kottayam	426577	129111	0.3
6	Idukki	285771	160199	0.56
7	Eranakulam	645429	117278	0.18
8	Thrissur	623463	114818	0.18
9	Palakkad	515823	158029	0.31
10	Malappuram	604186	135088	0.22
11	Kozhikode	569034	106214	0.19
12	Wayanad	158923	92925	0.58
13	Kannur	459212	146630	0.32
14	Kasaragod	217297	91311	0.42
	State	6656632	1569488	0.24

Source:DES

Appendix 4.3

Percentage Distribution of Main Workers in Kerala

Sl. No.	Item	1991	2001
1	2	3	4
1	Cultivators	12.24	7.20
2	Agricultural labourers	25.55	16.07
3	Household industry workers	2.58	3.54
4	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantation, Mining, Quarrying and allied sectors	10.23	73.19
5	Other workers	49.40	

Source: Census Reports.

Appendix 4.1

Number of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by Size Class in Kerala (2000-01)

Sl. No.	Size of Holding (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Average Size (ha)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Below 1.00	6335428	882502	0.14
2	1.00-1.99	226810	299767	1.32
3	2.00-3.99	75651	190527	2.52
4	4.00-9.99	16008	84759	5.29
5	10.00 and above	2735	111933	40.93
Total		6656632	1569488	0.24

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.2

District wise Number & Area of Individual operational holdings (2000-01)

Sl. No.	District	Number	Area(ha)	Area per holding
1	Thiruvananthapuram	792116	87516	0.11
2	Kollam	587430	87468	0.15
3	Pathanamthitta	301521	71390	0.24
4	Alappuzha	469850	71511	0.15
5	Kottayam	426577	129111	0.3
6	Idukki	285771	160199	0.56
7	Eranakulam	645429	117278	0.18
8	Thrissur	623463	114818	0.18
9	Palakkad	515823	158029	0.31
10	Malappuram	604186	135088	0.22
11	Kozhikode	569034	106214	0.19
12	Wayanad	158923	92925	0.58
13	Kannur	459212	146630	0.32
14	Kasaragod	217297	91311	0.42
	State	6656632	1569488	0.24

Source:DES

Appendix 4.3

Percentage Distribution of Main Workers in Kerala

Sl. No.	Item	1991	2001
1	2	3	4
1	Cultivators	12.24	7.20
2	Agricultural labourers	25.55	16.07
3	Household industry workers	2.58	3.54
4	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantation, Mining, Quarrying and allied sectors	10.23	73.19
5	Other workers	49.40	

Source: Census Reports.

Appendix 4.4

District wise Average Rainfall and Percentage of Departure for 2009

District	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
	%de		%de		%de		%de		%de		%de		%de		%de		%de			
	Rain fall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture	Rainfall	parture
Thiruvananthapuram	5.0	-72	0.0	-100	60.0	22	44.6	-65	206.9	-10	183.3	-50	204.2	-23	87.3	-49	183.4	9	119.4	-54
Kollam	2.2	-84	3.0	-90	105.7	71	121.9	-27	136.4	-52	272.3	-44	369.7	-8	185.5	-29	272.6	20	325.9	4
Pathanamthitta	5.5	-74	12.0	-68	105.7	32	115.4	-37	156.8	-43	378.0	-30	454.0	-12	227.4	-33	290.3	11	222.7	-31
Alappuzha	1.7	-91	4.4	-85	45.3	-20	131.9	-8	256.4	-22	559.8	-11	503.3	-9	164.0	-55	250.3	-13	210.9	-36
Kannur	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	9.3	21	97.2	44	169.6	-33	625.3	-27	1456.6	38	299.5	-45	320.5	29	200.3	-4
Thrissur	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	49.4	109	53.9	-38	289.4	-7	586.1	-20	972.1	26	385.1	-10	361.4	36	156.9	-41
Kottayam	7.5	-66	1.8	-94	78.6	30	69.9	-59	204.9	-38	460.0	-28	553.1	-13	225.6	-45	280.8	0	188.6	-45
Ernakulam	10.4	-51	0.0	-100	45.8	-7	89.5	-41	315.7	-11	615.1	-19	838.8	10	312.2	-39	497.4	60	176.6	-51
Idukki	10.1	-40	0.3	-99	102.7	94	42.9	-73	226.7	-23	443.2	-40	983.4	11	335.8	-44	533.0	47	296.1	-23
Kozhikode	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	43.5	108	63.1	-38	179.1	-38	608.4	-34	1817.5	77	301.1	-45	335.4	24	321.3	20
Malappuram	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	19.8	-6	46.4	-51	143.3	-39	337.9	-49	993.2	28	243.1	-37	256.9	22	200.1	-28
Palakkad	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	81.3	204	58.0	-43	138.8	-30	282.0	-46	985.0	56	262.3	-26	250.6	34	176.1	-35
Kasargod	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	16.0	105	1604.0	-70	152.0	-36	560.6	-44	1238.2	15	446.0	-29	330.9	15	76.7	-63
Wayanad	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	95.7	331	47.1	-51	123.9	-34	309.8	-55	1256.1	8	185.4	-71	240.3	-7	183.0	-12

Data of November & December not available

Source: IMD website

Appendix 4.5

Area, Production and Productivity of Principal Crops

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/ha)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09#	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09#	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09#
1	Rice	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520
2	Jowar	1827	3083	2309	929	1573	1178	508	510	510
3	Ragi	516	266	609	417	216	495	808	812	812
4	Other Cereals	625	341	375	489	267	294	782	783	783
5	Pulses	6870	4355	3943	5211	3294	2982	759	756	756
6	Sugarcane	1161	2991	3438	6582	15915	27474	5669	5321	7991
7	Pepper	216709	175679	175808	64264	41952	40641	297	239	231
8	Chilies	1415	1398	1714	1364	1340	1643	964	959	959
9	Ginger	11082	8865	5578	42496	31726	23380	3835	3579	4191
10	Turmeric	3917	3155	2754	9980	7434	6292	2548	2356	2285
11	Cardamom	41362	39763	41588	8545	7031	8550	207	177	206
12	Areca nut	102078	99787	96745	109968	114690	124623	1077	1149	1288
13	Banana	59143	59341	53516	463766	439803	427604	7841	7411	7990
14	Other Plantains	53096	51367	49499	435636	391896	393617	8205	7629	7952
15	Cashewnut	70463	58381	52875	61680	52402	42274	875	898	800
16	Tapioca	87128	83990	87278	2518999	2556455	2710934	28911	30438	31061
17	Sweet Potato	505	499	387	6405	6343	4919	12683	12711	12711
18	Groundnut	2813	2911	1733	2081	2154	1282	740	740	740
19	Sesamum	732	533	585	294	171	316	402	321	540
20	Coconut *	872943	818812	780500	6054	5641	5763	6935	6889	7384
21	Cotton **	1300	1295	1152	1690	1680	1494	221	221	221
22	Tobacco	31	43	48	50	69	77	1613	1605	1605
23	Coffee	84571	84115	84696	59475	48650	57200	703	578	675
24	Tea	35365	36131	36557	53659	51754	51726	1517	1432	1415
25	Rubber	502240	512045	517475	780405	753135	783485	1554	1471	1514

#Area, Production and Productivity for 2008-09 are provisional except Paddy

* Production of Coconut in million nuts and productivity in nuts/ha

** Production of Cotton in No. of bales of 170 kg.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.5

Area, Production and Productivity of Principal Crops

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/ha)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09#	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09#	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09#
1	Rice	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520
2	Jowar	1827	3083	2309	929	1573	1178	508	510	510
3	Ragi	516	266	609	417	216	495	808	812	812
4	Other Cereals	625	341	375	489	267	294	782	783	783
5	Pulses	6870	4355	3943	5211	3294	2982	759	756	756
6	Sugarcane	1161	2991	3438	6582	15915	27474	5669	5321	7991
7	Pepper	216709	175679	175808	64264	41952	40641	297	239	231
8	Chilies	1415	1398	1714	1364	1340	1643	964	959	959
9	Ginger	11082	8865	5578	42496	31726	23380	3835	3579	4191
10	Turmeric	3917	3155	2754	9980	7434	6292	2548	2356	2285
11	Cardamom	41362	39763	41588	8545	7031	8550	207	177	206
12	Areca nut	102078	99787	96745	109968	114690	124623	1077	1149	1288
13	Banana	59143	59341	53516	463766	439803	427604	7841	7411	7990
14	Other Plantains	53096	51367	49499	435636	391896	393617	8205	7629	7952
15	Cashewnut	70463	58381	52875	61680	52402	42274	875	898	800
16	Tapioca	87128	83990	87278	2518999	2556455	2710934	28911	30438	31061
17	Sweet Potato	505	499	387	6405	6343	4919	12683	12711	12711
18	Groundnut	2813	2911	1733	2081	2154	1282	740	740	740
19	Sesamum	732	533	585	294	171	316	402	321	540
20	Coconut *	872943	818812	780500	6054	5641	5763	6935	6889	7384
21	Cotton **	1300	1295	1152	1690	1680	1494	221	221	221
22	Tobacco	31	43	48	50	69	77	1613	1605	1605
23	Coffee	84571	84115	84696	59475	48650	57200	703	578	675
24	Tea	35365	36131	36557	53659	51754	51726	1517	1432	1415
25	Rubber	502240	512045	517475	780405	753135	783485	1554	1471	1514

#Area, Production and Productivity for 2008-09 are provisional except Paddy

* Production of Coconut in million nuts and productivity in nuts/ha

** Production of Cotton in No. of bales of 170 kg.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix: 4.6
Index of Area, Production and Productivity of Crops in Kerala
Base - Average of Triennium ending 1993-94

Sl.No.	Crops	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
	<u>AREA</u>			
A	All Crops	90.15	84.82	83.24
B	Food Grains (1+2)	48.75	42.26	43.1
	1 Cereals	49.49	43.20	44.16
	2 Pulses	30.80	19.52	17.68
C	Non-Food Grains (3to8)	101.08	96.05	93.83
	3 Oil Seeds	97.42	91.40	87.01
	4 Fibres	10.28	10.24	9.11
	5 Plantation Crops	111.69	113.50	114.66
	6 Condiments & Spices	112.98	98.60	97.27
	7 Fruits and Vegetables	86.61	81.24	77.06
	8 Other Crops	18.70	47.60	54.69
	<u>PRODUCTION</u>			
A	All Crops	109.70	105.40	109.04
B	Food Grains(1+2)	60.94	50.25	56.08
	1 Cereals	60.94	50.25	56.09
	2 Pulses	32.18	20.34	18.42
C	Non-Food Grains	112.86	108.97	112.47
	3 Oil Seeds	120.85	112.61	115.02
	4 Fibres	8.27	8.23	7.32
	5 Plantation Crops	190.86	182.31	190.62
	6 Condiments & spices	135.73	117.12	117.67
	7 Fruits & Vegetables	106.53	105.32	109.37
	8 Other Crops	13.76	33.15	57.15
	<u>PRODUCTIVITY</u>			
A	All Crops	121.69	124.26	130.99
B	Food Grains (1+2)	125.01	118.91	130.12
	1 Cereals	123.14	116.32	127.02
	2 Pulses	104.48	104.20	104.19
C	Non-Food Grains (3to8)	111.65	113.45	119.87
	3 Oil Seeds	124.05	123.21	132.19
	4 Fibres	80.44	80.37	80.35
	5 Plantation Crops	170.88	160.63	166.25
	6 Condiments & spices	120.17	118.78	120.97
	7 Fruits and Vegetables	123.00	131.26	141.93
	8 Other Crops	73.58	69.40	104.5

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.7

Season-wise Area, Production and productivity of Rice in Kerala (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Season	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Virippu	83859	77533	79381	191241	168108	192770	2281	2168	2428
Mundakan	143724	105958	105122	346763	251103	249101	2413	2370	2370
Puncha	35946	45447.00	49762.00	103571	109277	148370	2881	2404	2982
All Seasons	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520

Source : DES

Appendix 4.8

Season-wise Coverage of HYV of Rice in Kerala

Year	Coverage of HYV (Ha.)				Total Area under Rice (Ha)				% of HYV over Total Area under Rice			
	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1996-97	61532	54725	37072	153329	163893	210309	56624	430826	37.54	26.02	65.47	35.59
1997-98	69306	50693	48680	168679	144743	180701	61678	387122	47.88	28.05	78.93	43.57
1998-99	62346	66338	48414	177098	120217	174714	57700	352631	51.86	37.97	83.91	50.22
1999-00	70948	85936	54106	210990	121525	170228	58021	349774	58.38	50.48	93.25	60.32
2000-01	83868	89927	52892	226687	129752	162445	55258	347455	64.64	55.36	95.72	65.24
2001-02	78753	102714	40621	222088	110556*	161978	43850	316384	71.23	63.41	92.64	70.20
2002-03	98381	112271	40152	250804	112438	157004	41079	310521	87.50	71.51	97.74	80.77
2003-04	92667	109316	36563	238546	102770	147384	37186	287340	90.20	74.20	98.30	83.00
2004-05	97559	115630	35306	248495	105349	148893	35732	289974	92.60	77.70	98.80	85.70
2005-06	91000	110952	21662	223614	98256	155629	21857	275742	93.00	71.00	99.00	81.00
2006-07	76103	112575	35530	224208	83859	143724	35946	263529	91	78	99	85
2007-08	72638	84273	44851	201762	77533	105958	45447	228938	94	80	99	88
2008-09	74867	83777	49420	208064	79381	105122	49762	234265	94	80	99	89

Source : DES

Appendix 4.7

Season-wise Area, Production and productivity of Rice in Kerala (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Season	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Virippu	83859	77533	79381	191241	168108	192770	2281	2168	2428
Mundakan	143724	105958	105122	346763	251103	249101	2413	2370	2370
Puncha	35946	45447.00	49762.00	103571	109277	148370	2881	2404	2982
All Seasons	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520

Source : DES

Appendix 4.8

Season-wise Coverage of HYV of Rice in Kerala

Year	Coverage of HYV (Ha.)				Total Area under Rice (Ha)				% of HYV over Total Area under Rice			
	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1996-97	61532	54725	37072	153329	163893	210309	56624	430826	37.54	26.02	65.47	35.59
1997-98	69306	50693	48680	168679	144743	180701	61678	387122	47.88	28.05	78.93	43.57
1998-99	62346	66338	48414	177098	120217	174714	57700	352631	51.86	37.97	83.91	50.22
1999-00	70948	85936	54106	210990	121525	170228	58021	349774	58.38	50.48	93.25	60.32
2000-01	83868	89927	52892	226687	129752	162445	55258	347455	64.64	55.36	95.72	65.24
2001-02	78753	102714	40621	222088	110556*	161978	43850	316384	71.23	63.41	92.64	70.20
2002-03	98381	112271	40152	250804	112438	157004	41079	310521	87.50	71.51	97.74	80.77
2003-04	92667	109316	36563	238546	102770	147384	37186	287340	90.20	74.20	98.30	83.00
2004-05	97559	115630	35306	248495	105349	148893	35732	289974	92.60	77.70	98.80	85.70
2005-06	91000	110952	21662	223614	98256	155629	21857	275742	93.00	71.00	99.00	81.00
2006-07	76103	112575	35530	224208	83859	143724	35946	263529	91	78	99	85
2007-08	72638	84273	44851	201762	77533	105958	45447	228938	94	80	99	88
2008-09	74867	83777	49420	208064	79381	105122	49762	234265	94	80	99	89

Source : DES

Appendix 4.7

Season-wise Area, Production and productivity of Rice in Kerala (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Season	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Virippu	83859	77533	79381	191241	168108	192770	2281	2168	2428
Mundakan	143724	105958	105122	346763	251103	249101	2413	2370	2370
Puncha	35946	45447.00	49762.00	103571	109277	148370	2881	2404	2982
All Seasons	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520

Source : DES

Appendix 4.8

Season-wise Coverage of HYV of Rice in Kerala

Year	Coverage of HYV (Ha.)				Total Area under Rice (Ha)				% of HYV over Total Area under Rice			
	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1996-97	61532	54725	37072	153329	163893	210309	56624	430826	37.54	26.02	65.47	35.59
1997-98	69306	50693	48680	168679	144743	180701	61678	387122	47.88	28.05	78.93	43.57
1998-99	62346	66338	48414	177098	120217	174714	57700	352631	51.86	37.97	83.91	50.22
1999-00	70948	85936	54106	210990	121525	170228	58021	349774	58.38	50.48	93.25	60.32
2000-01	83868	89927	52892	226687	129752	162445	55258	347455	64.64	55.36	95.72	65.24
2001-02	78753	102714	40621	222088	110556*	161978	43850	316384	71.23	63.41	92.64	70.20
2002-03	98381	112271	40152	250804	112438	157004	41079	310521	87.50	71.51	97.74	80.77
2003-04	92667	109316	36563	238546	102770	147384	37186	287340	90.20	74.20	98.30	83.00
2004-05	97559	115630	35306	248495	105349	148893	35732	289974	92.60	77.70	98.80	85.70
2005-06	91000	110952	21662	223614	98256	155629	21857	275742	93.00	71.00	99.00	81.00
2006-07	76103	112575	35530	224208	83859	143724	35946	263529	91	78	99	85
2007-08	72638	84273	44851	201762	77533	105958	45447	228938	94	80	99	88
2008-09	74867	83777	49420	208064	79381	105122	49762	234265	94	80	99	89

Source : DES

Appendix 4.9

District wise Area , Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala

District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	3849	2867	2995	10077	7182	7274	2618	2505	2429	
Kollam	5497	3538	3859	12580	7988	8292	2289	2258	2149	
Pathanamthitta	2616	2001	2681	7101	4631	7399	2714	2314	2760	
Alappuzha	31060	33335	34143	90160	62270	104250	2903	1868	3053	
Kottayam	13814	10969	10951	35550	28428	32154	2573	2592	2936	
Idukki	2878	2190	2115	7507	5959	5494	2608	2721	2598	
Ernakulam	21895	12343	12966	44007	24407	25907	2010	1977	1998	
Thrissur	27311	24422	27928	65036	59381	71909	2381	2431	2575	
Palakkad	109208	99173	96190	270103	244244	240143	2473	2463	2497	
Malappuram	15109	9496	11013	33123	21748	23265	2192	2290	2113	
Kozhikode	4295	3800	4038	6092	5097	5613	1418	1341	1390	
Wayanad	11832	12408	12746	30722	32079	33861	2597	2585	2657	
Kannur	8842	7232	7649	17375	14111	13637	1965	1951	1783	
Kasaragod	5323	5164	4991	12142	10963	11043	2281	2123	2213	
State	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520	

Source : DES

Appendix 4.10

District-wise and Season-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice for 2008-09

Name of District	Autumn			Winter			Summer			Total		
	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thiruvananthapuram	1350	3360	2489	1529	3608	2360	116	306	2638	2995	7274	2429
Kollam	1318	2983	2263	2423	5226	2157	118	83	703	3859	8292	2149
Pathanamthitta	130	303	2331	864	2155	2494	1687	4941	2929	2681	7399	2760
Alappuzha	8755	26254	2999	7267	21999	3027	18121	55997	3090	34143	104250	3053
Kottayam	3331	10065	3022	2279	5842	2563	5341	16247	3042	10951	32154	2936
Idukki	494	1302	2636	1564	4057	2594	57	135	2368	2115	5494	2598
Ernakulam	5097	10172	1996	5907	12334	2088	1962	3401	1733	12966	25907	1998
Thrissur	4768	9439	1980	14326	33583	2344	8834	28887	3270	27928	71909	2575
Palakkad	45659	111561	2443	42388	105045	2478	8143	23537	2890	96190	240143	2497
Malappuram	1744	3819	2190	7748	14704	1898	1521	4742	3118	11013	23265	2113
Kozhikode	216	289	1338	3144	3902	1241	678	1422	2097	4038	5613	1390
Wayanad	0	0		9850	25707	2610	2896	8154	2816	12746	33861	2657
Kannur	3723	6541	1757	3808	6904	1813	118	192	1627	7649	13637	1783
Kasaragode	2796	6682	2390	2025	4035	1993	170	326	1918	4991	11043	2213
STATE	79381	192770	2428	105122	249101	2370	49762	148370	2982	234265	590241	2520

Source:DES

Appendix 4.9

District wise Area , Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala

District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	3849	2867	2995	10077	7182	7274	2618	2505	2429	
Kollam	5497	3538	3859	12580	7988	8292	2289	2258	2149	
Pathanamthitta	2616	2001	2681	7101	4631	7399	2714	2314	2760	
Alappuzha	31060	33335	34143	90160	62270	104250	2903	1868	3053	
Kottayam	13814	10969	10951	35550	28428	32154	2573	2592	2936	
Idukki	2878	2190	2115	7507	5959	5494	2608	2721	2598	
Ernakulam	21895	12343	12966	44007	24407	25907	2010	1977	1998	
Thrissur	27311	24422	27928	65036	59381	71909	2381	2431	2575	
Palakkad	109208	99173	96190	270103	244244	240143	2473	2463	2497	
Malappuram	15109	9496	11013	33123	21748	23265	2192	2290	2113	
Kozhikode	4295	3800	4038	6092	5097	5613	1418	1341	1390	
Wayanad	11832	12408	12746	30722	32079	33861	2597	2585	2657	
Kannur	8842	7232	7649	17375	14111	13637	1965	1951	1783	
Kasaragod	5323	5164	4991	12142	10963	11043	2281	2123	2213	
State	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520	

Source : DES

Appendix 4.10

District-wise and Season-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice for 2008-09

Name of District	Autumn			Winter			Summer			Total		
	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thiruvananthapuram	1350	3360	2489	1529	3608	2360	116	306	2638	2995	7274	2429
Kollam	1318	2983	2263	2423	5226	2157	118	83	703	3859	8292	2149
Pathanamthitta	130	303	2331	864	2155	2494	1687	4941	2929	2681	7399	2760
Alappuzha	8755	26254	2999	7267	21999	3027	18121	55997	3090	34143	104250	3053
Kottayam	3331	10065	3022	2279	5842	2563	5341	16247	3042	10951	32154	2936
Idukki	494	1302	2636	1564	4057	2594	57	135	2368	2115	5494	2598
Ernakulam	5097	10172	1996	5907	12334	2088	1962	3401	1733	12966	25907	1998
Thrissur	4768	9439	1980	14326	33583	2344	8834	28887	3270	27928	71909	2575
Palakkad	45659	111561	2443	42388	105045	2478	8143	23537	2890	96190	240143	2497
Malappuram	1744	3819	2190	7748	14704	1898	1521	4742	3118	11013	23265	2113
Kozhikode	216	289	1338	3144	3902	1241	678	1422	2097	4038	5613	1390
Wayanad	0	0		9850	25707	2610	2896	8154	2816	12746	33861	2657
Kannur	3723	6541	1757	3808	6904	1813	118	192	1627	7649	13637	1783
Kasaragode	2796	6682	2390	2025	4035	1993	170	326	1918	4991	11043	2213
STATE	79381	192770	2428	105122	249101	2370	49762	148370	2982	234265	590241	2520

Source:DES

Appendix 4.9

District wise Area , Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala

District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	3849	2867	2995	10077	7182	7274	2618	2505	2429	
Kollam	5497	3538	3859	12580	7988	8292	2289	2258	2149	
Pathanamthitta	2616	2001	2681	7101	4631	7399	2714	2314	2760	
Alappuzha	31060	33335	34143	90160	62270	104250	2903	1868	3053	
Kottayam	13814	10969	10951	35550	28428	32154	2573	2592	2936	
Idukki	2878	2190	2115	7507	5959	5494	2608	2721	2598	
Ernakulam	21895	12343	12966	44007	24407	25907	2010	1977	1998	
Thrissur	27311	24422	27928	65036	59381	71909	2381	2431	2575	
Palakkad	109208	99173	96190	270103	244244	240143	2473	2463	2497	
Malappuram	15109	9496	11013	33123	21748	23265	2192	2290	2113	
Kozhikode	4295	3800	4038	6092	5097	5613	1418	1341	1390	
Wayanad	11832	12408	12746	30722	32079	33861	2597	2585	2657	
Kannur	8842	7232	7649	17375	14111	13637	1965	1951	1783	
Kasaragod	5323	5164	4991	12142	10963	11043	2281	2123	2213	
State	263529	228938	234265	641575	528488	590241	2435	2308	2520	

Source : DES

Appendix 4.10

District-wise and Season-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice for 2008-09

Name of District	Autumn			Winter			Summer			Total		
	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thiruvananthapuram	1350	3360	2489	1529	3608	2360	116	306	2638	2995	7274	2429
Kollam	1318	2983	2263	2423	5226	2157	118	83	703	3859	8292	2149
Pathanamthitta	130	303	2331	864	2155	2494	1687	4941	2929	2681	7399	2760
Alappuzha	8755	26254	2999	7267	21999	3027	18121	55997	3090	34143	104250	3053
Kottayam	3331	10065	3022	2279	5842	2563	5341	16247	3042	10951	32154	2936
Idukki	494	1302	2636	1564	4057	2594	57	135	2368	2115	5494	2598
Ernakulam	5097	10172	1996	5907	12334	2088	1962	3401	1733	12966	25907	1998
Thrissur	4768	9439	1980	14326	33583	2344	8834	28887	3270	27928	71909	2575
Palakkad	45659	111561	2443	42388	105045	2478	8143	23537	2890	96190	240143	2497
Malappuram	1744	3819	2190	7748	14704	1898	1521	4742	3118	11013	23265	2113
Kozhikode	216	289	1338	3144	3902	1241	678	1422	2097	4038	5613	1390
Wayanad	0	0		9850	25707	2610	2896	8154	2816	12746	33861	2657
Kannur	3723	6541	1757	3808	6904	1813	118	192	1627	7649	13637	1783
Kasaragode	2796	6682	2390	2025	4035	1993	170	326	1918	4991	11043	2213
STATE	79381	192770	2428	105122	249101	2370	49762	148370	2982	234265	590241	2520

Source:DES

Appendix 4.11
Area, Production and Productivity of HYV of Rice (2006-07 to 2008-09)

District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	3744	2713	2931	9894	7111	7167	2643	2621	2445
Kollam	3606	2194	2696	8563	5052	5807	2375	2303	2154
Pathanamthitta	2089	1796	2501	5877	4166	6976	2813	2320	2789
Alappuzha	30428	32750	33627	89723	61783	103691	2949	1887	3084
Kottayam	13718	10824	10878	35407	28131	32014	2581	2599	2943
Idukki	2431	1634	1695	6320	4970	4314	2600	3041	2545
Ernakulam	20637	11726	12064	42057	23269	24209	2038	1984	2007
Thrissur	21330	20163	24001	54583	51874	64596	2559	2573	2691
Palakkad	96738	90398	88907	249293	228692	228032	2577	2530	2565
Malappuram	8806	6505	7676	21939	16495	18249	2491	2536	2377
Kozhikode	1404	1406	1303	2448	2576	2655	1744	1832	2038
Wayanad	9647	10668	10762	26460	28410	29408	2743	2663	2733
Kannur	6214	5454	5523	12994	11297	10910	2091	2071	1975
Kasaragode	3416	3531	3500	8503	7928	8326	2489	2245	2379
STATE	224208	201762	208064	574061	481754	546354	2560	2388	2626

Source : DES

Appendix 4.12
Plantation Crops - Area, Production and Productivity(2004-05 to 2008-09)

1	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09*	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
AREA (Ha.)										
Tea	35040	519977	35043	521625	35365		36131	567020	36557	578458
Coffee	84644	327941	84644	379709	84571	381085	84115	388195	84696	394352
Rubber	480543	578000	494400	597610	502240	615200	512045	635000	517475	630000
Cardamom	41378	73725	41367	73795	41362	73228	39763	69300	41588	
PRODUCTION (MT)										
Tea	49508	906840	56384	948940	53659	973070	51754	987020	51726	972770
Coffee	54300	275500	60175	274000	59475	288000	48650	262020	57200	262300
Rubber	690711	749665	739225	802625	780405	852895	753135	825345	783485	864000
Cardamom	8616	11415	9765	12540	8545	11535	7031	9720	8550	
PRODUCTIVITY (kg/ha)										
Tea	1413	1744	1609	1819	1577	-	1432	1741	1415	1682
Coffee	642	840	7109	722	703	756	578	682	675	665
Rubber	1437	1297	1495	1796	1554	1386	1471	1300	1514	1371
Cardamom	208	155	236	170	207	158	177	140	206	

Source :

Rubber : Rubber Board

Coffee : Coffee Board

Tea : Tea Board

Cardamom: Spices Board

* Estimates

Appendix 4.11
Area, Production and Productivity of HYV of Rice (2006-07 to 2008-09)

District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	3744	2713	2931	9894	7111	7167	2643	2621	2445
Kollam	3606	2194	2696	8563	5052	5807	2375	2303	2154
Pathanamthitta	2089	1796	2501	5877	4166	6976	2813	2320	2789
Alappuzha	30428	32750	33627	89723	61783	103691	2949	1887	3084
Kottayam	13718	10824	10878	35407	28131	32014	2581	2599	2943
Idukki	2431	1634	1695	6320	4970	4314	2600	3041	2545
Ernakulam	20637	11726	12064	42057	23269	24209	2038	1984	2007
Thrissur	21330	20163	24001	54583	51874	64596	2559	2573	2691
Palakkad	96738	90398	88907	249293	228692	228032	2577	2530	2565
Malappuram	8806	6505	7676	21939	16495	18249	2491	2536	2377
Kozhikode	1404	1406	1303	2448	2576	2655	1744	1832	2038
Wayanad	9647	10668	10762	26460	28410	29408	2743	2663	2733
Kannur	6214	5454	5523	12994	11297	10910	2091	2071	1975
Kasaragode	3416	3531	3500	8503	7928	8326	2489	2245	2379
STATE	224208	201762	208064	574061	481754	546354	2560	2388	2626

Source : DES

Appendix 4.12
Plantation Crops - Area, Production and Productivity(2004-05 to 2008-09)

1	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09*	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
AREA (Ha.)										
Tea	35040	519977	35043	521625	35365		36131	567020	36557	578458
Coffee	84644	327941	84644	379709	84571	381085	84115	388195	84696	394352
Rubber	480543	578000	494400	597610	502240	615200	512045	635000	517475	630000
Cardamom	41378	73725	41367	73795	41362	73228	39763	69300	41588	
PRODUCTION (MT)										
Tea	49508	906840	56384	948940	53659	973070	51754	987020	51726	972770
Coffee	54300	275500	60175	274000	59475	288000	48650	262020	57200	262300
Rubber	690711	749665	739225	802625	780405	852895	753135	825345	783485	864000
Cardamom	8616	11415	9765	12540	8545	11535	7031	9720	8550	
PRODUCTIVITY (kg/ha)										
Tea	1413	1744	1609	1819	1577	-	1432	1741	1415	1682
Coffee	642	840	7109	722	703	756	578	682	675	665
Rubber	1437	1297	1495	1796	1554	1386	1471	1300	1514	1371
Cardamom	208	155	236	170	207	158	177	140	206	

Source :

Rubber : Rubber Board

Coffee : Coffee Board

Tea : Tea Board

Cardamom: Spices Board

* Estimates

Appendix 4.11
Area, Production and Productivity of HYV of Rice (2006-07 to 2008-09)

District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	3744	2713	2931	9894	7111	7167	2643	2621	2445
Kollam	3606	2194	2696	8563	5052	5807	2375	2303	2154
Pathanamthitta	2089	1796	2501	5877	4166	6976	2813	2320	2789
Alappuzha	30428	32750	33627	89723	61783	103691	2949	1887	3084
Kottayam	13718	10824	10878	35407	28131	32014	2581	2599	2943
Idukki	2431	1634	1695	6320	4970	4314	2600	3041	2545
Ernakulam	20637	11726	12064	42057	23269	24209	2038	1984	2007
Thrissur	21330	20163	24001	54583	51874	64596	2559	2573	2691
Palakkad	96738	90398	88907	249293	228692	228032	2577	2530	2565
Malappuram	8806	6505	7676	21939	16495	18249	2491	2536	2377
Kozhikode	1404	1406	1303	2448	2576	2655	1744	1832	2038
Wayanad	9647	10668	10762	26460	28410	29408	2743	2663	2733
Kannur	6214	5454	5523	12994	11297	10910	2091	2071	1975
Kasaragode	3416	3531	3500	8503	7928	8326	2489	2245	2379
STATE	224208	201762	208064	574061	481754	546354	2560	2388	2626

Source : DES

Appendix 4.12
Plantation Crops - Area, Production and Productivity(2004-05 to 2008-09)

1	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09*	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
AREA (Ha.)										
Tea	35040	519977	35043	521625	35365		36131	567020	36557	578458
Coffee	84644	327941	84644	379709	84571	381085	84115	388195	84696	394352
Rubber	480543	578000	494400	597610	502240	615200	512045	635000	517475	630000
Cardamom	41378	73725	41367	73795	41362	73228	39763	69300	41588	
PRODUCTION (MT)										
Tea	49508	906840	56384	948940	53659	973070	51754	987020	51726	972770
Coffee	54300	275500	60175	274000	59475	288000	48650	262020	57200	262300
Rubber	690711	749665	739225	802625	780405	852895	753135	825345	783485	864000
Cardamom	8616	11415	9765	12540	8545	11535	7031	9720	8550	
PRODUCTIVITY (kg/ha)										
Tea	1413	1744	1609	1819	1577	-	1432	1741	1415	1682
Coffee	642	840	7109	722	703	756	578	682	675	665
Rubber	1437	1297	1495	1796	1554	1386	1471	1300	1514	1371
Cardamom	208	155	236	170	207	158	177	140	206	

Source :

Rubber : Rubber Board

Coffee : Coffee Board

Tea : Tea Board

Cardamom: Spices Board

* Estimates

Appendix 4.13
Import of Rubber (1990-91 to 2008-09)

Year	Import (MT)		
	Natural Rubber	Synthetic Rubber	Total
1	2	3	4
1990-91	49013	51715	100728
1991-92	15070	39210	54280
1992-93	17884	47362	65246
1993-94	19940	64338	84278
1994-95	8093	73860	81953
1995-96	51635	71735	123370
1996-97	19770	91050	110820
1997-98	32070	86389	118459
1998-99	29534	97548	127082
1999-00	20213	104842	125055
2000-01	8970	106923	115893
2001-02	49590	111323	160913
2002-03	26229	124475	150704
2003-04	44199	173784	217983
2004-05	68718	113095	181813
2005-06	45285	132118	177403
2006-07	89699	171998	261697
2007-08	86394	195705	282099
2008-09	77616	190630	268246

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.14
Consumption of Rubber in Kerala & India (1994-95 to 2008-09)

(in MT)

Sl.No	Year	Kerala			India		
		N.R	S.R	R.R	N.R	S.R	R.R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1994-95	64660	18984	6100	237440	70035	38215
2	1995-96	75200	22727	6232	525465	134085	65775
3	1996-97	67144	24575	5968	561765	142810	66585
4	1997-98	68542	27825	6270	571820	160915	70085
5	1998-99	77583	29074	6245	591545	156395	63095
6	1999-00	86849	31068	6820	628110	167220	63450
7	2000-01	88221	32978	6773	631475	170670	62260
8	2001-02	100163	32114	6583	638210	174530	63875
9	2002-03	126100	36438	6861	695425	194850	67320
10	2003-04	124630	46921	7367	719600	210200	70460
11	2004-05	124554	49746	7895	755405	224650	72905
12	2005-06	135792	48666	8995	801110	237495	76535
13	2006-07	126809	50572	8440	820305	270830	78435
14	2007-08	142234	53998	9215	861455	297155	83165
15	2008-09	139288	48504	9222	871720	292950	86030

NR- Natural Rubber

SR-Synthetic Rubber

RR- Reclaimed Rubber

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.15
Production, Consumption, Export and Auction Price of Tea

Year	Production			Consumption ('000 MT)	Exports		Cochin Auction Price (Rs/kg)
	India ('000 MT)	Kerala ('000 MT)	% of Kerala		India ('000 MT)	Percentage of Production	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980	569.00	54.00	9.49	346.00	224.00	39.37	13.14
1981-85	600.00	50.00	8.33	387.00	214.00	35.67	20.50
1986-90	679.00	57.00	8.39	464.00	204.00	30.04	27.54
1991-95	740.00	65.00	8.78	567.00	174.00	23.51	38.14
1996	780.10	61.60	7.90	618.00	162.00	20.77	44.42
1997	810.00	69.80	8.62	633.00	203.00	25.06	61.57
1998	874.10	65.90	7.54	664.00	210.00	24.02	73.39
1999	824.40	67.80	8.22	650.00	192.00	23.29	62.04
2000	846.50	69.30	8.20	653.00	207.00	24.45	51.34
2001	853.70	66.10	7.70	673.00	183.00	21.44	52.21
2002	826.20	59.70	7.20	693.00	198.00	23.98	47.21
2003	857.10	56.60	6.60	714.00	173.70	20.27	45.78
2004	820.20	49.70	6.06	735.00	197.60	24.09	52.14
2005	928.00	67.00	7.22	757.00	199.10	21.45	49.66
2006	955.90	68.80	7.20	771.00	218.7	22.88	54.40
2007	944.70	61.90	6.55	786.00	178.75	18.92	56.05
2008	972.77	51.73	5.32	802.00	203.12	20.88	71.08

Source : Association of Planters of Kerala, Tea Board

Appendix 4.13
Import of Rubber (1990-91 to 2008-09)

Year	Import (MT)		
	Natural Rubber	Synthetic Rubber	Total
1	2	3	4
1990-91	49013	51715	100728
1991-92	15070	39210	54280
1992-93	17884	47362	65246
1993-94	19940	64338	84278
1994-95	8093	73860	81953
1995-96	51635	71735	123370
1996-97	19770	91050	110820
1997-98	32070	86389	118459
1998-99	29534	97548	127082
1999-00	20213	104842	125055
2000-01	8970	106923	115893
2001-02	49590	111323	160913
2002-03	26229	124475	150704
2003-04	44199	173784	217983
2004-05	68718	113095	181813
2005-06	45285	132118	177403
2006-07	89699	171998	261697
2007-08	86394	195705	282099
2008-09	77616	190630	268246

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.14
Consumption of Rubber in Kerala & India (1994-95 to 2008-09)

(in MT)

Sl.No	Year	Kerala			India		
		N.R	S.R	R.R	N.R	S.R	R.R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1994-95	64660	18984	6100	237440	70035	38215
2	1995-96	75200	22727	6232	525465	134085	65775
3	1996-97	67144	24575	5968	561765	142810	66585
4	1997-98	68542	27825	6270	571820	160915	70085
5	1998-99	77583	29074	6245	591545	156395	63095
6	1999-00	86849	31068	6820	628110	167220	63450
7	2000-01	88221	32978	6773	631475	170670	62260
8	2001-02	100163	32114	6583	638210	174530	63875
9	2002-03	126100	36438	6861	695425	194850	67320
10	2003-04	124630	46921	7367	719600	210200	70460
11	2004-05	124554	49746	7895	755405	224650	72905
12	2005-06	135792	48666	8995	801110	237495	76535
13	2006-07	126809	50572	8440	820305	270830	78435
14	2007-08	142234	53998	9215	861455	297155	83165
15	2008-09	139288	48504	9222	871720	292950	86030

NR- Natural Rubber

SR-Synthetic Rubber

RR- Reclaimed Rubber

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.15
Production, Consumption, Export and Auction Price of Tea

Year	Production			Consumption ('000 MT)	Exports		Cochin Auction Price (Rs/kg)
	India ('000 MT)	Kerala ('000 MT)	% of Kerala		India ('000 MT)	Percentage of Production	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980	569.00	54.00	9.49	346.00	224.00	39.37	13.14
1981-85	600.00	50.00	8.33	387.00	214.00	35.67	20.50
1986-90	679.00	57.00	8.39	464.00	204.00	30.04	27.54
1991-95	740.00	65.00	8.78	567.00	174.00	23.51	38.14
1996	780.10	61.60	7.90	618.00	162.00	20.77	44.42
1997	810.00	69.80	8.62	633.00	203.00	25.06	61.57
1998	874.10	65.90	7.54	664.00	210.00	24.02	73.39
1999	824.40	67.80	8.22	650.00	192.00	23.29	62.04
2000	846.50	69.30	8.20	653.00	207.00	24.45	51.34
2001	853.70	66.10	7.70	673.00	183.00	21.44	52.21
2002	826.20	59.70	7.20	693.00	198.00	23.98	47.21
2003	857.10	56.60	6.60	714.00	173.70	20.27	45.78
2004	820.20	49.70	6.06	735.00	197.60	24.09	52.14
2005	928.00	67.00	7.22	757.00	199.10	21.45	49.66
2006	955.90	68.80	7.20	771.00	218.7	22.88	54.40
2007	944.70	61.90	6.55	786.00	178.75	18.92	56.05
2008	972.77	51.73	5.32	802.00	203.12	20.88	71.08

Source : Association of Planters of Kerala, Tea Board

Appendix 4.13
Import of Rubber (1990-91 to 2008-09)

Year	Import (MT)		
	Natural Rubber	Synthetic Rubber	Total
1	2	3	4
1990-91	49013	51715	100728
1991-92	15070	39210	54280
1992-93	17884	47362	65246
1993-94	19940	64338	84278
1994-95	8093	73860	81953
1995-96	51635	71735	123370
1996-97	19770	91050	110820
1997-98	32070	86389	118459
1998-99	29534	97548	127082
1999-00	20213	104842	125055
2000-01	8970	106923	115893
2001-02	49590	111323	160913
2002-03	26229	124475	150704
2003-04	44199	173784	217983
2004-05	68718	113095	181813
2005-06	45285	132118	177403
2006-07	89699	171998	261697
2007-08	86394	195705	282099
2008-09	77616	190630	268246

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.14
Consumption of Rubber in Kerala & India (1994-95 to 2008-09)

(in MT)

Sl.No	Year	Kerala			India		
		N.R	S.R	R.R	N.R	S.R	R.R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1994-95	64660	18984	6100	237440	70035	38215
2	1995-96	75200	22727	6232	525465	134085	65775
3	1996-97	67144	24575	5968	561765	142810	66585
4	1997-98	68542	27825	6270	571820	160915	70085
5	1998-99	77583	29074	6245	591545	156395	63095
6	1999-00	86849	31068	6820	628110	167220	63450
7	2000-01	88221	32978	6773	631475	170670	62260
8	2001-02	100163	32114	6583	638210	174530	63875
9	2002-03	126100	36438	6861	695425	194850	67320
10	2003-04	124630	46921	7367	719600	210200	70460
11	2004-05	124554	49746	7895	755405	224650	72905
12	2005-06	135792	48666	8995	801110	237495	76535
13	2006-07	126809	50572	8440	820305	270830	78435
14	2007-08	142234	53998	9215	861455	297155	83165
15	2008-09	139288	48504	9222	871720	292950	86030

NR- Natural Rubber

SR-Synthetic Rubber

RR- Reclaimed Rubber

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.15
Production, Consumption, Export and Auction Price of Tea

Year	Production			Consumption ('000 MT)	Exports		Cochin Auction Price (Rs/kg)
	India ('000 MT)	Kerala ('000 MT)	% of Kerala		India ('000 MT)	Percentage of Production	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980	569.00	54.00	9.49	346.00	224.00	39.37	13.14
1981-85	600.00	50.00	8.33	387.00	214.00	35.67	20.50
1986-90	679.00	57.00	8.39	464.00	204.00	30.04	27.54
1991-95	740.00	65.00	8.78	567.00	174.00	23.51	38.14
1996	780.10	61.60	7.90	618.00	162.00	20.77	44.42
1997	810.00	69.80	8.62	633.00	203.00	25.06	61.57
1998	874.10	65.90	7.54	664.00	210.00	24.02	73.39
1999	824.40	67.80	8.22	650.00	192.00	23.29	62.04
2000	846.50	69.30	8.20	653.00	207.00	24.45	51.34
2001	853.70	66.10	7.70	673.00	183.00	21.44	52.21
2002	826.20	59.70	7.20	693.00	198.00	23.98	47.21
2003	857.10	56.60	6.60	714.00	173.70	20.27	45.78
2004	820.20	49.70	6.06	735.00	197.60	24.09	52.14
2005	928.00	67.00	7.22	757.00	199.10	21.45	49.66
2006	955.90	68.80	7.20	771.00	218.7	22.88	54.40
2007	944.70	61.90	6.55	786.00	178.75	18.92	56.05
2008	972.77	51.73	5.32	802.00	203.12	20.88	71.08

Source : Association of Planters of Kerala, Tea Board

Appendix 4.13
Import of Rubber (1990-91 to 2008-09)

Year	Import (MT)		
	Natural Rubber	Synthetic Rubber	Total
1	2	3	4
1990-91	49013	51715	100728
1991-92	15070	39210	54280
1992-93	17884	47362	65246
1993-94	19940	64338	84278
1994-95	8093	73860	81953
1995-96	51635	71735	123370
1996-97	19770	91050	110820
1997-98	32070	86389	118459
1998-99	29534	97548	127082
1999-00	20213	104842	125055
2000-01	8970	106923	115893
2001-02	49590	111323	160913
2002-03	26229	124475	150704
2003-04	44199	173784	217983
2004-05	68718	113095	181813
2005-06	45285	132118	177403
2006-07	89699	171998	261697
2007-08	86394	195705	282099
2008-09	77616	190630	268246

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.14
Consumption of Rubber in Kerala & India (1994-95 to 2008-09)

(in MT)

Sl.No	Year	Kerala			India		
		N.R	S.R	R.R	N.R	S.R	R.R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1994-95	64660	18984	6100	237440	70035	38215
2	1995-96	75200	22727	6232	525465	134085	65775
3	1996-97	67144	24575	5968	561765	142810	66585
4	1997-98	68542	27825	6270	571820	160915	70085
5	1998-99	77583	29074	6245	591545	156395	63095
6	1999-00	86849	31068	6820	628110	167220	63450
7	2000-01	88221	32978	6773	631475	170670	62260
8	2001-02	100163	32114	6583	638210	174530	63875
9	2002-03	126100	36438	6861	695425	194850	67320
10	2003-04	124630	46921	7367	719600	210200	70460
11	2004-05	124554	49746	7895	755405	224650	72905
12	2005-06	135792	48666	8995	801110	237495	76535
13	2006-07	126809	50572	8440	820305	270830	78435
14	2007-08	142234	53998	9215	861455	297155	83165
15	2008-09	139288	48504	9222	871720	292950	86030

NR- Natural Rubber

SR-Synthetic Rubber

RR- Reclaimed Rubber

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.15
Production, Consumption, Export and Auction Price of Tea

Year	Production			Consumption ('000 MT)	Exports		Cochin Auction Price (Rs/kg)
	India ('000 MT)	Kerala ('000 MT)	% of Kerala		India ('000 MT)	Percentage of Production	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980	569.00	54.00	9.49	346.00	224.00	39.37	13.14
1981-85	600.00	50.00	8.33	387.00	214.00	35.67	20.50
1986-90	679.00	57.00	8.39	464.00	204.00	30.04	27.54
1991-95	740.00	65.00	8.78	567.00	174.00	23.51	38.14
1996	780.10	61.60	7.90	618.00	162.00	20.77	44.42
1997	810.00	69.80	8.62	633.00	203.00	25.06	61.57
1998	874.10	65.90	7.54	664.00	210.00	24.02	73.39
1999	824.40	67.80	8.22	650.00	192.00	23.29	62.04
2000	846.50	69.30	8.20	653.00	207.00	24.45	51.34
2001	853.70	66.10	7.70	673.00	183.00	21.44	52.21
2002	826.20	59.70	7.20	693.00	198.00	23.98	47.21
2003	857.10	56.60	6.60	714.00	173.70	20.27	45.78
2004	820.20	49.70	6.06	735.00	197.60	24.09	52.14
2005	928.00	67.00	7.22	757.00	199.10	21.45	49.66
2006	955.90	68.80	7.20	771.00	218.7	22.88	54.40
2007	944.70	61.90	6.55	786.00	178.75	18.92	56.05
2008	972.77	51.73	5.32	802.00	203.12	20.88	71.08

Source : Association of Planters of Kerala, Tea Board

Appendix 4.16
Average Market Price
of Natural Rubber in Domestic (Kottayam)
and international (Bangkok) markets

Year	Kottayam (RSS - 4)	Bangkok (RSS - 3)
1	2	3
1992-93	2550	2608
1993-94	2569	2510
1994-95	3638	4171
1995-96	5204	5016
1996-97	4901	4509
1997-98	3580	3221
1998-99	2994	2885
1999-00	3099	2704
2000-01	3036	2958
2001-02	3228	2793
2002-03	3919	4111
2003- 04	5040	5278
2004-05	5570	5751
2005-06	6699	7432
2006-07	9204	9779
2007-08	9085	9675
2008-09	10112	10379
2009-10*	9125	9960

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam

* upto December 2009

Appendix 4.17
Price Trend of Rubber

Month & Year		India (Rs. per 100 kg. of RSS 4) (Kottayam)	World (Rs. per 100 kg. of RSS 3) (Bangkok)
1		2	3
2008	April	10965	11318
	May	12248	12755
	June	12708	13860
	July	13340	13780
	August	13782	12720
	September	13536	13228
	October	9074	9963
	November	7681	8599
	December	6488	6156
2009	January	7034	7449
	February	6903	7331
	March	7583	7388
	Average		
	2008-09	10112	10379
	April	9488	8189
	May	9805	8300
	June	9913	8109
	July	9819	8505
	August	10250	9925
	September	10651	10569
	October	10898	11103
	November	11302	11893
	December	13430	13048
Average			
2009-10*	9125	9960	

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam

* upto December 2009

Appendix 4.16
Average Market Price
of Natural Rubber in Domestic (Kottayam)
and international (Bangkok) markets

Year	Kottayam (RSS - 4)	Bangkok (RSS - 3)
1	2	3
1992-93	2550	2608
1993-94	2569	2510
1994-95	3638	4171
1995-96	5204	5016
1996-97	4901	4509
1997-98	3580	3221
1998-99	2994	2885
1999-00	3099	2704
2000-01	3036	2958
2001-02	3228	2793
2002-03	3919	4111
2003- 04	5040	5278
2004-05	5570	5751
2005-06	6699	7432
2006-07	9204	9779
2007-08	9085	9675
2008-09	10112	10379
2009-10*	9125	9960

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam

* upto December 2009

Appendix 4.17
Price Trend of Rubber

Month & Year		India (Rs. per 100 kg. of RSS 4) (Kottayam)	World (Rs. per 100 kg. of RSS 3) (Bangkok)
1		2	3
2008	April	10965	11318
	May	12248	12755
	June	12708	13860
	July	13340	13780
	August	13782	12720
	September	13536	13228
	October	9074	9963
	November	7681	8599
	December	6488	6156
2009	January	7034	7449
	February	6903	7331
	March	7583	7388
	Average		
	2008-09	10112	10379
	April	9488	8189
	May	9805	8300
	June	9913	8109
	July	9819	8505
	August	10250	9925
	September	10651	10569
	October	10898	11103
	November	11302	11893
	December	13430	13048
Average			
2009-10*	9125	9960	

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam

* upto December 2009

Appendix 4. 18
Monthly Average Farm Price of Important Agricultural Commodities

Commodities	Unit	2008						2009					
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Paddy	Qtl.	930.71	943.54	911.41	933.00	945.83	919.24	907.70	910.00	904.38	900.92	887.78	895.94
Coconut with husk	100 Nos.	564.72	578.10	575.72	573.44	579.46	583.50	580.40	547.00	519.70	510.93	483.85	433.35
Arecanut	100 Nos.	84.44	60.00	49.40	45.07	39.93	35.63	37.60	40.36	44.76	47.26	51.71	50.65
Pepper	Qtl.	13358.75	13408.72	12595.95	11590.71	10564.19	9555.49	10960.64	10369.27	10139.06	11681.52	11681.67	11801.74
Cardamom	Kg	542.08	552.08	561.43	530.00	473.33	426.67	436.25	457.08	475.42	512.50	536.00	574.38
Tea	Qtl.	865.00	997.50	1115.00	1175.00	1160.00	989.00	1057.50	1090.00	1225.00	1210.00	1177.50	1175.00
Coffee	Qtl.	6940.00	6867.50	7225.00	6708.00	5981.25	4966.67	4827.27	4052.78	4118.75	4045.00	3992.86	3950.00
Rubber	Qtl.	12671.25	13132.81	12198.96	7868.00	6758.25	6113.75	6572.92	6521.43	7421.74	9303.19	9078.00	9259.38
Tapioca	Qtl.	562.54	656.63	568.55	571.21	564.96	558.86	556.64	550.25	551.51	543.75	543.10	533.36
Ginger - dry	Qtl.	7262.50	7566.67	7350.00	6533.33	6537.50	6983.33	8866.67	8212.50	7739.58	8081.82	8595.45	9058.33
Banana	Qtl.	1541.68	1498.20	1453.43	1054.53	1083.55	1189.47	1408.84	1556.57	1617.41	2021.23	2173.61	2185.45
Cashewnut	Qtl.							3825.00	4252.38	4045.00	3953.29	3321.09	2593.75

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.19
Index Number of Prices Received and Price Paid by Farmers

Year	Prices received by Farmers	Farm Cultivation Cost	Domestic Expenditure	Price Paid by Farmers	Parity as Col.2 to 5
2002	1999	6684	2542	4122	49
2003	2454	7056	2615	4295	57
2004	2651	7360	2705	4459	59
2005	2440	7703	2795	4640	53
2006	2474	8309	2947	4947	50
2007	2746	9135	3061	5288	52
2008	3167	10036	3394	5837	54
2009*	3145	10979	3578	6268	50

* Data available only for the month of January 2009

Source : Directorate of Economics and statistics

Appendix 4. 18
Monthly Average Farm Price of Important Agricultural Commodities

Commodities	Unit	2008						2009					
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Paddy	Qtl.	930.71	943.54	911.41	933.00	945.83	919.24	907.70	910.00	904.38	900.92	887.78	895.94
Coconut with husk	100 Nos.	564.72	578.10	575.72	573.44	579.46	583.50	580.40	547.00	519.70	510.93	483.85	433.35
Arecanut	100 Nos.	84.44	60.00	49.40	45.07	39.93	35.63	37.60	40.36	44.76	47.26	51.71	50.65
Pepper	Qtl.	13358.75	13408.72	12595.95	11590.71	10564.19	9555.49	10960.64	10369.27	10139.06	11681.52	11681.67	11801.74
Cardamom	Kg	542.08	552.08	561.43	530.00	473.33	426.67	436.25	457.08	475.42	512.50	536.00	574.38
Tea	Qtl.	865.00	997.50	1115.00	1175.00	1160.00	989.00	1057.50	1090.00	1225.00	1210.00	1177.50	1175.00
Coffee	Qtl.	6940.00	6867.50	7225.00	6708.00	5981.25	4966.67	4827.27	4052.78	4118.75	4045.00	3992.86	3950.00
Rubber	Qtl.	12671.25	13132.81	12198.96	7868.00	6758.25	6113.75	6572.92	6521.43	7421.74	9303.19	9078.00	9259.38
Tapioca	Qtl.	562.54	656.63	568.55	571.21	564.96	558.86	556.64	550.25	551.51	543.75	543.10	533.36
Ginger - dry	Qtl.	7262.50	7566.67	7350.00	6533.33	6537.50	6983.33	8866.67	8212.50	7739.58	8081.82	8595.45	9058.33
Banana	Qtl.	1541.68	1498.20	1453.43	1054.53	1083.55	1189.47	1408.84	1556.57	1617.41	2021.23	2173.61	2185.45
Cashewnut	Qtl.							3825.00	4252.38	4045.00	3953.29	3321.09	2593.75

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.19
Index Number of Prices Received and Price Paid by Farmers

Year	Prices received by Farmers	Farm Cultivation Cost	Domestic Expenditure	Price Paid by Farmers	Parity as Col.2 to 5
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2003	2454	7056	2615	4295	57
2004	2651	7360	2705	4459	59
2005	2440	7703	2795	4640	53
2006	2474	8309	2947	4947	50
2007	2746	9135	3061	5288	52
2008	3167	10036	3394	5837	54
2009*	3145	10979	3578	6268	50

* Data available only for the month of January 2009

Source : Directorate of Economics and statistics

Appendix 4. 18
Monthly Average Farm Price of Important Agricultural Commodities

Commodities	Unit	2008						2009					
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Paddy	Qtl.	930.71	943.54	911.41	933.00	945.83	919.24	907.70	910.00	904.38	900.92	887.78	895.94
Coconut with husk	100 Nos.	564.72	578.10	575.72	573.44	579.46	583.50	580.40	547.00	519.70	510.93	483.85	433.35
Arecanut	100 Nos.	84.44	60.00	49.40	45.07	39.93	35.63	37.60	40.36	44.76	47.26	51.71	50.65
Pepper	Qtl.	13358.75	13408.72	12595.95	11590.71	10564.19	9555.49	10960.64	10369.27	10139.06	11681.52	11681.67	11801.74
Cardamom	Kg	542.08	552.08	561.43	530.00	473.33	426.67	436.25	457.08	475.42	512.50	536.00	574.38
Tea	Qtl.	865.00	997.50	1115.00	1175.00	1160.00	989.00	1057.50	1090.00	1225.00	1210.00	1177.50	1175.00
Coffee	Qtl.	6940.00	6867.50	7225.00	6708.00	5981.25	4966.67	4827.27	4052.78	4118.75	4045.00	3992.86	3950.00
Rubber	Qtl.	12671.25	13132.81	12198.96	7868.00	6758.25	6113.75	6572.92	6521.43	7421.74	9303.19	9078.00	9259.38
Tapioca	Qtl.	562.54	656.63	568.55	571.21	564.96	558.86	556.64	550.25	551.51	543.75	543.10	533.36
Ginger - dry	Qtl.	7262.50	7566.67	7350.00	6533.33	6537.50	6983.33	8866.67	8212.50	7739.58	8081.82	8595.45	9058.33
Banana	Qtl.	1541.68	1498.20	1453.43	1054.53	1083.55	1189.47	1408.84	1556.57	1617.41	2021.23	2173.61	2185.45
Cashewnut	Qtl.							3825.00	4252.38	4045.00	3953.29	3321.09	2593.75

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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Year	Prices received by Farmers	Farm Cultivation Cost	Domestic Expenditure	Price Paid by Farmers	Parity as Col.2 to 5
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2003	2454	7056	2615	4295	57
2004	2651	7360	2705	4459	59
2005	2440	7703	2795	4640	53
2006	2474	8309	2947	4947	50
2007	2746	9135	3061	5288	52
2008	3167	10036	3394	5837	54
2009*	3145	10979	3578	6268	50

* Data available only for the month of January 2009

Source : Directorate of Economics and statistics

Appendix 4. 18
Monthly Average Farm Price of Important Agricultural Commodities

Commodities	Unit	2008						2009					
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Paddy	Qtl.	930.71	943.54	911.41	933.00	945.83	919.24	907.70	910.00	904.38	900.92	887.78	895.94
Coconut with husk	100 Nos.	564.72	578.10	575.72	573.44	579.46	583.50	580.40	547.00	519.70	510.93	483.85	433.35
Arecanut	100 Nos.	84.44	60.00	49.40	45.07	39.93	35.63	37.60	40.36	44.76	47.26	51.71	50.65
Pepper	Qtl.	13358.75	13408.72	12595.95	11590.71	10564.19	9555.49	10960.64	10369.27	10139.06	11681.52	11681.67	11801.74
Cardamom	Kg	542.08	552.08	561.43	530.00	473.33	426.67	436.25	457.08	475.42	512.50	536.00	574.38
Tea	Qtl.	865.00	997.50	1115.00	1175.00	1160.00	989.00	1057.50	1090.00	1225.00	1210.00	1177.50	1175.00
Coffee	Qtl.	6940.00	6867.50	7225.00	6708.00	5981.25	4966.67	4827.27	4052.78	4118.75	4045.00	3992.86	3950.00
Rubber	Qtl.	12671.25	13132.81	12198.96	7868.00	6758.25	6113.75	6572.92	6521.43	7421.74	9303.19	9078.00	9259.38
Tapioca	Qtl.	562.54	656.63	568.55	571.21	564.96	558.86	556.64	550.25	551.51	543.75	543.10	533.36
Ginger - dry	Qtl.	7262.50	7566.67	7350.00	6533.33	6537.50	6983.33	8866.67	8212.50	7739.58	8081.82	8595.45	9058.33
Banana	Qtl.	1541.68	1498.20	1453.43	1054.53	1083.55	1189.47	1408.84	1556.57	1617.41	2021.23	2173.61	2185.45
Cashewnut	Qtl.							3825.00	4252.38	4045.00	3953.29	3321.09	2593.75

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.19
Index Number of Prices Received and Price Paid by Farmers

Year	Prices received by Farmers	Farm Cultivation Cost	Domestic Expenditure	Price Paid by Farmers	Parity as Col.2 to 5
2002	1999	6684	2542	4122	49
2003	2454	7056	2615	4295	57
2004	2651	7360	2705	4459	59
2005	2440	7703	2795	4640	53
2006	2474	8309	2947	4947	50
2007	2746	9135	3061	5288	52
2008	3167	10036	3394	5837	54
2009*	3145	10979	3578	6268	50

* Data available only for the month of January 2009

Source : Directorate of Economics and statistics

Appendix 4.20
Consumption of Fertilizers/Ha. of gross cropped area in Kerala
(1995-96 to 2008-09)

(in Kg.)

Year	N	P	K	Total (N+P+K)		N:(P+K)% (Kerala)
				Kerala	India	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	28.62	14.15	24.11	66.88	74.38	75
1996-97	28.33	13.59	19.60	61.52	75.49	85
1997-98	29.29	15.23	29.40	73.92	84.98	66
1998-99	29.50	14.58	18.14	62.22	87.08	90
1999-00	29.85	15.08	27.54	72.47	93.81	70
2000-01	28.43	12.66	20.82	58.32	86.34	85
2001-02	25.54	12.44	21.21	59.19	90.12	76
2002-03	29.18	13.53	26.19	68.90	86.00	73
2003-04	28.92	13.20	22.93	65.05	89.80	80
2004-05	29.87	14.14	24.2	68.21	98.34	78
2005-06	28.00	15.00	25.00	68.00	104.50	70
2006-07	31.00	16.00	43.00	89.00	113.26	53
2007-08	32.00	15.00	25.00	72.00	-	80
2008-09	38.00	19.00	32.00	89.00	-	75

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and CMIE.

Appendix 4.20
Consumption of Fertilizers/Ha. of gross cropped area in Kerala
(1995-96 to 2008-09)

(in Kg.)

Year	N	P	K	Total (N+P+K)		N:(P+K)% (Kerala)
				Kerala	India	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	28.62	14.15	24.11	66.88	74.38	75
1996-97	28.33	13.59	19.60	61.52	75.49	85
1997-98	29.29	15.23	29.40	73.92	84.98	66
1998-99	29.50	14.58	18.14	62.22	87.08	90
1999-00	29.85	15.08	27.54	72.47	93.81	70
2000-01	28.43	12.66	20.82	58.32	86.34	85
2001-02	25.54	12.44	21.21	59.19	90.12	76
2002-03	29.18	13.53	26.19	68.90	86.00	73
2003-04	28.92	13.20	22.93	65.05	89.80	80
2004-05	29.87	14.14	24.2	68.21	98.34	78
2005-06	28.00	15.00	25.00	68.00	104.50	70
2006-07	31.00	16.00	43.00	89.00	113.26	53
2007-08	32.00	15.00	25.00	72.00	-	80
2008-09	38.00	19.00	32.00	89.00	-	75

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and CMIE.

Appendix 4.21
Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development in Kerala
(2007-08 & 2008-09)

SI.No	Particulars	Unit	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fertilizer consumption			
	a) Nitrogen	MT	93263	111734.2
	b) Phosphorus	MT	42725	55014.9
	c) Potash	MT	72305	94147.9
	Total	MT	208293	260897
2	Plant protection measures			
	a) Fungicide (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	MT	277.257	96.282
	b) Insecticides (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	MT	134.683	111.5
	c) Weedicide (in terms of technical grade)	MT	49.558	64.777
	d) Rodenticides(in terms of technical grade)	MT	0.549	0
	e) Area under Plant Protection coverage	Lakh Ha.	21.25	18.5
	f) Rodent control operation	Lakh Ha.	0.002	-
	g) Biological control of Nephantia Serinopa-parasites liberated	Lakh No.	49.12	8
	h) Weed control	Lakh Ha.	0.51	0.4
3	High Yielding Varieties of paddy seeds	MT	2027.67	5386
4	Quality planting materials distributed			
	a) Coconut seedings	Lakh No.	4.96213	10.40608
	b) Rooted pepper cuttings	Lakh No.	14.32182	33.94879
	c) Cashew grafts	Lakh No.	3.4597	3.71555
5	Soil testing			
	Soil samples analysed	No.	192447	232874

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix 4.22
Average Price of Agricultural Inputs (2007-08 & 2008-09)

SI No	Item	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
I	Fertilizer (Price/MT)		
a	Urea	5025.00	5023.20
b	Ammonium sulphate	10350.00	10350.00
c	Super Phosphate	3400.00	3070.00
d	Muriate of Potash	4455.00	4455.00
II	Paddy Seed		
a	Average NSC Price (per Qtl)	21.00	21.00
b	State Seed Farm Price (per Qtl)	14.00	14.00
III	Green manure seed(per Kg.)		
a	Daincha		
b	Sannhemp		
IV	Coconut Seedlings (Per seedling)		
a	WCT	30.00	30.00
b	Hybrids	35.00	35.00
V	Cashew grafts	25.00	25.00
VI	Rooted pepper cuttings(price per cuttings)	1.5/vine	1.50
VII	Pesticides (price per litre/kg)		
a	Phosphamidon (per lit)	NA	NA
b	Quinal phos (per lit)	290.00	305.00
c	Monocrotophos (per lit)	385.00	308.00
d	Copper sulphate (per kg)	140.00	128.00

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix 4.21
Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development in Kerala
(2007-08 & 2008-09)

SI.No	Particulars	Unit	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fertilizer consumption			
	a) Nitrogen	MT	93263	111734.2
	b) Phosphorus	MT	42725	55014.9
	c) Potash	MT	72305	94147.9
	Total	MT	208293	260897
2	Plant protection measures			
	a) Fungicide (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	MT	277.257	96.282
	b) Insecticides (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	MT	134.683	111.5
	c) Weedicide (in terms of technical grade)	MT	49.558	64.777
	d) Rodenticides(in terms of technical grade)	MT	0.549	0
	e) Area under Plant Protection coverage	Lakh Ha.	21.25	18.5
	f) Rodent control operation	Lakh Ha.	0.002	-
	g) Biological control of Nephantia Serinopa-parasites liberated	Lakh No.	49.12	8
	h) Weed control	Lakh Ha.	0.51	0.4
3	High Yielding Varieties of paddy seeds	MT	2027.67	5386
4	Quality planting materials distributed			
	a) Coconut seedings	Lakh No.	4.96213	10.40608
	b) Rooted pepper cuttings	Lakh No.	14.32182	33.94879
	c) Cashew grafts	Lakh No.	3.4597	3.71555
5	Soil testing			
	Soil samples analysed	No.	192447	232874

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix 4.22
Average Price of Agricultural Inputs (2007-08 & 2008-09)

SI No	Item	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
I	Fertilizer (Price/MT)		
a	Urea	5025.00	5023.20
b	Ammonium sulphate	10350.00	10350.00
c	Super Phosphate	3400.00	3070.00
d	Muriate of Potash	4455.00	4455.00
II	Paddy Seed		
a	Average NSC Price (per Qtl)	21.00	21.00
b	State Seed Farm Price (per Qtl)	14.00	14.00
III	Green manure seed(per Kg.)		
a	Daincha		
b	Sannhemp		
IV	Coconut Seedlings (Per seedling)		
a	WCT	30.00	30.00
b	Hybrids	35.00	35.00
V	Cashew grafts	25.00	25.00
VI	Rooted pepper cuttings(price per cuttings)	1.5/vine	1.50
VII	Pesticides (price per litre/kg)		
a	Phosphamidon (per lit)	NA	NA
b	Quinal phos (per lit)	290.00	305.00
c	Monocrotophos (per lit)	385.00	308.00
d	Copper sulphate (per kg)	140.00	128.00

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix 4.23
Composition of Cattle Population (1977 to 2007)

(No.in 000's)

Year	Composition		Male		Female		Total	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1977	Crossbred	No	217	16.01	1138	83.99	1355	100
		%	28.82	-	50.51	-	45.08	-
	Indegenous	No	536	32.47	1115	67.53	1651	100
		%	71.18	-	49.49	-	54.92	-
	Total	No	753	25.05	2253	74.95	3006	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1982	Crossbred	No	217	14.93	1236	85.07	1453	100
		%	32.93	-	50.70	-	46.92	-
	Indegenous	No	442	26.89	1202	73.11	1644	100
		%	67.07	-	49.30	-	53.08	-
	Total	No	659	21.28	2438	78.72	3097	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1987	Crossbred	No	199	11.69	1503	88.31	1702	100
		%	39.17	-	51.54	-	49.71	-
	Indegenous	No	309	17.94	1413	82.06	1722	100
		%	60.83	-	48.46	-	50.29	-
	Total	No	508	14.84	2916	85.16	3424	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1996	Crossbred	No	232	10.14	2055	89.86	2287	100
		%	60.42	-	68.23	-	67.34	-
	Indegenous	No	152	13.73	957	86.27	1109	100
		%	39.58	-	31.77	-	32.66	-
	Total	No	384	11.31	3012	88.69	3396	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2000	Crossbred	No	144	7.36	1813	92.64	1957	100
		%	66.98	-	79.69	-	78.59	-
	Indegenous	No	71	13.32	462	86.68	533	100
		%	33.02	-	20.31	-	21.41	-
	Total	No	215	8.63	2275	91.37	2490	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2003	Crossbred	No	135	8.00	1600	92.00	1735	100
		%	74	-	82	-	82	-
	Indegenous	No	47	12.00	340	88.00	387	100
		%	26	-	18	-	18	-
	Total	No	182	9.00	1940	91.00	2122	-
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2007	Crossbred	No	NA		NA		1599	100
		%					93	-
	Indegenous	No	NA		NA		120	100
		%					7	-
	Total	No	NA		NA		1719	-
	%	-	-	-	-	100	-	

Source : Animal Husbandry Department

Appendix 4.23
Composition of Cattle Population (1977 to 2007)

(No.in 000's)

Year	Composition		Male		Female		Total	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1977	Crossbred	No	217	16.01	1138	83.99	1355	100
		%	28.82	-	50.51	-	45.08	-
	Indegenous	No	536	32.47	1115	67.53	1651	100
		%	71.18	-	49.49	-	54.92	-
	Total	No	753	25.05	2253	74.95	3006	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1982	Crossbred	No	217	14.93	1236	85.07	1453	100
		%	32.93	-	50.70	-	46.92	-
	Indegenous	No	442	26.89	1202	73.11	1644	100
		%	67.07	-	49.30	-	53.08	-
	Total	No	659	21.28	2438	78.72	3097	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1987	Crossbred	No	199	11.69	1503	88.31	1702	100
		%	39.17	-	51.54	-	49.71	-
	Indegenous	No	309	17.94	1413	82.06	1722	100
		%	60.83	-	48.46	-	50.29	-
	Total	No	508	14.84	2916	85.16	3424	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1996	Crossbred	No	232	10.14	2055	89.86	2287	100
		%	60.42	-	68.23	-	67.34	-
	Indegenous	No	152	13.73	957	86.27	1109	100
		%	39.58	-	31.77	-	32.66	-
	Total	No	384	11.31	3012	88.69	3396	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2000	Crossbred	No	144	7.36	1813	92.64	1957	100
		%	66.98	-	79.69	-	78.59	-
	Indegenous	No	71	13.32	462	86.68	533	100
		%	33.02	-	20.31	-	21.41	-
	Total	No	215	8.63	2275	91.37	2490	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2003	Crossbred	No	135	8.00	1600	92.00	1735	100
		%	74	-	82	-	82	-
	Indegenous	No	47	12.00	340	88.00	387	100
		%	26	-	18	-	18	-
	Total	No	182	9.00	1940	91.00	2122	-
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2007	Crossbred	No	NA		NA		1599	100
		%					93	-
	Indegenous	No	NA		NA		120	100
		%					7	-
	Total	No	NA		NA		1719	-
	%					100	-	

Source : Animal Husbandry Department

Appendix 4.23
Composition of Cattle Population (1977 to 2007)

(No.in 000's)

Year	Composition		Male		Female		Total	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1977	Crossbred	No	217	16.01	1138	83.99	1355	100
		%	28.82	-	50.51	-	45.08	-
	Indegenous	No	536	32.47	1115	67.53	1651	100
		%	71.18	-	49.49	-	54.92	-
	Total	No	753	25.05	2253	74.95	3006	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1982	Crossbred	No	217	14.93	1236	85.07	1453	100
		%	32.93	-	50.70	-	46.92	-
	Indegenous	No	442	26.89	1202	73.11	1644	100
		%	67.07	-	49.30	-	53.08	-
	Total	No	659	21.28	2438	78.72	3097	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1987	Crossbred	No	199	11.69	1503	88.31	1702	100
		%	39.17	-	51.54	-	49.71	-
	Indegenous	No	309	17.94	1413	82.06	1722	100
		%	60.83	-	48.46	-	50.29	-
	Total	No	508	14.84	2916	85.16	3424	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
1996	Crossbred	No	232	10.14	2055	89.86	2287	100
		%	60.42	-	68.23	-	67.34	-
	Indegenous	No	152	13.73	957	86.27	1109	100
		%	39.58	-	31.77	-	32.66	-
	Total	No	384	11.31	3012	88.69	3396	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2000	Crossbred	No	144	7.36	1813	92.64	1957	100
		%	66.98	-	79.69	-	78.59	-
	Indegenous	No	71	13.32	462	86.68	533	100
		%	33.02	-	20.31	-	21.41	-
	Total	No	215	8.63	2275	91.37	2490	100
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2003	Crossbred	No	135	8.00	1600	92.00	1735	100
		%	74	-	82	-	82	-
	Indegenous	No	47	12.00	340	88.00	387	100
		%	26	-	18	-	18	-
	Total	No	182	9.00	1940	91.00	2122	-
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-	
2007	Crossbred	No	NA		NA		1599	100
		%					93	-
	Indegenous	No	NA		NA		120	100
		%					7	-
	Total	No	NA		NA		1719	-
	%					100	-	

Source : Animal Husbandry Department

Appendix 4.24
Livestock and Poultry Population in India and Kerala - a Comparison

Species	1987			1996			2000			2003			2007		
	India	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India (1992)	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India (1997)	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India *	Kerala	% share of Kerala
Cattle	1958.70	34.24	1.75	2045.2	33.96	1.61	1988.82	24.91	1.25	1851.80	21.22	1.13	NA	17.2	
Buffalo	769.70	3.29	0.43	842.39	1.65	0.20	899.18	1.11	0.12	979.20	0.65	0.07	NA	0.65	
Goats	994.10	15.81	1.59	1162.8	18.61	1.61	1227.21	15.98	1.30	1243.60	12.13	0.97	NA	16.48	
Pigs	107.60	1.37	1.27	127.88	1.43	1.12	132.91	0.88	0.66	135.20	0.76	0.56	NA	0.57	
Poultry	2583.40	170.92	6.62	2840.3	256.5	9.03	3476.11	149.13	4.59	299.60	109.92	2.40	NA	149.72 (Duck & Poultry)	
Ducks	234.90	8.46	3.60	220.86	11.87	5.37		10.43								6.61	2.20	NA

Source: Livestock Census - All India and Livestock Census - Kerala
Conference of State Ministers of AH and DD, December 2001

*Provisional

Appendix 4.25
Trend in Livestock Population of Kerala, Over the Census Periods 1966 to 2007

(No. in lakhs)

Year of Census	Cattle		Buffaloes		Goats		Pigs		Poultry**		Duck		Livestock	
	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1966	28.57	0	4.71	0	11.89	0	1.12	0	95.87	0	3.19	0	46.41	0
1972	28.56	-0.04	4.72	0.21	14.68	23.47	1.29	15.18	118.44	23.54	3.62	13.48	49.36	6.36
1977	30.06	5.25	4.54	-3.81	16.83	14.65	1.72	33.33	129.56	9.39	4.3	18.78	53.19	7.76
1982	30.97	3.03	4.09	-9.91	20.04	19.07	1.27	-26.16	145.19	12.06	5.3	23.26	56.45	6.13
1987	34.24	10.56	3.29	-19.56	15.81	-21.11	1.37	7.87	170.92	17.72	8.46	59.62	55.01	-2.55
1996	33.96	-0.82	1.65	-49.85	18.6	17.65	1.43	4.38	269.46	57.65	11.87	40.31	55.77	1.38
2000	24.91	-26.65	1.11	-32.73	15.98	-14.09	0.88	-38.46	149.13	-44.66	10.43	-12.13	42.94	-23.01
2003*	21.22	-14.81	0.65	-41.44	12.13	-24.09	0.76	-13.64	122.16	-18.08	6.61	-36.63	34.81	-18.93
2007	17.2	-23.37	0.66	3.03	16.48	26.40	0.57	-33.33	149.72#	-	-	-	34.91	0.29

#(duck & poultry)*Provisional

** Excluding Broiler and including ducks etc.

Source: Livestock Census report/Animal Husbandry Department

Appendix 4.24
Livestock and Poultry Population in India and Kerala - a Comparison

Species	1987			1996			2000			2003			2007		
	India	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India (1992)	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India (1997)	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India *	Kerala	% share of Kerala
Cattle	1958.70	34.24	1.75	2045.2	33.96	1.61	1988.82	24.91	1.25	1851.80	21.22	1.13	NA	17.2	
Buffalo	769.70	3.29	0.43	842.39	1.65	0.20	899.18	1.11	0.12	979.20	0.65	0.07	NA	0.65	
Goats	994.10	15.81	1.59	1162.8	18.61	1.61	1227.21	15.98	1.30	1243.60	12.13	0.97	NA	16.48	
Pigs	107.60	1.37	1.27	127.88	1.43	1.12	132.91	0.88	0.66	135.20	0.76	0.56	NA	0.57	
Poultry	2583.40	170.92	6.62	2840.3	256.5	9.03	3476.11	149.13	4.59	299.60	109.92	2.40	NA	149.72 (Duck & Poultry)	
Ducks	234.90	8.46	3.60	220.86	11.87	5.37									10.43	6.61	2.20	NA

Source: Livestock Census - All India and Livestock Census - Kerala
Conference of State Ministers of AH and DD, December 2001

*Provisional

Appendix 4.25
Trend in Livestock Population of Kerala, Over the Census Periods 1966 to 2007

(No. in lakhs)

Year of Census	Cattle		Buffaloes		Goats		Pigs		Poultry**		Duck		Livestock	
	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1966	28.57	0	4.71	0	11.89	0	1.12	0	95.87	0	3.19	0	46.41	0
1972	28.56	-0.04	4.72	0.21	14.68	23.47	1.29	15.18	118.44	23.54	3.62	13.48	49.36	6.36
1977	30.06	5.25	4.54	-3.81	16.83	14.65	1.72	33.33	129.56	9.39	4.3	18.78	53.19	7.76
1982	30.97	3.03	4.09	-9.91	20.04	19.07	1.27	-26.16	145.19	12.06	5.3	23.26	56.45	6.13
1987	34.24	10.56	3.29	-19.56	15.81	-21.11	1.37	7.87	170.92	17.72	8.46	59.62	55.01	-2.55
1996	33.96	-0.82	1.65	-49.85	18.6	17.65	1.43	4.38	269.46	57.65	11.87	40.31	55.77	1.38
2000	24.91	-26.65	1.11	-32.73	15.98	-14.09	0.88	-38.46	149.13	-44.66	10.43	-12.13	42.94	-23.01
2003*	21.22	-14.81	0.65	-41.44	12.13	-24.09	0.76	-13.64	122.16	-18.08	6.61	-36.63	34.81	-18.93
2007	17.2	-23.37	0.66	3.03	16.48	26.40	0.57	-33.33	149.72#	-	-	-	34.91	0.29

#(duck & poultry)*Provisional

** Excluding Broiler and including ducks etc.

Source: Livestock Census report/Animal Husbandry Department

Appendix 4.26
Sex-wise Classification of Bovine Population
and Trend over the previous Census (1956 to 2007)

(Nos. In '000s)

Year		Cattle Population			Buffaloe Population			Total Bovine Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1956	No.	954	1556	2510	302	185	487	1256	1741	2997
1961	No.	973	1713	2686	320	165	485	1293	1878	3171
Variation	%	1.99	10.09	7.01	5.96	(-)10.81	(-)0.41	2.95	7.87	5.81
1966	No.	913	1943	2856	295	177	472	1208	2120	3328
Variation	%	(-)6.17	13.43	6.33	(-)7.81	7.27	2.68	(-)6.57	12.89	4.95
1972	No.	780	2075	2855	269	203	472	1049	2278	3327
Variation	%	(-) 14.57	6.79	(-) 0.04	(-)8.81	14.69	..	(-)13.16	7.45	(-) 0.03
1977	No.	753	2253	3006	254	200	454	1007	2453	3460
Variation	%	(-)3.46	8.6	5.29	(-)5.58	(-)1.48	(-)3.81	(-)4.00	7.68	4
1982	No.	659	2438	3097	217	192	409	876	2630	3506
Variation	%	(-)12.48	8.21	3.03	(-)14.57	(-)4.00	(-) 9.91	(-)13.01	7.22	1.33
1987	No.	508	2916	3424	131	198	329	639	3114	3753
Variation	%	(-)22.91	19.61	10.56	(-)39.63	3.13	(-)19.56	(-)27.05	18.4	7.05
1996	No.	384	3012	3396	67	98	165	451	3110	3561
Variation	%	(-)24.41	3.29	(-) 0.82	(-) 48.85	(-) 50.51	(-) 49.85	(-) 29.42	(-) 0.13	(-) 5.12
2000	No.	215	2275	2490	57	54	111	272	2329	2601
Variation	%	(-)44.01	(-)24.47	(-)26.55	(-)14.93	(-)44.89	(-)32.73	(-)39.69	(-)25.11	(-)26.96
2003	No.	182	1940	2122	24	40	64	206	1980	2186
Variation	%	(-) 15.34	(-) 14.73	(-) 14.78	(-) 14.93	(-) 25.93	(-) 42.34	(-) 24.26	(-) 14.98	(-) 15.96
2007	No.	NA	NA	1719.59	NA	NA	65.641	NA	NA	1785.231
Variation	%	-	-	-23.43	-	-	1.56	-	-	-22.51

Source : AH. Department - Livestock Census Reports of Various Years.

Appendix 4.27
Trend in Poultry Population over Census Periods from 1982 to 2003

(No. in Lakhs)

Category	1982		1987		1996		2000		2003	
	No	No	% variation	No	% variation	No	% variation	No	% variation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Broiler Fowls	1.11	4.63	317.00	38.79	738	34.71	(-)10.52	21.97	(-) 36.70	
Desi Fowls	65.65	153.35	134	134.93	(-)12.01	110.24	(-)18.29	77.36	(-) 29.83	
Improved Fowls	79.53	17.57	(-) 77.91	121.53	592	24.13	(-)80.14	32.56	34.96	
Total Fowls	145.2	170.92	17.12	256.46	50.05	134.37	(-)34.07	131.89	(-) 21.99	
Ducks	5.30	8.46	59.53	11.87	40.35	10.43	(-)12.13	6.61	(-) 36.67	
Other Poultry (Turkey)	0.22	0.58	167.43	1.12	93.69	4.33	286.61	0.14	-0.15	
Total-Poultry	151.8	184.59	21.59	308.24	66.99	183.84	(-)31.77	138.634	-22.84	

Source: Livestock Census Reports

Appendix 4.28

Distribution of Working Bullocks* and Male calves over the Five Census Periods and Percentage Variation over Previous Census from 1982 to 2003

(In ' 000 Nos)

Category	1982	% variation	1987	% variation	1996	% variation	2000	% variation	2003	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Working Bullocks	240.94	-29.96	120.66	-49.92	57.50	-52.35	17.46	-69.63	11.14	-36.20
Indegenous										
Cross bred	14.33	-26.89	18.70	30.50	63.88	241.60	17.13	-73.18	7.54	-55.98
Total	255.27	-29.79	139.36	-45.41	121.38	-12.90	34.59	-71.50	18.68	-46.00
Male calves										
Indegenous	135.30	8.04	112.14	-17.12	52.36	-53.31	29.63	-43.41	30.93	4.38
Cross bred	165.55	21.26	132.76	-19.81	111.30	-16.10	89.99	-19.15	121.40	34.90
Total	300.85	14.93	244.90	-18.60	163.66	-33.17	119.62	-26.91	152.33	27.34

Source: Livestock Census Report - 1996 & 2000

* Includes bullocks used for work & those used for work and breeding

Appendix 4.29

Trend in Distribution of Adult Female Cattle over the Census Periods from 1982 to 2003, their Percentage Distribution and Percentage Variation over the Previous Census

(In' 000 numbers)

Category	1982		1987			1996			2000			2003		
	No.	% distri-bution	No.	% distri-bution	% variation	No.	% distri-bution	% variation	No	% distri-bution	% variation	No	% distri-bution	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cattle in Milk	392.79	45.45	451.80	44.51	15.02	329.66	29.57	-27.03	195.66	20.56	-40.64	106.64	14.94	(-) 45.49
Indegenous														
Cross bred	471.48	54.55	563.17	55.49	19.45	785.36	70.43	39.45	756.01	79.44	-3.74	607.37	85.06	(-) 19.66
Adult Female Cattle														
Indegenous	785.71	51.94	812	47.73	3.35	569.53	31.71	-29.86	340.56	22.36	40.2	173.29	16.57	(-) 49.12
Cross bred	726.91	48.06	889.33	52.27	22.34	1226.36	68.29	37.89	1182	77.63	-3.62	872.54	83.43	(-) 26.18

Source: Livestock Census Reports - 1996

Appendix 4.28

Distribution of Working Bullocks* and Male calves over the Five Census Periods and Percentage Variation over Previous Census from 1982 to 2003

(In ' 000 Nos)

Category	1982	% variation	1987	% variation	1996	% variation	2000	% variation	2003	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Working Bullocks	240.94	-29.96	120.66	-49.92	57.50	-52.35	17.46	-69.63	11.14	-36.20
Indegenous										
Cross bred	14.33	-26.89	18.70	30.50	63.88	241.60	17.13	-73.18	7.54	-55.98
Total	255.27	-29.79	139.36	-45.41	121.38	-12.90	34.59	-71.50	18.68	-46.00
Male calves										
Indegenous	135.30	8.04	112.14	-17.12	52.36	-53.31	29.63	-43.41	30.93	4.38
Cross bred	165.55	21.26	132.76	-19.81	111.30	-16.10	89.99	-19.15	121.40	34.90
Total	300.85	14.93	244.90	-18.60	163.66	-33.17	119.62	-26.91	152.33	27.34

Source: Livestock Census Report - 1996 & 2000

* Includes bullocks used for work & those used for work and breeding

Appendix 4.29

Trend in Distribution of Adult Female Cattle over the Census Periods from 1982 to 2003, their Percentage Distribution and Percentage Variation over the Previous Census

(In' 000 numbers)

Category	1982		1987			1996			2000			2003		
	No.	% distri-bution	No.	% distri-bution	% variation	No.	% distri-bution	% variation	No	% distri-bution	% variation	No	% distri-bution	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cattle in Milk	392.79	45.45	451.80	44.51	15.02	329.66	29.57	-27.03	195.66	20.56	-40.64	106.64	14.94	(-) 45.49
Indegenous														
Cross bred	471.48	54.55	563.17	55.49	19.45	785.36	70.43	39.45	756.01	79.44	-3.74	607.37	85.06	(-) 19.66
Adult Female Cattle														
Indegenous	785.71	51.94	812	47.73	3.35	569.53	31.71	-29.86	340.56	22.36	40.2	173.29	16.57	(-) 49.12
Cross bred	726.91	48.06	889.33	52.27	22.34	1226.36	68.29	37.89	1182	77.63	-3.62	872.54	83.43	(-) 26.18

Source: Livestock Census Reports - 1996

Appendix 4.30
Production of Milk and Egg in the Major States of India
(2005-06 TO 2008-09)

State	Milk								Egg							
	Production (000'MT)				% increase over 2003-04				Production (Million Nos)				% increase over 2003-04			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Andhra Pradesh	7624	7939	8925	9570	9.56	14.08	28.25	37.52	16453	15941	17588	18336	9.74	6.32	17.31	22.30
Assam	747	751	752	753	2.75	3.30	3.44	3.58	536	535	491	466	4.28	4.09	-4.47	-9.34
Bihar	5060	5450	5783	5934	59.12	71.38	81.86	86.60	1001	945	1071	1074	35.27	27.70	44.73	45.14
Gujarat	6980	7533	7911	8386	8.71	17.32	23.21	30.60	578	776	825	1268	30.18	74.77	85.81	185.59
Haryana	5299	5367	5442	5745	1.49	2.80	4.23	10.04	1513	3960	4073	3814	18.20	209.38	218.20	197.97
Jammu & Kashmir	1400	1400	1498		-0.99	-0.99	5.94	-100.00	632	632	650		-0.78	-0.78	2.04	-100.00
Karnataka	4022	4124	4244	4538	4.28	6.92	10.03	17.66	1835	1950	2018	2369	6.19	12.85	16.78	37.09
Kerala	2063	2119	2248	2451	-2.27	0.38	6.49	16.11	1196	1199	1379	1507	-6.42	-6.18	7.90	17.92
Madhya Pradesh	6283	6375	6572	6855	16.61	18.32	21.97	27.23	941	952	975	671	5.02	6.25	8.82	-25.11
Maharashtra	6769	6978	7210	7455	6.11	9.39	13.03	16.87	3523	3395	3464	3550	4.35	0.56	2.61	5.15
Orissa	1342	1431	1625	1600	34.60	43.53	62.99	60.48	1279	1425	1548	1995	37.38	53.06	66.27	114.29
Punjab	8909	9168	9282	9388	6.17	9.26	10.62	11.88	3520	3774	3791	3680	14.73	23.01	23.57	19.95
Rajasthan	8713	9375	9536	9491	8.18	16.40	18.40	17.84	703	663	673	645	4.61	-1.34	0.15	-4.02
Tamil Nadu	5474	5560	5586	5673	15.19	17.00	17.55	19.38	6223	8044	8394	8810	64.46	112.58	121.83	132.82
Uttar Pradesh	17358	18095	18861	19537	8.88	13.50	18.30	22.54	923	948	981	900	5.61	8.47	12.24	2.97
West Bengal	3891	3982	4087	4176	5.56	8.03	10.88	13.29	2964	3039	3054	3137	5.11	7.77	8.30	11.24
All India	97066	100869	NA	NA	10.20	14.52	-	-	46231	50663	NA	NA	14.42	25.39	-	-

Source: Animal Husbandry Department of States

Appendix 4.31
Per Capita Availability of Milk in Major States of India (gms/day)
(1997-98 -2007-08)

State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Andhra Pradesh	167	185	192	194	209	231	238	250	260	269	299
Assam	78	79	71	69	70	71	71	72	72	70	69
Bihar	98	121	119	80	88	92	100	147	154	163	170
Gujarat	290	290	297	280	317	321	330	344	349	374	387
Haryana	630	623	631	614	645	647	643	631	628	633	632
Jammu & Kashmir	345	353	362	348	367	365	363	364	353	325	337
Karnataka	216	233	241	233	249	229	190	194	197	200	204
Kerala	204	221	227	219	234	203	173	169	171	172	181
Madhya Pradesh	194	262	261	211	240	236	233	233	262	259	262
Maharashtra	161	168	168	162	172	172	172	176	178	182	186
Orissa	53	58	66	64	69	68	71	92	95	100	112
Punjab	861	883	902	854	892	895	898	917	943	961	962
Rajasthan	348	356	367	353	376	368	371	376	387	408	408
Tamil Nadu	185	199	210	211	219	198	198	204	231	232	231
Uttar Pradesh	221	238	243	223	241	245	250	254	262	267	273
West Bengal	123	125	123	116	120	120	120	124	126	126	128
All India	207	213	217	220	225	230	231	233	241	246	252

Source: National Statistics, NDDB

Appendix 4.30
Production of Milk and Egg in the Major States of India
(2005-06 TO 2008-09)

State	Milk								Egg							
	Production (000'MT)				% increase over 2003-04				Production (Million Nos)				% increase over 2003-04			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Andhra Pradesh	7624	7939	8925	9570	9.56	14.08	28.25	37.52	16453	15941	17588	18336	9.74	6.32	17.31	22.30
Assam	747	751	752	753	2.75	3.30	3.44	3.58	536	535	491	466	4.28	4.09	-4.47	-9.34
Bihar	5060	5450	5783	5934	59.12	71.38	81.86	86.60	1001	945	1071	1074	35.27	27.70	44.73	45.14
Gujarat	6980	7533	7911	8386	8.71	17.32	23.21	30.60	578	776	825	1268	30.18	74.77	85.81	185.59
Haryana	5299	5367	5442	5745	1.49	2.80	4.23	10.04	1513	3960	4073	3814	18.20	209.38	218.20	197.97
Jammu & Kashmir	1400	1400	1498		-0.99	-0.99	5.94	-100.00	632	632	650		-0.78	-0.78	2.04	-100.00
Karnataka	4022	4124	4244	4538	4.28	6.92	10.03	17.66	1835	1950	2018	2369	6.19	12.85	16.78	37.09
Kerala	2063	2119	2248	2451	-2.27	0.38	6.49	16.11	1196	1199	1379	1507	-6.42	-6.18	7.90	17.92
Madhya Pradesh	6283	6375	6572	6855	16.61	18.32	21.97	27.23	941	952	975	671	5.02	6.25	8.82	-25.11
Maharashtra	6769	6978	7210	7455	6.11	9.39	13.03	16.87	3523	3395	3464	3550	4.35	0.56	2.61	5.15
Orissa	1342	1431	1625	1600	34.60	43.53	62.99	60.48	1279	1425	1548	1995	37.38	53.06	66.27	114.29
Punjab	8909	9168	9282	9388	6.17	9.26	10.62	11.88	3520	3774	3791	3680	14.73	23.01	23.57	19.95
Rajasthan	8713	9375	9536	9491	8.18	16.40	18.40	17.84	703	663	673	645	4.61	-1.34	0.15	-4.02
Tamil Nadu	5474	5560	5586	5673	15.19	17.00	17.55	19.38	6223	8044	8394	8810	64.46	112.58	121.83	132.82
Uttar Pradesh	17358	18095	18861	19537	8.88	13.50	18.30	22.54	923	948	981	900	5.61	8.47	12.24	2.97
West Bengal	3891	3982	4087	4176	5.56	8.03	10.88	13.29	2964	3039	3054	3137	5.11	7.77	8.30	11.24
All India	97066	100869	NA	NA	10.20	14.52	-	-	46231	50663	NA	NA	14.42	25.39	-	-

Source: Animal Husbandry Department of States

Appendix 4.31
Per Capita Availability of Milk in Major States of India (gms/day)
(1997-98 -2007-08)

State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Andhra Pradesh	167	185	192	194	209	231	238	250	260	269	299
Assam	78	79	71	69	70	71	71	72	72	70	69
Bihar	98	121	119	80	88	92	100	147	154	163	170
Gujarat	290	290	297	280	317	321	330	344	349	374	387
Haryana	630	623	631	614	645	647	643	631	628	633	632
Jammu & Kashmir	345	353	362	348	367	365	363	364	353	325	337
Karnataka	216	233	241	233	249	229	190	194	197	200	204
Kerala	204	221	227	219	234	203	173	169	171	172	181
Madhya Pradesh	194	262	261	211	240	236	233	233	262	259	262
Maharashtra	161	168	168	162	172	172	172	176	178	182	186
Orissa	53	58	66	64	69	68	71	92	95	100	112
Punjab	861	883	902	854	892	895	898	917	943	961	962
Rajasthan	348	356	367	353	376	368	371	376	387	408	408
Tamil Nadu	185	199	210	211	219	198	198	204	231	232	231
Uttar Pradesh	221	238	243	223	241	245	250	254	262	267	273
West Bengal	123	125	123	116	120	120	120	124	126	126	128
All India	207	213	217	220	225	230	231	233	241	246	252

Source: National Statistics, NDDB

Appendix 4. 32

Details of milk production in the state - Results of Integrated Sample Survey (2001-02 to 2008-09)

Particulars		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Estimated no. of animals in milk (lakh)	ND*	1.698	1.892	1.428	1.159	1.122	1.024	1.013	1.445
	CB*	9.688	8.293	7.236	7.052	7.034	6.950	7.069	6.999
	Total	11.386	10.185	8.664	8.211	8.156	7.974	8.082	8.444
Estimated no. of milch animals (lakh)	ND	2.216	2.455	1.885	1.544	1.491	1.41	1.393	2.752
	CB	12.698	10.778	9.769	9.359	9.295	9.707	10.237	9.372
	Total	14.914	13.233	11.654	10.903	10.786	11.117	11.630	12.124
Average milk yield/animal in milk (kg.)	ND	2.527	2.547	2.608	2.573	2.641	2.627	2.644	2.628
	CB	6.733	6.901	7.007	7.007	7.164	7.508	7.828	8.432
	Total	6.106	6.092	6.300	6.379	6.540	10.135	10.472	11.06
Average milk yield of milch animal/day (kg.)	ND	1.936	1.963	1.976	1.932	1.988	1.909	1.924	1.918
	CB	5.137	5.310	5.190	5.28	5.422	5.385	5.406	5.428
	Total	4.662	4.683	4.683	4.806	4.948	7.294	7.330	7.346
Annual milk production in the State (lakh tonnes)	ND	1.566	1.759	1.363	1.088	1.087	0.983	0.980	1.43
	CB	23.810	20.889	18.557	18.036	18.39	19.047	20.253	21.68
	Total	25.376	22.648	19.920	19.124	19.477	20.030	21.233	23.110
	Buff.	0.630	0.480	0.398	0.379	0.36	0.298	0.273	0.363
	Goat	1.173	1.062	0.788	0.749	0.79	0.861	0.969	23.11
	Grand Total	27.179	24.200	21.106	20.252	20.627	21.189	22.475	24.503
Per capita per day availability of milk (gm)		234	203	173	169	170	172	181	196

* ND - Non-descript, CB - Cross bred

Source: Animal Husbandy Department (Sample Survey Report)

Appendix 4.33
Index of Milk and Egg production in Kerala & India
(1984-85 to 2008-09) (Base Year 1984-85)

Year	Index of Milk Production		Index of Egg Production	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1985-86	105.16	106.02	103.66	113.16
1986-87	109.34	111.08	106.48	121.46
1987-88	116.89	112.53	109.76	124.86
1988-89	124.02	116.63	111.89	133.17
1989-90	131.15	123.85	114.41	141.76
1990-91	138.52	129.88	118.14	148.06
1991-92	146.31	134.22	130.34	154.24
1992-93	154.84	141.20	135.21	160.88
1993-94	164.02	146.02	140.55	169.56
1994-95	173.61	153.73	146.04	182.25
1995-96	179.67	159.76	151.45	191.44
1996-97	186.08	164.58	154.27	192.90
1997-98	192.05	169.88	154.95	199.27
1998-99	198.36	181.20	155.79	206.82
1999-00	206.97	188.19	156.56	213.64
2000-01	213.52	193.75	155.03	257.04
2001-02	222.79	202.88	152.59	271.74
2002-03	198.36	208.41	102.67	279.42
2003-04	173.03	212.30	97.33	283.49
2004-05	165.98	222.89	91.23	317.16
2005-06	169.10	233.98	91.16	323.79
2006-07	173.68	243.13	91.39	355.48
2007-08	184.18	245.78	105.11	NA
2008-09	200.9	NA	114.33	NA

Source: Animal Husbandry Department & Economic Survey

Appendix 4.33
Index of Milk and Egg production in Kerala & India
(1984-85 to 2008-09) (Base Year 1984-85)

Year	Index of Milk Production		Index of Egg Production	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1985-86	105.16	106.02	103.66	113.16
1986-87	109.34	111.08	106.48	121.46
1987-88	116.89	112.53	109.76	124.86
1988-89	124.02	116.63	111.89	133.17
1989-90	131.15	123.85	114.41	141.76
1990-91	138.52	129.88	118.14	148.06
1991-92	146.31	134.22	130.34	154.24
1992-93	154.84	141.20	135.21	160.88
1993-94	164.02	146.02	140.55	169.56
1994-95	173.61	153.73	146.04	182.25
1995-96	179.67	159.76	151.45	191.44
1996-97	186.08	164.58	154.27	192.90
1997-98	192.05	169.88	154.95	199.27
1998-99	198.36	181.20	155.79	206.82
1999-00	206.97	188.19	156.56	213.64
2000-01	213.52	193.75	155.03	257.04
2001-02	222.79	202.88	152.59	271.74
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2003-04	173.03	212.30	97.33	283.49
2004-05	165.98	222.89	91.23	317.16
2005-06	169.10	233.98	91.16	323.79
2006-07	173.68	243.13	91.39	355.48
2007-08	184.18	245.78	105.11	NA
2008-09	200.9	NA	114.33	NA

Source: Animal Husbandry Department & Economic Survey

Appendix 4.34
Activities in the Animal Husbandry Sector (2003-04 to 2008- 2009)

Sl. No	Activities	Unit ("000)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Cases treated	Nos.	4629	4879	5029	5260	5015	4873
2	Operations Performed	Nos.	136	135	125	120	121	116
3	Castration done	Nos.	6	6	5	5	4.8	5.6
4	Vaccination done							
	1. Livestock	Nos.	4414	1334	3440	2723	2517	3641
	2. Poultry	Nos.	4554	6170	9603	8752	7251	9406
5	Anti Rabies Vaccinations done in Dogs	Nos.	132	113	101	197	173	174
6	Artificial Inseminations done	Nos.	1231	1176	1180	1204	1075	1216
7	Calvings recorded	Nos.	354	358	355	383	358	406
8	Chicks hatched out in Department Poultry Farms	Nos.	977	747	515	859	954	1365
	Vaccines produced in							
9	Veterinary Biologicals							
	1. Poultry	Doses	17967	13488	10948	20892	11103	19286
	2. Livestock	Doses	534	329	184	440	678	494

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix 4.35
Production and Distribution of Frozen Semen in Kerala
(1995-96 to 2008-2009)

(In lakh doses)

Year	Production of Frozen Semen	Distribution Inside the State	Distribution Outside the State	Total Distribution
1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	14.93	16.27	6.61	22.88
1996-97	24.78	15.39	7.83	23.22
1997-98	24.49	15.04	7.95	22.99
1998-99	25.57	15.75	7.70	23.45
1999-00	26.17	15.74	6.80	22.54
2000-01	20.13	15.83	7.60	23.43
2001-02	28.94	15.52	5.50	21.02
2002-03	23.79	15.32	6.45	21.77
2003-04	24.33	15.05	1.24	16.29
2004-05	22.71	14.99	4.2	19.21
2005-06	27.10	15.89	15.14	31.03
2006-07	32.54	15.88	11.28	27.16
2007-08	24.47	15.00	9.48	24.48
2008-09	21.25	16.04	1.86	17.90

Source: KLD Board

Appendix 4.34
Activities in the Animal Husbandry Sector (2003-04 to 2008- 2009)

Sl. No	Activities	Unit ("000)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Cases treated	Nos.	4629	4879	5029	5260	5015	4873
2	Operations Performed	Nos.	136	135	125	120	121	116
3	Castration done	Nos.	6	6	5	5	4.8	5.6
4	Vaccination done							
	1. Livestock	Nos.	4414	1334	3440	2723	2517	3641
	2. Poultry	Nos.	4554	6170	9603	8752	7251	9406
5	Anti Rabies Vaccinations done in Dogs	Nos.	132	113	101	197	173	174
6	Artificial Inseminations done	Nos.	1231	1176	1180	1204	1075	1216
7	Calvings recorded	Nos.	354	358	355	383	358	406
8	Chicks hatched out in Department Poultry Farms	Nos.	977	747	515	859	954	1365
	Vaccines produced in Veterinary Biologicals							
9	1. Poultry	Doses	17967	13488	10948	20892	11103	19286
	2. Livestock	Doses	534	329	184	440	678	494

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix 4.35
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(1995-96 to 2008-2009)

(In lakh doses)

Year	Production of Frozen Semen	Distribution Inside the State	Distribution Outside the State	Total Distribution
1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	14.93	16.27	6.61	22.88
1996-97	24.78	15.39	7.83	23.22
1997-98	24.49	15.04	7.95	22.99
1998-99	25.57	15.75	7.70	23.45
1999-00	26.17	15.74	6.80	22.54
2000-01	20.13	15.83	7.60	23.43
2001-02	28.94	15.52	5.50	21.02
2002-03	23.79	15.32	6.45	21.77
2003-04	24.33	15.05	1.24	16.29
2004-05	22.71	14.99	4.2	19.21
2005-06	27.10	15.89	15.14	31.03
2006-07	32.54	15.88	11.28	27.16
2007-08	24.47	15.00	9.48	24.48
2008-09	21.25	16.04	1.86	17.90

Source: KLD Board

Appendix 4.34
Activities in the Animal Husbandry Sector (2003-04 to 2008- 2009)

Sl. No	Activities	Unit ("000)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Cases treated	Nos.	4629	4879	5029	5260	5015	4873
2	Operations Performed	Nos.	136	135	125	120	121	116
3	Castration done	Nos.	6	6	5	5	4.8	5.6
4	Vaccination done							
	1. Livestock	Nos.	4414	1334	3440	2723	2517	3641
	2. Poultry	Nos.	4554	6170	9603	8752	7251	9406
5	Anti Rabies Vaccinations done in Dogs	Nos.	132	113	101	197	173	174
6	Artificial Inseminations done	Nos.	1231	1176	1180	1204	1075	1216
7	Calvings recorded	Nos.	354	358	355	383	358	406
8	Chicks hatched out in Department Poultry Farms	Nos.	977	747	515	859	954	1365
	Vaccines produced in Veterinary Biologicals							
9	1. Poultry	Doses	17967	13488	10948	20892	11103	19286
	2. Livestock	Doses	534	329	184	440	678	494

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix 4.35
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(1995-96 to 2008-2009)

(In lakh doses)

Year	Production of Frozen Semen	Distribution Inside the State	Distribution Outside the State	Total Distribution
1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	14.93	16.27	6.61	22.88
1996-97	24.78	15.39	7.83	23.22
1997-98	24.49	15.04	7.95	22.99
1998-99	25.57	15.75	7.70	23.45
1999-00	26.17	15.74	6.80	22.54
2000-01	20.13	15.83	7.60	23.43
2001-02	28.94	15.52	5.50	21.02
2002-03	23.79	15.32	6.45	21.77
2003-04	24.33	15.05	1.24	16.29
2004-05	22.71	14.99	4.2	19.21
2005-06	27.10	15.89	15.14	31.03
2006-07	32.54	15.88	11.28	27.16
2007-08	24.47	15.00	9.48	24.48
2008-09	21.25	16.04	1.86	17.90

Source: KLD Board

Appendix 4.36
Artificial Insemination Centres in the State, as on 31.03.2009

SI.No	Department/ Institutions	No.of A.I Centres
1	2	3
1	Department of Animal Husbandry(Both ICDP and Non-ICDP)	2445
2	Department of Dairy Development	9
3	Other Voluntary Organisations	254
4	APCOS	235
Total:		2943

Source: Animal Husbandry Department & KLD Board

Appendix 4.37
Other Important Activities of KLD Board During 2007-08 and 2008-09

SI.No	Name of Programme	Achievement	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1	Liquid Nitrogen (Lakh litres)	-	-
2	Quantity of basic fodder seeds produced (kg.)	241	183
3	Quantity of fodder seed supplied (MT)	44.41	45.43
4	Sale of Green Grass (MT)	91.77	18.95
5	No. of kids produced		
	(I) Malabari	228	123
	(ii)Boers	12	25
6	No. of Malabari kids distributed:	199	99
7	No. of personnel trained	592	1397
8	No. of embryos collected	50	76
9	Premium bull semen distributed (No. of doses)	91388	43610
10	No. of pigs distributed:		
	For breeding and rearing	1397	171
	For meat	613	13

Source: KLD Board.

Appendix 4.36
Artificial Insemination Centres in the State, as on 31.03.2009

SI.No	Department/ Institutions	No.of A.I Centres
1	2	3
1	Department of Animal Husbandry(Both ICDP and Non-ICDP)	2445
2	Department of Dairy Development	9
3	Other Voluntary Organisations	254
4	APCOS	235
Total:		2943

Source: Animal Husbandry Department & KLD Board

Appendix 4.37
Other Important Activities of KLD Board During 2007-08 and 2008-09

SI.No	Name of Programme	Achievement	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1	Liquid Nitrogen (Lakh litres)	-	-
2	Quantity of basic fodder seeds produced (kg.)	241	183
3	Quantity of fodder seed supplied (MT)	44.41	45.43
4	Sale of Green Grass (MT)	91.77	18.95
5	No. of kids produced		
	(I) Malabari	228	123
	(ii)Boers	12	25
6	No. of Malabari kids distributed:	199	99
7	No. of personnel trained	592	1397
8	No. of embryos collected	50	76
9	Premium bull semen distributed (No. of doses)	91388	43610
10	No. of pigs distributed:		
	For breeding and rearing	1397	171
	For meat	613	13

Source: KLD Board.

Appendix 4.38
Average Price of Livestock Products and Feeds in the State
(2004-05 to 2008-2009)

Item	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	Percentage increase over 2004-05	2006-07	Percentage increase over 2005-06	2007-08	Percentage increase over 2006-07	2008-09	Percentage increase over 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Meat										
Chicken (Broiler)	Kg.	59	60	1.69	61	1.67	76	24.59	102	34.21
Chicken (Desi)	Kg.	85	89	4.71	93	4.94	130	39.78	146	12.31
Mutton	Kg.	138	145	5.07	156	7.59	165	5.77	175	6.06
Beef	Kg.	58	70	20.69	80	14.32	90	12.50	103	14.44
Pork	Kg.	67	74	10.45	78	5.40	89	14.10	100	12.36
Egg										
Fowl (White)	100Nos.	155	143	-7.74	160	11.88	175	9.37	210	20
Fowl (Brown)	100Nos.	242	232	-4.13	240	3.45	260	8.33	300	15.38
Duck	100Nos.	310	297	-4.19	305	2.69	330	8.20	375	13.64
Milk										
Cow	Litre	14	15	7.14	15	0.00	18	20.00	19.5	8.33
Buffalo	Litre	18	19	5.56	19	0.00	22	15.79	25	13.64
Feeds (price)										
Groundnut cake	Kg.	13	12	-7.69	13	8.33	16	23.08	19	18.75
Coconut cake	Kg.	12	11.00	-8.33	11	0.00	13	18.18	14	7.69
Gingely oil cake	Kg.	13	11.50	-11.54	12	4.34	14	16.67	15	7.14
Straw	Kg.	4	4.50	12.50	5	11.11	5.5	10.00	-	-
Grass	Kg.	2	3.25	62.50	3.50	7.70	3.75	7.14	6.66	77.6

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix 4.38
Average Price of Livestock Products and Feeds in the State
(2004-05 to 2008-2009)

Item	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	Percentage increase over 2004-05	2006-07	Percentage increase over 2005-06	2007-08	Percentage increase over 2006-07	2008-09	Percentage increase over 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Meat										
Chicken (Broiler)	Kg.	59	60	1.69	61	1.67	76	24.59	102	34.21
Chicken (Desi)	Kg.	85	89	4.71	93	4.94	130	39.78	146	12.31
Mutton	Kg.	138	145	5.07	156	7.59	165	5.77	175	6.06
Beef	Kg.	58	70	20.69	80	14.32	90	12.50	103	14.44
Pork	Kg.	67	74	10.45	78	5.40	89	14.10	100	12.36
Egg										
Fowl (White)	100Nos.	155	143	-7.74	160	11.88	175	9.37	210	20
Fowl (Brown)	100Nos.	242	232	-4.13	240	3.45	260	8.33	300	15.38
Duck	100Nos.	310	297	-4.19	305	2.69	330	8.20	375	13.64
Milk										
Cow	Litre	14	15	7.14	15	0.00	18	20.00	19.5	8.33
Buffalo	Litre	18	19	5.56	19	0.00	22	15.79	25	13.64
Feeds (price)										
Groundnut cake	Kg.	13	12	-7.69	13	8.33	16	23.08	19	18.75
Coconut cake	Kg.	12	11.00	-8.33	11	0.00	13	18.18	14	7.69
Gingely oil cake	Kg.	13	11.50	-11.54	12	4.34	14	16.67	15	7.14
Straw	Kg.	4	4.50	12.50	5	11.11	5.5	10.00	-	-
Grass	Kg.	2	3.25	62.50	3.50	7.70	3.75	7.14	6.66	77.6

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix 4.39
Dairy Co-operatives of India at a Glance

(in numbers+)

State	1990-91	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2007-08	2008-09*
North						
Haryana	3,229	3,963	4,219	5172	6515	6668
Himachal Pradesh	210	235	283	387	594	739
Jammu & Kashmir	105	** **	**			
Punjab	5,726	7,108	6,892	6893	6432	6711
Rajasthan	4,976	8,364	9,643	10852	13681	13681
Uttar Pradesh	7,880	17,429	18,104	18272	19725	20473
Sub Total	22126	37099	39141	41576	46947	48272
East						
Assam	117	54	65	66	66	66
Bihar	2,060	4,008	4,657	5023	6544	7320
Jharkhand			80	80	42	44
Nagaland	21	77	76	76	45	46
Orissa	736	1,483	1,654	1896	2932	311
Sikkim	134	185	189	194	236	272
Tripura	73	84	84	84	84	84
West Bengal	1,223	2,012	2,287	2367	2678	2787
Sub Total	4364	7903	9092	9786	12627	13730
West						
Chhattisgarh			424	445	728	746
Gijarat	10,056	11,112	11,400	11615	13141	13646
Goa	124	164	169	174	175	177
Madhya Pradesh	3,865	4,911	4,699	4815	5483	5615
Maharashtra	4,535	17,376	18,349	19192	20953	21492
Sub Total	18580	33563	35041	36241	40480	41676
South						
Andhra Pradesh	4,766	5,007	5,072	4561	4622	4656
Karnataka	5,621	9,050	9,293	9619	10967	11432
Kerala	1,016	3,114	3,208	3238	3482	3582
Tamil Nadu	6,871	7,452	7,631	8031	9573	9900
Pondicherry	71	93	96	100	101	101
Sub Total	18345	24716	25300	25549	28745	29671
All India	63415	103281	108574	113152	128799	133349

+ Organised (Cumulative)

* Provisional, includes conventional societies and Taluka unions formed earlier Chattisgarh and Jharkhad reported separately from 2003-04

** Not reported

Source: NDDB Annual Reports

Appendix 4.40
Performance of Kerala Co-operative
Milk Marketing Federation (2003 to 2009)

Sl. No	Particulars	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	No. of Apcos registered (Cumulative)	2535	2590	2648	2686	2791	2860	2942
2	No. of Apcos functional (Cumulative)	2308	2354	2399	2428	2488	2563	2646
3	No. of members in apcos (Cumulative) (lakh Nos)	6.97	7.32	7.45	7.71	7.69	7.89	8.11
4	No. of Women in Apcos (Lakh Nos)	1.15	1.25	1.31	1.44	1.51	1.56	1.72
5	No. of SC/ST members in Apcos (Lakh Nos)	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.445	0.45	0.5	0.52
6	Average milk marketed/day by KCMMF (MT)	737	774	839	915	958	952	1057
7	Average milk procured per day (MT) - Apcos	772	732	840	918	853	820	830
8	Direct employment generated (No. of persons)	7484	7586	7807	7833	7964	8228	8572
9	No. of Veterinary routes.	13	10	14	12	6	6	-
10	No. of cases treated (Lakh Nos)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.37	0.32	0.11
11	No. of emergency veterinary routes	39	37	38	32	25	21	13
12	No. of cases treated (Lakh Nos)	0.42	0.47	0.5	0.48	0.45	0.41	0.15
13	Cattle feed sold (Lakh MT)	1.04	1.12	1.13	1.21	1.17	1.14	0.99
14	Quantity of ghee produced (MT)	2299	2606	2673	3111	3080	3082	3349
15	Quantity of ghee sold (MT)	2258	2438	2605	3217	2847	3175	3437

Source: KCMMF

* as on August 2009

Appendix 4.41

Performance of the Dairies under Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (2005 to 2009)

Sl. No	Dairy	Capacity lakh ltr./day	Procurement(Lakh Litre)					Sales(Lakh litre)				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2.00	377.04	408.37	379.6	344.04	201.69	640.79	692.14	711.75	717.36	478.71
2	Kollam	1.00	253.62	296.13	255.5	241.56	182.25	474.72	524.65	511	505.08	393.66
3	Alappuzha	1.00	74.95	83.28	200.75	193.98	111.78	245.37	261.64	244.55	248.88	196.83
4	Kottayam	0.40	102.41	118.93	95.66	104.27	70.37	151.72	166.98	163.45	150.55	112.83
5	Ernakulam	1.50	517.55	582.55	412	362.89	233.41	506.38	565.73	581.45	598.84	436.27
6	Thrissur	0.60	93.18	103.53	97.35	85.95	59.36	121.86	132.99	144.2	133.87	101.01
7	Palakkad	1.00	396.1	397.13	369.78	409.35	306.95	193.60	214.03	253.47	269.86	193.48
8	Kannur	1.00	446.33	503.45	489.63	517.29	185.74	271.96	292.93	324.22	336.36	246.4
9	Kozhikode	1.50	201.82	238.54	230.64	254.45	189.13	330.07	362.86	384.99	403.06	277.88
10	Kasaragod	0.30	45.43	55.93	69.6	76.65	60.23	110.53	55.93	128.3	131.93	99.54
11	Wayanad	0.50	-	-	-	-	181.63	-	-	-	-	12.18
12	Kattappana	0.60	-	-	111.89	86.34	57.37	-	-	19.45	20.23	14.89
Total		11.40	2508.43	2787.84	2712.40	2676.77	1839.91	3047.00	3269.88	3466.83	3516.02	2563.68

Source : KCMMF

* as on August 2009

Appendix 4.41

Performance of the Dairies under Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (2005 to 2009)

Sl. No	Dairy	Capacity lakh ltr./day	Procurement(Lakh Litre)					Sales(Lakh litre)				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2.00	377.04	408.37	379.6	344.04	201.69	640.79	692.14	711.75	717.36	478.71
2	Kollam	1.00	253.62	296.13	255.5	241.56	182.25	474.72	524.65	511	505.08	393.66
3	Alappuzha	1.00	74.95	83.28	200.75	193.98	111.78	245.37	261.64	244.55	248.88	196.83
4	Kottayam	0.40	102.41	118.93	95.66	104.27	70.37	151.72	166.98	163.45	150.55	112.83
5	Ernakulam	1.50	517.55	582.55	412	362.89	233.41	506.38	565.73	581.45	598.84	436.27
6	Thrissur	0.60	93.18	103.53	97.35	85.95	59.36	121.86	132.99	144.2	133.87	101.01
7	Palakkad	1.00	396.1	397.13	369.78	409.35	306.95	193.60	214.03	253.47	269.86	193.48
8	Kannur	1.00	446.33	503.45	489.63	517.29	185.74	271.96	292.93	324.22	336.36	246.4
9	Kozhikode	1.50	201.82	238.54	230.64	254.45	189.13	330.07	362.86	384.99	403.06	277.88
10	Kasaragod	0.30	45.43	55.93	69.6	76.65	60.23	110.53	55.93	128.3	131.93	99.54
11	Wayanad	0.50	-	-	-	-	181.63	-	-	-	-	12.18
12	Kattappana	0.60	-	-	111.89	86.34	57.37	-	-	19.45	20.23	14.89
Total		11.40	2508.43	2787.84	2712.40	2676.77	1839.91	3047.00	3269.88	3466.83	3516.02	2563.68

Source : KCMMF

* as on August 2009

Appendix 4.42
Average Quantity of Milk Procured per day by APCOS
(1997 to 2009)

Year	No. of Societies (Functional)	Total Procurement/ day (ltr.)	Procurement per Society/day (ltr.)
1	2	3	4
1997	1826	464998	255
1998	1985	566247	285
1999	2040	629114	308
2000	2092	688864	329
2001	2130	714301	335
2002	2250	708137	315
2003	2308	671720	291
2004	2354	732615	311
2005	2399	839977	350
2006	2428	917546	378
2007	2488	853972	343
2008	2563	819901	320
2009*	2628	829937	316

Source: KCMMF * As on August 2009

Appendix 4.43
Price Revision Details of Milk (2003 onwards)

Date of Revision/Regi on	FAT(Rs./Kg)	SNF(Rs/Kg)	Purchase Price(Rs./kg) (Average rate)	Sales price(Rs/ltr) Toned Milk
1	2	3	4	5
TRCMPU				
21/11/03	103.34	85.90	10.40	14.00
21/04/05	107.97	88.34	10.75	15.00
11/02/07	110.21	91.61	11.84	16.00
13/11/07	124.16	101.56	12.45	17.00
12/02/08	137.93	112.83	13.73	19.00
03/10/08	146.23	119.61	14.60	20.00
ERCMPU				
21/11/03	98.99	80.99	9.85	14.00
21/04/05	107.97	88.34	10.75	15.00
02/11/07	107.97	88.34	11.50	16.00
13/11/07	107.97	88.34	12.11	17.00
12/02/08	134.26	110.28	13.40	19.00
03/10/08	134.26	110.28	14.27	20.00
15/02/08	134.26	110.28	14.52	20.00
MRCMPU				
21/11/03	103.34	85.90	10.40	14.00
21/04/05	110.21	91.61	11.09	15.00
01/09/05	110.21	91.61	12.25	15.00
15/02/07	110.21	91.61	12.64	16.00
13/11/07	110.21	91.61	13.53	19.00
12/02/08	137.93	112.83	15.95	19.00
03/10/08	137.93	112.83	17.02	20.00
KCMMF				
11/2/2007	110.21	91.61	11.84	16
13/11/2007	124.16	101.56	12.45	17

Source: KCMMF

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Average Quantity of Milk Procured per day by APCOS
(1997 to 2009)

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21/04/05	107.97	88.34	10.75	15.00
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12/02/08	137.93	112.83	13.73	19.00
03/10/08	146.23	119.61	14.60	20.00
ERCMPU				
21/11/03	98.99	80.99	9.85	14.00
21/04/05	107.97	88.34	10.75	15.00
02/11/07	107.97	88.34	11.50	16.00
13/11/07	107.97	88.34	12.11	17.00
12/02/08	134.26	110.28	13.40	19.00
03/10/08	134.26	110.28	14.27	20.00
15/02/08	134.26	110.28	14.52	20.00
MRCMPU				
21/11/03	103.34	85.90	10.40	14.00
21/04/05	110.21	91.61	11.09	15.00
01/09/05	110.21	91.61	12.25	15.00
15/02/07	110.21	91.61	12.64	16.00
13/11/07	110.21	91.61	13.53	19.00
12/02/08	137.93	112.83	15.95	19.00
03/10/08	137.93	112.83	17.02	20.00
KCMMF				
11/2/2007	110.21	91.61	11.84	16
13/11/2007	124.16	101.56	12.45	17

Source: KCMMF

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Average Quantity of Milk Procured per day by APCOS
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Year	No. of Societies (Functional)	Total Procurement/ day (ltr.)	Procurement per Society/day (ltr.)
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Source: KCMMF * As on August 2009

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11/02/07	110.21	91.61	11.84	16.00
13/11/07	124.16	101.56	12.45	17.00
12/02/08	137.93	112.83	13.73	19.00
03/10/08	146.23	119.61	14.60	20.00
ERCMPU				
21/11/03	98.99	80.99	9.85	14.00
21/04/05	107.97	88.34	10.75	15.00
02/11/07	107.97	88.34	11.50	16.00
13/11/07	107.97	88.34	12.11	17.00
12/02/08	134.26	110.28	13.40	19.00
03/10/08	134.26	110.28	14.27	20.00
15/02/08	134.26	110.28	14.52	20.00
MRCMPU				
21/11/03	103.34	85.90	10.40	14.00
21/04/05	110.21	91.61	11.09	15.00
01/09/05	110.21	91.61	12.25	15.00
15/02/07	110.21	91.61	12.64	16.00
13/11/07	110.21	91.61	13.53	19.00
12/02/08	137.93	112.83	15.95	19.00
03/10/08	137.93	112.83	17.02	20.00
KCMMF				
11/2/2007	110.21	91.61	11.84	16
13/11/2007	124.16	101.56	12.45	17

Source: KCMMF

Appendix 4.44
Price Spread of Milk (1993-94 to 2008-09)

(Average price per lit.in Rs.)

Year	Producer/ society	Consumer	Difference in price between producer & consumer
1	2	3	4
1993-94	6.14	9	2.86
1994-95	7.44	10	2.56
1995-96	8.31	11	2.69
1996-97	9.42	12	2.58
1997-98	9.22	12	2.78
1999-2000	9.93	13	3.07
2000-01	9.93	13	3.07
2002-03			
TRCMPU&MRCMPU	10.71	14	3.29
ERCMPU	10.15	14	3.85
2005-06	11.42	15	3.58
TRCMPU &MRCMPU			
ERCMPU	11.07	15	3.93
KCMMF			
2006-07	13	16	3
2007-08	14	17	3
2008-09	17.53	20	2.47

Source: KCMMF

Appendix.4.45
Sale of Milk and Milk Products by KCMMF (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Sl. No	Product	2006-07	2007-08	% change over 2006-07	2008-09	%change over 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Milk(Lakh Litr)	3079	3477	12.93	3572	2.73
2	Ghee (MT)	2729	2793	2.35	3349	19.91
3	Butter (MT)	317	224	-29.34	273	21.87
4	Ice-cream (Lakh Ltrs)	5.84	6.28	7.53	6.79	8.12
5	Peda (000' Kg.)	246.31	98.97	-39.97	100.64	1.68
6	Refresh/Trays	58421	75587	29.38	58422	-29.38
7	Sambharam (lakh PKts.)	89.69	97.8	9.04	102.28	4.58
8	Curd (lakh ltr.)	171.74	143.88	-16.22	199.38	38.57
9	Sip up (lakh nos.)	12.12	12.15	0.25	35.9	95.47
10	Cream (lakh Kg.)	1.48	0.02	-98.65	0.01	
11	Dairy Whitener (MT)	16.77	19.38	15.55	16.77	-13.46
12	Palada (Kg.)	1343	5925	341.18	15095	254.77
13	Milma Plus (Bot.) (Lakh Nos)	7.99	7.92	-0.88	11.17	41.04
14	Chocolik (Lakh No.)	0	0		0	
15	Water Sip up (Lakh No)	15.14	15.78	4.23	15.61	-1.08

Source: KCMMF – Annual Reports

Appendix 4.46
Outbreaks, Attacks and Deaths due to Major Contagious Diseases

(unit in Nos)

Sl. No.	Disease	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Anthrax								
	Outbreaks	3	2	4	9	6	6	10	6
	Attacks	4	4	7	6	8	8	13	9
	Deaths	4	4	7	10	10	8	13	8
2	Black Quarter								
	Outbreaks	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Attacks	1	1	0	0	160	0	0	0
	Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
3	Hemorrhagic Septicemia								
	Outbreaks	8	4	2	8	6	16	5	6
	Attacks	23	17	41	79	132	40	20	155
	Deaths	12	0	0	4	6	10	14	8
4	Foot & Mouth Disease								
	Outbreaks	470	2383	132	19	94	67	172	87
	Attacks	9918	19207	1890	446	772	5214	1792	1499
	Deaths	814	1302	92	66	48	85	62	1
5	Rinderpest								
		No outbreak reported after 1994							

Source: A H Dept

Appendix 4.47
District-wise Distribution of Fishermen Population in Kerala (2008-09)

Sl. No.	District	Marine				Inland				Marine & Inland Total
		Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	69268	61200	54410	184878	497	575	491	1563	186441
2	Kollam	43205	36540	21416	101161	14825	13955	8951	37731	138892
3	Alappuzha	47888	43713	29617	121218	27642	26492	14252	68386	189604
4	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	1163	1011	470	2644	2644
5	Kottayam	0	0	0	0	10867	10316	6429	27612	27612
6	Idukki	0	0	0	0	342	345	216	903	903
7	Ernakulam	31802	29813	18615	80230	26298	25719	18575	70592	150822
8	Thrissur	31083	31318	17830	80231	8785	8032	5064	21881	102112
9	Palakkad	0	0	0	0	957	941	967	2865	2865
10	Malappuram	34455	28017	25607	88079	2002	1744	943	4689	92768
11	Wayanad	0	0	0	0	110	118	114	342	342
12	Kozhikode	42226	36833	28204	107263	4596	4843	3766	13205	120468
13	Kannur	22732	20657	17656	61045	2678	2833	1522	7033	68078
14	Kasaragod	18974	17915	11075	47964	437	413	192	1042	49006
	State	341633	306006	224430	872069	101199	97337	61952	260488	1132557

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix 4.48
Species wise composition of Marine fish landings in Kerala
(2007-2008 to 2008-09)

(MT)			
Sl. No	Species	2007-08	2008-09
1	Elasmobranchs	3225	3208
2	Eels	171	170
3	Cat Fish	172	171
4	Chirocentrus	265	264
5 (a)	Oil Sardine	157144	156511
	(b) Lesser Sardine	70832	70652
	(c) Anchovilla	33315	33142
	(d) Trissocles	3187	3150
	(e) Other Clupeids	16219	16099
6	Saurida & Saurus	5962	5919
7	Hemirhamphus & Belone	714	711
8	Flying fish	0	0
9	Perches	32405	32214
10	Red Mullet	1638	1637
11	Polynemides	70	70
12	Sciaenides	9701	9643
13	Ribbon fish	16156	16118
14 (a)	Caranx	27746	27575
	(b) Chorinemus	992	985
	(c) Other Carangids	22327	22204
15	Leiognathus	5452	5408
16	Lactrius	3604	3585
17	Pomfrets	1531	1523
18	Mackerel	45758	45458
19	Seerfish	2571	2560
20	Tunnies	12343	12263
21	Sphyræna	2180	2156
22	Mugil	3234	3223
23	Soles	14444	14363
24 (a)	Penaeid Prawn	49673	49351
	(b) Non Penaeid Prawn	1732	1731
	(c) Lobsters	431	427
	(d) Crabs	4549	4493
	(e) Stomatopods	9564	9406
25	Cephalopods	14973	14879
26	Miscellaneous	12006	11881
TOTAL		586286	583150

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix 4.49
Species-wise Inland Fish Production in Kerala (2007-08 to 2008-09)

(In MT)					
Sl.No	Species	2007-08		2008-09	
		Production	%	Production	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Prawns	16455	17.87	17026	16.56
2	Etroplus	4721	5.13	4870	4.74
3	Murrels	4370	4.75	4509	4.38
4	Tilapia	8288	9.00	8548	8.31
5	Catfish	5022	5.45	5182	5.04
6	Jew Fish	2931	3.18	3024	2.99
7	Others	39254	42.63	40494	39.37
Total		81041	88.01	83653	81.39

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix 4.50
Major achievements of the schemes implemented under
TEAP/TRP Programme

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Achievement
TEAP		
1	Retroactive Financing	8151 Nos
2	Vehicle for fish marketing	200Nos
3	Sea food kitchen	10Nos
4	Working capital for revolving fund	
a.	for men (Rs.3000)	15752Nos
b.	women (Rs.2000)	17160Nos
5	Establishment of Supermarket	15 Nos
6	IT Kiosk	18 Unit
7	Risk mitigation - sea safety	262 Unit
8	Revolving Fund for Working Capital for Peeling Workers	3370 Nos
TRP(nos)		
1	Repair and Replacement of Marine Fishing input	1350
2	Introduction of LPG kit for Out Boat Motors	104
3	Artificial Reef	6
4	Depuration of Bivalves	13
5	Mussels/Clam Pickle Unit	88
6	Hand made Toiletries	26
7	Development of Micro Enterprises	400
8	Rural Marketing Executives	50
9	Rice cum Shrimp Farming	50 ha
10	Revolving Fund for Working Capital for Peeling Workers	10000
11	IT Kiosks	15

Appendix 4.51
Harvest Details of Shrimp, Karimeen and Mussel

Sl. No.	Districts	Shrimp			Karimeen			Mussel	
		Total No. of farmers	Total area stocked (in Ha)	Total weight obtained (Rounded in Kg)	No. of farmers	Total area stocked (in Ha)	Total weight obtained (Rounded in Kg)	No. of beneficiaries	Mussel obtained in harvest (Kg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5	1.02	600					
2	Kollam	106	75.79	71800	1	2	1000	690	68000
3	Alappuzha	359	506.79	500050				10	1500
4	Kottayam	23	18.48	14000					
5	Ernakulam	426	1122.86	1221500				200	25500
6	Thrissur	76	195.69	194750	10	10.25	7000	10	1500
7	Malappuram	30	35.33	29850				210	40000
8	Kozhikode	73	46.46	50370				260	80000
9	Kannur	77	138.1	113270				30	6500
10	Kasaragod	4	4.95	3880				2007	2172000
Total		1179	2145.47	2200070	11	12.25	8000	3417	2395000

Appendix 4.52
Details on Fishery Harbours in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Fishing Harbour	Total Estimated Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)		Year of Starting	Year of Completion /target	Cumulative Expenditure up to March 2009 (including RIDF)	Amount released by Govt of India	Amount sanctioned by GOI
		Original	Revised					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Vizhinjam	704.00	1831.88	1987	2004 stage II	1621.26	690.50	704.00
2	Muthalapozhi	1366.00	..	2000	2005	1288.59	683.00	1366.00
3	Thangassery	1980.50	4385.5	1994	Commissioned in 2001	4108.67	990.00	1981.00
4	Kayamkulam	624.60	2717.88	1994		2005	2527.34	300.00
5	Ponnani	2759.40	..	2001	2011	1739.44	1055.00	2759.00
6	Thalai (NABARD)	1370.00	1925.74	2007	2011	729.58	150.00	1926.00
7	Thottappally	1458.30	..	2004	2009	1307.27	400.00	1458.00
8	Koyilandi (NABARD)	3545.00	..	2006	2009	1454.74	600.00	3545.00
9	Chethi	500.00	..	2008	..	412.10		
10	Kasaragod	2975.00	..	2009	..	RKYY Scheme as 100% CSS		

Source : Harbour Engineering Department

Appendix 4.53
Details of Revenue Collection
in various Fishing Harbours/Fish Landing Centres

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Harbour or Landing Centre	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
I FISHING HARBOURS			
1	Neendakara	96.00	114.69
2	Puthiyappa	72.00	119.42
3	Munambam	0.11	0.032
4	Mopla Bay	9.00	3.86
5	Chombal	8.00	5.34
6	Azheekal	0.007	0.037
7	Beypore	4.00	5.9
8	Thankassery	29.00	26.6
9	Vizhinjam	7.00	28.11
II FISH LANDING CENTRES			
1	Munakka kadavu	2.00	1.46
2	Thottappally	0.009	0.144
3	Neeleswaram	Nil	0.55
4	Dharmadam	17.00	0.76
5	New Mahe	0.60	0.59
6	Vellayil Beach	2.00	0.8
7	Cheruvathoor	0.70	1.04
8	Chalilgopalapettah	0.14	0.12
9	Quilandy	0.05	0.13
10	Chettuva	1.00	1.78
11	Palacode	0.02	0
12	Arthungal	2.00	0.064
13	Punnappra	0.10	0
14	Ponnani	0.20	0
15	Kattoor	0.50	0
16	Ettikulam	Nil	0
17	Thikkodi	0.02	0.05
TOTAL		251.46	311.50

Source: Harbour Engineer

Appendix 4.54
Welfare Activities of Fisheries Department (2007-08 to 2008-09)

Sl. No	Particulars	2007-08		2008-09	
		Financial (Lakh Rs.)	Physical (No.)	Financial (Lakh Rs.)	Physical (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	NFWF Housing	441.60	*	292.70	**
2	Group Accident Insurance Scheme for fishermen	117.00	119	39.00	39
3	Group Accident Insurance Scheme for allied workers	3.00	3	4.00	5
4	Fishermen Oldage Pension	463.48	25439	403.99	36520
5	Pension for wives of deceased fisherman	74.51	4657	67.11	4885

* Out of 1500 nos.of houses allotted,110 nos. are under stage1 & 1049 nos. are completed

**Out of 1500 nos.of houses allotted ,334 nos. are under stage1& 569 nos. are completed.

Source: Fisheries Directorate

Appendix 4.55
Details of Welfare Relief Schemes implemented by Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund Board, 2008-09
(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No	Details of Schemes	No of beneficiarie	Amount spent
1	2	3	4
1	Group Insurance Scheme	44	40.95
a)	Accident Death (started on 10.09.1996)	10	2.00
2	Financial assistance for the marriage of daughters of fishermen	3633	54.50
3	Financial assistance for the death of dependents	622	3.73
4	Old age pension	31577	400.18
5	Temporary disability	510	2.07
6	Financial assistance to the dependents for the death of fishermen	737	36.83
7	SSLC cash award to the students who score highest marks	91	3.84
8	Family welfare schemes	284	1.42
9 a)	Financial assistance for treatment of fatal diseases	309	50.08
b)	Invalid pension	11	0.06
10	Widow pension	4860	67.12
11	Chairman's Relief Fund	11	0.20
12	Maternity benefit scheme	632	4.73
	Total	43331	667.71
	Allied Workers Welfare Schemes		
1	Old age pension	2940	16.32
2	SSLC cash award to the students who score highest marks	8	0.35
3	Insurance Premium	4	4.23
	Total	2952	20.90
	GRAND TOTAL	46283	688.61

Source : National Fishermen's Welfare Fund Board

Appendix 4.56
Activity-wise Sanction/Release of Funds to Kerala by NCDC as on 31.3.09

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl.No	Scheme	Total Release from 1962-63 to 2000-01	% to Total release	Total Release from during 2001-02	% to Total release	Total release 2002-03	% to Total release	Total release during 2003-04	% to Total release	Total release during 2004-05	% to Total release	Total release during 2005-06	% to Total release	Total release during 2006-07	% to Total release	Total release during 2007-08	% to Total release	Total release during 2008-09	% to Total release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Mktg. & Input Distribution	40.57	9.17	8.75	16.95	14.98	29.85	2.08	2.16	57.99	53.08	52.23	27.35	300.33	96.59	19.05	5.76	5.65	1.83
2	Working capital															220.00	66.52	265	85.84
3	Agro- Processing																		
	a) Sugar	1.39	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Spinning Mills	10.05	2.27	-	-	-	-	8.04	8.33	13.77	12.60	23.52	13.32	4.36	1.4	7.92	-	-	-
	c) Oil Processing	74.25	16.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.7	-	-
	d) Powerlooms	18.53	4.18	0.95	1.85	2.46	4.9	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.23	-	-	-	-	0.33	0.11
	e) Rubber/others	34.30	7.75	0.55	1.07	1.57	3.13	5.8	6.00	7.06	6.46	2.83	1.48	2.21	0.81	53.71	-	2.1	0.68
	f) foodgrains																	2.17	0.70
4	Storage	13.54	3.06	0.81	1.57	2.41	4.8	0.02	0.02	0.33	0.3	0.21	0.11	-	-	0.16	-	0.74	0.24
5	Rural consumer / Student stores	20.68	4.67	1.96	3.80	10.67	21.26	1.69	1.75	1.11	1.02	0.65	0.35	0.36	0.12	0.05	-	9.39	3.04
6	ICDP	66.19	14.95	20.95	40.58	7.63	15.21	16.1	16.67	10.77	9.86	2.07	1.08	3.2	1.03	5.57	1.70	8.06	2.61
7	Industrial Co-operatives															0.06		0.07	0.02
8	Weaker Section																		
	a) Fisheries	88.92	20.08	16.59	32.15	5.63	11.22	15.21	15.75	16.27	14.89	5.49	2.89	0.05	0.02	13.90	4.20	9.75	3.16
	b) Handloom	15.72	3.35	0.72	1.39	1.11	2.21	-	-	0.05	0.05			-	-	-		-	-
	c) Coir	48.75	11.01	0.09	0.18	1.23	2.45	-	-	1.57	1.44			-	-	-		0.98	0.32
	d) SC-ST Co-ops.	2.18	0.49	-	-	0.09	0.18	-	-	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.07		-	-
	e) Poultry	0.10	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-		-	-
	f) Dairy	0.03	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-		-	-
9	Promotional/Development Projects	4.76	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.02	-	-	0.03		-	-
10	Credit to Co-operative Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.55	48.20	0.02	0.02	103.38	52.93	-	-			-	-
11	Service co-operatives															10.18	3.1	4.41	1.43
12	Computerisation	2.71	0.61	0.24	0.46	2.4	4.79	1.08	1.12	0.14	0.13		1.08	0.03	0.01			0.05	0.02
	Total:	442.67	100	52	100	50.18	100	96.57	100	109.24	100.00	190.98	100	310.59	100	330.7	100	308.7	100

Source: NCDC

Appendix 4.57
NCDC Release of Fund for Kerala (2001-02 to 2008-2009)

(In Lakh Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Marketing Co-operatives								
	(a) Margin Money to Federation	300.000	1090.000	-	700.00	50.00	32.5	-	217.71
	(b) Share Capital to PAMS	413.130	260.060	140.000	81.29	144.00	-	246.42	
	(c) Agro Custom Hiring-cum-Service Centre of RAIDCO (Margin Money)	-	-	-	-			1500.00	-
	(d) Farmers Service Centre	161.850	99.400	58.530		20.00	-	119.00	347
	(e) Market infrastructure	-	49.080	8.940	17.88	8.93	-	39.88	
	(f) Working Capital				5000.00	5000.00	30000	22000.00	26500
2	Processing Unit								
	(a) Foodgrain								217.3
	(b) Rubber	55.145	156.530	580.300	390.00	-	84.34	5371.63	209.59
	(c) Spices Powdering Unit	-	-	-	-			-	
	(d) Fruit and Vegetables				286.00	283.32	137.08	-	
	(e) Cattlefeed				30.00			-	
3	Storage	81.276	241.071	2.175	33.270	20.61	-	16.47	73.93
	Credit for Co-operative								
4	Development	-	-	4655.325		10338.31	-		
5	Fisheries								
	(a) Marine	1659.36	562.500	1521.430	1619.63	546.37	-	1356.97	974.63
	(b) Inland	-	-	-	-				
	(c) Fish marketing cell	-	-	-	6.50	2.6	4.94	33.52	
6	Coir Co-operatives	9.320	123.349	-	156.66				97.85
7	Handloom Co-operatives	71.593	111.250	-	5.41				
	(a) Spinning Mills - SC	-	-	804.020	1377.00	2352.56	436.50	792.80	
	(b) Powerloom	95.620	245.630	-	-	45.61	-		33.23
8	SC/ST Co-operatives	-	8.890	-	15.75	11.61	5.50	7.39	
9	Sugar Factory	-	-	-	-				
10	Computerisation	23.730	240.130	107.589	13.75	-		2.75	5.5
11	Tech/Promo Cell	-	-	-	-				
	Project Reports Study etc.								
12	Others	-	-	-	-				
13	EEC-Coconut Development Project (KERAFED Project)	-	-	-	0.34	-			
14	INTE-Co-operative Development Project (I.C.D.P)	2094.53	763.063	1610.198	1077.64	207.28	320.265	556.63	805.87
15	Consumer Schemes	188.800	1066.580	169.390	110.77	65.46	35.93	5.00	938.96
16	Student Stores	7.130	0.650	-	-				
17	Animal Husbandry Department	-	-	-	-				
	Poultry Co-operatives	-	-	-	-				
18	Service / Labour co-operative	-	-	-	-			1018.60	441.4
19	Industrial Co-operatives	-	-	-	2.44	2.88	2.70	6.40	6.58
	Total:	5161.48	5018.183	9657.897	10924.3	19099.60	31059.8	33073.46	30869.6

Source: NCDC

Appendix 4. 58

Selected Indicators of Performance of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl.No.	Indicators	Unit	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Average membership per society	No.	14430	15966.7	17149	19766	20104	492452.91
2	Average Share Capital per Society	Lakh Rs.	24	29.59	49.56	35.50	84.38	1872.06
3	Average deposit per society	Lakh Rs.	579	771.88	968.66	978.69	1137.31	60871.925
4	Average deposit per member	Rs	4012.27	4834.3	5648.179	4951.44	5665.24	1659281
5	Average working capital per society	Lakh Rs.	772.5	1039.19	1418.4	1272.90	1540	92228.66
6	Average loan per member	Rs	3788.38	4181.3	5301.5	5078.13	6486.25	915494.59
7	Percentage of borrowing members to total	%	40.15	40.15	63.54	49.93	51.23	66.35
8	Average loan advanced per advancing society	Lakh Rs.	546.28	667.62	909.21	1003.74	1302.13	55027.035
9	Average loan advanced per borrowing members	Rs	9037.1	7543.07	8342.94	10170.45	12656.09	1091635.7
10	Percentage of overdue to demand	%	34.8	19.78	38.45	38.01	32.92	28.14
11	Percentage of overdue to outstanding	%	28.73	23.74	25.52	22	26.936	17.41

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala.

Appendix 4.59
Selected indicators of the Credit Operations of the
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	No.of Societies	Nos.	1594	1587	1602	1594	1628
2	Paid up share capital	Rs. in crores	471.1	785.98	568.79	1344.99	580.61
3	Reserves	Rs. in crores	720.6	1023.81	966.97	1478.22	3840.826
4	Deposits	Rs. in crores	12288	15372.65	15678.68	18128.78	20432.31
5	Working Capital	Rs. in crores	16544	22510.58	20391.91	24561.42	27535.21
6	Loans Issued	Rs. in crores	10628	14429.11	16079.84	20755.99	21080.74
	(i) Short-term	Rs. in crores	7012	10244.91	10780.87	11397.05	14542.19
	(ii) Medium-term	Rs. in crores	3183	3455.55	4551.68	8546.65	5718.01
	(iii) Long - term	Rs. in crores	433.2	728.64	747.29	812.28	820.54
7	Loan Outstanding	Rs. in crores	9919	15360.01	14851.68	25372.07	19796.94
8	Loan Overdue	Rs. in crores	2354	3922.78	3267.88	6834.38	3446.88
9	S.T Loan for agricultural purpose alone	Rs. in crores	1912	2797.91	2112.02	3572.77	1917.7408
10	S.T Loan for non-agricultural purpose	Rs. in crores	5100	7447.01	6126.38	6739.01	12624.449
11	M.T loan for Agricultural purpose	Rs. in crores	881.8	948.80	1376.05	1513.65	698.2116
12	M.T loan for non-Agricultural purpose	Rs. in crores	2302	2506.75	3396.55	3736.2	5019.7984
13	L.T. Loan for Agricultural purpose alone	Rs. in crores	231.9	168.71	181.79	900.66	55.3621
14	L.T. Loan for non-agricultural purpose alone	Rs. in crores	201.3	559.93	565.06	621.56	765.1779
15	Value of Fertilizers Sold	Rs. in crores	273.8	312.65	766.05	551.24	351.799
16	Value of Agricultural Produce Marketed	Rs. in crores	118.2	456.63	230.51	183.534	294.734
17	Dormant Societies	No.	24	22	28	30	29
18	Societies on Profit	No.	722	721	724	762	837
19	Profit Amount	Rs. in crores	235.9	247.20	384.78	370.06	212.431
20	Societies on loss	Nos.	828	828	833	794	766
21	Loss Amount	Rs. in crores	338.2	426.27	587.34	571.51	435.83
22	Societies without profit or loss (U/L)*	No.	20	16	17	8	5
23	Societies having paid Secretaries	No.	1539	1550	1543	1525	1554
24	Societies having own Godowns	No.	1288	1243	1223	1223	1276
25	Societies having Hired Godowns	No.	147	188	128	128	163
26	Viable Societies	No.	1421	1425	1476	1436	1449
27	Computerised societies	No.	717	766	887	970	1060
28	Self Help Group Formed by PACS	No.	18188	11845	19387	21325	33134
29	State Contribution to SHGs through PACS	Rs. in Lakhs	236.4	222.31	351.36	217.43	3970.1
30	State Contribution to agricultural Credit		558	256.39	-		1037.08
31	Assistance for insurance	Rs.in Lakhs	1	21	-		6555.24

*U/L: Under Liquidation

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala.

Appendix 4.60

Important Activities of Major Co-operatives (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Co-operatives	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(I) SC/ST Federation				
a) Ayurvedhic Medicine (Sales turn over)	Lakh	220.54	243.86	200.31
b) Minor Forest produce	"	369.2	325.69	193.97
c) Petroleum Products	"	682.46	629.81	704.59
d) Cane Furniture	"	0.43	0.6	28.88
(II) CAMPCO				
a) Areacanut (Procurement)	MT	38766	39175	50247.98
Procurement value	Crore	398.2	345.89	426.35
Sales	MT	3502	42483	50401.98
Sales value	Crore	373.95	410.63	464.79
b) Chocolate				
Production	MT	1873	6385.79	7047.14
c) Nestle				
Sales	MT	2802	275.2	217.15
d) Cadburys				
Production	MT	197.51	318.74	
e) Product Exported	MT	326.35	1609.92	1580.4
Export value	Lakh	217.4	1446.83	1735.03

Source : Annual Reports of Major Co-operatives

Appendix 4.61
DISTRICT WISE FLOW OF CREDIT
(2004-05 to 2008-09 March)

(Rs. in lakhs)

DISTRICT	Agriculture Advances					Total Advances to Priority Sector				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	56686	85498	113067	142033	143705	182863	264877	229503	293541	378656
Kollam	30466	42080	55050	173040	241811	224750	255433	329423	374973	447287
Pathanamthitta	30717	43689	63165	70144	76215	77011	102146	122504	130793	158614
Alappuzha	43164	48645	66365	84354	94052	115152	147679	187746	195277	256156
Kottayam	56240	80756	106026	127849	134326	147280	207354	248158	272291	296404
Idukki	30844	46262	51468	48291	59733	71463	89213	100023	100422	128460
Ernakulam	53002	71811	95558	193612	284592	197262	221098	295930	438036	561892
Thrissur	62956	77569	109488	133902	165823	184565	230758	287395	359375	455707
Palakkad	62889	93980	118747	157709	187295	127779	176326	204786	259245	298462
Malappuram	82499	84124	106230	119560	144419	140521	139823	165786	185954	234715
Kozhikode	59144	101639	122135	141464	157231	110372	186225	213145	229111	295827
Wayanad	45963	52400	63239	65770	73000	56244	66352	75693	83862	94023
Kannur	41756	47206	69632	86730	71204	148346	173830	232275	258480	269724
Kasaragod	29112	39502	50443	51591	50156	55112	69230	80012	84372	96131
STATE TOTAL	685438	915161	1190613	1596049	1883562	1838720	2330344	2772379	3265732	3972058

Source: SLBC

Appendix 4.62
Operations of the Kerala State Co-operative Bank Limited (1998-99 to 2008-09)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No	Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Share Capital	2073.53	2127.85	2195	\$ 2,268.00	2269	2269	2269	2269	2269	2268.82	2268.82
2	Reserves	3081.50	3633.25	4174	5131	6994	7230	8384	11140	8953	15892.51	17728.88
3	Deposits	123616.97	153972.09	168724	191501	232676	242747	240734	286404	290136	383122.29	459324.55
4	Borrowings	9351.17	8440.35	14598	20973	8779	16430	37568	42458	54577	72562.37	23700.76
5	Working Capital	137566.39	180810.00	189174	216173	250179	267134	286907	347827	348541	473755.95	490119.60
6	Loans & Advances	46811.19	101905.94	117931	122643	123713	111750	137230	199818	219943	218621.19	241078.00
7	Investments	41738.70	45581.24	52004	54691	71233	118050	107523	79352	112477	214848.7	221289.00
8	Net Profits	126.13	25.06	50	71	612	505	419	-259	-2895	-1825.5	2031.57
9	Total Assets	-	-	204894	235400	263421	281071	302282	245457	372228	433469.89	522570.98
10	Own fund	-	-	6369	7400	9263	9499	10653	13453	17059	18161.33	10750.00
11	Interest spread	-	-	0.98%	1.22%	1.46%	0.07		4018	2586	2560.74	746.46
12	Operational expenses	-	-	1156	1222	1438	1192	1267	2751	2707	4292.87	3540.45

Source: Kerala State Co - operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.63
Purpose - wise Disbursed Loans in the Kerala State
Co-operative Bank Limited (1999-00 to 2008-09)

(Rs.in Crores)

Sl.No.	Purpose	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture	175.72	120.69	79.88	114.39	113.85	219.57	574.14	573.94	890.51	748.66
2	Procurements/Marketing/ Distribution	103.71	176.47	84.89	82.74	176.91	192.12	404.43	322.58	354.38	344.02
3	Cottage and Small Scale Industries	53.01	66.65	66.22	58.12	60.12	82.34	112.68	139.59	143.96	102.03
4	Other Industries	11.49	30.11	33.95	40.70	68.55	68.61	11.62	129.29	132.89	124.3
5	Consumer Activities	1.02	0.12	2.92	13.96	5.70	13.72	15.44	59.25	65.33	89.22
6	Consumption Purpose	42.00	110.45	115.74	136.92	184.14	240.15	102.68	73.72	77.52	88.44
7	Housing	23.58	113.99	128.82	140.21	192.32	253.87	162.29	132.24	245.32	388.56
8	Other Purposes	608.52	560.83	714.00	650.09	315.92	301.9	443.65	360.7	322.04	525.55
Total		1019.05	1179.31	1226.42	1237.13	1117.51	1372.28	1846.93	1791.31	2231.95	2410.78

Source: Kerala State Co - operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.62
Operations of the Kerala State Co-operative Bank Limited (1998-99 to 2008-09)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No	Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Share Capital	2073.53	2127.85	2195	\$ 2,268.00	2269	2269	2269	2269	2269	2268.82	2268.82
2	Reserves	3081.50	3633.25	4174	5131	6994	7230	8384	11140	8953	15892.51	17728.88
3	Deposits	123616.97	153972.09	168724	191501	232676	242747	240734	286404	290136	383122.29	459324.55
4	Borrowings	9351.17	8440.35	14598	20973	8779	16430	37568	42458	54577	72562.37	23700.76
5	Working Capital	137566.39	180810.00	189174	216173	250179	267134	286907	347827	348541	473755.95	490119.60
6	Loans & Advances	46811.19	101905.94	117931	122643	123713	111750	137230	199818	219943	218621.19	241078.00
7	Investments	41738.70	45581.24	52004	54691	71233	118050	107523	79352	112477	214848.7	221289.00
8	Net Profits	126.13	25.06	50	71	612	505	419	-259	-2895	-1825.5	2031.57
9	Total Assets	-	-	204894	235400	263421	281071	302282	245457	372228	433469.89	522570.98
10	Own fund	-	-	6369	7400	9263	9499	10653	13453	17059	18161.33	10750.00
11	Interest spread	-	-	0.98%	1.22%	1.46%	0.07		4018	2586	2560.74	746.46
12	Operational expenses	-	-	1156	1222	1438	1192	1267	2751	2707	4292.87	3540.45

Source: Kerala State Co - operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.63
Purpose - wise Disbursed Loans in the Kerala State
Co-operative Bank Limited (1999-00 to 2008-09)

(Rs.in Crores)

Sl.No.	Purpose	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture	175.72	120.69	79.88	114.39	113.85	219.57	574.14	573.94	890.51	748.66
2	Procurements/Marketing/ Distribution	103.71	176.47	84.89	82.74	176.91	192.12	404.43	322.58	354.38	344.02
3	Cottage and Small Scale Industries	53.01	66.65	66.22	58.12	60.12	82.34	112.68	139.59	143.96	102.03
4	Other Industries	11.49	30.11	33.95	40.70	68.55	68.61	11.62	129.29	132.89	124.3
5	Consumer Activities	1.02	0.12	2.92	13.96	5.70	13.72	15.44	59.25	65.33	89.22
6	Consumption Purpose	42.00	110.45	115.74	136.92	184.14	240.15	102.68	73.72	77.52	88.44
7	Housing	23.58	113.99	128.82	140.21	192.32	253.87	162.29	132.24	245.32	388.56
8	Other Purposes	608.52	560.83	714.00	650.09	315.92	301.9	443.65	360.7	322.04	525.55
Total		1019.05	1179.31	1226.42	1237.13	1117.51	1372.28	1846.93	1791.31	2231.95	2410.78

Source: Kerala State Co - operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.64

Operational indicators of District Co-operative Banks during 2008-09

(Rs. In lakhs)

District	Paid up Share Capital	Reserves and Other Funds	Deposits	Borrowings	Working Capital	Investments in Govt. & Other Securities	Investments in Share of Other Institutions	Loan & Advances	Total NPA	Net Profit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	1723.60	19751.49	155830.11	14330.49	195255.44	48079.23	211.64	125078.05	31285.06	25.01
Kollam	728.91	7414.51	106134.73	4163.87	112925.67	47230.37	198.54	63071.40	15315.49	280.97
Alappuzha	761.06	3860.17	83371.55	7881.86	97259.89	25963.15	67.80	60784.94	6890.49	-
Pathanamthitta	324.21	2133.27	55402.09	879.20	58225.62	24158.23	41.59	32766.78	3231.53	10.66
Kottayam	701.50	2922.48	96838.48	2553.01	100475.87	27073.25	129.66	64413.25	9714.63	-
Idukki	965.53	6052.52	58337.68	17356.55	84424.79	15569.79	279.84	62547.88	4523.83	40.27
Ernakulam	2232.60	21872.52	185384.70	3109.16	202675.53	83569.87	62.85	119820.53	15176.44	752.73
Trichur	524.10	5356.26	134053.84	7840.45	153096.53	49029.68	57.60	92512.12	5621.01	860.10
Palakkad	925.18	6717.54	81839.13	16093.18	99121.65	57526.89	108.51	46081.24	4969.42	168.53
Malappuram	552.81	9490.27	122154.07	4988.85	128789.05	56059.05	107.42	68971.67	5702.63	145.33
Kozhikode	462.35	4796.23	102032.10	12946.80	115794.86	34834.08	131.37	82814.20	10520.38	202.77
Wayanad	487.01	1550.33	18830.87	7815.96	27130.12	9562.14	94.49	18277.01	1711.28	17.67
Kannur	1176.16	11372.55	126568.86	19216.84	149584.56	61554.22	383.44	95161.53	7829.26	216.25
Kasargod	485.62	1852.83	41898.43	13188.72	55676.94	40.00	141.88	34487.07	1402.06	28.65

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.65
Annual Long Term Loan Disbursement and Debentures floated by
Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Loan advanced								Debenture Floated					
	Ordinary	Scheme	NFS*	Rural Housing	Gold Loan	KCC NABARD	NCDC Loans	Total	Ordinary	Scheme	NFS	Rural Housing	KCC NABARD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1993-94	11.80	31.76	27.64	13.71	-	-	-	84.91	11.50	30.65	26.92	24.32	-	93.39
1994-95	10.63	45.60	30.77	24.31	-	-	-	111.31	10.00	30.46	25.07	14.86	-	80.39
1995-96	10.44	67.54	40.53	35.49	-	-	-	154.00	11.00	45.78	37.65	40.53	-	134.96
1996-97	17.96	80.93	61.51	47.06	-	-	-	207.46	12.00	90.19	51.09	24.32	-	177.60
1997-98	10.84	79.38	51.01	95.07	-	-	-	236.30	17.25	102.82	61.33	60.98	-	242.38
1998-99	4.64	94.75	45.85	86.70	-	-	-	231.93	4.10	80.28	37.22	69.07	-	190.67
1999-2000	4.44	100.97	72.84	123.03	-	-	-	301.28	4.24	95.59	66.61	98.66	-	265.11
2000-01	6.65	121.51	81.37	123.79	-	-	-	333.32	3.25	104.31	77	86.18	-	270.74
2001-02	7.66	117.4	74.2	119.81	-	-	-	319.07	9.85	146.89	86.83	133.64	-	377.21
2002-03	7.67	98.77	65.72	121.15	-	-	-	293.31	2.40	104.89	69.76	187.76	-	364.81
2003-04	6.56	86.05	49	126.95	-	-	-	268.56	-	82.72	48.86	118.72	-	250.30
2004-05	5.40	98.06	73.62	141.62	-	-	-	332.86	-	72.87	37.19	114.29	-	224.35
2005-06	3.96	99.66	68.13	160.65	20.23	17.58	60.48	430.70	-	74.17	65.16	92.07	-	245.67
2006-07	2.9	87.6	56.73	173.49	30.42	42.45	117.14	510.73	-	68.22	35.38	96.32	-	199.92
2007-08	2.53	69.02	61.6	164.41	32.75	63.7	76.75	470.77	-	28.31	15.54	98.75	65.05	207.65
2008-09	3.24	69.09	72.56	216.00	31.18	54.02	117.25	563.34	-	87.75	60.79	147.71	45.52	341.77

*NFS - Non Farm Sector

Source: Kerala State Co-Operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.66

**Purpose-wise Classification of Long Term Loans Issued by
Primary Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Banks (2000-2001 to 2008-09)**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

SI.No	PURPOSE	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	Ordinary Loan									
1	Construction of Wells/Tanks	55.34	149.91	17.33	20.12	33.24	28.77	13.55	8.85	14.07
2	Renovation of Wells/Tanks	9.31	2.34	4.71	0.37	1.91	2.10	0.45	0.50	2.10
3	Pumpsets	9.71	8.79	2.10	-	-	0.45	0.25	2.50	4.73
4	Plantation & Horticulture	217.05	114.44	186.22	163.86	136.18	56.24	72.77	3.33	26.82
5	Agricultural Mechinary	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	-
6	Animal Husbandary	74.92	48.09	80.93	57.27	36.95	20.80	15.68	1.25	1.99
7	Land Development	107.49	160.30	231.61	120.48	105.24	120.45	140.49	80.91	125.06
8	Construction of Godowns/Cattle Sheds	92.83	178.49	110.53	157.33	151.71	174.93	120.90	147.66	92.67
9	Barbed wire or stonefencing	36.51	42.36	61.84	33.21	29.74	7.28	-	-	-
10	Construction of drainage channels	3.62	3.83	-	5.01	-	-	-	-	-
11	Loans for Redemption of prior debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Others	46.06	83.70	66.61	53.34	70.11	5.72	83.80	11.07	48.26
	Total	652.84	792.25	761.88	611.44	565.08	416.74	447.89	256.07	315.70
II	Scheme Loan									
1	Minor Irrigation	1899.84	2086.31	2094.05	1314.021	1303.75	1521.59	1333.92	772.85	776.2
2	Plantation & Horticulture	4637.57	5187.60	3186.15	2242.39	3048.06	3165.09	3449.45	1776.35	1809.47
3	Agricultural Mechinary	1268.60	337.74	653.93	78.54	-	83.09	69.63	21.44	52.91
4	Dairy & Animal Husbandry	24.70	12.55	15.40	850.27	626.15	506.13	603.77	398.66	526.17
5	Land Development	2308.23	2360.40	2204.50	2478.27	2421.17	3107.50	2505.81	1705.69	1823.35
6	Poultry	1585.21	1228.97	1042.31	-	-	304.86	297.51	343.93	433.34
7	Fisheries	229.85	375.44	176.15	172.25	118.1	66.23	80.01	30.73	50.7
8	Others	194.41	169.92	522.40	1518.26	2066.21	1411.32	2075.10	1242.00	1488.76
	Total	12148.41	11758.93	9894.89	8654.00	9583.44	10165.81	10415.20	6291.65	6960.90

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.67
Agency-wise Disbursement of Refinance Assistance by NABARD in Kerala(2003-2004 to2008-09)

Sl. No.	Agency	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	KSCARD Bank Ltd.	225.90	66.00	205.99	46	240.00	58.00	158.49	33.00	206.07	36.1	335.67	57.11
2	Commercial Banks	27.40	8.00	29.88	7	19	5	265.03	55	279.08	48.88	246.53	41.94
3	State Co-op. Banks	67.18	20.00	145.10	32	87.00	21.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Regional Rural Banks	21.57	6.00	67.04	15	69	16	58.94	12	85.73	15.02	5.57	0.95
Total:		342.05	100.00	448.01	100.00	415.00	100.00	482.44	100.00	570.88	100	587.77	100

Source: NABARD

Appendix 4.68
Purpose-wise Refinance by NABARD (2003-04 to 2008-09)

Sl. No.	Purpose	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Minor Irrigation Land	13.59	4.00	11.18	2.50	11.00	2.70	37.39	8.00	6.92	1.21	11.17	1.90
2	Development Farm	28.62	8.00	25.60	5.70	31.03	7.50	62.56	13.00	123.58	21.65	67.81	11.54
3	Mechanisation	0.63	0.20	0.25	0.06	0.61	0.15	1.46	0.30	6.13	1.07	2.49	0.42
4	Plantation & Horticulture	19.91	6.00	17.15	3.83	17.26	4.16	30.87	6.40	17.3	3.03	27.86	4.74
5	Dairy Development	4.87	1.40	9.78	2.18	9.73	2.34	11.58	2.40	16.27	2.85	20.92	3.56
6	Fisheries	1.61	0.50	0.79	0.18	1.28	0.31	6.05	1.30	3.67	0.64	6.77	1.15
7	Poultry	2.16	0.80	1.73	0.39	283.87	68.40	2.32	0.50	1.5	0.26	3.94	0.67
8	Bio-gas	0.29	0.10	0	0	5.09	1.23			0.11	0.02	0.12	0.02
9	PMRY							20.81	4	4.45	0.78	1.94	0.33
10	Non Farm Sector	226.96	66.40	343.01	76.56	55.18	13.30	236.84	49.00	235.84	41.31	348.42	59.28
11	Sheep,Goat, Piggery							2.64	0.5	2.41	0.43	1.64	0.28
12	SGSY	0.94	0.30	1.37	0.31			3.07	0.6	2.42	0.43	0.44	0.07
13	Self Help groups	9.97	3.00	20.92	4.67			-		62.38	10.93	19.82	3.37
14	Agro Processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.06	0.00	0.00
15	Others	32.47	9.30	16.23	3.62			66.85	14	87.55	15.33	74.43	12.66
Total		342.02	100.00	448.01	100.00	415.00	100.00	482.44	100.00	570.88	100.00	587.77	100.00

Source: NABARD

Appendix 5.1
Storage levels in reservoirs of completed projects in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Storage (Mm ³)					
		01.06.2008	01.10.2008	01.01.2009	01.06.2009	01.10.2009	01.01.2010
1	Malampuzha	42.651	139.207	153.080	26.175	180.500	155.320
2	Neyyar	89.867	96.034	99.570	67.130	100.450	98.690
3	Kallada	120.630	389.140	449.700	111.000	364.800	480.650
4	Kanhirapuzha	32.476	62.448	61.890	19.470	62.450	62.450
5	Kuttiyadi	75.593	78.240	100.600	76.440	72.510	91.600
6	Pothundy	5.069	30.320	27.520	2.440	43.410	26.620
7	Mangalam	1.965	25.107	19.700	1.230	24.680	12.880
8	Vzhazni	1.480	9.730	118.130	0.850	16.610	10.450
9	Peechi	11.410	53.060	58.070	7.390	76.230	51.360
10	Walayar	6.672	8.896	11.550	3.130	15.600	12.700
11	Meenkara	2.858	7.390	7.110	0.900	9.070	7.160
12	Chulliyar	2.208	1.334	5.610	0.630	10.820	9.560
13	Chimoni	28.130	102.820	10.690	43.120	143.350	128.920
14	Malankara	31.080	28.960	32.260	32.120	29.480	31.960
Total		452.089	1032.686	1155.480	392.025	1149.960	1180.320

Source : Water Resource Department

Appendx.5.2
Central Loan Assistance Released under AIBP to States from 1998-99 to 2008-09

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	State	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.670	65.015	95.020	281.660	33.186	205.530	87.540	311.382	843.422	987.769	855.180	3845.374
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	7.500	7.500	15.000	1.500	20.000	10.000	18.000	27.000	47.180	33.958	187.638
3	Assam	13.950	14.540	24.077	14.521	16.274	19.202	16.930	34.933	30.269	77.338	405.954	667.987
4	Bihar	36.185	129.695	148.440	3.420	14.481	74.644	37.210	16.238	3.230	62.240	109.703	635.486
5	Chhattisgarh	9.500	10.520	13.930	48.200	104.000	74.630	2.930	7.665	10.705	96.964	193.040	572.084
6	Goa	0.000	3.500	61.650	58.000	0.000	2.000	0.650	0.000	1.910	32.480	39.230	199.420
7	Gujarat	423.820	272.700	421.850	581.690	1000.330	650.359	530.500	339.600	121.889	585.720	258.610	5187.068
8	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	18.000	7.735	11.130	6.000	3.170	0.000	0.000	46.035
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.000	11.047	18.015	3.244	8.150	14.692	3.690	30.079	3.930	114.050	119.318	331.214
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.000	4.680	10.460	11.070	34.999	21.545	12.710	36.688	37.772	199.225	393.066	762.215
11	Jharkhand	11.640	14.345	9.050	10.820	9.670	1.833	21.290	5.037	1.290	9.224	3.720	97.919
12	Karnataka	94.500	157.140	171.000	492.500	620.850	266.478	396.290	140.776	160.373	349.900	442.419	3292.226
13	Kerala	0.000	0.000	22.400	11.275	5.665	31.000	49.440	9.359	16.647	0.000	0.905	146.690
14	Madhya Pradesh	81.250	95.325	151.328	215.410	220.000	568.440	516.700	168.097	48.310	500.345	473.782	3038.987
15	Maharashtra	50.860	49.875	97.020	39.100	133.134	164.395	529.290	167.382	465.521	972.250	2257.832	4926.659
16	Manipur	10.780	21.810	1.500	9.360	19.500	15.500	13.000	75.704	156.304	103.987	221.673	649.118
17	Meghalaya	0.000	2.694	5.512	4.470	1.500	1.088	1.740	1.575	0.750	1.160	24.801	45.290
18	Mizoram	0.000	1.433	1.433	2.000	0.750	9.300	5.000	9.315	14.235	34.343	50.718	128.527
19	Nagaland	0.000	2.730	5.000	5.000	2.659	8.000	4.000	7.999	10.600	40.510	48.598	135.095
20	Orissa	71.500	90.250	100.320	168.475	179.570	154.685	24.230	151.374	133.885	624.359	724.439	2423.087
21	Punjab	0.000	42.000	55.620	113.690	36.660	0.000	0.000	26.317	0.000	13.500	9.540	297.327
22	Rajasthan	140.050	106.665	78.467	96.315	174.385	499.837	352.900	90.295	11.600	156.530	178.620	1885.664
23	Tripura	3.975	34.653	13.883	21.063	13.395	13.377	11.000	31.995	22.513	8.100	43.175	217.129
24	Tamilnadu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
25	Uttar Pradesh	76.500	286.000	315.900	354.690	359.000	274.785	175.920	133.128	81.895	150.690	315.473	2523.982
26	Uttaranchal	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	25.163	25.553	38.990	80.439	84.730	265.650	371.658	892.182
27	West Bengal	10.000	25.000	26.825	38.608	28.133	3.144	13.460	0.029	6.700	8.950	22.810	183.659
28	Sikkim	0.000	1.360	0.000	2.400	0.750	0.750	0.760	0.911	3.324	3.240	0.000	13.495
Total		1119.180	1450.477	1856.200	2601.981	3061.704	3128.501	2867.300	1900.314	2301.972	5445.705	7598.221	33331.556

Appendix 5.3
Net Area Irrigated (Source Wise) -2008-09

(Ha.)

Sl. No	District	small Stream (Thodu)		Pond		Well		Bore Well	Lift & Minor Irrigation	Others				Grand Total	
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private			From river & Lake			Other sources		
										Pump	Wheel	Other Methods			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4380	272	260	123	104	2829	19	-	1	17	11	185	214	8201
2	Kollam	1671	305	3	304	6	2104	-	4	-	-	448	37	485	4882
3	Pathanamthitta	1743	4	1	54	-	2931	-	75	1039	66	95	302	1502	6310
4	Alappuzha	1837	12	1	2418	19	1165	5753	2	1745	1	23832	42	25620	36827
5	Kottayam	-	3	-	133	-	1212	9	1409	47	-	9121	2690	11858	14624
6	Idukki	3621	496	-	6462	2	1847	190	146	129	-	5140	27	5296	18060
7	Ernakulam	12821	163	189	1793	36	7978	1098	3493	1175	132	816	591	2714	30285
8	Thrissur	16213	1	83	5435	13	35226	719	1005	1244	-	6643	1995	9882	68577
9	Palakkad	47256	1187	475	4841	74	18547	6632	789	6845	-	2190	4190	13225	93026
10	Malappuram	1927	806	180	4580	43	11977	312	1186	1676	-	3972	225	5873	26884
11	Kozhikode	1553	258	2	298	12	3046	94	100	107	-	43	543	693	6056
12	Wayanad	221	767	45	185	4	156	1	687	299	-	14	9810	10123	12189
13	Kannur	1938	1374	123	1556	35	15414	23	-	523	5	2054	1243	3825	24288
14	Kasaragod	775	670	114	10094	39	28493	3509	267	3740	5	1220	118	5083	49044
	STATE	95956	6318	1476	38276	387	132925	18359	9163	18570	226	55599	21998	96393	399253

Appendix 5.4
Crop Wise Gross Area Under Irrigation-2008-09

(Ha.)

Sl. No	District	Paddy	Tubers	Vegetables	Coconut	Areca nut	Cloves	Nutmeg	Other spices	Banana	Betel leaves	Sugarcane	Other crops
									& Condtiments				
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2883	2143	896	2259	16	35	73	376	2648	21	-	2343
2	Kollam	1739	581	1185	856	23	-	7	3	701	50	-	4
3	Pathanamthitta	2638	2003	953	779	17	26	486	48	1017	33	-	5
4	Alappuzha	33043	1441	1509	9365	48	4	35	276	536	30	-	342
5	Kottayam	10947	-	1681	335	44	31	1053	-	960	13	-	17
6	Idukki	2112	14	844	710	184	2	136	2	923	-	2298	21
7	Ernakulam	10653	116	1597	12953	1721	4	4836	931	4678	5	-	2164
8	Thrissur	23215	84	968	40959	5568	7	735	1771	2694	-	-	1387
9	Palakkad	56371	981	4276	27903	3833	1	73	1034	7081	1	637	6331
10	Malappuram	7724	1846	1676	14302	4759	-	163	152	4549	210	-	427
11	Kozhikode	1171	564	806	3892	598	1	13	31	1104	12	-	76
12	Wayanad	10412	-	1068	110	158	-	-	6	5313	-	-	16
13	Kannur	3858	424	1108	14047	3651	6	133	570	2305	4	40	344
14	Kasaragod	2258	96	671	28729	13006	18	78	2169	379	20	1	1793
	STATE	169024	10293	19238	157199	33626	135	7821	7369	34888	399	2976	15270

Appendix 5.3
Net Area Irrigated (Source Wise) -2008-09

(Ha.)

Sl. No	District	small Stream (Thodu)		Pond		Well		Bore Well	Lift & Minor Irrigation	Others				Grand Total	
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private			From river & Lake			Other sources		
										Pump	Wheel	Other Methods			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4380	272	260	123	104	2829	19	-	1	17	11	185	214	8201
2	Kollam	1671	305	3	304	6	2104	-	4	-	-	448	37	485	4882
3	Pathanamthitta	1743	4	1	54	-	2931	-	75	1039	66	95	302	1502	6310
4	Alappuzha	1837	12	1	2418	19	1165	5753	2	1745	1	23832	42	25620	36827
5	Kottayam	-	3	-	133	-	1212	9	1409	47	-	9121	2690	11858	14624
6	Idukki	3621	496	-	6462	2	1847	190	146	129	-	5140	27	5296	18060
7	Ernakulam	12821	163	189	1793	36	7978	1098	3493	1175	132	816	591	2714	30285
8	Thrissur	16213	1	83	5435	13	35226	719	1005	1244	-	6643	1995	9882	68577
9	Palakkad	47256	1187	475	4841	74	18547	6632	789	6845	-	2190	4190	13225	93026
10	Malappuram	1927	806	180	4580	43	11977	312	1186	1676	-	3972	225	5873	26884
11	Kozhikode	1553	258	2	298	12	3046	94	100	107	-	43	543	693	6056
12	Wayanad	221	767	45	185	4	156	1	687	299	-	14	9810	10123	12189
13	Kannur	1938	1374	123	1556	35	15414	23	-	523	5	2054	1243	3825	24288
14	Kasaragod	775	670	114	10094	39	28493	3509	267	3740	5	1220	118	5083	49044
	STATE	95956	6318	1476	38276	387	132925	18359	9163	18570	226	55599	21998	96393	399253

Appendix 5.4
Crop Wise Gross Area Under Irrigation-2008-09

(Ha.)

Sl. No	District	Paddy	Tubers	Vegetables	Coconut	Areca nut	Cloves	Nutmeg	Other spices & Condtiments	Banana	Betel leaves	Sugarcane	Other crops
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2883	2143	896	2259	16	35	73	376	2648	21	-	2343
2	Kollam	1739	581	1185	856	23	-	7	3	701	50	-	4
3	Pathanamthitta	2638	2003	953	779	17	26	486	48	1017	33	-	5
4	Alappuzha	33043	1441	1509	9365	48	4	35	276	536	30	-	342
5	Kottayam	10947	-	1681	335	44	31	1053	-	960	13	-	17
6	Idukki	2112	14	844	710	184	2	136	2	923	-	2298	21
7	Ernakulam	10653	116	1597	12953	1721	4	4836	931	4678	5	-	2164
8	Thrissur	23215	84	968	40959	5568	7	735	1771	2694	-	-	1387
9	Palakkad	56371	981	4276	27903	3833	1	73	1034	7081	1	637	6331
10	Malappuram	7724	1846	1676	14302	4759	-	163	152	4549	210	-	427
11	Kozhikode	1171	564	806	3892	598	1	13	31	1104	12	-	76
12	Wayanad	10412	-	1068	110	158	-	-	6	5313	-	-	16
13	Kannur	3858	424	1108	14047	3651	6	133	570	2305	4	40	344
14	Kasaragod	2258	96	671	28729	13006	18	78	2169	379	20	1	1793
	STATE	169024	10293	19238	157199	33626	135	7821	7369	34888	399	2976	15270

Appendix 5.5
Physical Achievements under Ground water development Schemes

Sl. No	Items	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Detailed hydrological survey(Site selection)	No.	...	3590	4210	4374	4461
2	Siting and providing technical assistance for open wells	No.	5048	468	598	470	546
3	Siting and construction of different types of drilled wells	No.	1119	999	863	1134	1104
4	Creation of additional irrigation facilities	ha.	2000	539	1372.4	8444	1317
5	Training of personnel	No.	71	45	57	23	30
6	Water sample analysis	No.	2648	3443	2719	3090	4937

Source: Water Resources Department (GWD)

Appendix 5.6
Physical Achievements Under Command Area Development Programme
(2004-05 to 2008-09)

SI No	Item	Unit	Achievement				
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Construction of field channels	ha.	1998	1614	1344	639	494
2	Construction of field drain	ha.	6156	3275	1652	1969	2012
3	Warabandhi works	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
4	Training Programme for farmers	No.	83	117	71	89	94
5	Adaptive Trials	ha.	10	8.8	50.64	-	18.75
6	Large scale demonstration	ha.	-	11.6	71.2	-	91.58
7	Subsidy to small & marginal farmers	No.	-	-	-	18	18
8	Beneficiary farmers associations organised and registered	No.	35	64	11	45	28
9	Detailed Soil survey conducted	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
10	Land levelling & shapping	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
11	Bench mark and Evaluation Survey conducted	ha.	2306	1741.28	1782.04	1342.35	1202.93
12	Crop Estimation Survey	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
13	Yield Estimation survey on Principal Crops	No.	651	505	576	672	400
14	Evaluation Reports published	No.	3	1	-	1	2
15	Reclamation of water logged areas	ha.	1133	258.09	126	123	-

Source : CADA

Appendix 5.7
Major Physical Cumulative Achievements under CAD Programme
as on March 2009

(in Ha.)

SI No	Name of Project	Total CCA	Physical Achievements			
			Field Channel	Field drain	Warabandhi	Reclamation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mangalam	3639.000	3639.000	3490.000	3639.000	378.670
2	Peechi	18623.000	18623.000	18623.000	18623.000	3001.890
3	Vazhani	5182.000	5182.000	5182.000	5182.000	281.700
4	Cheerakuzhy	1619.000	1349.000	1188.000	1619.000	-
5	Chalakudy	19696.000	19696.000	14910.810	19696.000	1045.830
6	Neyyar	12012.750	12013.000	7853.720	11655.000	2085.180
7	Chitturpuzha	15700.000	15700.000	15638.000	10975.000	1389.380
8	Kuttiyadi	14570.000	15249.400	14214.000	12776.000	2450.000
9	Periyar Valley	32800.000	32800.000	24159.000	32800.000	1358.000
10	Pamba	21135.000	6504.030	145.000	13348.000	864.000
11	Malampuzha	21732.000	21732.000	18969.000	21732.000	2215.590
12	Walayar	4122.500	4122.000	2387.000	-	506.000
13	Pothundy	5466.000	5466.000	5185.000	5466.000	381.810
14	Gyathri	5466.000	5466.000	4902.000	5466.000	431.950
15	Kanhirapuzha	8467.000	6254.430	7220.000	-	1218.000
16	Pazhassi	11530.000	1361.750	3229.000	-	554.090
17	Kallada	53514.000	225.000	2321.000	-	-
Total		255274.250	175382.610	149616.530	162977.000	18162.090

Source: CADA

Appendix 5.5
Physical Achievements under Ground water development Schemes

Sl. No	Items	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Detailed hydrological survey(Site selection)	No.	...	3590	4210	4374	4461
2	Siting and providing technical assistance for open wells	No.	5048	468	598	470	546
3	Siting and construction of different types of drilled wells	No.	1119	999	863	1134	1104
4	Creation of additional irrigation facilities	ha.	2000	539	1372.4	8444	1317
5	Training of personnel	No.	71	45	57	23	30
6	Water sample analysis	No.	2648	3443	2719	3090	4937

Source: Water Resources Department (GWD)

Appendix 5.6
Physical Achievements Under Command Area Development Programme
(2004-05 to 2008-09)

SI No	Item	Unit	Achievement				
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Construction of field channels	ha.	1998	1614	1344	639	494
2	Construction of field drain	ha.	6156	3275	1652	1969	2012
3	Warabandhi works	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
4	Training Programme for farmers	No.	83	117	71	89	94
5	Adaptive Trials	ha.	10	8.8	50.64	-	18.75
6	Large scale demonstration	ha.	-	11.6	71.2	-	91.58
7	Subsidy to small & marginal farmers	No.	-	-	-	18	18
8	Beneficiary farmers associations organised and registered	No.	35	64	11	45	28
9	Detailed Soil survey conducted	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
10	Land levelling & shapping	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
11	Bench mark and Evaluation Survey conducted	ha.	2306	1741.28	1782.04	1342.35	1202.93
12	Crop Estimation Survey	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
13	Yield Estimation survey on Principal Crops	No.	651	505	576	672	400
14	Evaluation Reports published	No.	3	1	-	1	2
15	Reclamation of water logged areas	ha.	1133	258.09	126	123	-

Source : CADA

Appendix 5.7
Major Physical Cumulative Achievements under CAD Programme
as on March 2009

(in Ha.)

SI No	Name of Project	Total CCA	Physical Achievements			
			Field Channel	Field drain	Warabandhi	Reclamation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mangalam	3639.000	3639.000	3490.000	3639.000	378.670
2	Peechi	18623.000	18623.000	18623.000	18623.000	3001.890
3	Vazhani	5182.000	5182.000	5182.000	5182.000	281.700
4	Cheerakuzhy	1619.000	1349.000	1188.000	1619.000	-
5	Chalakudy	19696.000	19696.000	14910.810	19696.000	1045.830
6	Neyyar	12012.750	12013.000	7853.720	11655.000	2085.180
7	Chitturpuzha	15700.000	15700.000	15638.000	10975.000	1389.380
8	Kuttiyadi	14570.000	15249.400	14214.000	12776.000	2450.000
9	Periyar Valley	32800.000	32800.000	24159.000	32800.000	1358.000
10	Pamba	21135.000	6504.030	145.000	13348.000	864.000
11	Malampuzha	21732.000	21732.000	18969.000	21732.000	2215.590
12	Walayar	4122.500	4122.000	2387.000	-	506.000
13	Pothundy	5466.000	5466.000	5185.000	5466.000	381.810
14	Gyathri	5466.000	5466.000	4902.000	5466.000	431.950
15	Kanhirapuzha	8467.000	6254.430	7220.000	-	1218.000
16	Pazhassi	11530.000	1361.750	3229.000	-	554.090
17	Kallada	53514.000	225.000	2321.000	-	-
Total		255274.250	175382.610	149616.530	162977.000	18162.090

Source: CADA

Appendix 5.5
Physical Achievements under Ground water development Schemes

Sl. No	Items	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Detailed hydrological survey(Site selection)	No.	...	3590	4210	4374	4461
2	Siting and providing technical assistance for open wells	No.	5048	468	598	470	546
3	Siting and construction of different types of drilled wells	No.	1119	999	863	1134	1104
4	Creation of additional irrigation facilities	ha.	2000	539	1372.4	8444	1317
5	Training of personnel	No.	71	45	57	23	30
6	Water sample analysis	No.	2648	3443	2719	3090	4937

Source: Water Resources Department (GWD)

Appendix 5.6
Physical Achievements Under Command Area Development Programme
(2004-05 to 2008-09)

SI No	Item	Unit	Achievement				
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Construction of field channels	ha.	1998	1614	1344	639	494
2	Construction of field drain	ha.	6156	3275	1652	1969	2012
3	Warabandhi works	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
4	Training Programme for farmers	No.	83	117	71	89	94
5	Adaptive Trials	ha.	10	8.8	50.64	-	18.75
6	Large scale demonstration	ha.	-	11.6	71.2	-	91.58
7	Subsidy to small & marginal farmers	No.	-	-	-	18	18
8	Beneficiary farmers associations organised and registered	No.	35	64	11	45	28
9	Detailed Soil survey conducted	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
10	Land levelling & shapping	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
11	Bench mark and Evaluation Survey conducted	ha.	2306	1741.28	1782.04	1342.35	1202.93
12	Crop Estimation Survey	ha.	-	-	-	-	-
13	Yield Estimation survey on Principal Crops	No.	651	505	576	672	400
14	Evaluation Reports published	No.	3	1	-	1	2
15	Reclamation of water logged areas	ha.	1133	258.09	126	123	-

Source : CADA

Appendix 5.7
Major Physical Cumulative Achievements under CAD Programme
as on March 2009

(in Ha.)

SI No	Name of Project	Total CCA	Physical Achievements			
			Field Channel	Field drain	Warabandhi	Reclamation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mangalam	3639.000	3639.000	3490.000	3639.000	378.670
2	Peechi	18623.000	18623.000	18623.000	18623.000	3001.890
3	Vazhani	5182.000	5182.000	5182.000	5182.000	281.700
4	Cheerakuzhy	1619.000	1349.000	1188.000	1619.000	-
5	Chalakudy	19696.000	19696.000	14910.810	19696.000	1045.830
6	Neyyar	12012.750	12013.000	7853.720	11655.000	2085.180
7	Chitturpuzha	15700.000	15700.000	15638.000	10975.000	1389.380
8	Kuttiyadi	14570.000	15249.400	14214.000	12776.000	2450.000
9	Periyar Valley	32800.000	32800.000	24159.000	32800.000	1358.000
10	Pamba	21135.000	6504.030	145.000	13348.000	864.000
11	Malampuzha	21732.000	21732.000	18969.000	21732.000	2215.590
12	Walayar	4122.500	4122.000	2387.000	-	506.000
13	Pothundy	5466.000	5466.000	5185.000	5466.000	381.810
14	Gyathri	5466.000	5466.000	4902.000	5466.000	431.950
15	Kanhirapuzha	8467.000	6254.430	7220.000	-	1218.000
16	Pazhassi	11530.000	1361.750	3229.000	-	554.090
17	Kallada	53514.000	225.000	2321.000	-	-
Total		255274.250	175382.610	149616.530	162977.000	18162.090

Source: CADA

Appendix 5. 8
Ground Water Resources of Kerala as on 31.03.2004 (GEC-1997 Methodology)

(Figures in MCM)

Sl. No.	District	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge	Natural Discharge during Non-Monsoon Season	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Gross Ground Water draft for Irrigation	Gross Ground Water for Domestic and Industrial uses	Gross Ground Water draft for all uses	Allocation for domestic and industrial water supply for next 25 years	Net Ground Water Availability for future irrigation development	Stage of Ground Water Development (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	308.51	30.48	278.03	84.20	94.59	185.77	111.58	82.25	66.82
2	Kollam	495.61	47.36	448.25	114.03	88.75	205.40	111.94	222.28	45.82
3	Pathanamthitta	347.00	30.44	316.55	49.66	42.03	100.50	58.05	208.84	31.75
4	Alappuzha	466.08	46.62	419.46	61.06	67.46	128.64	92.37	266.03	30.67
5	Kottayam	521.06	50.20	470.83	62.89	67.43	133.60	92.52	315.42	28.37
6	Idukki	269.04	22.72	246.32	41.77	41.64	92.32	57.08	147.47	37.18
7	Ernakulam	618.43	50.59	567.83	197.59	86.44	293.80	112.21	258.03	51.74
8	Thrissur	774.93	72.18	702.75	228.27	101.36	326.44	130.24	344.24	46.45
9	Palakkad	823.92	73.55	750.33	140.47	159.85	327.75	191.81	418.05	43.67
10	Malappuram	557.29	49.66	507.64	165.45	115.23	307.85	156.50	185.69	60.65
11	Kozhikod	366.41	21.60	344.81	104.86	86.80	213.38	112.63	127.32	61.88
12	Wayanad	325.03	32.44	292.59	34.40	28.67	71.93	40.40	217.79	24.58
13	Kannur	591.89	51.27	540.62	107.29	76.52	261.18	101.38	331.95	48.31
14	Kasargod	376.18	32.64	343.53	204.08	40.59	271.64	43.08	96.37	79.07
	TOTAL	6841.33	611.75	6229.54	1596.02	1097.36	2920.20	1411.79	3221.73	46.88

Source: CGWB

Appendix 5.9

District-wise population covered by Water Supply Schemes as on 31.03.2009

Sl.No	District	Rural Population covered	% to Total Rural Population	Urban Population Covered	% to Total Urban Population	Total Population Covered	% to Total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1601803	74.76	958617	87.81	2560420	79.16
2	Kollam	1142962	53.93	453781	97.38	1596743	61.77
3	Pathanamthitta	813091	73.24	107700	87.00	920791	74.62
4	Alappuzha	1182805	79.00	521854	83.97	1704659	80.82
5	Kottayam	964558	57.09	292663	97.62	1257221	64.35
6	Idukki	615838	57.47	55262	95.95	671100	59.43
7	Ernakulam	1593378	97.83	1393990	94.38	2987368	96.19
8	Thrissur	1832646	85.85	828354	98.68	2661000	89.47
9	Palakkad	1441881	63.77	340964	95.62	1782845	68.12
10	Malappuram	1774161	54.27	353860	99.35	2128021	58.70
11	Kozhikkode	687918	38.69	830762	75.44	1518680	52.75
12	Wayanad	664847	88.53	14835	50.10	679682	87.06
13	Kannur	780361	65.24	708332	58.40	1488693	61.80
14	Kasaragod	751235	77.42	143298	61.32	894533	74.30
Total		15847484	67.22	7004272	84.73	22851756	71.77

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.9

District-wise population covered by Water Supply Schemes as on 31.03.2009

Sl.No	District	Rural Population covered	% to Total Rural Population	Urban Population Covered	% to Total Urban Population	Total Population Covered	% to Total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1601803	74.76	958617	87.81	2560420	79.16
2	Kollam	1142962	53.93	453781	97.38	1596743	61.77
3	Pathanamthitta	813091	73.24	107700	87.00	920791	74.62
4	Alappuzha	1182805	79.00	521854	83.97	1704659	80.82
5	Kottayam	964558	57.09	292663	97.62	1257221	64.35
6	Idukki	615838	57.47	55262	95.95	671100	59.43
7	Ernakulam	1593378	97.83	1393990	94.38	2987368	96.19
8	Thrissur	1832646	85.85	828354	98.68	2661000	89.47
9	Palakkad	1441881	63.77	340964	95.62	1782845	68.12
10	Malappuram	1774161	54.27	353860	99.35	2128021	58.70
11	Kozhikkode	687918	38.69	830762	75.44	1518680	52.75
12	Wayanad	664847	88.53	14835	50.10	679682	87.06
13	Kannur	780361	65.24	708332	58.40	1488693	61.80
14	Kasaragod	751235	77.42	143298	61.32	894533	74.30
Total		15847484	67.22	7004272	84.73	22851756	71.77

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.10
Access to Safe Drinking Water in Households in India

(in per cent)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Tap / Hand Pump / Tube Well								
		1981			1991			2001		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Jammu & Kashmir	40.3	28.0	86.7	na	na	na	65.2	54.9	95.7
2	Himachal Pradesh	44.5	39.6	89.6	77.3	75.5	91.9	88.6	87.5	97.0
3	Punjab	84.6	81.8	91.1	92.7	92.1	94.2	97.6	96.9	98.9
4	Chandigarh	99.1	94.4	99.4	97.7	98.1	97.7	99.8	99.9	99.8
5	Uttarakhand	a	a	a	a	a	a	86.7	83.0	97.8
6	Haryana	55.1	42.9	90.7	74.3	67.1	93.2	86.1	81.1	97.3
7	Delhi	93.0	62.3	94.9	95.8	91.0	96.2	97.2	90.1	97.7
8	Rajasthan	27.1	13.0	78.7	59.0	50.6	86.5	68.2	60.4	93.5
9	Uttar Pradesh	33.8	25.3	73.2	62.2	56.6	85.8	87.8	85.5	97.2
10	Bihar	37.6	33.8	65.4	58.8	56.5	73.4	86.6	86.1	91.2
11	Sikkim	30.3	21.7	71.9	73.1	70.8	92.8	70.7	67.0	97.1
12	Arunachal Pradesh	43.9	40.2	87.9	70.0	66.9	88.2	77.5	73.7	90.7
13	Nagaland	45.6	43.4	57.2	53.4	55.6	45.5	46.5	47.5	42.3
14	Manipur	19.5	12.9	38.7	38.7	33.7	52.1	37.0	29.3	59.4
15	Mizoram	4.9	3.6	8.8	16.2	12.9	19.9	36.0	23.8	47.8
16	Tripura	27.3	22.2	67.9	37.2	30.6	71.1	52.5	45.0	85.8
17	Meghalaya	25.1	14.3	74.4	36.2	26.8	75.4	39.0	29.5	73.5
18	Assam	na	na	na	45.9	43.3	64.1	58.8	56.8	70.4
19	West Bengal	69.7	65.8	79.8	82.0	80.3	86.2	88.5	87.0	92.3
20	Jharkhand	a	a	a	a	a	a	42.6	35.5	68.2
21	Orissa	14.6	9.5	51.3	39.1	35.3	62.8	64.2	62.9	72.3
22	Chhattisgarh	a	a	a	a	a	a	70.5	66.2	88.8
23	MadhyaPradesh	20.2	8.1	66.7	53.4	45.6	79.4	68.4	61.5	88.6
24	Gujarat	52.4	36.2	86.8	69.8	60.0	87.2	84.1	76.9	95.4
25	Daman & Due	54.5	46.4	67.0	71.4	56.9	86.8	96.3	94.9	98.9
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.4	16.8	54.3	45.6	41.2	91.0	77.0	70.5	96.1
27	Maharashtra	42.3	18.3	85.6	68.5	54.0	90.5	79.8	68.4	95.4
28	Andhra Pradesh	25.9	15.1	63.3	55.1	49.0	73.8	80.1	76.9	90.2
29	Karnataka	33.9	17.6	74.4	71.7	67.3	81.4	84.6	80.5	92.1
30	Goa	22.5	8.6	52.3	43.4	30.5	61.7	70.1	58.3	82.1
31	Lakshadweep	2.2	1.0	3.7	11.9	3.4	18.8	4.6	4.6	4.6
32	Kerala	12.2	6.3	39.7	18.9	12.2	38.7	23.4	16.9	42.8
33	Tamil Nadu	43.1	31.0	69.4	67.4	64.3	74.2	85.6	85.3	85.9
34	Puducherry	80.6	76.9	84.2	88.8	92.9	86.1	95.9	96.6	95.5
35	Andaman & Nicobar islands	51.6	36.3	92.0	67.9	59.4	90.9	76.7	66.8	97.8
	All India	38.2	26.5	75.1	62.3	55.5	81.4	77.9	73.2	90.0

na Not available as no census was carried out in Assam during 1981 and in Jammu & Kashmir during 1991.

a Created in 2001. Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh for 1981 and 1991 are included under Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and MadhyaPradesh respectively.

Source: Economic survey 2008-09

Appendix 5.11
District - wise and Category-wise Number of Water Supply Schemes in
Operation as on 31.03.2009

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Urban Water Supply Schemes	Rural Water Supply Schemes		Total
			Multi Panchayat	Single panchayat	
1	1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	6	43	93	142
2	Kollam	3	35	62	100
3	Pathanamthitta	3	18	50	71
4	Alappuzha	6	1	77	84
5	Kottayam	5	55	97	157
6	Idukki	1	104	88	193
7	Ernakulam	13	58	87	158
8	Thrissur	11	146	103	260
9	Palakkad	4	132	48	184
10	Malappuram	5	110	37	152
11	Kozhikkode	2	118	126	246
12	Wayanad	0	30	31	61
13	Kannur	6	51	115	172
14	Kasaragod	2	63	85	150
Total		67	964	1099	2130

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.12
District-wise details of service connections and street taps as on 31.03.2009

Sl.No	Name of District	Water Supply Connections				Street taps		
		Domestic	Non-Domestic	Industrial	Total	Panchayat	Cor'/Mun'	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	232594	31797	71	264462	11565	4134	15699
2	Kollam	88300	4890	197	93387	16102	3359	19461
3	Pathanamthitta	28133	2679	14	30826	6227	1559	7786
4	Alappuzha	78970	3493	85	82548	17960	5065	23025
5	Kottayam	85648	6116	45	91809	15708	1926	17634
6	Idukki	16955	1628	2	18585	4336	536	4872
7	Ernakulam	292011	19258	257	311526	32169	9245	41414
8	Thrissur	101592	4006	36	105634	24024	5250	29274
9	Palakkad	73465	5070	102	78637	12983	3601	16584
10	Malappuram	44048	2953	11	47012	7827	2822	10649
11	Kozhikkode	48691	3781	37	52509	6400	3088	9488
12	Wayanad	8098	1093	3	9194	4154	251	4405
13	Kannur	27864	3933	59	31856	4301	1682	5983
14	Kasaragod	13812	766	9	14587	3205	316	3521
Total		1140181	91463	928	1232572	166961	42834	209795

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Appendix 5.11
District - wise and Category-wise Number of Water Supply Schemes in
Operation as on 31.03.2009

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Urban Water Supply Schemes	Rural Water Supply Schemes		Total
			Multi Panchayat	Single Panchayat	
1	1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	6	43	93	142
2	Kollam	3	35	62	100
3	Pathanamthitta	3	18	50	71
4	Alappuzha	6	1	77	84
5	Kottayam	5	55	97	157
6	Idukki	1	104	88	193
7	Ernakulam	13	58	87	158
8	Thrissur	11	146	103	260
9	Palakkad	4	132	48	184
10	Malappuram	5	110	37	152
11	Kozhikkode	2	118	126	246
12	Wayanad	0	30	31	61
13	Kannur	6	51	115	172
14	Kasaragod	2	63	85	150
Total		67	964	1099	2130

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.12
District-wise details of service connections and street taps as on 31.03.2009

Sl.No	Name of District	Water Supply Connections				Street taps		
		Domestic	Non-Domestic	Industrial	Total	Panchayat	Cor'/Mun'	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	232594	31797	71	264462	11565	4134	15699
2	Kollam	88300	4890	197	93387	16102	3359	19461
3	Pathanamthitta	28133	2679	14	30826	6227	1559	7786
4	Alappuzha	78970	3493	85	82548	17960	5065	23025
5	Kottayam	85648	6116	45	91809	15708	1926	17634
6	Idukki	16955	1628	2	18585	4336	536	4872
7	Ernakulam	292011	19258	257	311526	32169	9245	41414
8	Thrissur	101592	4006	36	105634	24024	5250	29274
9	Palakkad	73465	5070	102	78637	12983	3601	16584
10	Malappuram	44048	2953	11	47012	7827	2822	10649
11	Kozhikkode	48691	3781	37	52509	6400	3088	9488
12	Wayanad	8098	1093	3	9194	4154	251	4405
13	Kannur	27864	3933	59	31856	4301	1682	5983
14	Kasaragod	13812	766	9	14587	3205	316	3521
Total		1140181	91463	928	1232572	166961	42834	209795

Source: Kerala Water Authority

**Appendix 5.13
Water Tariff**

TYPE OF CONNECTIONS AND	TARIFF FROM 01/09/2008
A. DOMESTIC	
Upto 5,000 litres	Rs. 20/-
5000 to 10,000 litres	Rs. 20/- plus @ Rs. 4.00 per every 1000 litres in excess of 5000 litres
10,000 to 20,000 litres	Rs.40/- plus Rs.5.00 per every 1,000 litres in excess of 10,000 litres
20,000 to 30,000 litres	Rs.90/- plus @Rs.6.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 20,000 liters.
30,000 to 40,000 litres	Rs.150/- plus @Rs.10.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 30,000 liters.
40,000 to 50,000 litres	Rs.250/- plus @Rs.14.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 40,000 liters.
Above 50,000 litres	Rs.390/- plus @Rs.25..00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 50,000 liters.
B.NON-DOMESTIC	
Up to 15,000 litres	At the rate of Rs.10/- per 1000 litres and Rs.125/- minimum charge
15,000 to 50,000 litres	Rs.150/- plus @Rs.14.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 15,000 liters.
Above 50,000 litres	Rs.640/- plus @Rs.25.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 50,000 liters.
C.INDUSTRIAL	
For consumption in a month	At the rate of Rs.25/- per 1000 litres and Rs.250/- minimum charge
D.LOCAL BODIES	
Municipal Taps	Rs.5256/- per year
Panchayat Taps	Rs.3500/- per year

Source: Kerala Water Authority

**Appendix 5.14
Details of Income from Water Charges (2000-01 to 2008-09)**

(Rs. Lakh)

Year	Urban Schemes			Rural Comprehensive Schemes			Rural Single Panchayat Schemes			Grand Total		
	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2000-01	4389	1393	5782	1097	1030	2127	549	894	1443	6035	3317	9352
2001-02	5184	1011	6195	1296	748	2044	648	649	1297	7128	2408	9536
2002-03	5633	1190	6823	1408	880	2288	704	763	1467	7745	2833	10578
2003-04	6030	1370	7400	1520	1012	2532	759	877	1636	8309	3259	11568
2004-05	8132	133	8265	2051	98	2149	1023	86	1109	11206	317	11523
2005-06	7695	986	8681	1930	4052	5982	979	1015	1994	10604	6053	16657
2006-07	8733	311	9044	2183	1123	3306	1213	293	1506	12129	1727	13856
2007-08	8598	1074	9672	2150	794	2944	1075	689	1764	11823	2557	14380
2008-09	12031	1363	13394	3008	1007	4015	1504	874	2378	16543	3244	19787

Source:- Kerala Water Authority.

**Appendix 5.13
Water Tariff**

TYPE OF CONNECTIONS AND		TARIFF FROM 01/09/2008
A. DOMESTIC		
Upto 5,000 litres		Rs. 20/-
5000 to 10,000 litres		Rs. 20/- plus @ Rs. 4.00 per every 1000 litres in excess of 5000 litres
10,000 to 20,000 litres		Rs.40/- plus Rs.5.00 per every 1,000 litres in excess of 10,000 litres
20,000 to 30,000 litres		Rs.90/- plus @Rs.6.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 20,000 liters.
30,000 to 40,000 litres		Rs.150/- plus @Rs.10.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 30,000 liters.
40,000 to 50,000 litres		Rs.250/- plus @Rs.14.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 40,000 liters.
Above 50,000 litres		Rs.390/- plus @Rs.25..00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 50,000 liters.
B.NON-DOMESTIC		
Up to 15,000 litres		At the rate of Rs.10/- per 1000 litres and Rs.125/- minimum charge
15,000 to 50,000 litres		Rs.150/- plus @Rs.14.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 15,000 liters.
Above 50,000 litres		Rs.640/- plus @Rs.25.00 per every1,000 litres in excess of 50,000 liters.
C.INDUSTRIAL		
For consumption in a month		At the rate of Rs.25/- per 1000 litres and Rs.250/- minimum charge
D.LOCAL BODIES		
Municipal Taps		Rs.5256/- per year
Panchayat Taps		Rs.3500/- per year

Source: Kerala Water Authority

**Appendix 5.14
Details of Income from Water Charges (2000-01 to 2008-09)**

(Rs. Lakh)

Year	Urban Schemes			Rural Comprehensive Schemes			Rural Single Panchayat Schemes			Grand Total		
	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total	Domestic, Non-domestic & Industrial	Street Taps	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2000-01	4389	1393	5782	1097	1030	2127	549	894	1443	6035	3317	9352
2001-02	5184	1011	6195	1296	748	2044	648	649	1297	7128	2408	9536
2002-03	5633	1190	6823	1408	880	2288	704	763	1467	7745	2833	10578
2003-04	6030	1370	7400	1520	1012	2532	759	877	1636	8309	3259	11568
2004-05	8132	133	8265	2051	98	2149	1023	86	1109	11206	317	11523
2005-06	7695	986	8681	1930	4052	5982	979	1015	1994	10604	6053	16657
2006-07	8733	311	9044	2183	1123	3306	1213	293	1506	12129	1727	13856
2007-08	8598	1074	9672	2150	794	2944	1075	689	1764	11823	2557	14380
2008-09	12031	1363	13394	3008	1007	4015	1504	874	2378	16543	3244	19787

Source:- Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.15
Receipts of Kerala Water Authority from various sources from 2002-03 to 2008-09
(Rs. Lakh)

Year	Revenue from Water/ Sewerage rates	State Govt.		Deposits from Local Bodies	Govt. of India	Loan from LIC/ HUDCO/ Bank	Total
		Plan	Non-Plan				
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	
2002-03	10580	10400	6186	302	6204	0	33672
2003-04	11512	9738	6124	375	4341	1000	33090
2004-05	11523	9626	7621	385	5885	300	35340
2005-06	16657	17499	8000	395	6170	4431	53152
2006-07	13856	23782	8860	829	6527	3045	56899
2007-08	16954	70783	9946	951	8972	2836	110442
2008-09	23890	45800	10721	1226	12474	26014*	120125

* includes Rs.250.00 crores taken from bank for OTS of electricity charges

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Appendix 5.16
Plan & Non Plan Expenditure of Kerala Water Authority from 2003-04 to 2008-09
(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Items	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
I. Plan Expenditure							
1	State Plan Schemes	5162.58	9589.63	5459.59	8524.03	5887.16	5890.25
2	LIC/HUDCO	3360.64	1500.00	2634.98	2223.10	1593.42	0.00
3	Externally Aided Project	754.40	2084.00	1370.00	19321.16	49645.46	52541.55
4	Centrally assisted	4197.43	4157.00	6667.55	6312.81	8346.25	9713.90
5	Others , if any	1018.88	1190.57	1335.92	2509.11	0.00	2617.57
	Subtotal (Plan)	14493.93	18521.20	17468.04	38890.21	65472.29	70763.27
II. Non Plan Expenditure							
1	Salary & Establishment	10699.00	11255.00	12186.00	12899.00	16950.00	22359.00
2	Power charge	9927.00	12538.00	12600.00	12800.00	13440.00	13800.00
3	Operation and Maintenance	3499.00	3981.00	4000.00	4100.00	4200.00	4410.00
4	Interest on Loans (excluding GOK)	3322.00	3330.00	3223.00	4546.00	2898.00	2730.00
5	Repayment of Loans (Excluding GOK)	1856.00	1949.00	1907.00	2328.00	3533.00	3548.00
6	Others , if any	695.00	706.00	998.00	1030.00	1051.00	744.00
	Subtotal (Non plan)	29998.00	33759.00	34914.00	37703.00	42072.00	47591.00
	Grand Total	44491.93	52280.20	52382.04	76593.21	107544.29	118354.27

Source:- Kerala Water Authority

Appendix 5.15
Receipts of Kerala Water Authority from various sources from 2002-03 to 2008-09
(Rs. Lakh)

Year	Revenue from Water/ Sewerage rates	State Govt.		Deposits from Local Bodies	Govt. of India	Loan from LIC/ HUDCO/ Bank	Total
		Plan	Non-Plan				
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	
2002-03	10580	10400	6186	302	6204	0	33672
2003-04	11512	9738	6124	375	4341	1000	33090
2004-05	11523	9626	7621	385	5885	300	35340
2005-06	16657	17499	8000	395	6170	4431	53152
2006-07	13856	23782	8860	829	6527	3045	56899
2007-08	16954	70783	9946	951	8972	2836	110442
2008-09	23890	45800	10721	1226	12474	26014*	120125

* includes Rs.250.00 crores taken from bank for OTS of electricity charges

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Appendix 5.16
Plan & Non Plan Expenditure of Kerala Water Authority from 2003-04 to 2008-09
(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Items	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
I. Plan Expenditure							
1	State Plan Schemes	5162.58	9589.63	5459.59	8524.03	5887.16	5890.25
2	LIC/HUDCO	3360.64	1500.00	2634.98	2223.10	1593.42	0.00
3	Externally Aided Project	754.40	2084.00	1370.00	19321.16	49645.46	52541.55
4	Centrally assisted	4197.43	4157.00	6667.55	6312.81	8346.25	9713.90
5	Others , if any	1018.88	1190.57	1335.92	2509.11	0.00	2617.57
	Subtotal (Plan)	14493.93	18521.20	17468.04	38890.21	65472.29	70763.27
II. Non Plan Expenditure							
1	Salary & Establishment	10699.00	11255.00	12186.00	12899.00	16950.00	22359.00
2	Power charge	9927.00	12538.00	12600.00	12800.00	13440.00	13800.00
3	Operation and Maintenance	3499.00	3981.00	4000.00	4100.00	4200.00	4410.00
4	Interest on Loans (excluding GOK)	3322.00	3330.00	3223.00	4546.00	2898.00	2730.00
5	Repayment of Loans (Excluding GOK)	1856.00	1949.00	1907.00	2328.00	3533.00	3548.00
6	Others , if any	695.00	706.00	998.00	1030.00	1051.00	744.00
	Subtotal (Non plan)	29998.00	33759.00	34914.00	37703.00	42072.00	47591.00
	Grand Total	44491.93	52280.20	52382.04	76593.21	107544.29	118354.27

Source:- Kerala Water Authority

Appendix 5.17

District wise & category wise number of ongoing water supply schemes as on March 2009

Sl. No	Name of District	Rural Water Supply Schemes									Urban Water Supply Schemes						Total		
		ARWSS	NC/PC	Technology Mission	TRP schemes funded by GoI	State Plan	LIC	NABARD	Externally Assisted (JBIC)	Through Local Bodies	Externally Assisted (ADB & World Bank)	AUWSP	State Plan	LIC/ HUDCO	Externally Assisted (JBIC)	JNNURM		UIDSSMT	Bank
1	Thiruvananthapuram	11	10	0	10	2	9	5	0	50	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	101
2	Kollam	5	1	2	10	0	1	4	1	52	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
3	Pathanamthitta	5	19	1	0	1	0	2	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113
4	Alappuzha	4	17	2	10	3	0	0	1	22	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	61	
5	Kottayam	11	1	0	0	6	1	1	0	69	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	91
6	Idukki	7	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
7	Ernakulam	7	10	0	7	0	0	6	0	193	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	226
8	Thrissur	4	2	2	3	2	0	3	0	181	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	202
9	Palakkad	4	10	3	0	0	0	4	0	335	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	357
10	Malappuram	12	36	0	2	1	0	5	0	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232
11	Kozhikkode	6	88	1	9	0	0	3	0	27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	135
12	Wayanad	2	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
13	Kannur	4	14	0	6	1	0	3	1	30	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	63
14	Kasaragod	2	10	2	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Total		84	236	13	60	16	12	41	3	1248	3	6	2	7	2	2	2	1	1738

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.18

District-wise distribution of KWA Water Supply Schemes Transferred to Local Bodies

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Schemes		Total	Population Coverage
		Rural from 1050 schemes	Other than 1050 schemes		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	0	2	33667
2	Kollam	2	0	2	3950
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0
5	Kottayam	9	0	9	32400
6	Idukki	3	1	4	2710
7	Ernakulam	1	51	52	1500
8	Thrissur	19	22	41	57640
9	Palakkad	69	0	69	434300
10	Malappuram	45	56	101	264643
11	Kozhikkode	49	65	114	142315
12	Wayanad	10	1	11	42445
13	Kannur	6	2	8	4800
14	Kasaragod	14	25	39	28700
Total		229	223	452	1049070

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.19

District-wise Population Covered by Water Supply Schemes Implemented by KRWSA as on 31.03.2009

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Schemes in Operation	No. of Water Supply Connections			Population Covered
			Domestic	Non Domestic	Street Taps	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	84	3203	1	0	18821
2	Kollam	60	2270	0	0	12031
3	Pathanamthitta	60	2398	0	0	12709
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kottayam	114	4120	2	0	21983
6	Idukki	94	2697	0	0	14950
7	Ernakulam	48	1432	8	0	9574
8	Thrissur	523	25398	9	7	139744
9	Palakkad	675	34840	31	680	209078
10	Malappuram	873	48076	87	0	313535
11	Kozhikkode	708	27155	25	0	157981
12	Wayanad	142	7397	1	60	39954
13	Kannur	173	5030	11	0	28926
14	Kasaragod	149	4320	0	0	24557
Total		3703	168336	175	747	1003843

Source: Kerala Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Agency

Appendix 5.18

District-wise distribution of KWA Water Supply Schemes Transferred to Local Bodies

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Schemes		Total	Population Coverage
		Rural from 1050 schemes	Other than 1050 schemes		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	0	2	33667
2	Kollam	2	0	2	3950
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0
5	Kottayam	9	0	9	32400
6	Idukki	3	1	4	2710
7	Ernakulam	1	51	52	1500
8	Thrissur	19	22	41	57640
9	Palakkad	69	0	69	434300
10	Malappuram	45	56	101	264643
11	Kozhikkode	49	65	114	142315
12	Wayanad	10	1	11	42445
13	Kannur	6	2	8	4800
14	Kasaragod	14	25	39	28700
Total		229	223	452	1049070

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.19

District-wise Population Covered by Water Supply Schemes Implemented by KRWSA as on 31.03.2009

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Schemes in Operation	No. of Water Supply Connections			Population Covered
			Domestic	Non Domestic	Street Taps	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	84	3203	1	0	18821
2	Kollam	60	2270	0	0	12031
3	Pathanamthitta	60	2398	0	0	12709
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kottayam	114	4120	2	0	21983
6	Idukki	94	2697	0	0	14950
7	Ernakulam	48	1432	8	0	9574
8	Thrissur	523	25398	9	7	139744
9	Palakkad	675	34840	31	680	209078
10	Malappuram	873	48076	87	0	313535
11	Kozhikkode	708	27155	25	0	157981
12	Wayanad	142	7397	1	60	39954
13	Kannur	173	5030	11	0	28926
14	Kasaragod	149	4320	0	0	24557
Total		3703	168336	175	747	1003843

Source: Kerala Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Agency

Appendix 6.1
Maximum and Minimum values of parameters in Periyar, Kabbini & Neyyar

Sl. No.	Parameters	Periyar		Kabbini		Neyyar	
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	Temperature (° C)	26.60	26.10	23.60	18.60	32.30	28.10
2	pH	7.15	6.74	7.28	6.17	8.40	7.60
3	EC (micro siemens/cm)	200.00	30.10	73.00	20.60	39000.00	27.10
4	Color(Hazen)	72.10	1.40	25.00	1.00	15.00	1.00
5	Turbidity(NTU)	21.00	1.00	29.96	0.75	11.00	1.00
6	TDS (mg/l)	128.00	0.00	46.72	13.18	24960.00	17.34
7	Total alkalinity	36.00	0.00	116.00	16.00	84.00	28.00
8	Total Hardness (mg/l)	64.00	16.00	56.00	12.00	4400.00	4.00
9	Calcium Hardness(mg/l)	40.00	8.00	24.00	8.00	720.00	4.00
10	Chloride (mg/l)	116.40	7.76	22.69	5.67	14976.00	5.76
11	Sulphate (mg/l)	17.20	1.64	9.36	0.34	1882.00	0.24
12	Nitrate (mg/l)	3.09	ND	0.73	0.01	0.81	0.22
13	Phosphate-P (mg/l)	0.56	ND	44.00	6.10	0.03	0.01
14	Calcium (mg/l)	16.00	3.20	9.60	3.20	288.00	1.60
15	Magnesium (mg/l)	10.69	ND	7.78	ND	894.24	0.00
16	Sodium(mg/l)	13.60	2.40	16.00	0.32	4000.00	1.20
17	Potassium(mg/l)	5.80	0.30	5.40	0.80	310.00	0.90
18	Iron (mg/l)	0.96	0.03	0.80	ND	0.29	0.01
19	Mn (mg/l)	0.35	0.02	-	-	-	-
20	D.O	9.04	2.44	11.68	5.51	8.53	5.44
21	B.O.D	4.22	0.13	11.08	3.73	3.07	0.40
22	Salinity(ppt)	-	-	-	-	19.40	0.10

Source : Report of the Environmental Monitoring Programme on Water Quality
(KSCSTE, 2009)

Appendix 6.2
National Ambient Air Quality Standards- 2009

Sl. No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		
			Industrial, Residential, Rural and Other area	Ecologically Sensitive Area (notified by Central Govt.)	Methods of Measurements
1	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂) µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours**	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke -Ultraviolet fluorescence
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	40 80	30 80	-Modified Jacob & Hochheiser (Na-Arsenite) -Chemiluminescence
3	Particulate Matter (size less than 10 µm) or PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	60 100	60 100	-Gravimetric -TOEM - Beta attenuation
4	Particulate Matter (size less than 2.5µm) or PM _{2.5} µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	40 40	40 60	-Gravimetric -TOEM - Beta attenuation
5	Ozone(O ₃) µg/m ³	8 hours** 1 hour**	100 180	100 180	-UV photometric -Chemiluminescence -Chemical method
6	Lead(Pb) µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	0.50 1.00	0.50 1.00	-AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper -ED-XRF using Teflon filter
7	Carbon Monoxide(CO) mg/m ³	8 hours** 1 hour**	02 04	02 04	Non Dispersive Infrared Spectroscopy
8	Ammonia (NH ₃) µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	100 400	100 400	-Chemiluminescence -Indophenol blue method
9	Benzene (C ₆ H ₆) µg/m ³	Annual*	05	05	-Gas chromatography based continuous analyzer -Adsorption and Desorption followed by GC analysis
10	Benzo Pyrene(BaP)- particulate phase only ng/ m ³	Annual*	01	01	-Solvent extraction followed by HPLC/GC analysis
11	Arsenic(As) ng/ m ³	Annual*	06	06	-AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper
12	Nickel(Ni) ng/m ³	Annual*	20	20	-AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper

*Annual arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals

* 24 hourly or 08 hourly or 01 hourly monitored values as applicable shall be compiled with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring

Source : Ministry of Environment and Forests, GOI, 2009

Appendix 6.3

Western Ghat Development Programme for Natural Resource Management (Physical and Financial Achievements, 2008-09)

Sl. No.	Component	Expenditure (in lakh Rs.)
1	Integrated Development of Watershed	1154.53
2	Forestry Schemes	200.30
3	Other Schemes	62.83
TOTAL		1417.66

II. Major Physical Achievements

Sl. No	Component	Unit	Achievement
1	Soil Conservation	Ha.	4820
2	Distribution of Milk Cows	Nos	435
3	Fodder Development	Ha.	342
4	Construction of Wells/Ponds	Nos	175
5	Check Dams/Cross Bars/ Weirs/Foot slaps	Nos	2773
6	Foot Bridges	Nos	58

Source: Western Ghat Development Cell

Appendix - 6.4
Division-wise Area of Forest in Kerala (as on 31- 03 - 2009) - Provisional
(Area in Sq.kms)

Sl. No	Division	Reserve Forest	Proposed for		Total
			Reserve Forest	Vested Forest	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	359.1240	5.8253	3.6510	368.6003
2	Thenmala	123.4320		7.7350	131.1670
3	Achenkovil	284.3298		0.2082	284.5380
4	Ranni	1050.3360	7.1600	1.5680	1059.0640
5	Punalur	280.0510		0.1690	280.2200
6	Konni	320.6430	11.0210		331.6640
7	Kothamangalam	316.8451		0.1576	317.0027
8	Munnar	371.3950	244.3700	2.4500	618.2150
9	Kottayam	627.2870		31.9670	659.2540
10	Vazhachal	413.9440			413.9440
11	Chalakkudy	279.7098			279.7098
12	Malayattoor	617.2411	0.5248		617.7659
13	Thrissur	293.7430		4.3137	298.0567
14	Mannarkkad	150.7322		271.7213	422.4535
15	Nilambur North	57.9196	0.0171	340.7032	398.6399
16	Nilambur south	267.3894		57.8888	325.2782
17	Palakkad	73.4100		162.0847	235.4947
18	Nenmara	205.5170		150.2104	355.7274
19	Kozhikode	24.3998	22.9660	243.0856	290.4514
20	Wayanad North	134.0240	15.0640	65.8527	214.9407
21	Wayanad South	66.1381	6.8449	274.6810	347.6640
22	Kannur	207.3923		98.9097	306.3020
23	Mankulam	90.0600			90.0600
24	Thiruvananthapuram WL	212.0000			212.0000
25	Idukki	130.5240			130.5240
26	Periyar East	618.0000			618.0000
27	Periyar West	157.0000			157.0000
28	Parambikulam	274.1408			274.1408
29	Wayanad(WL)	344.4400			344.4400
30	Silent Valley	154.3800		83.1400	237.5200
31	Shethuruni	166.4200		4.5800	171.0000
32	Eravikulam	276.8450			276.8450
33	Peechi	122.0644	3.4200		125.4844
34	Aralam	22.3572		32.6428	55.0000
35	Marayoor	13.9720	47.2600	0.0760	61.3080
Total:		9107.2066	364.4731	1837.7957	11309.4754

Source : Forest Department

* As per the reports from the DFO, Munnar an area of 244.37 sq.km has been excluded from the total area viz KDHP resumed area-97sq.km, Chinnakanal unreserve-47sq.km, Pallivasal unreserve - 79 sq.km and Revenue land 21.37 sq.km.

Appendix - 6.4
Division-wise Area of Forest in Kerala (as on 31- 03 - 2009) - Provisional
(Area in Sq.kms)

Sl. No	Division	Reserve Forest	Proposed for		Total
			Reserve Forest	Vested Forest	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	359.1240	5.8253	3.6510	368.6003
2	Thenmala	123.4320		7.7350	131.1670
3	Achenkovil	284.3298		0.2082	284.5380
4	Ranni	1050.3360	7.1600	1.5680	1059.0640
5	Punalur	280.0510		0.1690	280.2200
6	Konni	320.6430	11.0210		331.6640
7	Kothamangalam	316.8451		0.1576	317.0027
8	Munnar	371.3950	244.3700	2.4500	618.2150
9	Kottayam	627.2870		31.9670	659.2540
10	Vazhachal	413.9440			413.9440
11	Chalakkudy	279.7098			279.7098
12	Malayattoor	617.2411	0.5248		617.7659
13	Thrissur	293.7430		4.3137	298.0567
14	Mannarkkad	150.7322		271.7213	422.4535
15	Nilambur North	57.9196	0.0171	340.7032	398.6399
16	Nilambur south	267.3894		57.8888	325.2782
17	Palakkad	73.4100		162.0847	235.4947
18	Nenmara	205.5170		150.2104	355.7274
19	Kozhikode	24.3998	22.9660	243.0856	290.4514
20	Wayanad North	134.0240	15.0640	65.8527	214.9407
21	Wayanad South	66.1381	6.8449	274.6810	347.6640
22	Kannur	207.3923		98.9097	306.3020
23	Mankulam	90.0600			90.0600
24	Thiruvananthapuram WL	212.0000			212.0000
25	Idukki	130.5240			130.5240
26	Periyar East	618.0000			618.0000
27	Periyar West	157.0000			157.0000
28	Parambikulam	274.1408			274.1408
29	Wayanad(WL)	344.4400			344.4400
30	Silent Valley	154.3800		83.1400	237.5200
31	Shethuruni	166.4200		4.5800	171.0000
32	Eravikulam	276.8450			276.8450
33	Peechi	122.0644	3.4200		125.4844
34	Aralam	22.3572		32.6428	55.0000
35	Marayoor	13.9720	47.2600	0.0760	61.3080
Total:		9107.2066	364.4731	1837.7957	11309.4754

Source : Forest Department

* As per the reports from the DFO, Munnar an area of 244.37 sq.km has been excluded from the total area viz KDHP resumed area-97sq.km, Chinnakanal unreserve-47sq.km, Pallivasal unreserve - 79 sq.km and Revenue land 21.37 sq.km.

Appendix 6.5
Species-wise Area Under Forest Plantation

SI.No.	Name of Species	2006-07	2007-08	% to total (2007-08)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Teak	75581.132	74183.295	
2	Rosewood	1015.507	970.507	
3	Mahagani	97.450	97.450	
4	Sandalwood	100.840	100.840	
5	Mangium	1304.267	1221.267	
6	Others	802.591	869.481	
	Sub Total	78901.787	77442.840	42.76
II	SOFT WOOD			
1	Eucalyptus	14525.234	13565.984	
2	Green villa Robusta	802.940	802.940	
3	Pine	124.576	124.576	
4	Albizzia	181.640	148.040	
5	Rubber	199.684	199.684	
6	Balsa	62.240	62.240	
7	Wattle	6389.490	6389.480	
8	Murukku	48.480	48.480	
9	Matti	444.160	444.160	
10	Others	11595.663	11378.373	
	Sub total	34374.107	33163.957	18.31
III	BAMBOO & REEDS			
1	Bamboo	2952.180	3888.350	
2	Reeds	469.770	479.770	
3	Cane	2325.084	2436.684	
	Sub Total	5747.034	6804.804	3.76
IV	PLANTATION CROPS			
1	Coffee	30.640		
2	Pepper	319.980	304.980	
3	Cinnamon	3.740	3.740	
4	Medicinal Plants	1497.583	1573.193	
	Sub Total	1851.943	1881.913	1.04
V	MIXED PLANTATIONS			
1	Cashew	6487.549	6364.006	
2	Fuel wood	537.589	682.269	
3	Agavu	46.830	46.830	
4	Alnus	74.350	74.350	
5	Accacia	7079.717	7238.277	
6	Sesbania	21.070	21.070	
7	Casurina	121.442	121.442	
8	Kongogress	140.120	140.120	
9	Malbury	2.000	2.000	
10	Palm Trees	13.500	13.500	
11	Others	44282.418	47106.270	
	Sub Total	58806.585	61810.134	34.13
	GRAND TOTAL	179681.456	181103.648	100.00

Source : Forest Department

Appendix 6.6

Production of Major Forest Produce (1999-00 to 2008-09)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Timber(round logs)	Cum.	44519	31299	38915	62591	116280.850	45012.198	42705.69	26774.36	48627.829	50300.785
2	Timber(round poles)	No.	455389	129349	245254	433670	753025	438611	377953	296013	352896	294289
3	Timber(Swan & Squard)	Cum.	7	3	9	11	126.310	45.086	603.029	17.287	23.354	299.067
4	Fire wood	MT.	14191	8105	11182	19085	31575	10636	13955	12748.397	12676.413	9217.5
5	Cardamom	Kg.	4249	4687	2911	3739	1145	11018	1808	2053	38	0
6	Honey	Kg.	41734	47976	57069	36310	40051	59464	56983	192835.55	224177.95	67907.5
7	Reeds	No.	39576143	49047940	32610487	33076299	42945235	34190835	22901309	21403530	14352181	18680386
8	Bamboo	No.	627805	1390456	1305620	151722	946626	1272444	1824596	1237030	1551168	1897907
9	Jungle Wood Poles	No.	....	212	2397	7696	10464	14196	21131	21221	2044	21450
10	Sandal wood	Kg.	97028	405	23968	10099	88817.238	54622.300	78555	3159.35	17537.1	30808.63

Source : Forest Department

* Provisional

Appendix 6.7

Revenue from Timber and Other Forest Products(Rs. In lakhs)

Items	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
A.FOREST PRODUCTS											
Timber	10183.28	9932.44	11393.74	9121.82	12761.97	16025.63	16764.18	15505.82	13913.55	12343.38	18731.15
Firewood and Charcoal	163.45	112.41	110.89	20.9	60.33	110.18	54.5	98.77	79.077	49.736	73.887
Live Stock	7.26	1.95	2.7	2.7	6.55	8.92	7.94	5.641	8.545	11.872	9.94
Other Items	1236.59	962.02	1437.08	1619.69	1708.19	1876.02	3150.96	3357.992	3459.581	2989.588	3552.091
Total(A)	11590.58	11008.82	12944.41	10765.11	14537.04	18020.75	19977.58	18968.22	17460.75	15394.57	22367.06
B.OTHER RECEIPT											
Including interest on Forest Revenue Dues	627.23	376.5	939.3	605.16	462.52	722.9	69.02	47.601	27.121	70.624	24.488
Total(B)	627.23	376.5	939.3	605.16	462.52	722.9	69.02	47.601	27.121	70.624	24.488
Gross Revenue(A+B)	12217.81	11385.32	13883.71	11370.27	14999.56	18743.65	20046.6	19015.82	17487.87	15465.2	22391.55
Deduct	114.77	113.54	22.4	3.81	44.9	25.33	77.97	53.002	32.075	19.983	21.042
Net Amount	12103.04	11271.78	13861.31	11366.46	14954.66	18718.32	19968.63	18962.82	17455.8	15445.22	22370.51

Appendix 6.8

Santuaries, National Parks, Biosphere Reserves and other Protected Areas in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of National Park/ Wildlife Sanctuary/ Biosphere Reserve	Area In Sq. Km.	Year of Formation
National Parks			
1	Eravikulam Wildlife Sanctuary	97	1978
2	Silent Valley National Park*	89.52	1984
3	Pambadum Shola National Park	1.318	2003
4	Mathikettan Shola National Park	12.817	2003
5	Anamudi Shola National Park	7.5	2003
Wildlife Sanctuaries			
	Peryar Wildlife Sanctuary** (Core area (350sq.km) has been declared as		
6	Periyar National Park in 1982	777	1950
7	Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary	344.44	1973
8	Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary	285	1973
9	Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary	128	1958
10	Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary	125	1958
11	Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary	171	1984
12	Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary	90.44	1984
13	Idukki Wildlife Sanctuary	70	1976
14	Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary	55	1984
15	Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary	53	1983
16	Chimmony Wildlife Sanctuary	85	1984
17	Kurinjimala Wildlife Sanctuary	32	2006
18	Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary	25	1983
19	Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary	0.0274	2004
20	Choolannur Pea Fowl Sanctuary	3.42	2007
Community Reserve			
21	Kadalundi-Vallikunnu Community Reserve	1.5	
Total		2453.9824	

Note: * Another 148 sq.km Reserve Forest area has been added to Silent Valley National

Park as its buffer zone in 2007.

** : Another 148sq.km Reserve Forest from Ranni Forest Division is added to Periyar Tiger Reserve as critical tiger habitat during 2007.

APPENDIX 7.1

GROWTH OF KERALA POWER SYSTEM AT A GLANCE - 2008 AND 2009

Sl. No.	Particulars/Year	POSITION AS ON	
		31-03-2008	31-03-2009
1	Installed Capacity -MW	2662.24	2694.75
2	Maximum Demand(System)-MW	2745	2765
3	Generation Per Annum-MU	8703.55	6494.50
4	Import Per Annum- MU	8074.62	9628.98
5	Export Per Annum-MU	1346.76	463.33
6	Energy Sales Per Annum-MU	12049.85	12414.32
7	Percentage of energy losses to energy available for sales	21.63	20.45
8	Per Capita Consumption - kWh	477	490
9	220 kV Lines - CT Kms	2654	2683
10	110 kV Lines - CT Kms	3905	3921
11	66 kV Lines - CT Kms	2987	2387
12	33 kV Lines - CT Kms	878	1148
13	22 kV Lines - CT Kms	157	158.43
14	11 kV Lines - CT Kms	38227	41791.11
15	LT Lines - CT Kms	234252	252458
16	Step Up Transformer capacity -MVA	2561	2561
17	No of EHT Substations		
a	400 kV	2	2*
b	220 kV	15	15
c	110 kV	112	116
d	66 kV	89	85
e	33 kV	72	87
18	Step down transformer capacity - MVA	13300.7	13519.7
19	Distribution Transformers		
a	Numbers	42401	46955
b	Capacity -MVA	5510.513	5937.455
20	No of villages electrified	1384	1384
21	No of consumers (Lakhs)	90.34	93.63
22	Connected Load-MW	12378.00	15267.44
23	No of Street Lights	1049047	1086688
24	No of irrigation pumps	440958	431745
25	Total revenue Per Annum (Rs Lakhs)	522714	609899
26	Revenue from Sale of Power Per Annum(Rs Lakhs)	493406	509749

*Pallippuram 400kv Substation owned by PGCIL

APPENDIX 7.2
PROFILE OF ONGOING POWER PROJECTS IN THE STATE

Sl. No	Name of Schemes	District	Projects sanctioned on	Major works commenced on	Orginal estimated cost(Rs in lakhs)	Latest estimated cost (Rs in lakhs)	Expenditure upto 3/09(Rs in lakhs)	Outlay for 2009-10 (Rs in lakhs)	Expected year of commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kutiyadi Tail Race-3.75MW	Kozhikode	1989	19.10.2000	397.00	1494.00	1487.70	350.00	2 Units commissioned on 26.6.2008 & Unit # 3 expected to be commissioned on 31.10.2009.
2	Kuttiyar Diversion- 37 MW	Idukki	18.8.1990	1.5.2003	561.00	2900.00	2700.62	45.00	Commissioned on 31.5.2009.
3	Kuttiyadi Addl.Extension (100 MW)	Kozhikode	1998	17.4.2000	6200.00	22050.00	3634.80	3800.00	31.03.2010.
4	Neriamangalam Extension Scheme(25MW)	Idukki	1.4.2001	4.7.2003	3506.18	3506.18	3541.07	238.00	Commissioned on 25.5.2008
5	Pallivasal Extension (60MW)	Idukki	20.1.2001	9.3.2007	17586.00	31000.00	1624.98	5000.00	01.03.2012
6	Poozhithode - (4.8MW)	Malappuram	01.09.2008	04.03.2009	2949.00	3950.00	125.35	1200.00	10//2010
7	Thottiar - (40 MW)	Idukki	05.06.2008	16.01.2009	13679.00	17000.00	194.99	1200.00	5//2012
8	Senkulam Augmentation - 85 MW	Idukki	10.12.2008	16.07.2009	4763.00	5000.00	35.03	700.00	01//2013
9	Ranni - Perinad (Maniyar) SHEP - 4 MW	Pathanamthitta	01.09.2008	16.01.2009	2516.00	3600.00	27.17	900.00	11//2010

APPENDIX 7.3
POWER PROJECTS AND POWER GENERATION AS ON 31-03-2009

SI No	Name of Projects and District	Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Power (MW)	Power Generated during 2008-09 (MU)
1	Pallivasal- Idukki	37.50	32.50	197.96
2	Sengulam-Idukki	48.00	20.80	153.55
3	Neriamangalam-Idukki	54.00	27.00	318.88
4	Panniyar-Idukki	30.00	18.00	0.00
5	Poringalkuthu-Thrissur	32.00	19.60	127.44
	Poringalkuthu LBE-Thrissur	16.00	9.80	109.62
6	Sabarigiri-Pathanamthitta	330.00	153.00	962.95
7	Sholayar-Thrissur	54.00	20.6	213.93
8	Kuttiady-Kozhikode	75.00	30.60	594.70
	Kuttiady Extension-Kozhikode	50.00	8.56	
9	Idukki-Idukki	780.00	280.20	2096.80
10	Idamalayar-Ernakulam	75.00	43.30	293.16
11	Kallada-Mini-Kollam	15.00	6.05	45.62
12	Kanjikode Wind Farm-Palakkad	2.03	0.40	1.81
13	Peppara-TVPM	3.00	1.30	5.41
14	Lower Periyar-Idukki	180.00	56.30	482.99
15	Brahmapuram-Ernakulam	106.60	73.00	216.98
16	Mattupetty-Idukki	2.00	0.70	5.64
17	Kakkad - Pathanamthitta	50.00	30.00	162.80
18	Kayamkulam(NTPC) - Alappuzha	359.58		860.99
19	(KDPP) - Kozhikkode	128.00	102.40	438.27
20	KPCL.(IPP) -Kasargode	20.44		97.24
21	Maniyar(Private) - Pathanamthitta	12.00	3.70	25.30
22	Kuthungal (Hydro-Captive) -Idukki	21.00	9.02	38.42
23	BSES(IPP) - Ernakulam	157.00		587.56
24	Malampuzha - Palakkad	2.50	0.64	0
25	Urumi I&II - Kozhikode	6.15	1.81	8.87
26	Chempukadavu I&II - Kozhikode	6.45	1.78	8.16
27	Malankara	10.50	7.42	33.49
28	Lower Meenmutty	3.50	0.87	3.82
29	Neriamangalam Extension -Idukki	25.00		
30	Kuttiadi Tailrace	2.50		
Grand Total		2694.75	959.35	8092.36

APPENDIX 7.4
AVERAGE REALISATION RATE FROM TARIFF

(In paise/unit)

Sl. No.	Consumer Category	Average Tariff	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	Domestic	172	192
2	Commercial	668	744
3	Public Lighting	190	200
4	Irrigation & Dewatering	105	135
5	Industry(LT)	415	460
6	Industry(HT & EHT)	401	480
7	Railway Traction	359	476
8	Bulk Supply	287	456
Average		313	359
9	Sale to NVVN/PTC	966	947
10	Inter State TNEB	398	0
Overall Average		351	380

APPENDIX 7.5
AVERAGE REALISATION FROM SALE OF POWER

(In paise/unit)

Sl. No.	Consumer Category	Average Realisation	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	Domestic	186	206
2	Commercial	724	801
3	Public Lighting	190	200
4	Irrigation & Dewatering	114	142
5	Industry(LT)	444	488
6	Industry(HT & EHT)	410	490
7	Railway Traction	359	476
8	Bulk Supply	287	456
9	Sale to NVVN/PTC	966	947.03
10	Inter State	398	0
Overall Average		367	398

APPENDIX 7.6
PATTERN OF POWER CONSUMPTION AND REVENUE COLLECTED DURING 2008-09

Sl. No	Category	No of Consumers as on 31-03-2009	Connected Load (MW) as on 31-03-2009	Energy Sold(MU)	Consumption as Percentage to Total	Revenue Collected (Rs Lakhs)	Revenue as percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Domestic						
a	Paying Group	7443028	9510.13	5925.23	46.01	113590.56	23.21
b	Non paying Group	38573	11.61	6.04	0.05		
2	Commercial(LT & HT)	1324934	2299.48	1501.60	11.66	111666.48	22.82
3	Industrial						
a	Low & Medium	119871	1425.26	1015.40	7.88	46688.86	9.54
b	HT&Extra high voltage	2562	933.17	2986.97	23.19	143305.56	29.29
4	Public Lighting	2729	82.66	294.32	2.29	5895.63	1.20
5	Railway Traction	8	56.35	142.07	1.10	6760.29	1.38
6	Agricultural Pumping	431745	887.90	225.22	1.75	3048.41	0.62
7	Licensees (Bulk Supply)	11	60.88	317.47	2.47	14467.66	2.96
8	Outside Supply			463.33	3.60	43878.70	8.97
	Total	9363461	15267.44	12877.65	100.00	489302.15	100

APPENDIX 7.7

**SOURCES OF FUNDING OF THE POWER PROGRAMMES OF
KSEB FOR THE YEAR 2008-09**

Sl. No	Particulars	Rs in lakhs	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	Loan from REC	0.00	8514.93
2	Borrowing under Section 65		
a)	Loan from LIC of India	0.00	0.00
b)	Assistance from IDBI	0.00	0.00
c)	Loan from PFC	0.00	0.00
d)	Loans from Banks through REC	0.00	0.00
e)	Loan from SIDBI	0.00	0.00
f)	Foreign Currency Loan	307.88	311.19
g)	OEFC	0.00	0.00
3	Non -SLR Bonds	0.00	0.00
4	Receipts under OYEC Schemes/Service connections Charges/ Contribution from Panchayats	18646.94	42257.07
5	Medium Term Loan	0.00	0.00
6	Borrowing and Reserves	0.00	0.00
a)	Pension Fund/Provident Fund	11526.94	-1167.82
b)	Deposit and other Debit Heads	0.00	0.00
7	Other Internal Resources	121532.00	142185.69
8	Loan from Kerala PFC	0.00	0.00
9	EDC Kuttiadi	0.00	0.00
10	EDC-PSP	0.00	623.06
11	Loan from State Govt. for APDRP	0.00	0.00
12	(RE)	0.00	0.00
	Total	152013.76	192724.12

APPENDIX 7.6
PATTERN OF POWER CONSUMPTION AND REVENUE COLLECTED DURING 2008-09

Sl. No	Category	No of Consumers as on 31-03-2009	Connected Load (MW) as on 31-03-2009	Energy Sold(MU)	Consumption as Percentage to Total	Revenue Collected (Rs Lakhs)	Revenue as percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Domestic						
a	Paying Group	7443028	9510.13	5925.23	46.01	113590.56	23.21
b	Non paying Group	38573	11.61	6.04	0.05		
2	Commercial(LT & HT)	1324934	2299.48	1501.60	11.66	111666.48	22.82
3	Industrial						
a	Low & Medium	119871	1425.26	1015.40	7.88	46688.86	9.54
b	HT&Extra high voltage	2562	933.17	2986.97	23.19	143305.56	29.29
4	Public Lighting	2729	82.66	294.32	2.29	5895.63	1.20
5	Railway Traction	8	56.35	142.07	1.10	6760.29	1.38
6	Agricultural Pumping	431745	887.90	225.22	1.75	3048.41	0.62
7	Licensees (Bulk Supply)	11	60.88	317.47	2.47	14467.66	2.96
8	Outside Supply			463.33	3.60	43878.70	8.97
	Total	9363461	15267.44	12877.65	100.00	489302.15	100

APPENDIX 7.7

**SOURCES OF FUNDING OF THE POWER PROGRAMMES OF
KSEB FOR THE YEAR 2008-09**

Sl. No	Particulars	Rs in lakhs	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	Loan from REC	0.00	8514.93
2	Borrowing under Section 65		
a)	Loan from LIC of India	0.00	0.00
b)	Assistance from IDBI	0.00	0.00
c)	Loan from PFC	0.00	0.00
d)	Loans from Banks through REC	0.00	0.00
e)	Loan from SIDBI	0.00	0.00
f)	Foreign Currency Loan	307.88	311.19
g)	OEFC	0.00	0.00
3	Non -SLR Bonds	0.00	0.00
4	Receipts under OYEC Schemes/Service connections Charges/ Contribution from Panchayats	18646.94	42257.07
5	Medium Term Loan	0.00	0.00
6	Borrowing and Reserves	0.00	0.00
a)	Pension Fund/Provident Fund	11526.94	-1167.82
b)	Deposit and other Debit Heads	0.00	0.00
7	Other Internal Resources	121532.00	142185.69
8	Loan from Kerala PFC	0.00	0.00
9	EDC Kuttiadi	0.00	0.00
10	EDC-PSP	0.00	623.06
11	Loan from State Govt. for APDRP	0.00	0.00
12	(RE)	0.00	0.00
	Total	152013.76	192724.12

Appendix 8.1
Index of Industrial Production 2005-06 & 2006-07

Base Year 1993-94

Sl. No.	Item	Weight	Index for	
			2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mining & Quarrying	0.51	169.129	169.129
2	Manufacture of food products	20.09	158.411	183.310
3	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco etc.	2.27	363.816	393.608
4	Manufacture of cotton textiles	5.88	135.251	189.025
5	Manufacture of wool, silk etc.	0.09	272.333	272.333
6	Manufacture of jute & other vegetable fibre textiles	0.62	110.058	74.437
7	Manufacture of textile products & fibres	0.16	249.521	383.553
8	Manufacture of wood and wood products	1.26	73.82	84.497
9	Manufacture of paper and paper products	5.6	235.172	253.274
10	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products	17.9	248.855	302.235
11	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum etc.	27.86	215.13	276.151
12	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	3	259.533	306.425
13	Basic metals and alloys	2.47	212.206	300.236
14	Manufacture of metal products and parts	0.55	184.139	217.409
15	Manufacture of machinery and equipments	4.74	292.606	340.118
16	Other manufacturing industries	0.15	254.804	286.454
17	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	6.85	172.966	208.589
General Index		100.00	208.31	261.300

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tvpm.

Appendix 8.2
Growth of Working Factories and Average Daily Employment in Kerala 2002 - 2008

Year	No. of Factories			No. of Employment		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002	17727	535	18262	313260	95553	408813
2003	17711	528	18239	309938	94319	404257
2004	17790	529	18319	311147	94367	405514
2005	17629	373	18002	542659	108338	650997
2006	18029	382	18411	555320	110866	666186
2007(P)	17876	379	18255	547291	113048	660339
2008(P)	17947	381	18328	548719	115120	663839

P-Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics , Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.1
Index of Industrial Production 2005-06 & 2006-07

Base Year 1993-94

Sl. No.	Item	Weight	Index for	
			2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mining & Quarrying	0.51	169.129	169.129
2	Manufacture of food products	20.09	158.411	183.310
3	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco etc.	2.27	363.816	393.608
4	Manufacture of cotton textiles	5.88	135.251	189.025
5	Manufacture of wool, silk etc.	0.09	272.333	272.333
6	Manufacture of jute & other vegetable fibre textiles	0.62	110.058	74.437
7	Manufacture of textile products & fibres	0.16	249.521	383.553
8	Manufacture of wood and wood products	1.26	73.82	84.497
9	Manufacture of paper and paper products	5.6	235.172	253.274
10	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products	17.9	248.855	302.235
11	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum etc.	27.86	215.13	276.151
12	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	3	259.533	306.425
13	Basic metals and alloys	2.47	212.206	300.236
14	Manufacture of metal products and parts	0.55	184.139	217.409
15	Manufacture of machinery and equipments	4.74	292.606	340.118
16	Other manufacturing industries	0.15	254.804	286.454
17	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	6.85	172.966	208.589
General Index		100.00	208.31	261.300

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tvpm.

Appendix 8.2
Growth of Working Factories and Average Daily Employment in Kerala 2002 - 2008

Year	No. of Factories			No. of Employment		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002	17727	535	18262	313260	95553	408813
2003	17711	528	18239	309938	94319	404257
2004	17790	529	18319	311147	94367	405514
2005	17629	373	18002	542659	108338	650997
2006	18029	382	18411	555320	110866	666186
2007(P)	17876	379	18255	547291	113048	660339
2008(P)	17947	381	18328	548719	115120	663839

P-Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics , Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.3
District - wise Distribution of Registered Working Factories in Kerala
2002 to 2008

Sl. No.	District	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(p)	2008(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	849	896	935	986	987	988	989
2	Kollam	1628	1662	1703	1827	1827	1827	1827
3	Pathanamthitta	2418	2507	2570	2757	2779	2801	2823
4	Alappuzha	325	335	358	403	408	413	418
5	Kottayam	196	210	219	231	231	231	231
6	Idukki	1114	1138	1164	1273	1273	1273	1273
7	Ernakulam	1355	1391	1429	1504	1506	1508	1510
8	Thrissur	952	982	1003	1035	1037	1039	1041
9	Palakkad	1644	1671	1730	1906	1927	1948	1969
10	Malappuram	536	564	589	622	622	622	622
11	Wayanad	1758	1841	1918	2061	2062	2063	2064
12	Kozhikode	2310	2334	2375	2493	2511	2529	2547
13	Kannur	805	831	854	893	894	895	896
14	Kasaragod	105	108	113	118	118	118	118
Total		15995	16470	16960	18109	18182	18255	18328

(p) Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.4
District - wise Distribution of Employment in Kerala 2002 to 2009

Sl.No.	District	Employment (Nos)						
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(P)	2008(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	36873	38729	39809	41226	41230	41234	41238
2	Kollam	34728	35205	35837	37158	37158	37158	37158
3	Pathanamthitta	92907	94091	95157	98655	101392	104129	106866
4	Alappuzha	13049	13129	13767	15170	15221	15272	15323
5	Kottayam	1662	1752	1826	1892	1892	1892	1892
6	Idukki	26326	26621	27188	28322	28322	28322	28322
7	Ernakulam	28458	28895	29382	30582	30592	30602	30612
8	Thrissur	14640	14971	15307	15703	15727	15751	15775
9	Palakkad	34263	34649	36670	38972	39306	39640	39974
10	Malappuram	9567	9760	10291	11505	11505	11505	11505
11	Kozhikode	218628	220192	222565	228796	228805	228814	228823
12	Wayanad	52073	52657	53322	54535	54835	55135	55435
13	Kannur	44172	45480	46202	47541	47572	47603	47634
14	Kasaragod	3075	3120	3248	3282	3282	3282	3282
Total		610421	619251	630571	653339	656839	660339	663839

(P) Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.3
District - wise Distribution of Registered Working Factories in Kerala
2002 to 2008

Sl. No.	District	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(p)	2008(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	849	896	935	986	987	988	989
2	Kollam	1628	1662	1703	1827	1827	1827	1827
3	Pathanamthitta	2418	2507	2570	2757	2779	2801	2823
4	Alappuzha	325	335	358	403	408	413	418
5	Kottayam	196	210	219	231	231	231	231
6	Idukki	1114	1138	1164	1273	1273	1273	1273
7	Ernakulam	1355	1391	1429	1504	1506	1508	1510
8	Thrissur	952	982	1003	1035	1037	1039	1041
9	Palakkad	1644	1671	1730	1906	1927	1948	1969
10	Malappuram	536	564	589	622	622	622	622
11	Wayanad	1758	1841	1918	2061	2062	2063	2064
12	Kozhikode	2310	2334	2375	2493	2511	2529	2547
13	Kannur	805	831	854	893	894	895	896
14	Kasaragod	105	108	113	118	118	118	118
Total		15995	16470	16960	18109	18182	18255	18328

(p) Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.4
District - wise Distribution of Employment in Kerala 2002 to 2009

Sl.No.	District	Employment (Nos)						
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(P)	2008(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	36873	38729	39809	41226	41230	41234	41238
2	Kollam	34728	35205	35837	37158	37158	37158	37158
3	Pathanamthitta	92907	94091	95157	98655	101392	104129	106866
4	Alappuzha	13049	13129	13767	15170	15221	15272	15323
5	Kottayam	1662	1752	1826	1892	1892	1892	1892
6	Idukki	26326	26621	27188	28322	28322	28322	28322
7	Ernakulam	28458	28895	29382	30582	30592	30602	30612
8	Thrissur	14640	14971	15307	15703	15727	15751	15775
9	Palakkad	34263	34649	36670	38972	39306	39640	39974
10	Malappuram	9567	9760	10291	11505	11505	11505	11505
11	Kozhikode	218628	220192	222565	228796	228805	228814	228823
12	Wayanad	52073	52657	53322	54535	54835	55135	55435
13	Kannur	44172	45480	46202	47541	47572	47603	47634
14	Kasaragod	3075	3120	3248	3282	3282	3282	3282
Total		610421	619251	630571	653339	656839	660339	663839

(P) Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.5

Industrial Disputes Arose, Handled, Settled etc. in Kerala

Sl. No.	Particulars	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	No. of disputes pending at the beginning of the year	2263	2768	2667	2658	2749	2904	2819
2	No. of disputes that arose during the year	4005	4555	4019	3405	3376	3482	3143
3	No. of disputes handled during the year (1+ 2)	6268	7323	6686	6063	6125	6386	5962
4	No. of disputes settled during the year							
a	By voluntary negotiation between parties	866	883	810	374	341	484	831
b	By conciliation	1391	1876	1608	1124	1361	1644	1675
c	By withdrawal	1230	1376	1178	1290	1066	795	426
d	Referred for Adjudication	392	521	432	526	453	644	260
e	Referred for Arbitration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f	Total number of disputes settled (a to e)	3879	4656	4028	3314	3221	3567	3192
5	Number of disputes pending at the end of the year (3-4)	2389	2667	2658	2749	2904	2819	2770
6	Number of disputes led to							
a	Strike (including pending previously)	7	22	14	7	8	7	27
b	Lockout including pending previously	49	35	30	29	29	23	15
c	Total (a + b)	56	57	44	36	37	30	42
7	No. of workers affected due							
a	Strike	403510	47887	15202	446144	25926	697	69114
b	Lockout	12412	8858	82175	7301	7910	6410	5150
c	Total (a + b)	415922	56745	97377	453445	33836	7107	74264
8	Mandays lost							
a	Strike	6404348	93854	150134	3224163	172177	23192	413037
b	Lockout	1772811	1799224	1979708	1807511	1821036	1192022	833535
c	Total (a + b)	8177159	1893078	2129842	5031674	1993213	1215214	1246572

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.6
Central Sector Investment in Kerala

(Rs. crore)

Years as on 31 st March	Investment in Gross Block		Percentage of column(3) to column(2)
	All India	Kerala	
1	2	3	4
2001	411865	9893	2.40
2002	490397	13504	2.75
2003	525301	14550	2.77
2004	596725	15301	2.56
2005	649245	16872	2.60
2006	715108	17796	2.49
2007	782992	19144	2.44
2008	862204	20746	2.41

Source: Public Enterprises Survey -2007-08, GoI

Appendix 8.7
Central Sector Investment in Selected States
as on 31-03-2008

Rank No.	Name of State	Gross Block (Rs. Crores)	Employment (Lakh Nos)
1	2	3	4
1	Maharashtra	153125	1.94
2	Uttarpradesh	57233	0.85
3	Andhra Pradesh	59071	1.00
4	Tamilnadu	65106	0.96
5	Gujarat	51470	0.47
6	Assam	37732	0.49
7	Orissa	40112	0.69
8	West Bengal	43938	1.95
9	Madhya Pradesh	40729	1.03
10	Karnataka	36075	0.76
11	Kerala	20746	0.41
	All India	862204	100.00

Source: Public Enterprises Survey -2007-08, GoI

Appendix 8.6
Central Sector Investment in Kerala

(Rs. crore)

Years as on 31 st March	Investment in Gross Block		Percentage of column(3) to column(2)
	All India	Kerala	
1	2	3	4
2001	411865	9893	2.40
2002	490397	13504	2.75
2003	525301	14550	2.77
2004	596725	15301	2.56
2005	649245	16872	2.60
2006	715108	17796	2.49
2007	782992	19144	2.44
2008	862204	20746	2.41

Source: Public Enterprises Survey -2007-08, GoI

Appendix 8.7
Central Sector Investment in Selected States
as on 31-03-2008

Rank No.	Name of State	Gross Block (Rs. Crores)	Employment (Lakh Nos)
1	2	3	4
1	Maharashtra	153125	1.94
2	Uttarpradesh	57233	0.85
3	Andhra Pradesh	59071	1.00
4	Tamilnadu	65106	0.96
5	Gujarat	51470	0.47
6	Assam	37732	0.49
7	Orissa	40112	0.69
8	West Bengal	43938	1.95
9	Madhya Pradesh	40729	1.03
10	Karnataka	36075	0.76
11	Kerala	20746	0.41
	All India	862204	100.00

Source: Public Enterprises Survey -2007-08, GoI

Appendix 8.8
Capital Investment and Employment in respect of Government of India Companies
Functioning in Kerala

Sl. No	Name of Company	Capital Investment (Rs. Lakh) as on		Employment (Nos) as on	
		31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	3342.00	NA	434	NA
2	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	9999.00	9999.00	1003	1074
3	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	8223.44	1553.50	1880	2121
4	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	926.79	NA	638	571
5	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	25980.18	NA	2051.00	NA
6	Kerala Lekshmi Mills	4724.07	114.46	546	413
7	Vijaya Mohini Mills	4677.11	NA	262	NA
8	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	NA	8636.50	NA	426
9	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	NA	619.26	NA	176

Source : Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.9
Performance of Government of India Companies in Kerala in terms of Value of
Production and Sales Turnover

(Rs Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Company	Value of Production		Total Sales Turnover	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	43775.00	NA	46530.00	NA
2	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	29850.00	34051.00	29861.00	29767.00
3	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	19537.03	226631.11	19537.03	226631.11
5	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd	5004.00	5027.00	5068.00	4961.22
6	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	72402.94	NA	83378.58	NA
7	Kerala Lekshmi Mills	2011.25	2366.33	1913.52	2177.86
8	Vijaya Mohini Mills	1188.39	NA	1416.33	NA
9	Indian Telephone Industries	178.74	152.02	21463.49	16201.40
10	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	3894.00	5102.0	3894.00	5102.00
11	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	967.26	340.44	964.60	307.09
12	Instrumentation Ltd.	6400.57	8314.88	7537.68	9174.06

Source: Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.8
Capital Investment and Employment in respect of Government of India Companies
Functioning in Kerala

Sl. No	Name of Company	Capital Investment (Rs. Lakh) as on		Employment (Nos) as on	
		31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	3342.00	NA	434	NA
2	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	9999.00	9999.00	1003	1074
3	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	8223.44	1553.50	1880	2121
4	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	926.79	NA	638	571
5	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	25980.18	NA	2051.00	NA
6	Kerala Lekshmi Mills	4724.07	114.46	546	413
7	Vijaya Mohini Mills	4677.11	NA	262	NA
8	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	NA	8636.50	NA	426
9	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	NA	619.26	NA	176

Source : Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.9
Performance of Government of India Companies in Kerala in terms of Value of
Production and Sales Turnover

(Rs Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Company	Value of Production		Total Sales Turnover	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	43775.00	NA	46530.00	NA
2	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	29850.00	34051.00	29861.00	29767.00
3	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	19537.03	226631.11	19537.03	226631.11
5	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd	5004.00	5027.00	5068.00	4961.22
6	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	72402.94	NA	83378.58	NA
7	Kerala Lekshmi Mills	2011.25	2366.33	1913.52	2177.86
8	Vijaya Mohini Mills	1188.39	NA	1416.33	NA
9	Indian Telephone Industries	178.74	152.02	21463.49	16201.40
10	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	3894.00	5102.0	3894.00	5102.00
11	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	967.26	340.44	964.60	307.09
12	Instrumentation Ltd.	6400.57	8314.88	7537.68	9174.06

Source: Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.10

Production and Capacity Utilisation in Government of India Companies Functioning in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Installed capacity as on		Production during		Capacity utilisation %	
				31-03-2008	31-03-2009	31-03-2008	31-03-2009	31-03-2008	31-03-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Phenol	MT	40000.00		41908.00		104.77	
		Acetone	MT	24640.00		26130.00		106.05	
		H2O2(100%)	MT	5225.00		5889.00		112.71	
		Cumene	MT	56000.00		57837.00		103.28	
2	Hindustan News Print Ltd.	Newsprint	MT	100000.00	100000.00	116111.00	108005.00	116.11	108.01
3	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	Petroleum/Petrochemical Products- Crude, Thruput (MMT)	MT	7.5		8.2		109.33	
4	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1. Condom	MT	1316	1316	1047.62	15063.18	79.61	1144.62
		2. B.Bags	MT	5	5	6.04	1747.81	120.80	34956.20
		3. Saheli (Non Steroidal OCP)	MT	30	30	24.20	328.83	80.67	1096.10
		4. Mala-D/N (Steroidal OCP)	MT	98.66	98.66	58.26	1948.53	59.05	1974.99
		5. CU.T	MT	5.5	5.5	2.78	448.68	50.55	8157.82
5	HMT Ltd.	Machine Tools, Printing and cutting machines, accessories and spares	MT	382	377	230.00	243.00	60.21	
6	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	Ship (Building)	MT	150000		175536		117.02	
7	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	Yarn in different counts	MT	43824	43824	149000	1734240.2	340.00	3957.28
8	Vijaya Mohini Mills	Core Yarn	MT	30476 spindles		1078			
9	Indian Telephone Industries	OCB	MT			182	116.00		
			MT			13.32			
		MLL	MT						
		SIM	MT			7.73	14.33		
		National ID	MT			3.45			
		SSTP	MT						
10	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	R.E Fluoride	MT	114	114	30.25	20.00	26.54	17.54
		Cerium Hydrate	MT	70	70	1.183	0.00	1.69	0.00
		Wet and Dry	MT						
		Cerium Nitrate	MT	2	2	1.403	0.00	70.15	0.00
		Cerium Oxide A	MT	105	105	4.45	0.00	4.24	0.00
		Cerium Oxide B	MT	105	105	0	2.00	0.00	1.90
		Di Carbonate wet and Dry	MT	225	225	192.252	0.00	85.45	0.00
		Wet and Dry	MT						
		Thorox	MT	45	75	3248.6	3542.79	7219.11	4723.71
		N.G. Tho2	MT	1	1	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		N.G ADU	MT	40	40	25.877	32.69	64.69	81.72
11	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	Yarn	Kg.	25400 spindles	25400 spindles	611027	188168.00		
12		Cloth	Mtr.	40 Looms	40 Looms	249117	0.00		
	Instrumentation Ltd.	Process control valves	Nos.	7500	7500	3960	4343.00	52.80	57.91
		Safety relief valves	Nos.	2000	2000	61	68.00	3.05	3.40
		Orifice Plates/Flow Nozzle	Nos.	500	500	173	697.00	34.60	139.40
		Miscellaneous items	In Lakhs	As reqd.	As Reqd.	0.00	0.00		

Source: Reports from Companies concerned

Appendix 8.11

District-wise Investment in KSIDC Units

SI.No.	Districts	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. lakh)	Employment (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	50	46574	9042
2	Kollam	14	5890	2230
3	Pathanamthitta	6	975	382
4	Alapuzha	35	29900	6177
5	Kottayam	21	22306	2700
6	Idukki	17	8318	2373
7	Ernakulam	173	239383	32335
8	Thrissur	44	31333	5760
9	Palakkad	82	112429	9518
10	Malappuram	21	6315	1787
11	Kozhikode	19	6990	1982
12	Wayanad	7	1807	257
13	Kannur	10	18039	2105
14	Kasaragod	2	265	121
Total		501	530524	76769

Source: Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC), Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.12

Units Assisted by KSIDC as on 31-3-2009

SI.No.	Districts	No. of Units		Project Cost (Rs. Lakh)	
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10	40	24762	21812
2	Kollam	4	10	3069	2821
3	Pathanamthitta	...	6	...	975
4	Alappuzha	3	32	2168	27732
5	Kottayam	1	20	644	21662
6	Idukki	...	17	...	8318
7	Ernakulam	4	169	20862	218521
8	Thrissur	4	40	2006	29327
9	Palakkad	1	81	1373	111056
10	Malappuram	...	21	...	6315
11	Kozhikode	3	16	1628	5362
12	Wayanad	...	7	...	1807
13	Kannur	1	9	148	17891
14	Kasaragod	1	1	87	178
Total		32	469	56747	473777

Source : KSIDC, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.11

District-wise Investment in KSIDC Units

SI.No.	Districts	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. lakh)	Employment (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	50	46574	9042
2	Kollam	14	5890	2230
3	Pathanamthitta	6	975	382
4	Alapuzha	35	29900	6177
5	Kottayam	21	22306	2700
6	Idukki	17	8318	2373
7	Ernakulam	173	239383	32335
8	Thrissur	44	31333	5760
9	Palakkad	82	112429	9518
10	Malappuram	21	6315	1787
11	Kozhikode	19	6990	1982
12	Wayanad	7	1807	257
13	Kannur	10	18039	2105
14	Kasaragod	2	265	121
Total		501	530524	76769

Source: Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC), Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.12

Units Assisted by KSIDC as on 31-3-2009

SI.No.	Districts	No. of Units		Project Cost (Rs. Lakh)	
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10	40	24762	21812
2	Kollam	4	10	3069	2821
3	Pathanamthitta	...	6	...	975
4	Alappuzha	3	32	2168	27732
5	Kottayam	1	20	644	21662
6	Idukki	...	17	...	8318
7	Ernakulam	4	169	20862	218521
8	Thrissur	4	40	2006	29327
9	Palakkad	1	81	1373	111056
10	Malappuram	...	21	...	6315
11	Kozhikode	3	16	1628	5362
12	Wayanad	...	7	...	1807
13	Kannur	1	9	148	17891
14	Kasaragod	1	1	87	178
Total		32	469	56747	473777

Source : KSIDC, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.13

Capital Invested and Employment in Respect of Govt. Owned Companies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs.lakh)		Employment (Nos.)	
		as on	as on	as on	as on
		31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	10488.13	6837.8	992	993
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	35507.56	11515.96	1372	1300
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	4712.92	2599.87	1018	985
4	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd, Kannur	131.82	131.82	319	356
5	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	1915.36	1022.81	293	274
6	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	7956.26	NA	203	NA
7	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	6220.00	NA	707	NA
8	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	3318.00	3500	1772	1704
9	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	1561.76	1040	258	318
10	Foam Mattings India Ltd. Alappuzha	515.23	515.23	164	164
11	Kerala Garments Limited	235.73	48	24	24
12	Artisans Development Corporation	510.27	195.33	NA	20
13	Kerala State Coir Corporation	1240.91	804.55	186	188
14	Autocast Limited	6792.00	1897	308	295
15	Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation	48775.00	NA	18454	NA

Source:- Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.14

Performance of Govt. Owned Companies in Kerala in Terms of Value of Production and Sales Turnover

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
		3	4	5	6
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	10392.90	10561.88	10103.36	10610.2
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	5746.34	5477.33	15269.21	15578.16
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	25410.59	27637.47	25339.57	27877.09
4	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd, Kannur	356.06	381.6	529.80	658.75
5	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	1522.60	1538.76	2354.93	1339.17
6	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	104.52	NA	1557.27	NA
7	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	3756.00	NA	3723.00	NA
8	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	30787.24	33320.9	30748.69	40548.5
9	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	5159.00	6283	5045.00	5930
10	Foam Mattings India Ltd, Alappuzha	350.20	NA	663.03	559.47
11	Kerala Garments Limited	NA	NA	5.41	1.03
12	Artisans Development Corporation	NA	NA	194.26	522.33
13	Kerala State Coir Corporation	NA	NA	1349.34	3393.1
14	Autocast Limited	1437.00	1445.3	1437.00	1410.48
15	Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation	7185.00	NA	6117.55	NA

Source:- Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.13

Capital Invested and Employment in Respect of Govt. Owned Companies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs.lakh)		Employment (Nos.)	
		as on	as on	as on	as on
		31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	10488.13	6837.8	992	993
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	35507.56	11515.96	1372	1300
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	4712.92	2599.87	1018	985
4	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd, Kannur	131.82	131.82	319	356
5	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	1915.36	1022.81	293	274
6	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	7956.26	NA	203	NA
7	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	6220.00	NA	707	NA
8	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	3318.00	3500	1772	1704
9	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	1561.76	1040	258	318
10	Foam Mattings India Ltd. Alappuzha	515.23	515.23	164	164
11	Kerala Garments Limited	235.73	48	24	24
12	Artisans Development Corporation	510.27	195.33	NA	20
13	Kerala State Coir Corporation	1240.91	804.55	186	188
14	Autocast Limited	6792.00	1897	308	295
15	Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation	48775.00	NA	18454	NA

Source:- Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.14

Performance of Govt. Owned Companies in Kerala in Terms of Value of Production and Sales Turnover

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
		3	4	5	6
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	10392.90	10561.88	10103.36	10610.2
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	5746.34	5477.33	15269.21	15578.16
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	25410.59	27637.47	25339.57	27877.09
4	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd, Kannur	356.06	381.6	529.80	658.75
5	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	1522.60	1538.76	2354.93	1339.17
6	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	104.52	NA	1557.27	NA
7	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	3756.00	NA	3723.00	NA
8	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	30787.24	33320.9	30748.69	40548.5
9	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	5159.00	6283	5045.00	5930
10	Foam Mattings India Ltd, Alappuzha	350.20	NA	663.03	559.47
11	Kerala Garments Limited	NA	NA	5.41	1.03
12	Artisans Development Corporation	NA	NA	194.26	522.33
13	Kerala State Coir Corporation	NA	NA	1349.34	3393.1
14	Autocast Limited	1437.00	1445.3	1437.00	1410.48
15	Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation	7185.00	NA	6117.55	NA

Source:- Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.15

Production and Capacity Utilisation of Government Owned Companies in Kerala during 2006-07 and 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of products	Unit	Installed Capacity as on		Production During		Capacity Utilization (%)	
				31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	Distribution of Transformers	KVA	500000	500000	416467	479054	83.29	95.81
		Steel Structures	Tonnes	1200	1200	251	114.4	20.92	9.53
		HRC Fuses	Nos	120000	..	..	..	..	..
		Cast Iron Specials	Tonnes	1500	..	..	..	..	..
		Alternators (TL)	Nos	1500	1500	766	753	51.07	50.20
		Electrical & Wiring Accessories	Nos	133000	133000	93948	95293	70.64	71.65
		Alternators(G.P) & D.G Sets	Nos	3000	3000	641	696	21.37	23.20
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Various Electronic Products	Production is reported in terms of value and not in terms of quantity						
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	Portland Cement	M.Ts	620000	620000	568962	600070	91.77	96.79
4	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd, Kannur	ChinaClay	M.Ts	N.A	N.A	9415	8107	..	..
		Fire Bricks	Nos	N.A	N.A	102535	114855	..	..
		Laterite	M.Ts	N.A	N.A	44720	47625	..	..
		Wirecut Bricks	Nos	N.A	N.A	76100	48500	..	..
5	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Auto rickshaw	Nos	7200	7200	2659	1475	36.93	20.49
6	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	Structural Steel Fabrication	M.Ts	3000.00	3000.00	147.00	176.00	4.90	5.87
		Cast Iron	M.Ts	1200.00	1200.00	318.20	218.00	26.52	18.17
7	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Cotton/Blended Yarn	Spindles	74116	74116	18.43 LKG	18.43 LKG	..	..
8	Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd, Kollam	Titanium Dioxide Pigment	M.Ts	40000.00	40000.00	35220.00	35485.95	85.93	88.71
		Ilmenite	M.Ts	51600.00	51600.00	49225.00	42510.00	95.40	82.38
		Rutile	M.Ts	3400.00	3400.00	2997.00	2690.00	88.15	79.12
		Zircon	M.Ts	2500.00	2500.00	2175.00	2445.00	87.00	97.80
9	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	Steel Forgings	M.Ts	5040.00	5040.00	2827.00	2984.00	56.09	59.21
10	Foam Mattings (India) Ltd, Alappuzha	Mattings plant	M2	523000	523000	89000	136000	17.02	26.00
		Latex backing plant	M2	1200000	1200000	612000	612000	51.00	51.00
		Dyeing Plant	M.Ts	840	840	85.2	683.62	10.14	81.38
		Powerloom Plant	M2(Lac)	190000	190000	63816	65000	33.59	34.21
11	Kerala Garments Limited	Readymade Garments	Nos	315000	315000				
12	Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation	Kernals	MTs / day	210	210	16462	..	..	..
13	Artisans Development Corporation		Trading Activities						
14	Kerala State Coir Corporation		Trading Activities						
15	Autocast Limited	GI/SGI Castings	M.Ts	15000.00	15000.00	2334.00	1986.44	15.56	13.24
		SG Wind Mill Castings	M.Ts	3000.00	3000.00			..	..

Source: Reports of the Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.16

Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Govt. Majority Companies in Kerala

Sl. No	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs. Lakh) as on		Employment (Nos.) as on	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Traco Cable Company Ltd, Kochi	4895.55	2369.68	587	583
2	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	NA	177.00	929	905
3	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Kochi	7339.70	2139.00	783	753
4	The Travancore Cements Ltd, Kottayam	426.00	50.00	544	544
5	The Metal Industries Ltd, Shoranur	195.93	193.95	65	65
6	The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	165.64	131.57	118	110
7	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd, Aluva	466.80	37.71	105	110
8	Keltron Crystals Ltd, Kannur	NA	133.90	NA	91
9	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd. Malappuram	NA	318.28	NA	101
10	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	4296.73	4297.00	870	862
11	Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation	2800.75	NA	381	NA
12	United Electrical Industries Ltd. Kollam	NA	399.03	NA	138

Source: Reports of the Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.17

Performance of Government Majority Companies in Kerala in Terms of Value of Production and Sales Turnover

(Rs.Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Traco Cable Company Ltd, Kochi	4475.88	4843.19	4073.95	5522.89
2	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	10222.00	7426.00	8851.50	7232.00
3	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Kochi	10688.00	2631.09	12530.00	13852.00
4	The Travancore Cements Ltd, Kottayam	3116.00	3712.00	3113.00	3680.00
5	The Metal Industries Ltd, Shoranur	165.55		401.21	401.21
6	The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	868.08	880.31	943.36	935.42
7	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd, Aluva	646.76	680.35	646.76	680.35
8	Keltron Crystal Ltd, Kannur	165.77	257.46	86.78	168.31
9	Keltron Electro Ceramic Ltd	118.03	347.08	356.74	677.83
10	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	37346.00	45922	18829.00	21722.00
11	KAMCO	8681.01	NA	10121.86	NA
12	United Electrical Industrial Ltd. Kollam	NA	NA	3884.12	4294.00
13	Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation	607.00	NA	1290.32	NA

Source: Reports of companies concerned

Appendix 8.18

Production and Capacity Utilisation of Government Majority Companies in Kerala during 2007-08 and 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Products	Unit	Installed Capacity as on		Quantity of Production		Capacity Utilization %	
				31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2008	31-3-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Traco Cable Company Ltd, Kochi	1.AAC / ACSR	MT	6000.00	6000.00	1885.94	2133.95	31.43	35.57
		2.PVC Covered Conductors	MCM	32.92	32.92	0.005	0.712	0.02	2.16
		3.JFTC (IBM)	LCKM	2.50	2.50	0.000	18.470	0.00	738.80
		4.JFTC (TVLA)	LCKM	15.00	15.00	1705.99	1286.00	11373.27	8573.33
2	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Titanium Dioxide	M.T	24500.00	24500.00	12610.00	7731.00	51.47	31.56
3	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Kochi	1.Caustic Soda Lye	MT	57750.00	57750.00	42298.00	47519.00	73.24	82.28
		2.Chlorine Products	MT	51200.00	51200.00	36423.00	42599.00	71.14	83.20
4	The Travancore Cements Ltd	1.White Cement	M.T	30000.00	30000.00	23111.00	25226.00	77.04	84.09
		2.Cement Paint	M.T	1050.00	1050.00	1084.00	701.00	103.24	66.76
		3. Wall putty	M.T	300.00	300.00	25.00	215.00	8.33	71.67
5	The Metal Industries Ltd, Shoranur	1.Mammatties 2.All Axes 3.Pick Axes 4.Crow Bar 5.Sledge Hammer 6.Others	MT MT MT MT MT MT	272.00	272.00	156.00	156.00	57.35	57.35
6	Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd	1.. I.M.F.L.(lakh)	B.L	3600000.00	3600000.00	2782000.00	2774628.00	77.28	77.07
		2.Spirit	B.L.	..	..	25000.00	22710.00	..	..
7	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd, Aluva	Wooden Furntiure and Joineries	m ³	900.00	900.00	638.14	681.49	70.90	75.72
8	Keltron Crystal Ltd, Kannur	1.Crystals	K Nos.	2084.00	2084.00	556.00	1122.00	26.68	53.84
		2. Lead Tab	M Nos.	240.00	240.00	88.00	82.00	36.67	34.17
9	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd.	1.Ceramic Capacitors	Nos.	1100.00	1100.00	338.43	274.90	30.77	24.99
		2. Thermistors buzzers	Nos.	15.00	15.00	3.51	2.91	23.40	19.40
		3.Transversducers	Nos.	..	..	0.0012	0.0012	..	..
10	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd, Ernakulam	1.Power Transformer	MVA	4500.00	4500.00	4130.00	4566.00	91.78	101.47
		2.Current and Potential Transformers	No	1000.00	1000.00	289.00	77.00	28.90	7.70
11	Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation	Handloom Fabrics	Lakh Metres	1200.00	1500.00	10.10 lakh meters	13.07 lakh meters	..	..
12	Kerala Agro Machinery Corporation (KAMCO)	1. Power Tiller	Nos	6000.00	6000.00	7786	8646	129.76	144.10
		2. Reaper	Nos			1001	1113		
13	United Electrical Industries Ltd. Kollam	1. KWHS Meters	Nos.	300000.00	300000.00	...			
		2.Static motor control gears	Nos.	4500.00	4500.00	524.00	592.00	11.64	13.16
		3. AB switch tube light fittings	Nos.			1320.00	2401.00	..	..

Source: Reports of the companies concerned

Appendix 8.19

Details of Joint Stock Companies Working in Kerala

SI.No	Particulars	Private Limited	Public Limited	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.2008	14284	1609	15893
2	Number of Companies newly registered during 2008-09	1781	38	1819
3	Number of Companies transferred from other States during 2008-09	5	2	7
4	Number of Companies wound up dissolved / struck off/amalgamated during 2008-09	499	12	511
5	Number of Companies transferred to other States during 2008-09	3	5	8
6	Net addition to the total No.of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala during 2008-09 [(2+3)-(4+5)]	1284	23	1307
A	No.of companies converted from public to private	"	"	2
B	No.of companies converted from private to public	"	"	19
7	Total No.of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.2008 (Item 1+6)	15551	1649	17200
8	Total No.of Government Companies registered in Kerala as on 31-3-2008	48	60	108
9	Total No.of Government Companies registered in Kerala during 2008-09	1	Nil	1
10	No.of government Companies wound up during 2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Net addition to the total No.of Government Companies in Kerala during 2008-09 (Item 9-10)	1	Nil	1
12	Total No.of Government Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.2009 (Item 8+11)	49	60	109
13	Name of Government Companies, newly registered in Kerala during 2008-09	Kerala State Coastal Area Development Corporation Limited		
14	Name of Government Companies, wound up during 2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	No.of other major companies wound up during 2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source : Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Kochi.

Appendix 8.20

District-wise Details of Working SSI / MSME Units Registered in Kerala up to 2008-09 (as on 31.03.09)

Sl. No	District	No. of SSI units Promoted by					Total investment (Rs. in lakh)	Value of goods & Services Produced (Rs. in lakh)	Employment (Nos)
		SC	ST	Women	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	792	160	5355	16039	22346	52687.77	115317.33	89132
2	Kollam	969	55	4688	11004	16716	39814.65	76376.93	78625
3	Pathanamthitta	490	37	2657	6208	9392	16773.81	20173.48	24388
4	Alappuzha	392	79	4316	13607	18394	51668.26	111903.63	72087
5	Kottayam	390	171	5414	14314	20289	64697.26	115068.51	60046
6	Idukki	341	158	1785	3235	5519	23691.78	31470.66	18933
7	Ernakulam	406	165	4980	20703	26254	124366.09	429549.65	114434
8	Thrissur	1041	88	4519	18273	23921	78806.05	134434.60	89530
9	Palakkad	1154	106	2761	11042	15063	53024.74	73563.66	49298
10	Malappuram	359	76	1525	8589	10549	37509.06	75568.17	36728
11	Kozhikode	432	76	2367	13531	16406	57220.93	104925.46	60541
12	Wayanad	46	114	981	1860	3001	7843.23	9159.54	10857
13	Kannur	139	62	1802	8960	10963	33706.79	69554.88	40185
14	Kasaragod	117	86	966	4399	5568	15039.06	22988.18	26187
Total		7068	1433	44116	151764	204381	656849.48	1390054.68	770971

Based on 3rd All India Census

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce.

Appendix 8.21

District-wise Details of enterprises filed memorandum in Kerala during 2009-10 (as on 30.9.2009)

Sl. No.	District	Number of SSI units promoted by					Total Investment (Rs. lakh)	Value of goods and services produced (Rs. lakh)	Employment provided (Nos.)
		SC	ST	Women	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7	1	71	148	227	792.25	438.55	1331
2	Kollam	20	0	99	200	319	2914.09	6507.48	2366
3	Pathanamthitta	2	1	28	26	57	166.96	622.87	211
4	Alappuzha	0	0	140	41	181	975.85	1054.74	1195
5	Kottayam	4	1	72	157	234	1694.00	7568.00	1450
6	Idukki	5	0	50	152	207	1177.58	2887.54	1266
7	Ernakulam	22	5	260	726	1013	10735.93	36777.20	7394
8	Thrissur	6	0	175	292	473	1495.00	6066.00	2202
9	Palakkad	14	0	58	191	427	2773.71	6321.04	1385
10	Malappuram	3	1	78	104	186	878.56	1284.00	894
11	Kozhikode	10	0	27	82	119	378.10	2729.22	757
12	Wayanad	1	0	19	45	65	242.12	850.26	301
13	Kannur	0	0	47	127	174	937.70	2192.92	733
14	Kasaragod	4	1	41	145	191	328.97	NA	495
Total		98	10	1165	2436	3873	25490.82	75299.82	21980

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix 8.20

District-wise Details of Working SSI / MSME Units Registered in Kerala up to 2008-09 (as on 31.03.09)

Sl. No	District	No. of SSI units Promoted by					Total investment (Rs. in lakh)	Value of goods & Services Produced (Rs. in lakh)	Employment (Nos)
		SC	ST	Women	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	792	160	5355	16039	22346	52687.77	115317.33	89132
2	Kollam	969	55	4688	11004	16716	39814.65	76376.93	78625
3	Pathanamthitta	490	37	2657	6208	9392	16773.81	20173.48	24388
4	Alappuzha	392	79	4316	13607	18394	51668.26	111903.63	72087
5	Kottayam	390	171	5414	14314	20289	64697.26	115068.51	60046
6	Idukki	341	158	1785	3235	5519	23691.78	31470.66	18933
7	Ernakulam	406	165	4980	20703	26254	124366.09	429549.65	114434
8	Thrissur	1041	88	4519	18273	23921	78806.05	134434.60	89530
9	Palakkad	1154	106	2761	11042	15063	53024.74	73563.66	49298
10	Malappuram	359	76	1525	8589	10549	37509.06	75568.17	36728
11	Kozhikode	432	76	2367	13531	16406	57220.93	104925.46	60541
12	Wayanad	46	114	981	1860	3001	7843.23	9159.54	10857
13	Kannur	139	62	1802	8960	10963	33706.79	69554.88	40185
14	Kasaragod	117	86	966	4399	5568	15039.06	22988.18	26187
Total		7068	1433	44116	151764	204381	656849.48	1390054.68	770971

Based on 3rd All India Census

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce.

Appendix 8.21

District-wise Details of enterprises filed memorandum in Kerala during 2009-10 (as on 30.9.2009)

Sl. No.	District	Number of SSI units promoted by					Total Investment (Rs. lakh)	Value of goods and services produced (Rs. lakh)	Employment provided (Nos.)
		SC	ST	Women	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7	1	71	148	227	792.25	438.55	1331
2	Kollam	20	0	99	200	319	2914.09	6507.48	2366
3	Pathanamthitta	2	1	28	26	57	166.96	622.87	211
4	Alappuzha	0	0	140	41	181	975.85	1054.74	1195
5	Kottayam	4	1	72	157	234	1694.00	7568.00	1450
6	Idukki	5	0	50	152	207	1177.58	2887.54	1266
7	Ernakulam	22	5	260	726	1013	10735.93	36777.20	7394
8	Thrissur	6	0	175	292	473	1495.00	6066.00	2202
9	Palakkad	14	0	58	191	427	2773.71	6321.04	1385
10	Malappuram	3	1	78	104	186	878.56	1284.00	894
11	Kozhikode	10	0	27	82	119	378.10	2729.22	757
12	Wayanad	1	0	19	45	65	242.12	850.26	301
13	Kannur	0	0	47	127	174	937.70	2192.92	733
14	Kasaragod	4	1	41	145	191	328.97	NA	495
Total		98	10	1165	2436	3873	25490.82	75299.82	21980

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix 8.22
District Wise Progress Report of PMEGP 2008-09

District	Target	No. of applications Received	No of applications selected by DTFCs	Margin money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of applications forwarded to Banks	No. of applications sanctioned by Banks	Margin Money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Persons given EDP training	Beneficiaries to whom first installment released by banks	
									No	Margin Money (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	58	148	98	13.65						
Kollam	54	90	63	64.80	63	12				
Pathanamthitta	32	160	12	3.21	12	5	1.55	4		
Alappuzha	50	114	56	227.18	56	18	62.10	1	1	22.50
Kottayam	36	92	87	220.59	88	37	57.34	31		
Idukki	54	113	44	76.18	44	8	8.14	2		
Ernakulam	42	133								
Thrissur	46	61	47	86.65	47	31	49.95			
Palakkad	50	112	36	58.97	27	12	7.97	1	1	0.43
Malappuram	62	152	38	72.28	38	16	34.53	13		
Kozhikode	50	597	108	232.00	42	15	90.35		2	
Wayanad	78	225	84	94.00	84	27		22		
Kannur	44	115	86	149.62	85	39	39.11	30	4	
Kasaragod	52	84	54	53.49	54	16	11.93		3	
TOTAL	708	2196	813	1352.62	640	236	362.97	104	11	22.93

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix 8.23
District Wise Progress Report of PMEGP - 2009-10 (Up to September 2009)

District	Target	No. of applications Received	No of applications selected by DTFCs	Margin money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of applications forwarded to Banks	No. of applications sanctioned by Banks	Margin Money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Persons given EDP training	Installment released	
									No	Margin Money (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	58	98	98	130.47	98	43	51.90	31	14	13.23
Kollam	54	93	70	100.13	36	1	3.15			
Pathanamthitta	32	229	97	126.26	97	36	34.66	22	19	16.21
Alappuzha	50	223	66	103.79	66	10	6.91	3	2	0.75
Kottayam	36	118	36	100.35	36	8	26.24	2	2	0.75
Idukki	54	131	108	150.47	77	10	9.40	10		
Ernakulam	42	432	50	89.40	50	19	30.39	11	11	
Thrissur	46	249	44	72.27	44	37	9.68			
Palakkad	50	100	44	79.40	27	10	10.08			
Malappuram	62	200	38	36.83	38					
Kozhikode	50	107	107	210.98	43	26	47.47	14	2	3.9
Wayanad	78	99	82	81.34	82	16	10.93	16		
Kannur	44	176	51	75.49	51	3	2.90		1	1.7
Kasaragod	52	135	60	80.79	60	21	24.27	2	2	1.14
TOTAL	708	2390	951	1437.97	805	240	267.98	111	53	37.68

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce.

Appendix 8.22
District Wise Progress Report of PMEGP 2008-09

District	Target	No. of applications Received	No of applications selected by DTFCs	Margin money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of applications forwarded to Banks	No. of applications sanctioned by Banks	Margin Money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Persons given EDP training	Beneficiaries to whom first installment released by banks	
									No	Margin Money (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	58	148	98	13.65						
Kollam	54	90	63	64.80	63	12				
Pathanamthitta	32	160	12	3.21	12	5	1.55	4		
Alappuzha	50	114	56	227.18	56	18	62.10	1	1	22.50
Kottayam	36	92	87	220.59	88	37	57.34	31		
Idukki	54	113	44	76.18	44	8	8.14	2		
Ernakulam	42	133								
Thrissur	46	61	47	86.65	47	31	49.95			
Palakkad	50	112	36	58.97	27	12	7.97	1	1	0.43
Malappuram	62	152	38	72.28	38	16	34.53	13		
Kozhikode	50	597	108	232.00	42	15	90.35		2	
Wayanad	78	225	84	94.00	84	27		22		
Kannur	44	115	86	149.62	85	39	39.11	30	4	
Kasaragod	52	84	54	53.49	54	16	11.93		3	
TOTAL	708	2196	813	1352.62	640	236	362.97	104	11	22.93

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix 8.23
District Wise Progress Report of PMEGP - 2009-10 (Up to September 2009)

District	Target	No. of applications Received	No of applications selected by DTFCs	Margin money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of applications forwarded to Banks	No. of applications sanctioned by Banks	Margin Money Involved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Persons given EDP training	Installment released	
									No	Margin Money (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	58	98	98	130.47	98	43	51.90	31	14	13.23
Kollam	54	93	70	100.13	36	1	3.15			
Pathanamthitta	32	229	97	126.26	97	36	34.66	22	19	16.21
Alappuzha	50	223	66	103.79	66	10	6.91	3	2	0.75
Kottayam	36	118	36	100.35	36	8	26.24	2	2	0.75
Idukki	54	131	108	150.47	77	10	9.40	10		
Ernakulam	42	432	50	89.40	50	19	30.39	11	11	
Thrissur	46	249	44	72.27	44	37	9.68			
Palakkad	50	100	44	79.40	27	10	10.08			
Malappuram	62	200	38	36.83	38					
Kozhikode	50	107	107	210.98	43	26	47.47	14	2	3.9
Wayanad	78	99	82	81.34	82	16	10.93	16		
Kannur	44	176	51	75.49	51	3	2.90		1	1.7
Kasaragod	52	135	60	80.79	60	21	24.27	2	2	1.14
TOTAL	708	2390	951	1437.97	805	240	267.98	111	53	37.68

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce.

Appendix 8.24

Working Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kerala as on 31.03.2009

SL. No	District	Number of Working Industrial Co-operative Societies				Total number of working societies
		SC	ST	Women	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	43	44	14		101
2	Kollam	20	0	14	28	62
3	Pathanamthitta	8	1	27	10	46
4	Alappuzha	6	1	8	15	30
5	Kottayam	5	0	20	13	38
6	Idukki	0	3	3	4	10
7	Ernakulam	1	2	20	18	41
8	Thrissur	8	0	21	26	55
9	Palakkad	7	2	7	16	32
10	Malappuram	10	2	24	18	54
11	Kozhikode	3	0	6	17	26
12	Kannur	2	7	10	16	35
13	Wayanad	10	1	37	65	113
14	Kasaragod	1	0	14	13	28
Total		124	63	225	259	671

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix 8.25

Outstanding Advances to Various Sectors by Commercial Banks in Kerala

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Year (as at March)	Priority Sector				Non Priority Sector Advances	Total Advances
		Total	Agri culture	SSI	Other Priority Sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2001	8894	2747	2262	3885	10286	19180
2	2002	10132	3035	2540	4557	11930	22062
3	2003	11867	3507	2562	5798	15140	27007
4	2004	15725	4502	2618	8605	16142	31867
5	2005	20903	5803	3128	11972	20045	40948
6	2006	27763	8259	3708	15796	24156	51919
7	2007	35683	11377	4391	19915	28590	64273
8	2008	44077	15991	6674	21412	31228	75305
9	2009	48386	15959	8095	24332	34433	82819

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee.

Appendix 8.26

District-wise Number of Handloom Co-operative Societies in Kerala

Sl. No	District	No. of societies													
		2007-08							2008-09						
		SC		ST		Others		Total	SC		ST		Others		Total
		Women	General	Women	General	Women	General		Women	General	Women	General	Women	General	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5	14	1	7	46	290	363	5	14	1	7	46	283	356
2	Kollam		7		1	1	70	79		5		1		60	66
3	Pathanamthitta		3				6	9	2	1				1	4
4	Alappuzha	2	1			2	21	26	1	1			2	20	24
5	Kottayam		2			2	12	16		2			1	11	14
6	Idukki	1			4		7	12	2		3		6		11
7	Ernakulam		2	1			29	32			5	21			26
8	Thrissur	1	5				25	31	1	2				23	26
9	Palakkad		6		4	1	35	46		6		2		34	42
10	Malappuram	1	2				10	13		1				9	10
11	Kozhikode		2				41	43	1	2		1	2	29	35
12	Wayanad		2		2			4				3		1	4
13	Kannur		2				71	73		1		2		46	49
14	Kasaragod						11	11						9	9
	Total	10	48	2	18	52	628	758	12	35	9	37	57	526	676

Source: Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles

Appendix 8.27
Production and Productivity under Handloom Industry in Kerala
2007-08 to 2008-09

Sl. No	Item	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1	Co-operative Sector		
	i Number of looms	48446	38866
	ii Production of Handloom cloth (M.M)	68.26	18.92
	iii Value of Production (Rs. crores)	307.17	139.48
	iv Productivity (M/L/A)	1408.9	486.80
	v No. of weavers	126624	65444
	vi Employment generated (man days in lakhs)	539.1	61.47
	vii No. of women employed	26860	23923
2	Corporate /unorganised/private sector		
	i Number of looms	3120	6500
	ii Production of Handloom cloth (M.M)	2.62	1.28
	iii Value of production (Rs. crores)	11.79	6.90
	iv Productivity (M/L/A)	839.74	196.92
	v No. of weavers	6350	1824
	vi Employment generated (man days in Lakhs)	58.94	5.47
	vii No. of women employed	1238	950
3	Total: Co-operative, corporate and unorganised sector		
	i Number of looms	51566	45366
	ii Production of Handloom cloth (M.M)	70.88	20.20
	iii Value of Production (Rs. crores)	318.96	146.38
	iv Productivity (M/L/A)	1374.5	445.27
	v No. of weavers	132974	67268
	vi Employment generated (man days in Lakhs)	598.04	66.94
	vii No. of women employed	28098	24873
4	Assistance extended by way of loan and grant for the development of handloom industrv (Rs. lakh)		
a	Loan		
	i State Government	22	1011.96
	ii Central Government		
	iii N.C.D.C, NABARD,HUDCO		
	Total (a)	22	1011.96
b	Grant		
	i State Government	2051.00	1787.45
	ii Central Government	432.00	582.64
	iii N.C.D.C, NABARD,HUDCO		
	Total (b)	2483.00	2370.09
c	Amount spent as Rebate on the sale of Handloom cloth		
	i State Government	600.00	1128.82
	ii Central Government (MDA-50% CSS)	123.16	1047.11
	Total (c)	723.16	2175.93

Sl. No	Item	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
5	Value of unsold stock (Rs. crores)		
a	In the Co-operative Sector	25	87.55
b	In the Corporate Sector		
c	Unorganised/ private sector		
6	Number of Co-operative Societies		
a	Factory type:		
1	working	112	110
2	Dormant	26	35
3	Under liquidation	11	1
4	Not started working	6	4
	Total (a)	155	150
b	Cottage type:		
1	Working	440	368
2	Dormant	60	95
3	Under liquidation	81	52
4	Not started working	22	11
	Total (b)	603	526
	Total 6 (a+b)	758	676

Source: Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles

Appendix 8.28 Working Results of Handloom Apex Society (Hantex)

Sl. No	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1	Sales turnover (Rs. lakhs)	1176.57	1205.76
2	Value of cloth produced (Rs. lakhs)	833.96	832.20
3	Value of yarn purchased (Rs. lakhs)	450.32	494.74
4	Value of yarn distributed (Rs. lakhs)	472.97	488.80
5	No. of exhibitions conducted	10	20
6	No. of primary societies registered as members (cumulative)	469	469
7	Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	1441.85	1561.85

Source: Directorate of Handloom & Textiles.

Appendix 8.29

Working Results of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation (HANVEEV) (Rs lakh)

Sl. No	Particulars	2007-08*	2008-09*
1	2	3	4
1	Paid up capital (as at the end of the year)	1422.28	1422.28
2	Total Borrowing (as at the end of the year including interest)	3465.79	3659.26
3	Gross Block (as at the end of the year)	460.51	453.85
4	Value of production through clusters & sponsored societies (as at the end of the year)	5.20	10.00
5	Income through sales of products (as at the end of the year)	1326.80	1345.46
6	Other income:-		
	a Export of handloom cloth by K S H D C		
	b Grants, M D A, Interest, Processing charges etc.	81.04	104.79
7	Expenditure on Raw Materials		
	a Yarn	324.44	335.46
	b Dyes and Chemicals	18.41	9.21
	c Fabrics	665.37	653.74
8	Expenditure on personal payments	367.00	480.63
9	Provision of Depreciation	12.50	16.50
10	Expenditure towards interest and bank charges	198.00	199.00
11	Other Expenses	24.33	9.49
	b Trading expenses	120.00	100.92
	c Administration and selling expenses	169.00	151.38
12	Stock differential	(-)47.51	(-) 40.51
13	Net Profit (+), Net loss(-)	(-)443.8	(-)445.57
14	Accumulated loss at the end of the year	3576.29	4156.64

*Provisional

Source: Directorate of Handloom & Textiles and Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.

Appendix 8.30 Production and Productivity under Powerloom Industry

Sl. No	Items	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1	Total No. of Powerlooms in the state	4120	4120
2	No. of looms in the Co-operative sector	1390	844
3	percentage of 2 to 1	33.74	20.49
4	No. of Powerloom Co-operative societies in the state	33	22
5	No. of members in the cooperative sector	6600	4500
6	No. of women employed in Powerloom sector	1340	1005
7	Co-operative sector		
	a Production of cloth (lakh metres)	80	35.9
	b Value of production (Rs. Lakh)	1080	1795
	c Productivity(Metre/loom)	5755.4	2387.00
8	Un organised/private sector	NA	NA
9	Total (Cooperative and Unorganised/private sectors)		
	a Production of cloth (lakh metres)	80	35.9
	b Value of Production (Rs. Lakh)	1080	1795
	c Productivity (Meter/loom)	5755.4	2387.00

Source: Directorate of Handloom & Textiles.

Appendix 8.31
Coir Co operative Societies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Type of Society	No. of Societies as on 31/3/08	No. of Societies as on 31/3/09
1	2	3	4
1	Primary Coir Co operative Societies		
a	Working	372	368
b	New societies which have not started working	3	3
c	Dormant societies	114	118
	Total (1)	489	489
2	Manufacturing Societies		
a	Working (started production)	32	31
b	New societies which have not started working	3	3
c	Dormant Societies	18	19
	Total (2)	53	53
3	Small Scale Producers Co operative Societies		
a	Working	11	34
b	New Societies which have not started working	3	5
c	Dormant Societies	1	1
	Total (3)	15	40
4	Husk procurement and Distribution Societies		
a	Working	9	1
b	New Societies which have not started working	Nil	Nil
c	Dormant Societies	2	1
	Total (4)	11	2
5	Fibre Societies (Defibering Mill Societies)		
a	Working	19	15
b	New Societies which have not started working	13	14
c	Dormant Societies	39	43
	Total (5)	71	72
6	Total number of Coir Co operative Societies		
a	Working	443	449
b	New Societies which have not started working	22	25
c	Dormant Societies	174	182
d	Societies under liquidation	170	163
	Grand total	809	819

Source: Directorate of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.32
Activities of Coir Co-operative societies

a.Yarn Sector									
Year	No.of working societies	No.of Workers	Husk purchased		Fibre Purchased		yarn Produced		Wages paid (Rs.lakh)
			Number (in lakh)	Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakh)	Qty (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	
2004-05	365	24410	199.920	131.84	3265.46	762.52	2494.29	1222.04	593.08
2005-06	366	52180	239.50	195.66	4706.37	646.92	5192.10	1592.62	734.49
2006-07	342	47880	213.01	164.22	2536.25	348.31	5366.72	1645.32	758.59
2007-08	372	100540	158.42	126.15	6385.34	603.83	6810.92	1464.16	887.82
2008-09	368	101880	139.32	61.30	4970.11	719.05	7567.97	1731.3	855.71
2009-10 (as on 30.09.2009)	384	100760	67.27	72.92	3368.93	418.42	3168.54	769.49	348.36
b.Product Sector									
Year	No.of working societies	No. of workers.	Value of Production (Rs.lakh)		Wages paid (Rs.lakh)				
2004-05	81	60570	2123.71		283.83				
2005-06	68	41040	2261.04		329.75				
2006-07	104	32920	1392.38		263.88				
2007 - 08	56	12680	2734.13		279.53				
2008 - 09	63	14270	3688.72		310.47				
2009 - 10 (as on 30.09.2009)	65	14390	2317.20		213.23				

Source: Director of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.33
District wise details of Coir Co operative Societies

SL No:	District	Project Offices	No of Coir Societies as on 31.03.2009			
			Working & New	Dormant	Under liquidation	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Chirayinkeezhu	51	15	30	96
2	Kollam/ Pathanamthitta	Kollam	67	52	23	142
3	Alappuzha	Kayamkulam	63	18	9	90
		Alappuzha	123	29	26	178
4	Idukki /Kottayam	Idukki	1			1
		Vaikom	28	1	6	35
5	Ernakulam	North Paravur	14	10	39	63
7	Thrissur	Thrissur	15	7	14	36
8	Malappuram/ Palakkad	Ponnani	15	9	2	26
9	Kozhikode	Kozhikode	60	23	11	94
10	Kasaragod/Kannur	Kannur	37	18	3	58
	Total		474	182	163	819

Source: Directorate of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.34
Export of Coir and Coir Products from India during 2007-08 & 2008-09

Sl. No	Items	2007-08		2008-09	
		Qty (Tonnes)	Value (Rs.Lakh)	Qty (Tonnes)	Value (Rs.Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Curled Coir	1279.99	152.06	1438.38	223.85
2	Coir Fibre	11101.64	1224.14	19443.54	2390.89
3	Coir Rugs & Carpet	178.14	134.40	63.83	67.63
4	Coir Pith	83613.24	6384.77	96996.32	8462.30
5	Coir Rope	372.26	139.99	370.28	164.60
6	Coir (other sorts)	57.02	57.83	50.50	19.03
7	Coir Yarn	8407.09	2666.90	5335.09	1925.92
8	Coir Geo-textiles	3364.72	1444.65	3251.52	1591.05
9	Handloom Mats	40917.35	24299.85	35553.43	23537.53
10	Powerloom Mats	75.06	52.69	54.21	40.06
11	Tufted Mat	33950.35	19910.98	33689.27	22598.15
12	Handloom Mattings	3013.71	1879.33	2368.45	1716.56
13	Powerloom Mattings	115.82	88.30	87.52	85.09
14	Rubberised Coir	1120.35	852.19	1222.59	1174.77
Total		187566.74	59288.08	199924.93	63997.43

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

Appendix 8.35
Foreign Exchange Earnings of India from Cashew Industry

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Export Value		Total	Import Value of Raw Cashew nuts	Net Foreign Exchange Earned
	Cashew Kernels	Cashew nut shell liquid			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-2002	1788.68	5.93	1794.61	949.25	845.36
2002-2003	1933.02	9.26	1942.28	1236.60	705.68
2003-2004	1804.43	7.03	1811.46	1400.90	410.56
2004-2005	2709.24	7.91	2717.15	2190.94	526.21
2005-2006	2514.86	7.21	2522.07	2162.95	359.12
2006-2007	2455.15	10.29	2465.44	1811.62	653.82
2007-2008	2289.02	11.98	2301.00	1746.84	554.16
2008-2009	2988.02	26.06	3014.08	2632.41	381.67
2009-2010 (as on 30.09.2009)	1401.92	10.03	1411.95	208.24	1203.71

Source: Cashew Export Promotion council, Kochi

Appendix 8.36
Import of Raw Cashew nuts

Year	Kerala*		India	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crore)
2001-2002	191579	502.46	355443	949.25
2002-2003	249970	772.47	400659	1236.6
2003-2004	294552	909.45	452398	1400.9
2004-2005	283149	1055.08	578884	2190.94
2005-2006	306765	1134.83	565400	2162.95
2006-2007	322443	971.79	586044	1811.62
2007-2008	372497	1071.21	605985	1746.84
2008-2009	345366	1476.87	605850	2632.41
2009-2010 (as on 30.9.2009)	30068	121.02	68708	208.24

*Import through Cochin Port

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi.

Appendix 8.37

Kerala Khadi & Village Industries Board

Production, Sales, Employment and Wages paid during 2007-08 & 2008-09

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Value of production		Value of sales		Employment (Nos)		Wages paid	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.00	10.00
I	Khadi	584.35	656.63	1222.30	1644.10	3178	4024	304.73	318.21
II	Polyvastra	32.62	34.59	89.71	65.68	274	287	29.23	22.67
III	Village Industries								
1	Cottage Match	602.00	577.00	618.80	606.50	6183	6173	433.00	433.40
2	Agarbathy	166.00	161.00	155.00	148.00	1215	1190	175.60	176.20
3	Village Leather	949.00	992.00	1062.00	1011.00	1285	1245	251.30	251.60
4	Fibre & Screwpine	344.00	322.00	350.80	339.80	53108	52688	573.80	570.80
5	Rubber based industry	1178.00	1142.00	1499.00	1370.00	1274	1230	341.80	339.80
6	Handmade paper	337.00	340.00	378.00	374.00	463	473	111.20	113.40
7	Village pottery	1222.00	1201.00	1206.00	1156.00	19305	19236	639.80	638.30
8	Gurkhandasari	58.00	46.00	58.00	44.00	1395	1362	112.00	110.70
9	Service Industry	328.00	324.00	318.00	324.00	762	751	531.40	528.20
10	Non-edible oil & Soap	419.00	421.00	564.00	555.00	894	877	167.60	166.40
11	Village oil	1034.00	1027.00	1250.00	1252.00	916	888.00	249.80	302.00
12	Textile	657.00	644.00	704.00	685.00	5793.00	5760	866.40	864.50
13	Palmgur	88.00	69.00	88.00	66.00	6320	6273	442.60	440.60
14	Bee-keeping	156.80	152.20	135.20	130.80	15847	15813	268.30	265.50
15	Processing of cereals & pulses	350.00	347.00	380.00	369.00	13244	13209	795.00	789.50
16	Ayurvedic medicines	180.00	186.00	198.00	201.00	1047	1063	196.00	197.50
17	Fruits & Vegetable Preservation	376.00	381.00	394.00	391.00	2599	2585	428.50	424.00
18	Lime	1472.00	1425.00	1626.00	1465.00	8948	8903	1214.80	1211.80
19	Cane & Bamboo	203.00	197.00	220.00	205.00	2865	2861	428.00	420.80
20	Carpentry & Blacksmithy	1213.00	1218.00	1240.00	1246.00	5110	5123	1745.40	1739.40
21	Aluminium industry	342.40	343.40	289.00	290.00	861	644	246.90	178.10
22	Electronics	289.00	290.00	290.00	291.00	290	646	178.50	177.80
23	PVC	132.00	128.00	128.00	130.00	185	194	54.40	57.00
	Total III	12096.20	11933.60	13151.80	12650.10	149909	149187	10452.10	10397.30
	Grand Total	12713.17	12624.82	14463.81	14359.88	153361	153498	10786.06	10738.18

Source: Kerala Khadi & Village Industries Board, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.38

**District wise Number of Sales outlets
and sales under KVIB during 2008-09**

SL. No	Name of Project	No of sales Outlets	Sales during 2008-09 (Rs lakh)
1	Thiruvananthapura	18	296.05
2	Kollam	4	115.11
3	Pathanamthitta	6	36.01
4	Alappuzha	11	88.66
5	Kottayam	17	85.18
6	Idukki	3	40.59
7	Ernakulam	11	210.22
8	Thrissur	19	93.73
9	Palakkad	16	82.55
10	Malappuram	12	29.80
11	Kozhikkode	32	142.35
12	PKC	77	646.24
	Total	226	1866.50

Source: Khadi & Village Industries Board, Th

Appendix 8.39

District wise Physical Achievement under Sericulture for the year 2007-08 & 2008-09

Sl. No	District	Mulberry		No. of farmers		DFLs supplied		Cocoon Production		Silk production	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thiruvananthapuram	172.28	180.28	287	301	1525	770	372.10	250.80		
2	Kollam	221.69	226.69	395	404	4165	1490	1380.73	466.40		
3	Pathanamthitta	165.17	172.42	276	285	3510	1255	1470.80	540.30		
4	Alappuzha	246.84	250.34	452	457	8405	4880	2892.20	1675.00	1340.00	1359.00
5	Kottayam	209.75	212.75	338	342	3010	2120	1318.70	787.05		
7	Idukki	627.01	649.51	808	830	6070	6825	2750.19	3193.53		
6	Ernakulam	184.6	188.10	289	293	11775	5465	3929.78	2048.35		
8	Thrissur	231.27	236.77	410	413	18840	10660	8249.60	4478.12		
9	Palakkad	523.3	664.80	658	746	57005	57265	27191.70	31565.69		
10	Malappuram	284.25	296.00	503	531	22830	18060	12025.10	9501.60		
11	Kozhikkodu	169.30	172.30	303	307	5375	3450	1834.25	1048.35		
13	Wayanad	349.60	373.10	480	549	19270	19675	10965.09	10928.54		
12	Kannur	175.95	182.95	361	383	9520	6045	3188.10	2235.00		
14	Kasaragod	125.90	127.90	177	181	6080	2125	2355.75	860.75	1350.00	1354.00
	Total	3686.91	3933.91	5737	6022	177380	140085	79924.09	69579.48	2690.00	2713.00

Source: Serifed Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.40
Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation
Physical & Financial Performance 2008-09

Sl. No	Particulars	2008-09
A Physical		
1	Projects Completed	
a.	No. of projects	5
b.	Aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	38
c.	Employment (Nos.)	272
2	Projects under implementation (31.03.2007)	
a.	No. of projects	35
b.	Aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	995
c.	Employment (Nos.)	9074
3	Projects cleared by KSIDC Board	
a.	No. of projects	11
b.	Aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	281
c.	Employment (Nos.)	1666
4	MOU signed with private parties	
a.	No. of projects	10
b.	Estimated aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	2734
B Financial (Rs. crores)		
a	Gross sanction	95
b	Disbursement	47
c	Recovery	50
d	Operating profit	22

Source : Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.41
Kerala Financial Corporation: Loan Operations during 2008-2009

Sl. No	Particulars	(Rs. Lakh)					
		SSI		Others		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Application pending as on 1.4.2008	5	377.75	13	3280.00	18	3657.75
2	Application Received during 2008-09	202	8716.68	399	34625.43	601	43342.11
3	Total application for consideration	207	9094.43	412	37905.43	619	46999.86
4	Application withdrawn/ rejected or otherwise disposed off	13	2603.05	6	6745.72	19	9348.77
5	Application Sanctioned (Gross)	192	6491.38	404	31159.71	596	37651.09
6	A. Application cancelled/reduced out of current year's sanction	1	24.14	2	312.63	3	336.77
	B. Application cancelled/reduced out of previous year's sanction	6	432.35	11	1971.39	17	2403.74
	C. Total cancellation/ reduction (6A+B)	7	456.49	13	2284.02	20	2740.51
7	Application sanctioned effectively (5-6A)	191	6467.24	402	30847.08	593	37314.32
8	Net Sanctions (5-6C)	185	6034.89	391	28875.69	576	34910.58
9	Amount disbursed along with number of newly assisted units	158	6208.54	307	23130.72	465	29339.26
10	Application pending sanction as on at the end of the period	5	1270.00	6	1360.00	11	2630.00

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation, Tvp.m.

Appendix 8.42
District-wise details of Disbursement of Loan by KFC during 2008-09

(Rs. lakh)

Particulars	Effective Sanction		Disbursement						
	No.	Amount	SSI		Others		Total		
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Backward Districts									
Category - A									
	Idukki	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	Wayanad	23	649.15	5	32.96	16	453.37	21	486.33
Category - B									
	Alappuzha	34	2360.98	9	244.47	21	1749.48	30	1993.95
	Malappuram	47	1823.20	14	493.91	18	1118.58	32	1612.49
	Kannur	21	1126.19	13	364.86	10	448.04	23	812.9
	Kasaragod	22	1009.83	5	120.20	12	510.75	17	630.95
Category - C									
	Thiruvananthapuram	56	5003.51	7	337.48	37	4229.77	44	4567.25
	Thrissur	61	4166.43	25	1175.31	33	3207.16	58	4382.47
	Total	264	16139.29	78	2769.19	147	11717.15	225	14486.34
Non Backward Districts									
	Pathanamthitta	15	1031.15	6	489.75	4	402.36	10	892.11
	Kollam	41	1972.96	14	366.52	18	1005.80	32	1372.32
	Kottayam	17	1149.25	4	74.60	13	936.65	17	1011.25
	Ernakulam	71	7192.40	13	965.33	35	3476.76	48	4442.09
	Perumbavoor	48	2559.51	14	448.08	17	1662.40	31	2110.48
	Palakkad	48	1999.76	12	490.27	21	1165.45	33	1655.72
	Kozhikode	65	3750.65	15	475.50	31	1649.40	46	2124.9
	Thodupuzha	24	1519.35	2	129.30	21	1114.75	23	1244.05
	Total	329	21175.03	80	3439.35	160	11413.57	240	14852.92
Grand Total		593	37314.32	158	6208.54	307	23130.72	465	29339.26

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation, Tvp.m.

Appendix 8.43

Industry-wise Classification of Loan Sanctioned and Disbursed by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-2009

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No	Type of Industry	Amount Sanctioned	% of total loans sanctioned	Amount disbursed	% of total loan Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mining	14248.49	3.97	12169.54	4.28
2	Crude Petroleum	264.39	0.07	119.73	0.04
3	Petroleum Refining	13.37	0.00	11.31	0.00
4	Other Food Products	25473.20	7.10	24168.99	8.51
5	Textiles	9792.26	2.73	5669.12	2.00
6	Paper & Paper Products	6968.25	1.94	6111.73	2.15
7	Leather & Leather Products	566.33	0.16	544.40	0.19
8	Rubber Products	21143.52	5.90	17982.79	6.33
9	Chemical & Chemical Products	7974.47	2.22	6407.51	2.25
10	Cement	110.20	0.03	84.07	0.03
11	Basic Metals				
	a) Iron & Steel	5042.16	1.41	2574.92	0.91
	b) Non-Ferrous	773.11	0.22	603.58	0.21
12	Metal Products	6110.63	1.70	4125.83	1.45
13	Capital Goods		0.00		0.00
	a) Non-Electrical Machinery	2073.60	0.58	1809.23	0.64
	b) Electrical Machinery	2729.66	0.76	2220.25	0.78
	c) Transport Equipment	1641.22	0.46	1104.92	0.39
14	Electricity Generation	114.04	0.03	35.24	0.01
15	Services				0.00
	a) Motels & Shopping Complex	114946.90	32.06	88796.06	31.25
	b) Hospitals	20034.71	5.59	13175.01	4.64
	c) Others	46474.78	12.96	46832.29	16.48
16	Others	72058.74	20.10	49611.44	17.46
	Total	358554.03		284157.96	

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation, Tvpm.

Appendix 8.44

Progress of the Working of Kerala Financial Corporation at a Glance

(Rs.lakh)

Year	Loans sanctioned cumulative	Loans disbursed cumulative	Loans - outstanding	Profit before taxation	Profit after taxation
1	2	3	4	5	6
2002-03	243283	198149	113736	(-)604	(-)630
2003-04	260077	210051	113071	391	181
2004-05	271028	218599	61462	283	(-)249
2005-06*	12113	7852	54941	1138	177
2006-07	13583	9725	50958	1254	44
2007-08	24557	18643	50826	(-)1029	(-)2815
2008-09	356150	284158	70353	(-)7630	(-)7736

*Revised

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation, Tvpm.

Appendix-8.45

Small Industries Development Bank of India's Assistance to Small Scale Industries

(Rs. Crore)

year	Sanction and Disbursement				Performance of Kerala as % of All India	
	All India		Kerala		Sanction	Disbursement
	Sanction	Disbursement	Sanction	Disbursement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-2002	9026	5919	535	396	5.93	6.69
2002-2003	10904	6789	614	214	5.63	3.15
2003-2004	8246	4414	162	133	1.96	3.01
2004-2005	9091	6188	221	142	2.43	2.29
2005-2006	11192	10191	773	739	6.91	7.25
2006-2007	11672	8922	497	457	4.26	5.12
2007-2008	16164.4	15087.2	833.48	777.64	5.16	5.15
2008-2009	29188	28297.8	1043	912.09	3.57	3.22
2009-2010 (as on 30.9.09)	11722.41	10342.82	95.92	74.44		

Source: SIDBI, Ernakulam

Appendix 8.46
DAs/DPs under DIC as on 31st March 2009

District	Name of DA/DP	Total area acquired (acres)	Allottable area (acres)	Area allotted (acres)	Total no. of units	No. of working units	No. of closed units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Thiruvananthapuram	DA veil	108.63	89.28	89.280	169	114	13
	DP Manvila	27.53	22.69	22.69	54	26	6
Kollam	DP Mundakkal	20.67	18.09	18.09	53	43	10
Pathanamthitta	DP Kunnamthanam	20.94	15.37	14.82	68	17	1
Alappuzha	DA Kollakkadavu	16.22	15.47	15.47	41	25	16
	DP Chengannur	5.51	4.28	4.28	19	10	9
	DA Punnapra	57.28	53.00	53.00	57	32	25
	Coir Park 1 Cherthala	23.40	21.20	21.10	12	11	1
	Coir Park 2 Cherthala	17.06	16.54	16.54	5	0	5
	CIE Aroor	15.80	12.33	12.33	18	10	8
	DA Aroor	47.17	41.78	41.78	47	32	15
Kottayam	Poovanthuruthu	41.25	37.32	37.32	205	199	6
	Athirampuzha	1.00	0.86	0.86	10	10	0
	Vaikom	3.75	3.25	3.25	13	11	2
Idukki	DP Muttam	5.00	5.00	4.58	13	8	3
	DP Thundaganadu	Transferred to KINFRA					
Ernakulam	DA Aluva	57.82	54.91	54.91	84	72	12
	DA Edayar	435.24	376.7	376.70	318	268	50
	DA Angamally	219.52	214.52	214.52	47	37	10
	DA Vazhakulam	15.26	12.16	12.16	43	35	8
	DP Angamally	31.91	26.62	26.62	60	51	9
	DP kalamassery	78.12	64.74	64.74	178	153	25
Thissur	DP Athani	48.29	43.29	43.29	84	71	13
	DP Kunnamkulam	3.00	2.10	2.1	23	19	4
	DP Ayyankunnu	29.32	21.60	20.56	3	0	0
	DP Velakkode	24.07	21.87	20.77	4	0	0
	Puzhakkalpadam	51.41	11.41	40 Acres transferred to Kinfra	0	0	0
Palakkad	DP Puthussery	134.15	129.99	122.99	58	42	16
	Kanjikode NIDA	532.80	513.44	509.31	288	264	24
	DP Umminkulam	90.96	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	DP Kappur	18.26	17.91	9.53	3	3	0
	DP Shornur	17.72	17.12	6.00	2	2	0
	Kanjikode West	143.14	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	Kanalpirivu	Transferred to KSIDC					
Malappuram	FIE Manjeri	16.19	6.79	6.79	18	16	2
Kozhikode	DP West Hill	12.63	10.33	10.33	36	35	1
	Thamarassery	20.43	Not developed & hence not allotted				
Kannur	DP Andoor	59.31	46.61	46.610	167	145	22
Kasaragod	DA Ananthapuram	103.89	103.89	22.200	6	2	4
	DP Ananthapuram	97.69	97.69	68.320	13	2	11
	DP Chattanchel	28.50	25.66	25.020	6	5	1
Total		2680.84	2175.81	2018.86	2225	1770	332

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix 8.47

Mini Industrial Estates under DIC as on 31st March 2009

Sl. No.	District	No. of Industrial Estates	Total No. of SSI units	No. of working units	No. of employees	No. of sheds allotted to working units	Total No. of sheds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7	36	22	72	44	60
2	Kollam	5	28	25	133	47	50
3	Pathanamthitta	2	13	6	26	20	21
4	Alappuzha	7	46	40	120	59	60
5	Kottayam	10	95	84	504	88	100
6	Ernakulam	14	167	102	1536	129	167
7	Idukki	4	34	22	153	22	40
8	Thrissur	10	149	133	630	149	149
9	Palakkad	6	40	27	173	39	60
10	Malappuram	4	36	36	218	42	42
11	Kozhikode	8	81	61	289	89	95
12	Wayanad	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kannur	4	27	22	45	30	36
14	Kasaragod	5	34	30	124	41	54
Total		86	786	610	4023	799	934

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce.

Appendix 8.48
Selected Indicators of the Activities of SIDCO

Sl. No.	Activities	Unit	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1	Raw material Distribution			
1.1	SSI units assisted for procurement of R. M	Nos	932.00	1217.00
1.2	Quantity of RM supplied			
	a. Iron and Steel including pig iron	M.T	3248.00	3762.50
	b. Cement	M.T	305.25	335.60
	c. Coal	M.T	-	
	d. Paraffin Wax	M.T	542.75	3439.00
	e. Titanuim Dioxide	M.T	6.77	16.90
	f. Others (Flooring Materials, Eco Board etc)	Rs. in	4.94	19.82
	i. Pipe	Mtrs	240.50	8062.00
	ii. IPCL Products	Ltrs	187.75	0.00
	iii. Aluminium Sheet	Kgs	0.00	0.00
	iv. Paint	Ltr	403.00	3121.00
	v. Micrometer	Nos	58.00	57.00
	vi. IOC Products			
	(a) Lubricants	Ltr	506	3052
	(b) Bitumen	MT	2353	2131.30
2	Over dues			
	a. No. of units	Nos	NIL	NIL
	b. amount of over dues	Rs	NIL	NIL
3	Marketing of SSI Products			
3.1	SSI units assisted in marketing of products	Nos	110.00	250.00
3.2	Value of SSI Products marketed through SIDCO			
	a. Domestic	Rs. in Lakhs	2223.30	3889.10
	b. Export	Rs. in Lakhs	NIL	NIL
	c. Total	Rs. in Lakhs	2223.30	3889.10
4	Industrial Estates and Infrastructure Development			
4.1	Major Estates			
	a Number of Estates	Nos	17	24
	b Sheds available	Nos	540	1063
	c sheds occupied	Nos	531	863
	d SSI units	Nos	780	1083
	(i) Working	Nos	700	948
	(ii) Defunct, idle or closed	Nos	80	135

Source: SIDCO, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.49
Major Industrial Estates under SIDCO as on 31st March 2009

Sl. No.	District	Name of Industrial Estate	Total area acquired (acres)	Allotable area (acres)	Total area allotted (acres)	No. of working Units	No. of employees in working units	No. of closed units	Total No. of units	No. of sheds allotted to working units	Total No. of sheds
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Pappanamcode	18.53	15.80	14.52	66	700	15	81	41	43
2	Kollam	Umayanallor	26.34	14.28	13.81	46	200	5	51	42	43
		Karunagappally	8.15	7.52	4.96	9	50	4	13	18	19
3	Alappuzha	Cherthala	10.00	8.70	8.00	18	220	1	20	19	20
		Kollakadavu	19.44	14.53	9.34	30	350	10	40	34	40
4	Kottayam	Changanacherry	14.22	11.00	14.18	67	1000	1	68	35	35
		Ettumanoor	30.30	26.74	26.74	69	1200	7	76	58	58
5	Ernakulam	Mudickal	4.62	4.62	4.62	13	35	0	13	22	22
		Palluruthy	1.86	1.65	1.65	7	60	1	8	6	7
6	Thrissur	Ollur	29.56	23.02	22.90	106	600	12	118	50	118
		Kallettumkara	5.00	3.60	3.00	12	65	4	16	20	22
7	Palakkad	Olavakkode	21.74	17.23	5.70	29	167	7	36	35	49
		Karakkad	10.96	6.65	6.04	42	350	1	43	22	22
8	Malappuram	Manjeri	4.92	4.28	3.32	24	121	1	25	19	19
9	Kozhikode	West Hill	12.48	11.15	8.74	50	200	7	57	41	42
10	Kannur	Palayad	8.44	6.20	6.20	36	240	6	42	11	11
11	Kasaragod	Kasaragod	16.84	13.15	11.93	57	250	1	58	65	66
	Total		243.41	190.12	165.64	681	5808	83	765	538	636

Source: SIDCO, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.50

Mini Industrial Estates under SIDCO as on 31st March 2009

Sl. No	District	Name of Industrial Estate	Total area of IE (Cents)	Total area allotted (Cents)	No. of working Units	No. of employees in working units	No. of closed units	Total No. of units	No. of sheds allotted to working units	Total No. of sheds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Ulloor	100.00	34.95	9	60	3	12	10	12
		Anad	100.00	52.17	4	20	1	5	9	12
		Vellanad	70.53	32.46	5	15	1	6	5	12
		Varkala	100.00	37.30	5	12	4	9	4	12
2	Kollam	Chithara	100.00	25.00	5	15	0	5	11	12
		Thirikkovilvattom	97.00	30.00	4	20	3	7	8	12
		Chadayamangalam	83.00	50.00	5	30	1	6	11	12
3	Alappuzha	Kadakarapally	125.00	110.00	7	40	2	9	11	12
		Mararikulam	100.00	80.00	9	45	2	11	12	12
4	Pathanamthitta	Pandalam	95.08	52.00	9	30	0	9	10	12
5	Kottayam	Nattakam	100.00	19.13	10	30	0	10	11	12
		Ayarkunnam	100.00	87.74	7	50	2	9	11	12
		Pampady	100.00	74.03	5	100	0	5	5	12
5	Idukki	Olamattom	100.00	70.00	7	70	0	7	7	12
		Kodikulam	93.00	52.00	4	40	0	4	4	12
		Adimali	99.00	87.00	4	40	0	4	4	12
7	Ernakulam	South Vazhkulam	100.00	70.00	9	26	3	12	6	12
		Piravam	100.00	60.00	5	24	0	5	9	12
		Kothamangalam	100.00	65.00	3	22	4	7	10	11
		Edathala	100.00	50.00	6	16	1	7	4	10
		Rayamangalam	100.00	75.00	9	28	0	9	12	12
8	Thrissur	Mala	100.00	60.00	12	20	0	12	12	12
		Kattur	100.00	70.00	3	15	4	7	13	13
		Arimpur	100.00	70.00	11	16	1	12	12	12
9	Palakkad	Ottapalam	100.00	98.80	11	100	1	12	11	12
		Vaniyamkulam	119.00	52.517	15	100	0	15	12	12
		Pattambi	100.00	14.44	8	35	1	9	11	12
10	Malappuram	Edavanna	120.60	62.00	5	21	2	7	10	12
		Oorakam	100.00	60.19	10	46	2	12	9	12
		Kokkooor	100.00	36.22	6	28	3	9	10	12
11	Wayanad	Sulthan Bathery	100.00	60.00	10	40	0	10	10	12
12	Kozhikode	Kadalundi	100.00	39.43	11	30	1	12	11	12
		Perambra	94.00	64.99	7	23	6	13	7	13
13	Kannur	Valapattanam	100.00	60.00	6	15	2	8	8	10
		Taliparamba	100.00	65.00	9	20	2	11	9	10
14	Kasaragod	Kanhangad	100.00	70.00	6	10	6	12	6	12
Total			3596.21	2097.37	261	1252	58	319	325	427

Source: SIDCO, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.51
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Institute, Thrissur
Achievement during 2008-09

Sl.No	Name of Activity	Unit	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1	Project Profiles	Nos	21
2	Motivation campaigns		
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	34
	ii Persons trained	Nos	2949
3	BSDP		
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	3
	ii Persons trained	Nos	79
4	EDPs - 4/6 weeks duration		
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	7
	ii Persons trained	Nos	209
5	ESDP		
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	33
	ii Persons trained	Nos	740
6	Management Development Programmes		
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	8
	ii Persons trained	Nos	180
7	Training programme organized under PD account.		
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	18
	ii Persons trained	Nos	230

Source: MSME Development Institute, Thrissur

Appendix 8.52
Total Area Covered by Mining Leases

Sl. No.	Minerals	Area in Hectares
1	2	3
1	Clay	99.9485
2	Silica Sand	28.2377
3	Bauxite	1.3737
4	Limeshell	1963.50
5	Limestone	245.69
6	Mineral Sand	174.57
7	Quartz	50.5106
Total		2563.8305

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology

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Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Institute, Thrissur
Achievement during 2008-09

Sl.No	Name of Activity	Unit	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1	Project Profiles	Nos	21
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6	Mineral Sand	174.57
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Total		2563.8305

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology

Appendix 8.53
Production of Major Minerals other than Mineral Sand in Kerala during 2008-09

(In Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Mineral	Production
1	2	3
1	China Clay	661799
2	Silica Sand	127238
3	Bauxite	108602
4	Limeshell	72358
5	Limestone	401986
6	Quartz	800

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology

Appendix 8.54
Production and Sale of Mineral Sand in Kerala - 2008-09

Sl. No.	Mineral	Production (Tonnes)
1	2	3
1	Zircon	12975.41008
2	Rutile	9412.58
3	Ilmenite	190728.3721
4	Sillimanite	6586.208895

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology

Appendix 8.55
District-wise Revenue Collection for 2008-09

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl.No.	Districts	Major Minerals	Minor Minerals	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	142.47	172.09	314.56
2	Kollam	276.89	143.81	420.70
3	Pathanamthitta	0	181.94	181.94
4	Alapuzha	17.35	25.60	42.95
5	Kottayam	19.87	219.17	239.04
6	Idukki	0	91.98	91.98
7	Ernakulam	0.10	481.02	481.12
8	Thrissur	0	343.55	343.55
9	Palakkad	223.71	175.51	399.22
10	Malappuram	0	317.28	317.28
11	Kozhikode	0.11	215.53	215.64
12	Wayanad	0.16	75.82	75.98
13	Kannur	10.71	158.78	169.49
14	Kasaragod	20.43	127.73	148.16
	CHLA	25.98	0.55	26.53
	KMS(NR)	0	20.71	20.71
	KMS(SR)	0.25	26.75	27.00
	DRT	21.23	12.21	33.44
	Total	759.26	2790.03	3549.29

Source: Directorte of Minining & Geology

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APPENDIX-9.1
Growth of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in Kerala (2004-2008)

Year	India (Nos.)	Percentage Change	Kerala (Nos.)	% change	Kerala's share(%) in Country's Tourism
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004	34,57,477	26.82	345,546	17.28	9.99
2005	39,15,324	13.24	346,499	0.28	8.85
2006	44,29,915	13.14	428,534	23.68	9.67
2007	50,81,504	14.30	515,808	20.37	10.36
2008	53,66,966	5.60	598,929	16.11	11.16

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.2
Flow of Domestic Tourist to Kerala (2004-2008)

Year	Number of Tourists	Percentage variation over the previous year
2004	5,972,182	1.72
2005	5,946,423	-0.43
2006	6,271,724	5.47
2007	6,642,941	5.92
2008	7,591,250	14.28

Department of Tourism

APPENDIX 9.3
District Wise Foreign and Domestic Tourist Arrivals during 2007 & 2008

District	No. of Foreign Tourists		No. of Domestic	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5
Thiruvananthapuram	193,924	234,797	948,579	1,102,115
Kollam	8,854	8,728	145,524	180,943
Pathanamthitta	547	349	60,988	59,832
Alappuzha	40,463	49,866	170,731	234,700
Kottayam	27,358	27,230	189,411	230,831
Idukki	46,463	51,025	505,229	531,970
Ernakulam	165,125	193,013	1,109,644	1,509,686
Thrissur	4,645	3,398	1,546,576	1,671,174
Palakkad	615	785	315,591	324,399
Malappuram	9,766	10,166	313,200	323,448
Kozhikode	10,020	9,966	570,832	595,985
Wayanad	4,093	5,638	256,190	295,465
Kannur	3,067	3,143	375,255	395,121
Kasaragod	868	825	135,191	135,581
Total	515,808	598,929	6,642,941	7,591,250

Source: Department of Tourism

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Kottayam	27,358	27,230	189,411	230,831
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Palakkad	615	785	315,591	324,399
Malappuram	9,766	10,166	313,200	323,448
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Kannur	3,067	3,143	375,255	395,121
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Source: Department of Tourism

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2005	39,15,324	13.24	346,499	0.28	8.85
2006	44,29,915	13.14	428,534	23.68	9.67
2007	50,81,504	14.30	515,808	20.37	10.36
2008	53,66,966	5.60	598,929	16.11	11.16

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2008	7,591,250	14.28

Department of Tourism

APPENDIX 9.3
District Wise Foreign and Domestic Tourist Arrivals during 2007 & 2008

District	No. of Foreign Tourists		No. of Domestic	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5
Thiruvananthapuram	193,924	234,797	948,579	1,102,115
Kollam	8,854	8,728	145,524	180,943
Pathanamthitta	547	349	60,988	59,832
Alappuzha	40,463	49,866	170,731	234,700
Kottayam	27,358	27,230	189,411	230,831
Idukki	46,463	51,025	505,229	531,970
Ernakulam	165,125	193,013	1,109,644	1,509,686
Thrissur	4,645	3,398	1,546,576	1,671,174
Palakkad	615	785	315,591	324,399
Malappuram	9,766	10,166	313,200	323,448
Kozhikode	10,020	9,966	570,832	595,985
Wayanad	4,093	5,638	256,190	295,465
Kannur	3,067	3,143	375,255	395,121
Kasaragod	868	825	135,191	135,581
Total	515,808	598,929	6,642,941	7,591,250

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.4
Earnings from Tourism (2004-2008)

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Foreign Exchange Earnings	Earnings From Domestic Tourists	Total Revenue Generated from Tourism (Direct & Indirect)
2004	1266.77	3881.92	6829.00
2005	1552.31	4281.42	7738.00
2006	1988.40	4891.94	9126.00
2007	2640.94	5978.65	11433.00
2008	3066.52	6832.13	13130.00

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.5
State Plan allocation for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation(Rs.in Crores)
2005-06	88.02
2006-07	81.57
2007-08	83.18
2008-09	97.54
2009-10	65.01

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.6
Central Financial Assistance for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation (Rs.in Crores)
2004-05	21.99
2005-06	48.09
2006-07	40.89
2007-08	41.24
2008-09	44.16

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.7
Details of availability of accommodation facility in classified hotels 2007 & 2008

Category of Hotels	2007		2008 (provisional)	
	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
1	2	3	4	5
5 Star Deluxe	1	100	4	509
5 Star	8	903	9	951
4 Star	12	416	17	1020
3 Star	154	4252	219	5331
2 Star	67	1195	78	1293
1 Star	4	115	5	139
Heritage/Resort	20	673	20	673
Apartment hotel 3*			1	58
Total	266	7654	353	9974

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.4
Earnings from Tourism (2004-2008)

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Foreign Exchange Earnings	Earnings From Domestic Tourists	Total Revenue Generated from Tourism (Direct & Indirect)
2004	1266.77	3881.92	6829.00
2005	1552.31	4281.42	7738.00
2006	1988.40	4891.94	9126.00
2007	2640.94	5978.65	11433.00
2008	3066.52	6832.13	13130.00

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.5
State Plan allocation for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation(Rs.in Crores)
2005-06	88.02
2006-07	81.57
2007-08	83.18
2008-09	97.54
2009-10	65.01

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.6
Central Financial Assistance for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation (Rs.in Crores)
2004-05	21.99
2005-06	48.09
2006-07	40.89
2007-08	41.24
2008-09	44.16

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.7
Details of availability of accommodation facility in classified hotels 2007 & 2008

Category of Hotels	2007		2008 (provisional)	
	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
1	2	3	4	5
5 Star Deluxe	1	100	4	509
5 Star	8	903	9	951
4 Star	12	416	17	1020
3 Star	154	4252	219	5331
2 Star	67	1195	78	1293
1 Star	4	115	5	139
Heritage/Resort	20	673	20	673
Apartment hotel 3*			1	58
Total	266	7654	353	9974

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.4
Earnings from Tourism (2004-2008)

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Foreign Exchange Earnings	Earnings From Domestic Tourists	Total Revenue Generated from Tourism (Direct & Indirect)
2004	1266.77	3881.92	6829.00
2005	1552.31	4281.42	7738.00
2006	1988.40	4891.94	9126.00
2007	2640.94	5978.65	11433.00
2008	3066.52	6832.13	13130.00

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.5
State Plan allocation for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation(Rs.in Crores)
2005-06	88.02
2006-07	81.57
2007-08	83.18
2008-09	97.54
2009-10	65.01

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.6
Central Financial Assistance for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation (Rs.in Crores)
2004-05	21.99
2005-06	48.09
2006-07	40.89
2007-08	41.24
2008-09	44.16

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.7
Details of availability of accommodation facility in classified hotels 2007 & 2008

Category of Hotels	2007		2008 (provisional)	
	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
1	2	3	4	5
5 Star Deluxe	1	100	4	509
5 Star	8	903	9	951
4 Star	12	416	17	1020
3 Star	154	4252	219	5331
2 Star	67	1195	78	1293
1 Star	4	115	5	139
Heritage/Resort	20	673	20	673
Apartment hotel 3*			1	58
Total	266	7654	353	9974

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.4
Earnings from Tourism (2004-2008)

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Foreign Exchange Earnings	Earnings From Domestic Tourists	Total Revenue Generated from Tourism (Direct & Indirect)
2004	1266.77	3881.92	6829.00
2005	1552.31	4281.42	7738.00
2006	1988.40	4891.94	9126.00
2007	2640.94	5978.65	11433.00
2008	3066.52	6832.13	13130.00

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.5
State Plan allocation for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation(Rs.in Crores)
2005-06	88.02
2006-07	81.57
2007-08	83.18
2008-09	97.54
2009-10	65.01

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.6
Central Financial Assistance for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation (Rs.in Crores)
2004-05	21.99
2005-06	48.09
2006-07	40.89
2007-08	41.24
2008-09	44.16

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.7
Details of availability of accommodation facility in classified hotels 2007 & 2008

Category of Hotels	2007		2008 (provisional)	
	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
1	2	3	4	5
5 Star Deluxe	1	100	4	509
5 Star	8	903	9	951
4 Star	12	416	17	1020
3 Star	154	4252	219	5331
2 Star	67	1195	78	1293
1 Star	4	115	5	139
Heritage/Resort	20	673	20	673
Apartment hotel 3*			1	58
Total	266	7654	353	9974

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.4
Earnings from Tourism (2004-2008)

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Foreign Exchange Earnings	Earnings From Domestic Tourists	Total Revenue Generated from Tourism (Direct & Indirect)
2004	1266.77	3881.92	6829.00
2005	1552.31	4281.42	7738.00
2006	1988.40	4891.94	9126.00
2007	2640.94	5978.65	11433.00
2008	3066.52	6832.13	13130.00

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.5
State Plan allocation for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation(Rs.in Crores)
2005-06	88.02
2006-07	81.57
2007-08	83.18
2008-09	97.54
2009-10	65.01

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.6
Central Financial Assistance for Tourism (2004-2009)

Year	Allocation (Rs.in Crores)
2004-05	21.99
2005-06	48.09
2006-07	40.89
2007-08	41.24
2008-09	44.16

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.7
Details of availability of accommodation facility in classified hotels 2007 & 2008

Category of Hotels	2007		2008 (provisional)	
	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
1	2	3	4	5
5 Star Deluxe	1	100	4	509
5 Star	8	903	9	951
4 Star	12	416	17	1020
3 Star	154	4252	219	5331
2 Star	67	1195	78	1293
1 Star	4	115	5	139
Heritage/Resort	20	673	20	673
Apartment hotel 3*			1	58
Total	266	7654	353	9974

Source: Department of Tourism

Appendix 9.8
Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Ltd - Performance for the year 2008-09

Rs. in lakh (provisional)

Sl. No	Name of Units	Bed Available	Bed Occupancy %	Domestic Tourists (Nos)	Foreign Tourists (Nos)	Total income	Operational Expenditure before interest & Depreciation	Administrative Expenditure	Depreciation	Total Expenditure before interest & Depreciation	Net Income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mascot Hotel TVM	40904	30.84	5588	1282	848.72	676.15	23.03	121.84	699.18	149.55
2	Hotel Chaithram, TVM	64240	34.01	21044	885	321.36	325.98	15.98	9.91	341.96	-20.61
3	Hotel Samudra, Kovalam	46720	36.68	7363	1129	335.56	307.29	8.15	14.96	315.44	20.12
4	Aranya Nivas & Lake Palace	21960	36.54	6438	1610	629.45	256.33	8.26	6.60	264.59	364.86
5	Periyar House, Thekkady	32120	37.19	2320	116	153.74	114.88	5.87	2.53	120.75	32.99
6	Bolgaty Palace Hotel, Kochi	24820	40.11	7226	2725	334.57	317.56	9.62	28.54	327.18	7.39
7	Garden House, Malampuzha	15254	22.15	689	30	46.67	52.47	2.94	1.02	55.40	-8.73
8	Hotel Nandanam, Guruvayur	28124	47.01	13175	26	68.01	54.22	1.17	4.72	55.39	12.62
9	Hotel Mangalya, Guruvayur	13140	31.01	4076	0	82.34	66.64	7.09	0.36	73.73	8.61
10	Water Scapes Kumarakom	29200	48.38	13567	560	313.90	275.46	8.83	39.49	284.29	29.61
11	Malabar Mansion Kozhikode	10950	21.43	2205	142	121.76	103.69	14.17	0.67	117.85	3.90
12	Tea County Munnar	31476	77.18	24294	3390	559.91	288.60	10.09	29.19	298.69	261.22
13	Agastya House Neyyar Dam	1764	35.00	1703	61	42.78	44.19	3.67	0.21	47.86	-5.08
14	Thaneermukk	27010	11.92	2465	170	39.30	53.75	1.20	4.15	54.95	-15.64
15	Motel Araam	10240	35.66	3707	13	617.05	537.39	62.05	8.06	599.44	17.61
16	Yatri Nivases	95564	14.01	11323	119	367.46	433.28	29.95	11.02	463.23	-95.77
	Sabala restaurant & beer										
17	parlour					1005.87	819.54	119.15	3.12	938.69	67.18
18	Miscellaneous Group					497.17	684.23	123.36	82.87	807.59	-310.42
GRAND TOTAL		493486		127183	12258	6385.62	5411.65	454.58	369.26	5866.21	519.41
	Interest Charge										95.12
	Depreciation Charge										369.26
	Net Profit / Loss										55.00

Source: KTDC

Appendix 10.1

Growth of Transport & Communication System in Kerala since 2004 compared to 2000

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Road Length (PWD)	Km	21731	21467	26269	28203	28203	28203	21578
2	Motor Vehicles	No	1910237	3338267	3675930	4080392	4504220	4442387	4880059
3	Buses owned by KSRTC	No	4093	4319	4642	4687	4559	4893	5115
4	Railway Route Length	Km	1119	1148	1148	1148	1148	1148	1148
5	Flights operated (both domestic and International)	No	20383	33859	34326	43394	44033	78464	82313
6	Boats/Jhankars operated by SWTD	No	83	84	87	81	81	81	81
7	Route Distance by SWTD	Km	1730	6775	6775	6775	6775	6018	6730
8	Post Offices	No	5070	5083	5082	5071	5070	5070	5068
9	Telephone Exchanges	No	924	1195	1218	1223	1239	1240	1240
10	Public Call Offices	No	27388	81917	104142	120570	127149	127369	118841

Appendix- 10.2

District-wise and Category-wise Length of Roads Maintained by PWD (R&B) as on 31-3-2009

(Length In Km)

Sl.No	Name of District	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	180.360	1453.818	0.000	0.000	1634.178
2	Kollam	114.490	1667.191	0.000	0.000	1781.681
3	Alappuzha	174.391	644.247	0.000	0.000	818.638
4	Pathanamthitta	249.194	1002.949	0.000	0.000	1252.143
5	Kottayam	401.331	2685.435	0.000	0.000	3086.766
6	Idukki	841.434	1437.988	0.000	0.000	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	309.185	1626.937	0.000	0.000	1936.122
8	Thrissur	453.518	805.264	0.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	279.887	1250.255	0.000	0.000	1530.142
10	Malappuram	453.504	1421.546	0.000	0.000	1875.050
11	Kozhikode	357.815	970.577	0.000	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	128.955	571.425	0.000	0.000	700.380
13	Kannur	250.635	800.049	0.000	0.000	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	265.580	780.247	0.000	0.000	1045.827
	Total	4460.279	17117.928	0.000	0.000	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix 10.1

Growth of Transport & Communication System in Kerala since 2004 compared to 2000

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Road Length (PWD)	Km	21731	21467	26269	28203	28203	28203	21578
2	Motor Vehicles	No	1910237	3338267	3675930	4080392	4504220	4442387	4880059
3	Buses owned by KSRTC	No	4093	4319	4642	4687	4559	4893	5115
4	Railway Route Length	Km	1119	1148	1148	1148	1148	1148	1148
5	Flights operated (both domestic and International)	No	20383	33859	34326	43394	44033	78464	82313
6	Boats/Jhankars operated by SWTD	No	83	84	87	81	81	81	81
7	Route Distance by SWTD	Km	1730	6775	6775	6775	6775	6018	6730
8	Post Offices	No	5070	5083	5082	5071	5070	5070	5068
9	Telephone Exchanges	No	924	1195	1218	1223	1239	1240	1240
10	Public Call Offices	No	27388	81917	104142	120570	127149	127369	118841

Appendix- 10.2

District-wise and Category-wise Length of Roads Maintained by PWD (R&B) as on 31-3-2009

(Length In Km)

Sl.No	Name of District	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	180.360	1453.818	0.000	0.000	1634.178
2	Kollam	114.490	1667.191	0.000	0.000	1781.681
3	Alappuzha	174.391	644.247	0.000	0.000	818.638
4	Pathanamthitta	249.194	1002.949	0.000	0.000	1252.143
5	Kottayam	401.331	2685.435	0.000	0.000	3086.766
6	Idukki	841.434	1437.988	0.000	0.000	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	309.185	1626.937	0.000	0.000	1936.122
8	Thrissur	453.518	805.264	0.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	279.887	1250.255	0.000	0.000	1530.142
10	Malappuram	453.504	1421.546	0.000	0.000	1875.050
11	Kozhikode	357.815	970.577	0.000	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	128.955	571.425	0.000	0.000	700.380
13	Kannur	250.635	800.049	0.000	0.000	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	265.580	780.247	0.000	0.000	1045.827
Total		4460.279	17117.928	0.000	0.000	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix 10.3

District-wise, Surface-wise & Category-wise length of roads maintained by Kerala PWD as on 31-03-2009
(in kms)

Sl. No.	District	State Highways				Major District Roads				Total
		Cement Concrete	Bituminous Surface	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Cement Concrete	Bituminous Surface	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Roads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0.000	180.360	0.000	0.000	0.000	1410.600	12.978	30.240	1634.178
2	Kollam	0.000	114.490	0.000	0.000	0.000	1660.294	6.897	0.000	1781.681
3	Alappuzha	0.000	174.391	0.000	0.000	0.000	569.169	39.785	35.293	818.638
4	Pathanamthita	0.000	249.194	0.000	0.000	0.000	953.786	29.650	19.513	1252.143
5	Kottayam	0.000	401.331	0.000	0.000	0.000	2582.328	25.640	77.467	3086.766
6	Idukki	0.000	821.434	0.000	20.000	0.000	1217.731	22.407	197.850	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	0.000	309.185	0.000	0.000	0.464	1457.113	60.715	108.645	1936.122
8	Thrissur	3.391	450.127	0.000	0.000	0.000	790.264	15.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	0.000	264.137	1.250	14.500	0.000	1190.565	40.690	19.000	1530.142
10	Malappuram	0.000	453.504	0.000	0.000	0.000	1268.406	122.650	30.490	1875.050
11	Kozhikkode	0.000	357.815	0.000	0.000	0.000	956.137	14.440	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	0.000	126.955	2.000	0.000	0.000	527.643	23.600	20.182	700.380
13	Kannur	2.800	247.835	0.000	0.000	0.000	755.530	4.386	40.133	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	0.000	265.580	0.000	0.000	0.000	755.097	25.150	0.000	1045.827
	Total	6.191	4416.338	3.250	34.500	0.464	16094.663	443.988	578.813	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.4

Surface-wise and Category-wise Length of P.W.D. Roads added during 2008-2009

(in Kms.)

Item	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cement Concrete					
Length as on 31.3.2008	6.191	0.464	0.000	0.000	6.655
Length added in 08-09	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	6.191	0.464	0.000	0.000	6.655
Black topped					
Length as on 31.3.2008	4093.059	23042.735	0.000	0.000	27135.794
Length added in 08-09	323.279	-6948.072	0.000	0.000	-6624.793
Length as on 31.3.2009	4416.338	16094.663	0.000	0.000	20511.001
Water Bound Macadam					
Length as on 31.3.2008	3.250	443.988	0.000	0.000	447.238
Length added in 08-09	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	3.250	443.988	0.000	0.000	447.238
Others					
Length as on 31.3.2008	34.500	578.813	0.000	0.000	613.313
Length added in 08-09	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	34.500	578.813	0.000	0.000	613.313
Total					
Length as on 31.3.2008	4137.000	24066.000	0.000	0.000	28203.000
Length added in 08-09	323.279	-6948.072	0.000	0.000	-6624.793
Length as on 31.3.2009	4460.279	17117.928	0.000	0.000	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix 10.3

**District-wise, Surface-wise & Category-wise length of roads maintained by Kerala PWD as on 31-03-2009
(in kms)**

Sl. No.	District	State Highways				Major District Roads				Total
		Cement Concrete	Bituminous Surface	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Cement Concrete	Bituminous Surface	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Roads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0.000	180.360	0.000	0.000	0.000	1410.600	12.978	30.240	1634.178
2	Kollam	0.000	114.490	0.000	0.000	0.000	1660.294	6.897	0.000	1781.681
3	Alappuzha	0.000	174.391	0.000	0.000	0.000	569.169	39.785	35.293	818.638
4	Pathanamthita	0.000	249.194	0.000	0.000	0.000	953.786	29.650	19.513	1252.143
5	Kottayam	0.000	401.331	0.000	0.000	0.000	2582.328	25.640	77.467	3086.766
6	Idukki	0.000	821.434	0.000	20.000	0.000	1217.731	22.407	197.850	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	0.000	309.185	0.000	0.000	0.464	1457.113	60.715	108.645	1936.122
8	Thrissur	3.391	450.127	0.000	0.000	0.000	790.264	15.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	0.000	264.137	1.250	14.500	0.000	1190.565	40.690	19.000	1530.142
10	Malappuram	0.000	453.504	0.000	0.000	0.000	1268.406	122.650	30.490	1875.050
11	Kozhikkode	0.000	357.815	0.000	0.000	0.000	956.137	14.440	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	0.000	126.955	2.000	0.000	0.000	527.643	23.600	20.182	700.380
13	Kannur	2.800	247.835	0.000	0.000	0.000	755.530	4.386	40.133	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	0.000	265.580	0.000	0.000	0.000	755.097	25.150	0.000	1045.827
	Total	6.191	4416.338	3.250	34.500	0.464	16094.663	443.988	578.813	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.4

Surface-wise and Category-wise Length of P.W.D. Roads added during 2008-2009

(in Kms.)

Item	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cement Concrete					
Length as on 31.3.2008	6.191	0.464	0.000	0.000	6.655
Length added in 08-09	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	6.191	0.464	0.000	0.000	6.655
Black topped					
Length as on 31.3.2008	4093.059	23042.735	0.000	0.000	27135.794
Length added in 08-09	323.279	-6948.072	0.000	0.000	-6624.793
Length as on 31.3.2009	4416.338	16094.663	0.000	0.000	20511.001
Water Bound Macadam					
Length as on 31.3.2008	3.250	443.988	0.000	0.000	447.238
Length added in 08-09	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	3.250	443.988	0.000	0.000	447.238
Others					
Length as on 31.3.2008	34.500	578.813	0.000	0.000	613.313
Length added in 08-09	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	34.500	578.813	0.000	0.000	613.313
Total					
Length as on 31.3.2008	4137.000	24066.000	0.000	0.000	28203.000
Length added in 08-09	323.279	-6948.072	0.000	0.000	-6624.793
Length as on 31.3.2009	4460.279	17117.928	0.000	0.000	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.5

District-wise and Surface-wise Length of Roads Maintained by P.W.D. as on 31.3.2009

(in Kms.)

Sl.No	Name of District	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Mecadam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0.000	1590.960	12.978	30.240	1634.178
2	Kollam	0.000	1774.784	6.897	0.000	1781.681
3	Alappuzha	0.000	743.560	39.785	35.293	818.638
4	Pathanamthitta	0.000	1202.980	29.650	19.513	1252.143
5	Kottayam	0.000	2983.659	25.640	77.467	3086.766
6	Idukki	0.000	2039.165	22.407	217.850	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	0.464	1766.298	60.715	108.645	1936.122
8	Thrissur	3.391	1240.391	15.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	0.000	1454.702	41.940	33.500	1530.142
10	Malappuram	0.000	1721.910	122.650	30.490	1875.050
11	Kozhikode	0.000	1313.952	14.440	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	0.000	654.598	25.600	20.182	700.380
13	Kannur	2.800	1003.365	4.386	40.133	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	0.000	1020.677	25.150	0.000	1045.827
Total		6.655	20511.001	447.238	613.313	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.6

No.of Bridges and Culverts in P.W.D. Roads as on 31.3.2009

Sl. No.	Item	SH	MDR	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Total Number of bridges	627	1552	2179
2	Number of unsafe bridges	60	88	148
3	Total Number of culverts	11512	39910	51422
4	Number of unsafe culverts	641	878	1519

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.5

District-wise and Surface-wise Length of Roads Maintained by P.W.D. as on 31.3.2009

(in Kms.)

Sl.No	Name of District	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Mecadam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0.000	1590.960	12.978	30.240	1634.178
2	Kollam	0.000	1774.784	6.897	0.000	1781.681
3	Alappuzha	0.000	743.560	39.785	35.293	818.638
4	Pathanamthitta	0.000	1202.980	29.650	19.513	1252.143
5	Kottayam	0.000	2983.659	25.640	77.467	3086.766
6	Idukki	0.000	2039.165	22.407	217.850	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	0.464	1766.298	60.715	108.645	1936.122
8	Thrissur	3.391	1240.391	15.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	0.000	1454.702	41.940	33.500	1530.142
10	Malappuram	0.000	1721.910	122.650	30.490	1875.050
11	Kozhikode	0.000	1313.952	14.440	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	0.000	654.598	25.600	20.182	700.380
13	Kannur	2.800	1003.365	4.386	40.133	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	0.000	1020.677	25.150	0.000	1045.827
Total		6.655	20511.001	447.238	613.313	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.6

No.of Bridges and Culverts in P.W.D. Roads as on 31.3.2009

Sl. No.	Item	SH	MDR	Total
1	2	3	4	5
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Appendix- 10.5

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(in Kms.)

Sl.No	Name of District	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Mecadam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0.000	1590.960	12.978	30.240	1634.178
2	Kollam	0.000	1774.784	6.897	0.000	1781.681
3	Alappuzha	0.000	743.560	39.785	35.293	818.638
4	Pathanamthitta	0.000	1202.980	29.650	19.513	1252.143
5	Kottayam	0.000	2983.659	25.640	77.467	3086.766
6	Idukki	0.000	2039.165	22.407	217.850	2279.422
7	Ernakulam	0.464	1766.298	60.715	108.645	1936.122
8	Thrissur	3.391	1240.391	15.000	0.000	1258.782
9	Palakkad	0.000	1454.702	41.940	33.500	1530.142
10	Malappuram	0.000	1721.910	122.650	30.490	1875.050
11	Kozhikode	0.000	1313.952	14.440	0.000	1328.392
12	Wayanad	0.000	654.598	25.600	20.182	700.380
13	Kannur	2.800	1003.365	4.386	40.133	1050.684
14	Kasaragode	0.000	1020.677	25.150	0.000	1045.827
Total		6.655	20511.001	447.238	613.313	21578.207

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.6

No.of Bridges and Culverts in P.W.D. Roads as on 31.3.2009

Sl. No.	Item	SH	MDR	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Total Number of bridges	627	1552	2179
2	Number of unsafe bridges	60	88	148
3	Total Number of culverts	11512	39910	51422
4	Number of unsafe culverts	641	878	1519

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix - 10.7
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE HAVING VALID REGISTRATION AS ON 31.03.2009 (Provisional)

Sl.No	District	Goods Vehicles		Buses		Four Wheelers			Three wheelers		Two Wheelers		Tractors/Trailors				Total
		Four wheelers & above	Three wheelers including Tempos	Stage carriages	Contract Carriages/ Omni Buses	Cars	Taxis	Jeeps	Auto rickshaws	Motorised Cycle rickshaws	Motorised cycles	Scooter/ Motor cycles	Tractors	Tillers	Trailers	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Thiruvananthapuram	19899	10731	9255	15495	108111	15182	7172	40530	12	0	433320	304	108	141	3306	663566
2	Kollam	16247	6363	1172	6080	67083	7354	4879	31898	9	1004	219310	429	227	337	1055	363447
3	Pathanamthitta	9489	3852	1084	4211	44066	9410	3460	15805	0	4	111864	205	37	177	315	203979
4	Alappuzha	15628	9732	1198	5784	47286	8844	544	17334	3	3	232091	342	108	266	485	339648
5	Kottayam	18696	6046	2855	11018	76165	13612	11130	35394	37	0	194612	609	101	59	869	371203
6	Idukki	4909	1674	1033	2031	12901	4252	5367	11454	0	0	34028	220	131	13	886	78899
7	Ernakulam	50698	13669	5208	18794	138107	18285	2124	48238	0	0	511857	1282	1299	151	6151	815863
8	Thrissur	23958	11604	4550	16047	67334	14133	4432	38507	0	0	336734	909	451	612	1142	520413
9	Palakkad	18589	5421	2408	8847	29993	8119	3739	28464	0	0	199430	4467	949	121	2002	312549
10	Malappuram	23921	13302	4255	10009	52874	18625	9758	65133	0	6	186135	1081	714	95	1104	387012
11	Kozhikode	19966	8447	3648	4904	58748	8856	8003	33064	0	0	249863	284	143	79	2153	398158
12	Wayanad	3413	1631	527	1217	6590	3055	3874	7139	0	0	26630	121	255	103	1687	56242
13	Kannur	16279	6630	3830	5659	38276	9812	5936	31197	0	0	135047	1332	259	98	3029	257384
14	Kasargode	4995	1817	975	737	20219	2515	3282	18748	0	0	57305	71	402	69	561	111696
Total		246687	100919	41998	110833	767753	142054	73700	422905	61	1017	2928226	11656	5184	2321	24745	4880059

Source: Transport Commissionerate

Appendix - 10.8
NEWLY REGISTERED VEHICLES FOR THE YEAR 2008 - 09 (Provisional)

SI.No.	TRANSPORT VEHICLES	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALP	KTM	IDK	ERK	TSR	PKD	MLP	KZD	WYD	KNR	KSD	ATG	MUV	VKA	NS	TOTAL
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Multi-axled Articulated Vehicles	0	10	2	3	0	0	44	1	24	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	1		97
2	Trucks and Lorries	51	48	40	44	43	33	286	58	31	23	49	5	52	20	32	37	11		863
3	Four Wheelers	689	910	485	855	1016	294	1596	1455	820	1325	744	165	1213	388	341	1043	447		13786
4	Three Wheelers	256	376	179	310	327	139	590	599	519	895	511	151	478	90	109	169	284		5982
	SUB TOTAL	996	1344	706	1212	1386	466	2516	2113	1394	2248	1306	326	1743	498	482	1249	743	0	20728
5	Stage Carriage	61	91	61	59	161	82	133	132	122	146	110	34	232	49	27	76	53	767	2396
6	Contract Carriage	118	104	61	138	167	25	295	172	111	86	39	14	112	22	65	53	20		1602
7	Private Service Vehicles	384	16	8	15	17	7	31	15	20	5	9	2	15	4	7	8	9		572
8	Other Buses EIB	48	19	9	14	17	19	44	31	17	21	13	2	15	8	18	25	2		322
	SUBTOTAL	611	230	139	226	362	133	503	350	270	258	171	52	374	83	117	162	84	767	4892
9	Motor Cabs	268	396	400	651	643	241	1282	562	361	228	164	29	121	86	99	333	100		5964
10	Maxi Cabs/Taxi	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		5
11	Other Taxis	153	24	5	5	9	16	37	41	16	51	82	72	350	109	51	5	57		1083
	SUBTOTAL	421	420	406	656	653	257	1319	603	378	279	246	102	471	196	150	338	157	0	7052
12	LMV Passenger	1213	1012	865	803	2263	1531	2488	2773	2670	5438	1327	452	2143	1453	860	805	1644		29740
13	LMV 4 to 6 seater	0	0	0	0	0	389	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		445
14	Motor Cycle on hire	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
	SUBTOTAL	1213	1012	865	803	2264	1920	2544	2773	2670	5438	1327	452	2143	1453	860	805	1644	0	30186
15	Other TVs	133	133	57	89	162	300	302	168	149	185	88	40	171	43	72	126	46		2264
	TOTAL TRANSPORT	3374	3139	2173	2986	4827	3076	7184	6007	4861	8408	3138	972	4902	2273	1681	2680	2674	767	65122
	Non Transport Vehicles																			
16	Mopads	469	486	199	694	215	60	845	2236	3256	445	119	28	393	32	110	368	78		10033
17	Motor Cycles	22516	16138	9724	18658	13226	2951	26346	26073	14033	19950	15440	1620	11491	5211	7140	9792	7537		227846
	SUBTOTAL	22985	16624	9923	19352	13441	3011	27191	28309	17289	20395	15559	1648	11884	5243	7250	10160	7615	0	237879
18	Cars	10314	7776	5627	5286	8980	2132	10668	9369	5204	8471	5406	1298	7376	3711	2844	4079	2618		101159
19	Jeeps	27	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		30
20	Omni Buses	451	269	201	195	286	84	356	381	242	389	168	71	369	169	123	114	139		4007
21	Tractors	13	26	13	20	20	12	38	23	53	59	10	4	10	9	14	72	2		398
22	Trailors	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
23	Other Vehicles	68	82	39	47	134	19	100	117	82	92	45	48	106	44	28	119	18		1188
	SUBTOTAL	10875	8154	5880	5548	9420	2249	11162	9890	5581	9011	5629	1421	7861	3933	3009	4384	2777	0	106784
	NON TRANSPORT VEHICLES TOTAL	33860	24778	15803	24900	22861	5260	38353	38199	22870	29406	21188	3069	19745	9176	10259	14544	10392	0	344663
	GRAND TOTAL	37234	27917	17976	27886	27688	8336	45537	44206	27731	37814	24326	4041	24647	11449	11940	17224	13066	767	409785

Source: Transport Commissionerate ATG-Attingal, MUV-Muvattupuzha, VKA- Vadakara, NS-Nationalised Sector.

Appendix -10.9
District-wise Growth of Motor Vehicles in Kerala and Their Index (Base 2000-01 =100)

Sl. No	District	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index
1	Thiruvananthapuram	282587	100	296887	105.1	321776	113.9	361036	127.8	397639	140.7	454790	160.9	489768	173.3	607393	214.94	663566	234.8
2	Kollam	155661	100	171242	110	188111	120.8	212834	136.7	239715	154	271070	174.1	305050	196.0	335400	215.47	363447	233.5
3	Pathanamthitta	84276	100	99632	118.2	115835	137.4	122473	145.3	128084	152	147550	175.1	170018	201.7	186003	220.71	203979	242.0
4	Alappuzha	128153	100	146902	114.6	169164	132.0	194965	152.1	221381	172.7	258128	201.4	294992	230.2	306582	239.23	339648	265.0
5	Kottayam	300988	100	323530	107.5	348154	115.7	375873	124.9	403641	134.1	439442	146.0	475083	157.8	341454	113.44	371203	123.3
6	Idukki	34226	100	36469	106.6	39069	114.2	44546	130.2	48159	140.7	52953	154.7	63285	184.9	69780	203.88	78899	230.5
7	Ernakulam	592536	100	734717	124.0	787086	132.8	838100	141.4	896933	151.4	953249	160.9	1041205	175.7	748605	126.34	815863	137.7
8	Thrissur	220114	100	241163	109.6	271999	123.6	296763	134.8	335150	152.3	378129	171.8	439379	199.6	472212	214.53	520413	236.4
9	Palakkad	134363	100	152539	113.5	171217	127.4	188722	140.5	205434	152.9	217703	162	228496	170.1	283308	210.85	312549	232.6
10	Malappuram	155029	100	172305	111.1	186510	120.3	210854	136	229981	148.3	261147	168.5	264820	170.8	346310	223.38	387012	249.6
11	Kozhikode	169968	100	238306	140.2	275803	162.3	228261	134.3	259356	152.6	294544	173.3	331652	195.1	360187	211.91	398158	234.3
12	Wayanad	30405	100	31427	103.4	33479	110.1	36358	119.6	40425	133.0	46556	153.1	53957	177.5	52171	171.59	56242	185.0
13	Kannur	113804	100	128484	112.9	144553	127.0	162838	143.1	199891	175.6	226049	198.6	257255	226.1	232737	204.51	257384	226.2
14	Kasaragode	47851	100	52309	109.3	58343	121.9	64644	135.1	70141	146.6	79082	165.3	89260	186.5	100245	209.49	111696	233.4
Total		2449961	100	2825912	115.3	3111099	127	3338267	136.3	3675930	150	4080392	166.5	4504220	183.8	4442387	181.3	4880059	199.2

Source: Transport Commissionerate

Appendix 10.10
Category - Wise Growth of Motor Vehicles in Kerala since 2000 to 2009

Sl. No	Type of Vehicles	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
I GOODS VEHICLES										
1	Four Wheelers and above	149302	166726	176493	184927	201724	217742	236867	227454	246687
2	Three Wheelers including Tempos	36091	41332	46962	52918	63674	74425	86994	94532	100919
II BUSES										
1	Stage Carriages	28438	29829	31158	31813	32453	33568	35110	39763	41998
2	Contract Carriages/Omni buses	58726	65681	72263	83814	90697	99547	112863	108230	110833
III CARS AND STATION WAGONS										
1	cars	402493	440351	491175	529412	587003	650953	729671	654582	767753
2	Taxi Cars	90473	103991	111241	112884	123381	131832	140507	134650	142054
3	Jeeps	65281	70525	71929	69192	70944	73039	74721	73698	73700
IV THREE WHEELERS										
1	Authorickshaws	241236	278456	299225	314945	339607	362447	379220	391100	422905
2	Motorised Cycle rickshaws	21	19	19	19	17	14	18	61	61
V TWO WHEELERS										
1	Motorised Cycle	182	274	276	265	171	116	47	1017	1017
2	Scooter/Motor Cycles	1337145	1582949	1762023	1906775	2112584	2380659	2649026	2677444	2928226
VI Tractors										
		7232	7931	8267	8411	8721	8905	9261	11236	11656
VII Tillers										
		4041	4198	4289	3642	3641	3710	3764	5184	5184
VIII Trailors										
		8831	9322	9482	9046	9395	9772	10004	2321	2321
IX Others										
		20469	24328	26297	30204	31918	33663	36147	21115	24745
Total		2449961	2825912	3111099	3338267	3675930	4080392	4504220	4442387	4880059
Per centage increase over the previous year			15.35	10.09	7.30	10.11	11.00	10.39	-1.37	9.85

Source;Transport Commissionerate

Appendix :10.11

District-wise Road Accidents in Kerala in which number of persons held during 2007-08, 2008-09

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Accidents			Increases / Decreases %	No. of Persons injured			Increases/ Decreases %	No. of persons Killed		Increases / Decrease %
		2007-08	2008-09			2007-08	2008-09			2007-08	2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	City	1400	1307	-7.12	1617	1522	-6.24	121	107	-13.08		
2	Rural	2047	2004	-2.15	2352	2226	-5.66	188	250	24.80		
3	Kollam	2121	2039	-4.02	2456	2483	1.09	279	225	-24.00		
4	Pathanamthitta	1128	1062	-6.21	1168	1072	-8.96	83	99	16.16		
5	Alappuzha	2413	2178	-10.79	2728	2502	-9.03	270	271	0.37		
6	Kottayam	1966	1871	-5.08	2424	2262	-7.16	188	181	-3.87		
7	Idukki	821	782	-4.99	990	1022	3.13	56	68	17.65		
8	Ernakulam City	1778	1556	-14.27	1756	1620	-8.40	134	108	-24.07		
9	Ernakulam Rural	2760	2627	-5.06	3265	2970	-9.93	296	242	-22.31		
10	Thrissur	3147	3063	-2.74	3649	3546	-2.90	317	292	-8.56		
11	Palakkad	1624	1616	-0.50	1880	1807	-4.04	226	245	7.76		
12	Malappuram	1967	1964	-0.15	2638	2658	0.75	234	237	1.27		
13	Kozhikode City	1212	1014	-19.53	1214	1055	-15.07	144	110	-30.91		
14	Kozhikode Rural	1197	1091	-9.72	1418	1268	-11.83	123	105	-17.14		
15	Wayanad	445	458	2.84	735	699	-5.15	49	51	3.92		
16	Kannur	1288	1200	-7.33	1820	1598	-13.89	124	137	9.49		
17	Kasaragod	616	592	-4.05	763	851	10.34	78	76	-2.63		
Total		27930	26424	-5.70	32873	31161	-5.49	2910	2804	-3.78		

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Appendix - 10.12
Motor Vehicle Accidents in Kerala by Primary Causes of Accidents during 2009

Sl. No	Name of District	Fault of Driver of motor vehicles	Fault of driver other than motor vehicles	Fault of Cyclist	Fault of Pedestrian	Fault of Passengers	Defect of Motor vehicles	Defect of road surface	Bad weather condition	Other causes	Causes not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Thiruvananthapuram											
1	City	1243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	1280
	Thiruvananthapuram											
2	Rural	1912	0	0	0	0	6	12	8	57	12	2007
3	Kollam	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	2038
4	Pathanamthitta	1030	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	1062
5	Alappuzha	2120	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	50	0	2178
6	Kottayam	1835	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	26	4	1872
7	Idukki	765	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	784
8	Ernakulam City	1489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	19	1556
9	Ernakulam Rural	2597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2597
10	Thrissur	3038	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	15	0	3064
11	Palakkad	1616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1616
12	Malappuram	1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1964
13	Kozhikode City	1003	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	1011
14	Kozhikode Rural	1091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1091
15	Wayanad	453	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	458
16	Kannur	1195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1200
17	Kasaragod	593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	593
Total		25899	0	0	3	1	67	30	11	325	35	26371
Percentage to total		98.21	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.11	0.04	1.23	0.13	100.00

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Appendix - 10.13
Category wise details of Motor Vehicles Involved in Road Accidents in Kerala during 2009

Sl. No	District	KSRTC Buses	Other Buses	Goods Vehicles	Motor Cars	Jeeps	Autoricks haws	Two wheelers	Miscellaneous vehicles	Class not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Thiruvananthapuram										
1	City	103	37	46	335	24	157	515	57	6	1280
	Thiruvananthapuram										
2	Rural	138	185	166	355	172	285	1510	16	12	2839
3	Kollam	86	204	221	458	75	281	675	26	12	2038
4	Pathanamthitta	50	118	82	244	49	190	802	83	6	1624
5	Alappuzha	63	134	243	598	33	257	796	49	5	2178
6	Kottayam	72	236	151	429	106	320	533	5	20	1872
7	Idukki	24	99	43	124	122	190	152	29	1	784
8	Ernakulam City	47	220	210	478	37	218	1176	89	4	2479
9	Ernakulam Rural	52	236	280	508	119	343	1610	166	30	3344
10	Thrissur	67	423	253	799	63	524	1694	215	9	4047
11	Palakkad	25	222	206	262	58	232	464	131	16	1616
12	Malappuram	33	318	253	233	198	388	467	69	5	1964
13	Kozhikode City	24	258	138	316	42	152	572	32	8	1542
14	Kozhikode Rural	28	202	118	209	90	237	531	33	3	1451
15	Wayanad	22	57	46	79	42	81	113	17	1	458
16	Kannur	27	254	167	293	73	265	569	71	1	1720
17	Kasaragod	12	52	53	124	39	117	130	65	1	593
Total		873	3255	2676	5844	1342	4237	12309	1153	140	31829
Percentage to Total		2.74	10.23	8.41	18.36	4.22	13.31	38.67	3.62	0.44	100

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Appendix - 10.14
Time wise details of Motor Vehicle Accidents on a day during 2009

Sl.No	District	Day light	Darkness	Time not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram City	895	385	0	1280
2	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	1377	614	16	2007
3	Kollam	1422	616	0	2038
4	Pathanamthitta	809	251	2	1062
5	Alappuzha	1533	645	0	2178
6	Kottayam	1329	511	32	1872
7	Idukki	580	204	0	784
8	Ernakulam City	1134	422	0	1556
9	Ernakulam Rural	1896	701	0	2597
10	Thrissur	2246	818	0	3064
11	Palakkad	1167	449	0	1616
12	Malappuram	1491	473	0	1964
13	Kozhikode City	723	288	0	1011
14	Kozhikode Rural	834	257	0	1091
15	Wayanad	343	115	0	458
16	Kannur	950	250	0	1200
17	Kasaragod	410	183	0	593
Total		19139	7182	50	26371
Percentage to Total		72.58	27.23	0.19	100.00

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Appendix 10.15
Age-Wise Details of Vehicles Owned by KSRTC during 2008 and 2009

Sl.No	Buses	2008 March	2009 March
1	2	3	4
1	10 Years and above	1452	1343
2	Above 7 years and below 10 years	1357	1164
3	Above 5 years and below 7 years	248	488
4	Below 5 years	1836	2120
Total		4893	5115

Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.16
Major indicators showing operational efficiency of KSRTC

Sl.No	Items	Year		Increase/ Decrease
		2007-08 *	2008-09*	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fleet Strength (Nos)	4640	4999	359
2	Gross Revenue earnings (Rs. in crores)	883.82	1062.14	178.32
3	Gross Revenue expenditure (Rs. in crores)	1041.84	1210.42	168.58
4	Gross operating loss (Rs. In crores)	(-)158.02	(-)148.28	(-)9.74
5	No. of schedules operated.	3758	4370	612
6	Average earnings per vehicle on road per day (Rs)	6695	7195	500
7	Average earnings per km. of buses operated (paise)	2070	2208	138
8	Average earnings per Passenger (Paise)	732	857	125
9	Average route length (Kms)	49.41	57.54	8.13
10	Average kms. Run per bus per day	323.43	325.86	2.43
11	Average number of buses held daily	4640	4999	359
12	Passengers carried (Lakhs)	12069	12074	5

(*) provisional figures

Source: KSRTC

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Time wise details of Motor Vehicle Accidents on a day during 2009

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1	2	3	4	5	6
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15	Wayanad	343	115	0	458
16	Kannur	950	250	0	1200
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Total		19139	7182	50	26371
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14	Kozhikode Rural	834	257	0	1091
15	Wayanad	343	115	0	458
16	Kannur	950	250	0	1200
17	Kasaragod	410	183	0	593
Total		19139	7182	50	26371
Percentage to Total		72.58	27.23	0.19	100.00

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

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Source: State Crime Records Bureau

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Major indicators showing operational efficiency of KSRTC

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11	Average number of buses held daily	4640	4999	359
12	Passengers carried (Lakhs)	12069	12074	5

(*) provisional figures

Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.17

KSRTC Operational Statistics during 2008 - 09- Districtwise								
Sl. No	Unit	No.of buses held as on 31.03.09	No.of schedules 31.03.09	No.of routes as on 31.03.09	Route distance (Kms)	Gross Kms.Operated (in lakh)	Effective Kms.Operated (in lakh)	Passengers Carried (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Thiruvananthapuram								
1	Aryanad	33	29	80	3096	29.51	26.65	102.37
2	Attingal	82	97	72	1811	96.25	81.87	232.84
3	Kaniyapuram	59	54	39	1970	56.90	46.53	164.67
4	Kattakada	73	71	85	3314	77.27	67.61	219.56
5	Kilimanoor	66	61	68	2733	58.95	56.00	155.55
6	Nedumangadu	60	59	80	3096	65.26	57.17	176.80
7	Neyyattinkara	94	88	123	4727	101.52	84.11	256.35
8	Palode	35	29	80	3096	31.03	27.46	85.19
9	Pappanamcode	107	110	205	2735	74.60	66.11	291.79
10	Parassala	69	66	105	6542	81.74	70.73	176.57
11	Peroorkada	93	92	171	3300	69.02	53.02	255.98
12	Poovar	69	68	66	2791	75.68	64.56	189.79
13	TVM City	139	131	225	2882	94.31	68.49	364.19
14	TVM Central	111	81	40	14206	165.73	149.20	131.67
15	Vellanadu	60	55	70	2061	45.09	39.38	161.34
16	Vellarada	55	46	123	4727	41.26	38.61	143.82
17	Venjaramoodu	40	38	97	8794	32.78	30.17	122.07
18	Vikas Bhavan	82	96	126	3246	65.82	49.17	234.39
19	Vithura	39	36	80	3096	36.66	32.60	97.81
20	Vizhinjam	70	67	40	1889	68.95	64.48	197.34
2 Kollam								
1	Chadayamangalam	48	41	98	3314	42.18	38.02	110.58
2	Chathanoor	48	41	125	5554	49.24	42.23	545.93
3	Karunagapally	75	76	142	3027	80.16	71.76	212.52
4	Kollam	112	107	123	8329	131.71	111.38	282.80
5	Kottarakkara	116	112	133	9675	137.77	115.25	297.87
6	Kulathupuzha	24	22	85	2849	25.11	21.26	57.69
7	Pathanapuram	41	37	72	2872	35.34	33.69	98.03
8	Punalur	76	67	143	4910	63.76	56.41	167.98
3 Alappuzha								
1	Alappuzha	98	97	69	3917	120.5	94.29	254.25
2	Chenganor	53	60	30	2056	68.87	60.90	157.04
3	Cherthala	103	95	30	1836	111.44	95.91	272.63
4	Edathuva	22	22	11	837	25.74	18.94	74.32
5	Harippad	40	36	68	3645	45.45	38.98	104.91
6	Kayaamkulam	71	66	111	5761	80.81	70.56	193.72
7	Mavelikkara	41	38	26	1539	50.39	38.95	8.72
4 Pathanamthitta								
1	Adoor	50	51	55	3965	61.12	49.30	75.58
2	Mallappally	34	35	11	837	33.97	26.60	74.63
3	Pandalam	15	14	23	1651	15.13	13.12	9.77
4	Pathanamthitta	77	69	77	5989	88.45	77.16	133.57
5	Thiruvalla	82	73	70	3812	77.96	67.17	169.52
5 Kottayam								
1	Changsanaserry	54	48	23	2068	56.91	50.82	851.01
2	Erattupettah	62	49	22	3347	57.22	52.58	109.06
3	Erumeli	18	14	39	1879	18.25	17.03	32.18
4	Kottayam	113	107	59	6474	140.21	117.35	183.59
5	Pala	76	73	58	4612	90.74	79.07	150.79
6	Ponkunnam	36	35	39	1879	44.59	34.79	58.48
7	Vaikom	45	44	14	1458	52.06	40.62	86.62

KSRTC Operational Statistics during 2008 - 09- Districtwise								
Sl. No	Unit	No.of buses held as on 31.03.09	No.of schedules 31.03.09	No.of routes as on 31.03.09	Route distance (Kms)	Gross Kms.Operated (in lakh)	Effective Kms.Operated (in lakh)	Passenger s Carried (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Idukki							
1	Kattappana	28	24	26	1512	33.58	28.33	33.27
2	Kumaly	37	31	43	3457	42.23	36.60	57.26
3	Moolamattom	16	16	23	2287	18.87	16.93	91.22
4	Munnar	29	26	22	2363	20.32	30.75	34.47
5	Thodupuzha	65	57	23	2287	70.91	60.74	114.11
7	Ernakulam							
1	Aluwa	65	63	37	3219	70.92	61.36	190.11
2	Ankamali	46	47	40	1395	53.85	38.68	109.90
3	Ernakulam	87	81	50	5307	112.72	91.78	88.20
4	Kothamangalam	41	39	22	2363	44.84	36.63	80.69
5	Moovattupuzha	66	62	63	3663	74.08	62.09	152.29
6	North Paravoor	55	55	90	4043	63.51	48.38	103.97
7	Perumbavoor	45	42	21	2671	48.99	42.77	148.99
8	Piravam	28	23	24	2093	28.93	25.11	50.27
8	Thrissur							
1	Chalakkudy	61	54	34	1448	68.84	56.46	118.50
2	Guruvayoor	48	37	22	5045	53.43	48.82	67.85
3	Irinjalikkuda	16	15	14	847	20.08	15.06	37.10
4	Kodungallur	27	23	35	1506	29.69	22.17	43.17
5	Mala	53	48	55	2327	51.65	45.29	115.75
6	Puthukkadu	23	20	11	445	21.97	19.10	56.10
7	Thrissur	96	84	40	4510	125.43	101.36	127.71
9	Palakkad							
1	Chittoor	31	27	14	2436	43.13	39.50	60.87
2	Mannarkad	25	23	18	5564	26.56	24.64	46.00
3	Palakkad	91	66	74	4303	112.59	114.06	133.28
4	Vadakkancherry	24	22	23	2876	29.61	25.02	34.19
10	Malappuram							
1	Malappuram	48	45	33	1277	84.09	61.58	91.22
2	Nilambur	29	28	32	1276	36.37	30.99	42.03
3	Perinthalmanna	43	38	19	2465	54.72	45.27	62.16
4	Ponnani	35	26	30	2705	37.17	32.48	51.78
11	Kozhikode							
1	Kozhikode	112	90	46	4545	131.02	117.48	89.19
2	Thamarasserry	56	50	45	3326	57.89	48.53	143.46
3	Thottilpalam	40	35	25	1442	42.92	33.37	62.78
4	Vadakara	15	14	14	1000	15.42	13.18	31.89
12	Wayanad							
1	Kalpatta	50	43	39	2634	54.9	48.83	96.63
2	Mananthavadi	62	53	42	3238	68.57	60.89	126.86
3	Sulthanbatheri	76	66	28	3562	87.19	79.94	86.86
13	Kannur							
1	Kannur	112	93	53	7848	124.52	114.09	211.02
2	Payyannur	79	88	36	2967	93.17	73.83	19.84
3	Thalasery	49	43	50	4492	59.42	46.66	78.82
14	Kasaragode							
1	Kasaragode	125	91	48	4206	115.48	109.11	249.87

Source: KSRTC

Appendix- 10.18
Fare structure of KSRTC during 2009

Sl. No	Type of service	Basic fare per KM (paise)	Minimum fare (paise)
1	City	52	350
2	Ordinary	52	350
3	City Fast Passenger	55	350
4	Fast Passenger	55	450
5	Super Fast	58	800
6	Express	No Service	NoService
7	Super Express	62	1000
8	Super Delux Service	72	2000
9	A/C Air Bus	85	3000
10	High Tech (Volvo)	105	3000

Source: KSRTC

Appendix - 10.19
KSRTC Operational Statistics during 2008-09 -- District wise

Sl. No	Unit	Average No. of buses held daily	Average Kms. run per day per bus	Average route length (Kms) (*)	Earning per Vehicle on road per day (in Rs)	Earning per km of buses operated (in Ps)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Thiruvananthapuram						
1	Aryanad	33	270	38.70	6036	2205
2	Attingal	88	255	25.15	7431	2336
3	Kaniyapuram	59	283	50.51	6291	2225
4	Kattakada	76	281	38.99	6322	2236
5	Kilimanoor	58	313	40.19	6774	2183
6	Nedumangadu	67	290	38.70	6572	2251
7	Neyyattinkara	99	295	38.43	6388	2170
8	Palode	34	279	38.70	5995	2151
9	Pappanamcode	102	208	13.34	4973	2377
10	Parassala	72	328	62.31	7128	2179
11	Peroorkada	87	208	19.30	5219	2528
12	Poovar	71	305	42.29	6704	2213
13	TVM City	139	269	12.81	5454	2801
14	TVM Central	107	592	355.15	14914	2528
15	Vellanadu	54	245	29.44	6026	2444
16	Vellarada	46	286	38.43	6151	2141
17	Venjaramoodu	37	267	90.66	5781	2166
18	Vikas Bhavan	82	211	25.76	5685	2698
19	Vithura	39	279	38.70	6211	2191
20	Vizhinjam	76	294	47.21	6687	2208
2 Kollam						
1	Chadayamangalam	42	306	33.82	6695	2199
2	Chathanoor	45	321	44.43	7001	2186
3	Karunagapally	78	302	21.32	6786	2240
4	Kollam	110	331	67.71	8012	2405
5	Kottarakkara	126	319	72.75	7044	2205
6	Kulathupuzha	23	306	33.52	7172	2349
7	Pathanapuram	45	288	39.89	6236	2156
8	Punalur	67	303	34.33	6521	2171
3 Alappuzha						
1	Alappuzha	98	315	56.76	7263	2297
2	Chenganor	66	298	68.53	7004	2345
3	Cherthala	102	306	61.21	6848	2248
4	Edathuva	22	288	76.12	6636	2300
5	Harippad	39	324	53.60	7506	2309
6	Kayaamkulam	70	322	51.90	7422	2314
7	Mavelikkara	40	344	59.17	7426	2163
4 Pathanamthitta						
1	Mallappally	31	291	76.12	5547	1931
2	Pandalam	16	346	71.80	7008	2402
3	Pathanamthitta	76	358	77.78	7453	2085
4	Thiruvalla	70	329	54.46	7287	2218

KSRTC Operational Statistics during 2008-09 -- District wise

Sl. No	Unit	Average No. of buses held daily	Average Kms. run per day per bus	Average route length (Kms) (*)	Earning per Vehicle on road per day (in Rs)	Earning per km of buses operated (in Ps)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5 Kottayam						
1	Changsanaserry	56	303	89.90	6368	2099
2	Erattupettah	57	335	152.13	7488	2258
3	Erumeli	19	359	48.19	7709	2152
4	Kottayam	118	374	109.73	8115	2181
5	Pala	77	355	79.52	7557	2119
6	Ponkunnam	35	367	48.19	6881	1870
7	Vaikom	41	327	104.16	6595	2005
6 Idukki						
1	Kattappana	26	388	58.15	8175	2080
2	Kumaly	36	358	80.40	7828	2165
3	Moolamattom	15	387	99.45	8019	2159
4	Munnar	28	383	107.41	8385	2202
5	Thodupuzha	62	326	99.45	7537	2299
7 Ernakulam						
1	Aluwa	70	295	87.00	6362	2141
2	Ankamali	45	312	34.89	6519	2093
3	Ernakulam	88	412	106.15	9234	2242
4	Kothamangalam	38	324	107.41	6802	2085
5	Moovattupuzha	65	309	58.15	7085	2281
6	North Paravoor	53	308	44.93	6243	2034
7	Perumbavoor	45	308	127.20	7168	2325
8	Piravam	24	20	75.00	6168	1755
8 Thrissur						
1	Chalakkudy	59	344	42.58	7006	2041
2	Guruvayoor	46	393	229.30	8471	2146
3	Irinjalikkuda	15	344	60.47	7564	2109
4	Kodungallur	24	337	43.03	7438	2169
5	Mala	48	318	42.31	6542	2081
6	Puthukkadu	21	308	40.49	5868	1911
7	Thrissur	89	414	112.74	9227	2222
9 Palakkad						
1	Chittoor	30	416	174.02	8702	2090
2	Mannarkad	22	383	309.14	7085	1963
3	Palakkad	85	441	58.15	10269	2310
4	Vadakkancherry	21	403	125.04	7556	1910
10 Malappuram						
1	Malappuram	48	422	38.69	9049	2120
2	Nilambur	28	369	39.87	6825	1876
3	Perinthalmanna	36	428	129.76	8465	2009
4	Ponnani	34	371	90.16	7361	1982
11 Kozhikode						
1	Kozhikode	104	393	98.8	8899	2258
2	Thamarasserry	52	309	73.91	6397	2054
3	Thottipalam	37	327	57.68	6809	2115
4	Vadakara	14	301	71.44	5673	1857
12 Wayanad						
1	Kalpatta	47	343	67.54	7118	2072
2	Mananthavadi	63	315	77.08	7515	2374
3	Sulthanbatheri	76	359	127.21	7672	2138
13 Kannur						
1	Kannur	106	347	148.08	6919	2000
2	Payyannur	74	321	82.40	6271	1962
3	Thalasery	47	365	77.26	6857	1877
14 Kasaragode						
1	Kasaragode	108	355	87.63	6885	2042

Source: KSRTC

Appendix- 10.18
Fare structure of KSRTC during 2009

Sl. No	Type of service	Basic fare per KM (paise)	Minimum fare (paise)
1	City	52	350
2	Ordinary	52	350
3	City Fast Passenger	55	350
4	Fast Passenger	55	450
5	Super Fast	58	800
6	Express	No Service	NoService
7	Super Express	62	1000
8	Super Delux Service	72	2000
9	A/C Air Bus	85	3000
10	High Tech (Volvo)	105	3000

Source: KSRTC

Appendix - 10.19
KSRTC Operational Statistics during 2008-09 -- District wise

Sl. No	Unit	Average No. of buses held daily	Average Kms. run per day per bus	Average route length (Kms) (*)	Earning per Vehicle on road per day (in Rs)	Earning per km of buses operated (in Ps)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Thiruvananthapuram						
1	Aryanad	33	270	38.70	6036	2205
2	Attingal	88	255	25.15	7431	2336
3	Kaniyapuram	59	283	50.51	6291	2225
4	Kattakada	76	281	38.99	6322	2236
5	Kilimanoor	58	313	40.19	6774	2183
6	Nedumangadu	67	290	38.70	6572	2251
7	Neyyattinkara	99	295	38.43	6388	2170
8	Palode	34	279	38.70	5995	2151
9	Pappanamcode	102	208	13.34	4973	2377
10	Parassala	72	328	62.31	7128	2179
11	Peroorkada	87	208	19.30	5219	2528
12	Poovar	71	305	42.29	6704	2213
13	TVM City	139	269	12.81	5454	2801
14	TVM Central	107	592	355.15	14914	2528
15	Vellanadu	54	245	29.44	6026	2444
16	Vellarada	46	286	38.43	6151	2141
17	Venjaramoodu	37	267	90.66	5781	2166
18	Vikas Bhavan	82	211	25.76	5685	2698
19	Vithura	39	279	38.70	6211	2191
20	Vizhinjam	76	294	47.21	6687	2208
2 Kollam						
1	Chadayamangalam	42	306	33.82	6695	2199
2	Chathanoor	45	321	44.43	7001	2186
3	Karunagapally	78	302	21.32	6786	2240
4	Kollam	110	331	67.71	8012	2405
5	Kottarakkara	126	319	72.75	7044	2205
6	Kulathupuzha	23	306	33.52	7172	2349
7	Pathanapuram	45	288	39.89	6236	2156
8	Punalur	67	303	34.33	6521	2171
3 Alappuzha						
1	Alappuzha	98	315	56.76	7263	2297
2	Chenganor	66	298	68.53	7004	2345
3	Cherthala	102	306	61.21	6848	2248
4	Edathuva	22	288	76.12	6636	2300
5	Harippad	39	324	53.60	7506	2309
6	Kayaamkulam	70	322	51.90	7422	2314
7	Mavelikkara	40	344	59.17	7426	2163
4 Pathanamthitta						
1	Mallappally	31	291	76.12	5547	1931
2	Pandalam	16	346	71.80	7008	2402
3	Pathanamthitta	76	358	77.78	7453	2085
4	Thiruvalla	70	329	54.46	7287	2218

KSRTC Operational Statistics during 2008-09 -- District wise

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6 Idukki						
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2	Kumaly	36	358	80.40	7828	2165
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5	Moovattupuzha	65	309	58.15	7085	2281
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3	Irinjalikkuda	15	344	60.47	7564	2109
4	Kodungallur	24	337	43.03	7438	2169
5	Mala	48	318	42.31	6542	2081
6	Puthukkadu	21	308	40.49	5868	1911
7	Thrissur	89	414	112.74	9227	2222
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2	Mannarkad	22	383	309.14	7085	1963
3	Palakkad	85	441	58.15	10269	2310
4	Vadakkancherry	21	403	125.04	7556	1910
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4	Vadakara	14	301	71.44	5673	1857
12 Wayanad						
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2	Payyannur	74	321	82.40	6271	1962
3	Thalasery	47	365	77.26	6857	1877
14 Kasaragode						
1	Kasaragode	108	355	87.63	6885	2042

Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.20

Buses Owned by KSRTC

Year	Total No. of Buses	No of New Buses
1	2	3
2005 March	4642	373
2006 March	4687	101
2007 March	4559	257
2008 March	4893	831
2009 March	5115	759

Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.21

NO. OF SHIPS CALLED AT COCHIN PORT DURING 2007-08 AND 2008-09

Sl.No	Type of Vessel	No. of Ships		Net Registered Tonnage	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	POL Tanker	352	305	7125849	7007007
2	Colliers	6	6	111741	110460
3	Foodgrain Ship	2	0	2529	0
4	Fertilizer Ship	4	8	42084	92449
5	General Cargo Ship	103	100	530590	552398
6	Containers	350	334	2710308	2376829
7	Cruise Ship	43	36	302833	539513
8	Passanger Ships &Others	261	293	183209	431518
	Total	1121	1082	11009143	11110174

Appendix 10.20

Buses Owned by KSRTC

Year	Total No. of Buses	No of New Buses
1	2	3
2005 March	4642	373
2006 March	4687	101
2007 March	4559	257
2008 March	4893	831
2009 March	5115	759

Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.21

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2	Colliers	6	6	111741	110460
3	Foodgrain Ship	2	0	2529	0
4	Fertilizer Ship	4	8	42084	92449
5	General Cargo Ship	103	100	530590	552398
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7	Cruise Ship	43	36	302833	539513
8	Passanger Ships &Others	261	293	183209	431518
	Total	1121	1082	11009143	11110174

Appendix 10.22
Commodity - wise cargo handled at the Intermediate and Minor ports of Kerala
during 2008-09.

(in tonnes)

Sl. No	Name of Port	Commodity	Imports			Exports			Grand Total
			Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kasaragod								
2	Azhikkal	Miscellaneous		1499	1499	50		50	1549
3	Kannur								
4	Thalassery								
5	Kozhikode	Soda Ash	16272.5		16272.5				16272.5
		Machinery	83.5		83.5	364.5		364.5	448
		Palm Oil							
		Wet Date		1005	1005	1		1	1006
		Wheat	15825.5		15825.5				15825.5
		Oil Cake	1		1				1
		Salt	164.5		164.5	83.5		83.5	248
		Rice	299.5		299.5	16		16	315.5
		Cattle feed	808.5		808.5	697.5		697.5	1506
		Mustard seeds	1341		1341				1341
		Cement	322		322	11510		11510	11832
		POL	3		3	547		547	550
		LPG	7		7	420		420	427
		Timber	8		8	1060		1060	1068
		Iron & Steel	106.5		106.5	1001		1001	1107.5
		Metal	120		120	22230		22230	22350
		Sodium Bi-Carbonate	111.5		111.5				111.5
		Bauxite	174.5		174.5				174.5
		Veg. & Fruits	4		4	949		949	953
		Granite & Marble				686.5		686.5	686.5
		Miscellaneous	4920.5		4920.5	35409		35409	40329.5
		Sub Total	42573	2504	45077	75025		75025	120102
6	Ponnani		NIL			NIL		NIL	NIL
7	Kodungallore		NIL			NIL		NIL	NIL
8	Alappuzha		NIL			NIL		NIL	NIL
9	Neendakara		NIL			NIL		NIL	NIL
10	Trivandrum								
11	Vizhijam	Machinery					2	2	2
		Palm Oil							
		Wet Date							
		Wheat							
		Oil Cake							
		Salt					10	10	10
		Rice							
		Cattle feed							
		Mustard seeds							
		Cement							
		POL							
		LPG							
		Timber							
		Iron & Steel							
		Metal							
		Sodium Bi-Carbonate					2	2	2
		Bauxite							
		Veg. & Fruits					9108	9108	9108
		Granite & Marble					188	188	188
		Miscellaneous					561	561	561
		Sub Total							
Grand Total			42573	2504	45077	75025	9871	84896	129973

Appendix 10.23

Number and Tonnage of steamers and sailing Vesels which called at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of kerala during 2008-09.							
Name of Port	Coastal / Foreign	Steamers		Sailing Vessles		Total No. of Vessels	Total Tonnage
		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kasaragod	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Azhikkal	Coastal / Foreign	NIL 1	1661.21	1	254.9	1 1	254.9 1661.21
Kannur	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Thalassery	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Kozhikode	Coastal / Foreign	156 NIL	113547.88	385	168520.44	541	282068.32
Ponnani	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Kodungallore	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Alappuzha	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Neendakara	Coastal / Foreign	NIL NIL					
Trivandrum	Coastal / Foreign	NIL 4	2095	1	150	5	2245
Vizhinjam	Coastal / Foreign	51	19779	4	624	55	20403
Total		211	137083.09	391	169549.34	603	306632.43

Appendix 10.24

Number of Harbour Crafts registered at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala during 2008-09

Name of Port	Cargo boats including Barges		Canoes including boats		Mechanised fishing vessels		Mechanised sailing vessels		Total		Grand Total
	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kasaragod											
Azhikkal			54		8	1			62	1	63
Kannur						6			6		6
Thalassery											
Kozhikode		1		1	38	94			38	96	134
Ponnani											
Kodungallore	Nil		Nil		57	406	Nil	Nil	57	406	463
Alappuzha	Nil		Nil		237	1566	Nil	Nil	237	1566	1803
Neendakara					3	71			3	71	74
Trivandrum											Nil
Vizhinjam											Nil
Total		1	54	1	349	2138			403	2140	2543

Appendix 10.23

Number and Tonnage of steamers and sailing Vesels which called at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of kerala during 2008-09.							
Name of Port	Coastal / Foreign	Steamers		Sailing Vessles		Total No. of Vessels	Total Tonnage
		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kasaragod	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
Azhikkal	Coastal / Foreign	NIL		1	254.9	1	254.9
Kannur	Coastal / Foreign	1	1661.21			1	1661.21
Thalassery	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
Kozhikode	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
Ponnani	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
Kodungallore	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
Alappuzha	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
Neendakara	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
Trivandrum	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
Vizhinjam	Coastal / Foreign	156	113547.88	385	168520.44	541	282068.32
	Coastal / Foreign	4	2095	1	150	5	2245
	Coastal / Foreign	51	19779	4	624	55	20403
Total		211	137083.09	391	169549.34	603	306632.43

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Name of Port	Cargo boats including Barges		Canoes including boats		Mechanised fishing vessels		Mechanised sailing vessels		Total		Grand Total
	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kasaragod											
Azhikkal			54		8	1			62	1	63
Kannur						6			6		6
Thalassery											
Kozhikode		1		1	38	94			38	96	134
Ponnani											
Kodungallore	Nil		Nil		57	406	Nil	Nil	57	406	463
Alappuzha	Nil		Nil		237	1566	Nil	Nil	237	1566	1803
Neendakara					3	71			3	71	74
Trivandrum											Nil
Vizhinjam											Nil
Total		1	54	1	349	2138			403	2140	2543

Appendix 10.25
Category - wise break up of Revenue Collected at the Intermediate and
Minor Ports of Kerala during 2008-09

(in Rupees)

Sl.No	Name of Port/Office	Port Dues	Export & Import dues	Tug hire Charges	Pilotage fees	Registration and other fees	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kasaragod	666				70450	16725824	16796940
2	Azhikkal	4121	23069			13220	9531342	9571752
3	Kannur					2580	161290	163870
4	Thalassery						1734873	1734873
5	Kozhikode	131209	1466023	796000	339460	75920	4064760	6873372
6	Ponnani					442	30360	30802
7	Kodungallore					190020	101677	291697
8	Alppuzha					756979	175865	932844
9	Neendakara	Nil		426724	Nil	30560	504196	961480
10	Trivandrum	Nil			Nil	4490	158820	163310
11	Vizhinjam	149784	103200				452044	705028
12	Directorate of Ports							
Total		285780	1592292	1222724	339460	1144661	33641051	38225968

Appendix 10.26
Operational Statistics of Inland Water Transport Agencies in Kerala

Particulars	State Water Transport Department		Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation Ltd.	
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
No. of boats/Jhankars	81	81	6+2	2Jhankars
Boat in operation	47	47	Nil	Nil
No. of trips on Schedule	689	877	Nil	Nil
No. of passengers carried	147.72 lakh	160.27 lakh	Nil	Nil
Gross Route Distance (in KM)	6018	6730	22676	21466
Volume of Cargo carried (000 Tonnes)	Nil	Nil	518.62	504.47
Total Revenue Receipts (in lakh)	449	506.4	1064.89	766.48
Total Revenue Expenditure (in lakh)	1727	2087	1185.55	1043.11
No. of Employees (Total)	779	763	240	242

Appendix 10.25
Category - wise break up of Revenue Collected at the Intermediate and
Minor Ports of Kerala during 2008-09

(in Rupees)

Sl.No	Name of Port/Office	Port Dues	Export & Import dues	Tug hire Charges	Pilotage fees	Registration and other fees	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kasaragod	666				70450	16725824	16796940
2	Azhikkal	4121	23069			13220	9531342	9571752
3	Kannur					2580	161290	163870
4	Thalassery						1734873	1734873
5	Kozhikode	131209	1466023	796000	339460	75920	4064760	6873372
6	Ponnani					442	30360	30802
7	Kodungallore					190020	101677	291697
8	Alppuzha					756979	175865	932844
9	Neendakara	Nil		426724	Nil	30560	504196	961480
10	Trivandrum	Nil			Nil	4490	158820	163310
11	Vizhinjam	149784	103200				452044	705028
12	Directorate of Ports							
Total		285780	1592292	1222724	339460	1144661	33641051	38225968

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No. of trips on Schedule	689	877	Nil	Nil
No. of passengers carried	147.72 lakh	160.27 lakh	Nil	Nil
Gross Route Distance (in KM)	6018	6730	22676	21466
Volume of Cargo carried (000 Tonnes)	Nil	Nil	518.62	504.47
Total Revenue Receipts (in lakh)	449	506.4	1064.89	766.48
Total Revenue Expenditure (in lakh)	1727	2087	1185.55	1043.11
No. of Employees (Total)	779	763	240	242

Appendix 10.27(A)
Details of flights operated by various agencies from Thiruvananthapuram International Airport

Sl.No.	Airlines	2007-08				2008-09			
		No. of Flights		No of Passengers		No. of Flights		No of Passengers	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air Indian Corporation		1456		131593		898		94418
2	SriLankan Airlines		1218		127428		808		83590
3	Gulf Airline Corporation		732		119346		730		97504
4	Indian	2290	1355	183636	137,145	2194	1460	141567	132237
5	Kuwait Airways		413		71,966		418		72660
6	Oman Airways		722		98706		730		87243
7	Quatar Airways		712		100651		730		112467
8	Silkair		466		46808		432		35962
9	Emirates		828		170040		936		186359
10	Air Indian Express		3302		151570		2568		256677
11	Air Arabia		818		128157		916		145209
12	Etihad		416		52307		692		75777
13	Jet Airways	2183	94	139503	6607	1944	356	137537	29904
14	Maldivian		142		6905		1240		56767
15	Mihin Lanka		226		15597		26		1046
16	Air Deccan	2654		226428		0		0	
17	Air Sahara	720		32866		0		0	
18	Paramount	978		35079		1182		54422	
19	Kingfisher	2222		85653		3228		145704	
20	Non-Schedule	104	126	334	29139	514	34	2535	5728
Total		11151	13026	703499	1393965	9062	12974	481765	1473548

Source: Thiruvananthapuram International Airport

Appendix 10.27 (B)
Details of flights operated by various agencies from Kozhikode Airport

Sl.No.	Airlines	2007-08				2008-09			
		No. of Flights		Passengers		No. of Flights		Passengers	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air India	645	1384	33149	227399	668	1310	15763	188275
2	Air India Express	752	3991	26097	429040	839	5046	36461	500812
3	Air Arabia	0	34	0	5148	0	681	0	102837
4	Air Deccan	132	0	5124	0	0	0	0	0
5	Behrain Airlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Etihad Airways	0	0	0	0	0	481	0	41813
7	Emirates	0	275	0	0	0	470	0	121487
8	Indian Airlines	2317	2316	92613	225552	0	0	0	0
9	Jetlite	0	0	0	0	7	0	353	0
10	Jet Airways	731	0	62529	14768	345	914	25861	64180
11	Kingfisher Airlines	764	0	7546	0	1456	0	13397	0
12	NACIL (IAC)	463	463	14274	42320	2096	2606	71148	222746
13	Oman Air	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	50734
14	Qatar Airways	0	0	0	0	0	578	0	72201
15	Rak Airways	0	0	0	0	0	454	0	59472
16	Saudia Airways	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	326
17	Srilankan Airlines	0	852	0	128387	0	552	0	53072
Total		5804	9315	241332	1072614	5411	13694	137122	1477955

Source: Kozhikode International Airport

Appendix 10.27(A)
Details of flights operated by various agencies from Thiruvananthapuram International Airport

Sl.No.	Airlines	2007-08				2008-09			
		No. of Flights		No of Passengers		No. of Flights		No of Passengers	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air Indian Corporation		1456		131593		898		94418
2	SriLankan Airlines		1218		127428		808		83590
3	Gulf Airline Corporation		732		119346		730		97504
4	Indian	2290	1355	183636	137,145	2194	1460	141567	132237
5	Kuwait Airways		413		71,966		418		72660
6	Oman Airways		722		98706		730		87243
7	Quatar Airways		712		100651		730		112467
8	Silkair		466		46808		432		35962
9	Emirates		828		170040		936		186359
10	Air Indian Express		3302		151570		2568		256677
11	Air Arabia		818		128157		916		145209
12	Etihad		416		52307		692		75777
13	Jet Airways	2183	94	139503	6607	1944	356	137537	29904
14	Maldivian		142		6905		1240		56767
15	Mihin Lanka		226		15597		26		1046
16	Air Deccan	2654		226428		0		0	
17	Air Sahara	720		32866		0		0	
18	Paramount	978		35079		1182		54422	
19	Kingfisher	2222		85653		3228		145704	
20	Non-Schedule	104	126	334	29139	514	34	2535	5728
Total		11151	13026	703499	1393965	9062	12974	481765	1473548

Source: Thiruvananthapuram International Airport

Appendix 10.27 (B)
Details of flights operated by various agencies from Kozhikode Airport

Sl.No.	Airlines	2007-08				2008-09			
		No. of Flights		Passengers		No. of Flights		Passengers	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air India	645	1384	33149	227399	668	1310	15763	188275
2	Air India Express	752	3991	26097	429040	839	5046	36461	500812
3	Air Arabia	0	34	0	5148	0	681	0	102837
4	Air Deccan	132	0	5124	0	0	0	0	0
5	Behrain Airlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Etihad Airways	0	0	0	0	0	481	0	41813
7	Emirates	0	275	0	0	0	470	0	121487
8	Indian Airlines	2317	2316	92613	225552	0	0	0	0
9	Jetlite	0	0	0	0	7	0	353	0
10	Jet Airways	731	0	62529	14768	345	914	25861	64180
11	Kingfisher Airlines	764	0	7546	0	1456	0	13397	0
12	NACIL (IAC)	463	463	14274	42320	2096	2606	71148	222746
13	Oman Air	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	50734
14	Qatar Airways	0	0	0	0	0	578	0	72201
15	Rak Airways	0	0	0	0	0	454	0	59472
16	Saudia Airways	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	326
17	Srilankan Airlines	0	852	0	128387	0	552	0	53072
Total		5804	9315	241332	1072614	5411	13694	137122	1477955

Source: Kozhikode International Airport

Appendix 10.27 (C)
Details of flights operated by various agencies from
Cochin International Airport

Sl.No	Airlines	2007-08				2008-09			
		No.of Flights		Passengers		No.of Flights		Passengers	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air India	0	1474	0	151841	0	1543	0	125550
2	Air India Express	0	3889	0	356392	0	4217	0	377216
3	Indian Airlines	1626	3033	155069	107918	3384	2161	117933	89795
4	Oman Air	0	720	0	93766	0	730	0	78986
5	Silk Air	0	732	0	74263	0	702	0	71918
6	Kuwait Airways	0	418	0	74779	0	520	0	80034
7	Emirates Airline	0	966	0	255860	0	1168	0	300921
8	Qatar Airways	0	732	0	94878	0	738	0	90078
9	Saudi Arabian Airlines	0	314	0	80141	0	324	0	83826
10	Srilankan Airlines	0	1096	0	103087	0	620	0	45273
11	Gulf Air	0	524	0	56434	0	728	0	67656
12	Mahan Air	0	138	0	17751	0	0	0	0
13	Air Arabia	0	871	0	140544	0	1458	0	222585
14	Jazeera Airways	0	302	0	37758	0	250	0	24778
15	Etihad Airways	0	488	0	80629	0	670	0	78290
16	Tiger Airways	4704	132	349809	16787	0	0	0	0
17	Jet Airways	0	480	0	27784	4635	2807	329823	231459
18	Air Sahara	1984	0	160549	0	0	0	0	0
19	Air Deccan	3958	0	211592	0	1378	0	104033	0
20	Kingfisher Airlines	5620	0	268038	0	6722	0	318131	0
21	Go Air	1122	0	147194	0	424	0	50442	0
22	Paramount Airways	1308	0	54619	0	1730	0	59668	0
23	InterGlobe Aviation	1203	0	129932	0	1270	0	154954	0
24	Spice Jet Limited	887	0	90728	0	266	0	40216	0
25	Jetlite	0	0	0	0	1654	0	174320	0
26	Bahrain Air	0	0	0	0	0	380	0	41375
27	Non Scheduled flights	421	26	0	0	662	31	3167	374
Total		22833	16335	1567530	1770612	22125	19047	1352687	2010114

Source: Cochin International Airport

Appendix 10.28

**No. of Passports issued from the Passport Offices in Thiruvananthapuram
from 2000-01 to 2008-09**

Year	No. of applications Received				No. of Passports Issued			
	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2000-01	84609	111974	147830	344413	76129	101356	141001	318486
2001-02	97953	134863	182605	415421	91205	130084	175080	396369
2002-03	100523	136971	168922	406416	95696	136766	164055	396517
2003-04	125508	133754	238619	497881	120731	126965	199927	447623
2004-05	120018	177598	228566	526182	125401	183627	246862	555890
2005-06	128065	189638	244803	562506	125835	185308	244904	556047
2006-07	149071	210961	217326	577358	144271	203404	235336	583011
2007-08	155754	364756	172547	693057	150375	377080	167983	695438
2008-09	159516	240906	199663	600085	160038	244539	200602	605179

Source;Passport Office ,TVPM , Kochi & KKD

Appenxi.10.29

**Growth of Post Offices in Kerala During the Last
Nine Years**

Year	HOs	DSOs	EDSOs	EDBOs	Total
2001	51	1461	528	3031	5071
2002	51	1462	527	3034	5074
2003	51	1463	527	3036	5077
2004	51	1464	526	3042	5083
2005	51	1464	508	3059	5082
2006	51	1451	470	3099	5071
2007	51	1451	468	3100	5070
2008	51	1452	468	3099	5070
2009	51	1452	467	3098	5068

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.28

**No. of Passports issued from the Passport Offices in Thiruvananthapuram
from 2000-01 to 2008-09**

Year	No. of applications Received				No. of Passports Issued			
	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2000-01	84609	111974	147830	344413	76129	101356	141001	318486
2001-02	97953	134863	182605	415421	91205	130084	175080	396369
2002-03	100523	136971	168922	406416	95696	136766	164055	396517
2003-04	125508	133754	238619	497881	120731	126965	199927	447623
2004-05	120018	177598	228566	526182	125401	183627	246862	555890
2005-06	128065	189638	244803	562506	125835	185308	244904	556047
2006-07	149071	210961	217326	577358	144271	203404	235336	583011
2007-08	155754	364756	172547	693057	150375	377080	167983	695438
2008-09	159516	240906	199663	600085	160038	244539	200602	605179

Source;Passport Office ,TVPM , Kochi & KKD

Appenxi.10.29

**Growth of Post Offices in Kerala During the Last
Nine Years**

Year	HOs	DSOs	EDSOs	EDBOs	Total
2001	51	1461	528	3031	5071
2002	51	1462	527	3034	5074
2003	51	1463	527	3036	5077
2004	51	1464	526	3042	5083
2005	51	1464	508	3059	5082
2006	51	1451	470	3099	5071
2007	51	1451	468	3100	5070
2008	51	1452	468	3099	5070
2009	51	1452	467	3098	5068

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.28

**No. of Passports issued from the Passport Offices in Thiruvananthapuram
from 2000-01 to 2008-09**

Year	No. of applications Received				No. of Passports Issued			
	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2000-01	84609	111974	147830	344413	76129	101356	141001	318486
2001-02	97953	134863	182605	415421	91205	130084	175080	396369
2002-03	100523	136971	168922	406416	95696	136766	164055	396517
2003-04	125508	133754	238619	497881	120731	126965	199927	447623
2004-05	120018	177598	228566	526182	125401	183627	246862	555890
2005-06	128065	189638	244803	562506	125835	185308	244904	556047
2006-07	149071	210961	217326	577358	144271	203404	235336	583011
2007-08	155754	364756	172547	693057	150375	377080	167983	695438
2008-09	159516	240906	199663	600085	160038	244539	200602	605179

Source;Passport Office ,TVPM , Kochi & KKD

Appenxi.10.29

**Growth of Post Offices in Kerala During the Last
Nine Years**

Year	HOs	DSOs	EDSOs	EDBOs	Total
2001	51	1461	528	3031	5071
2002	51	1462	527	3034	5074
2003	51	1463	527	3036	5077
2004	51	1464	526	3042	5083
2005	51	1464	508	3059	5082
2006	51	1451	470	3099	5071
2007	51	1451	468	3100	5070
2008	51	1452	468	3099	5070
2009	51	1452	467	3098	5068

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.30
Category - wise Offices in Postal and other Postal Services in Kerala

Category of Office	As on 31st March	
	2008	2009
1	2	3
(a) Postal Services		
1. Head Post Offices	51	51
2. Sub Post Offices	1452	1452
ii) Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices	468	467
3. Branch Offices	3099	3098
Total (a)	5070	5068
(b) Speed Post Centres		
National	13	13
State	12	12
Extension Counters	Speed post booking facility is available in all Pos	
Total(b)	5095	5093
(c) Other Postal Services		
1. Head Record Office	3	3
ii) Sorting Mail Offices	24	24
iii) Sub Record Office	19	19
iv) Transit Mail Offices	12	12
v) R.M.S. Sections	18	18
vi) Press Sorting Office	2	2
vii) Parcel Sorting Office	1	1
viii) Pathrika Channel Office	2	2
ix) Mail Motor Service Division unit	1	1
x) Circle Stamp Depot	1	1
xi) Postal Store Depot	3	3
Total (C)	86	86

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.31
Division-wise and Category - wise Post Offices under kerala Circle
as on 31.3.2009

Sl.No.	Name of Division	Head Offices	Sub Offices			Total
			SO	EDSO	EDBO	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Trivandrum (N)	2	75	8	110	195
2	Trivandrum (S)	2	68	15	135	220
3	Quilon	3	91	28	123	245
4	Pathanamthitta	3	77	45	188	313
5	Thiruvalla	2	64	26	67	159
6	Alappuzha	2	48	27	47	124
7	Mavelikara	2	52	20	53	127
8	Changanacherry	2	46	8	109	165
9	Idukki	2	52	12	225	291
10	Kottayam	3	79	40	136	258
11	Ernakulam	2	73	4	60	139
12	Aluva	3	71	28	153	255
13	Thrissur	3	104	27	158	292
14	Irinjalakuda	2	63	11	116	192
15	Lakshadweep	0	7	2	1	10
16	Palakkad	3	83	21	129	236
17	Ottappalam	1	55	20	143	219
18	Manjeiri	2	46	21	191	260
19	Tirur	2	52	18	101	173
20	Kozhikode	3	70	13	218	304
21	Vadakara	2	40	31	152	225
22	Thalassery	1	44	7	156	208
23	Kannur	2	63	25	139	229
24	Kasaragod	2	29	10	188	229
Total - (Kerala Circle)		51	1452	467	3098	5068

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

APPENDIX 10.32

Urban/Rural Split of Post Offices as on 31-3-2009

Name of Division	Head Office		DSO		EDSO		EDBO		Grand Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Thiruvananthapuram (North)	0	2	44	31	7	1	94	16	145	50
Thiruvananthapuram (South)	0	2	39	29	15	0	130	5	184	36
Kollam	2	1	66	25	26	2	118	5	212	33
Pathanamthitta	0	3	69	8	44	1	180	8	293	20
Thiruvalla	0	2	53	11	25	1	62	5	140	19
Total Southern Region	2	10	271	104	117	5	584	39	974	158
Alappuzha	0	2	23	25	22	5	34	13	79	45
Mavelikara	0	2	45	7	20	0	50	3	115	12
Changanacherry	1	1	42	4	8	0	107	2	158	7
Idukki	1	1	46	6	12	0	222	3	281	10
Kottayam	0	3	56	23	36	4	132	4	224	34
Ernakulam	0	2	19	54	2	2	42	18	63	76
Aluva	0	3	40	31	25	3	147	6	212	43
Thrissur	1	2	71	33	19	8	137	21	228	64
Irinjalakuda	0	2	40	23	11	0	99	17	150	42
Lakshadweep	0	0	7	0	2	0	1	0	10	0
Total Central Region	3	18	389	206	157	22	971	87	1520	333
Palakkad	1	2	64	19	21	0	122	7	208	28
Ottapalam	0	1	48	7	19	1	134	9	201	18
Manjeri	0	2	38	8	20	1	179	12	237	23
Tirur	0	2	47	5	18	0	101	0	166	7
Kozhikode	0	3	22	48	8	5	179	39	209	95
Vadakara	0	2	34	6	26	5	146	6	206	19
Thalassery	0	1	16	28	2	5	125	31	143	65
Kannur	0	2	24	39	10	15	101	38	135	94
Kasargode	0	2	20	9	9	1	181	7	210	19
Total	1	17	313	169	133	33	1268	149	1715	368
Grand Total	6	45	973	479	407	60	2823	275	4209	859
	51		1452		467		3098		5068	

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.33
District - wise details of area and population served by one post office
during 2008-09

Name of district	Post Office (Nos.)	Area (Sq.Km.)	Area served by One post office (Sq.Kms)	Population (2001 census)	Population served by one post office
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasargod	234	1992	8.51	1204078	5258
Kannur	380	2966	7.8	2408956	6339
Wayanad	177	2131	12.03	780619	4789
Kozhikode	395	2344	5.94	2879131	7074
Malappuram	438	3550	8.1	3625471	8315
Palakkad	455	4480	9.84	2617482	5803
Thrissur	483	3032	6.23	2974232	6107
Ernakulam	395	3068	7.76	3105798	7902
Idukki	294	4358	14.82	1129221	3907
Kottayam	406	2208	5.43	1953646	4730
Alappuzha	300	1414	4.71	2109160	7505
Pathanamthitta	317	2637	8.31	1234016	3917
Kollam	365	2491	6.82	2585208	7063
Thiruvananthapuram	415	2192	5.25	3234356	7268
Total	5054	38863	7.68	31841374	6296
UT of Lakshadweep	10	32	3.20	60650	6065
UT of Pondichery (Mahe only)	4	8.71	2.18	35119	8779

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.34
District - Wise details of Telephone net work during 2008-09

Sl.No	Name of District	No. of Exchanges	Equipped Capacity	Working connections	Area (sq.Kms)	No. of Telephone (Sq. Kms)	No. of Telephone per 1000 population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	96	919516	721125	2192	329	222.91
2	Kollam	86	623786	526783	2491	211	203.86
3	Alappuzha	72	477028	403863	1414	286	191.86
4	Pathanamthitta	84	439701	308656	2642	117	250.53
5	Kottayam	101	646617	521038	2203	237	266.93
6	Idukki	80	327924	201487	5019	40	178.47
7	Ernakulam	121	899225	831236	2407	345	268.31
8	Thrissur	87	727705	635095	3032	209	213.48
9	Palakkad	115	530669	418942	4480	94	160.08
10	Malappuram	94	689438	534037	3550	150	147.12
11	Kozhikode	91	629141	551264	2344	235	191.54
12	Wayanad	31	159920	110571	2131	52	140.50
13	Kannur	112	572017	509738	2966	172	211.33
14	Kasaragode	58	321944	249226	1992	125	207.17
15	Lakshadweep	11	30073	17706	32	553	290.26
16	Pondicherry (Mahe)	1	15325	13249	10	1325	441.63
Total		1240	8010029	6554016	38905	168	205.27

Source: Kerala Telecommunication(BSNL)

Appendix -10.35
Details of slum population of Kerala

(No.)

Sl.No	Cities/towns reporting slums	Slum Population		
		Total	Male	Female
1	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	11817	5912	5905
2	Kollam Corporation	483	256	227
3	Kayamkulam Municipality	1755	851	904
4	Alappuzha Municipality	14586	7018	7568
5	Kottayam Municipality	2285	1127	1158
6	Kochi Corporation	7897	3965	3932
7	Thrissur Corporation	169	82	87
8	Palakkad Municipality	2426	1173	1253
9	Ponnani Municipality	4883	2363	2520
10	Kozhikode Corporation	10390	5081	5309
11	Thalassery Municipality	675	321	354
12	Kannur Municipality	3255	1622	1633
13	Kasaragod Municipality	3935	1928	2007
Total		64556	31699	32857

Source: Census India - 2001

Appendix 10.36
Details of Major Projects undertaken by the Capital Region
Development Programme-2008-09

(Rs.in lakh)						
Sl.No	Major Project	Ongoing/ completed	Year of Starting	Estimated Cost	Expenditure as on 30.09.09	Physical achievement
1	City Road improvement Programme	ongoing	2004	9700	9700	
2	Implementation of Water supply Schemes in water scarce areas	ongoing	2003	1000	871.95	9 schemes completed
3	Solid Waste Disposal	Completed	2003	932.46	932.46	Completed
4	Bus Terminus-Upgradation, Construction and Maintenance- Thampanopor and Enchakkal	Completed	2003	475.93	475.93	Completed
5	a) Prevention of flood of the Karamana and Killi Rivers and the Ulloor Thodu	ongoing	2005	a) 278	a) 193.24	75% of work has been completed
	b) Beautification of the Killi River			b) 600	b) 388.27	
6	Renovation of the Ulloor Thodu from Edavakkode to Kannammoola	ongoing	2006	200	161.57	85% of work has been completed
Centrally Sponsored Scheme						
1	Regeneration of Veli- Akkulam lake	ongoing	2007	2481	Nil	The estimate is under preparation

Source: KSUDP

Appendix 10.37
DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY GCDA 2009 (Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No	Major Projects	Year of starting	Estimated amount	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1	JNI Stadium -Roofing on turnkey basis	2008	1004.83	95% completed
2	JNI Stadium- Black topping of entrance road and extension of side drain	2009	21.50	Completed
3	Approach road to box culvert across Perandoor Canal EWE Scheme	2009	25.60	Completed
4	Black topping of Panampilly Nagar Ananthuruthy Road	2009	33.00	75% completed
5	Construction of compound wall and gate to plot at Manappattiparambu	2009	23.60	95% completed
6	Construction of compound wall and gate to plot at Manappattiparambu	2009	4.95	60% completed
7	Shopping Complex near Sastha Temple Road	2009	36.00	Estimate stage
8	Studio Apartment at Kakkanad	2009	219.00	Estimate stage
9	Development works of land in Sy.No. 150/1B2 at Rameswaram West T.P.Scheme	2009	20.75	75% completed
10	Development works and construction of compound wall at proposed Housing scheme in Rameswaram West T.P. Scheme	2009	49.50	Work completed
11	Housing Scheme at Rameswaram West T.P. scheme A,B,C &D Type	2009	1200.00	Awaiting for AS
12	Development works and construction of drain at Rameswaram West T.P. Scheme	2009	445.00	Awaiting for AS
13	Vadavucode-Puthencruz Panchayath Construction of Civil Station(Deposit work)	2009	138.00	60%completed
14	Providing High mast lighting system at CMDS ground	2009	20.00	Completed
15	Turfing at JNI Stadium		108.05	Awaiting for AS
20	Elamkulam West DTP scheme -construction of compound wall and site development work in the land near Matha Nagar School	2009	15.20	Completed
21	Edathala Housing Scheme Construction of drain and retaining wall	2009	9.50	Completed
22	Construction drain, road, yard filling at GCDA quarters opposite to Central School	2009	11.50	Completed
23	CMNDS-Waterproofing works at deck slab and expansion joint	2009	18.90	Completed
24	CMDS Construction of compound wall in land near GIDA land	2009	10.75	70%completed
25	CMDS-Construction of pay and park in Marine Drive Ground	2009	7.70	Completed
26	Black topping of yard at eastern entry at Ernakulam South Railway Station	2009	2.63	50%Completed
27	Providing additional fire pump and accessories at eastern entry tower South Railway station	2009	5.60	just started
28	Construction of park at South west corner of GCDA office premises.	2009	17.00	TenderStage
29	Construction of drain and yard filling in front of commercial complex at Eastern entry	2009	38.00	Awaiting for AS
30	Edathala Housing Scheme-Construction residential flats	2009	78.00	Awaiting for AS
31	K.K. Road-Construction of central median in gap	2009	7.17	Work completed

Appendix 10.38
Details of major projects under taken by KSUDP

(Rs.in Lakh)

Sl. No	Major Projects	Estimated cost	Physical achievement
1	Urban Drainage improvements, Thiruvananthapuram	724	Tender Process in progress.
2	Road Improvement works to Thiruvananthapuram Part	4660	Work in progress
3	Water supply in Kollam	4379	DPR under progress
4	Extention of Sewerage system in Kollam	7721	Work in progress
5	Solid Waste management Works,Kollam -Compost Plant, Landfill, Infrastructure	970	25% work completed
6	Solid Waste Managemen,Kollam- Equipment	389	Auto tippers supply completed and DPR ready for all others
7	Solid Waste Management -Kollam Biogas Plant	103.2	Work-in progress
8	Urban Drainage improvements works-Phase 1,2 and 3-Kollam	1207	DPR being revised to be placed in the SLTC.
9	Urban road upgradation-Kollam	2192	28% Completed
10	Street lighting- Kollam	108	Awarded and Agreement executed.
11	Water supply - Kochi	5439	Revised DPR submitted.
12	Sewerage-Rehabilitation and extension Kochi	12911	DPR under Preparation
13	Solid waste Management-Equipment Kochi	529	Work Awarded
14	Primary Collection Secondary storage and transportation-equipment	426	DPR ready Bids to be notified
15	Urban Drainage Improvement Kochi	1053	Re-tendered
16	Urban road Upgradation	3100	Wok in progress
17	SA road Bridge-Kochi	419	Work awarded
18	Water Supply-Thrissur	4929	Work in progress
19	Urban Drainage Improvement-Thrissur	2997	DPR underway
20	Urban Road Improvement Work-Thrissur	3094	Work Awarded
21	Solid Waste Management land full and compost plant, Primary Collection-Equipment Thrissur.	546	Work Awarded
22	Solid Waste management- Thrissur	509	Work-in progress
23	Sewerage of Zone A part B and Zone B part A & B Kozhikkode	9677	DPR ready
24	Solid Waste Management Land fill and compost plant, primary storage and collection equipment- P1-Kozhikode.	449	Work Awarded
25	Solid waste-secondary storage and Trnasportation and phase 2 equipment (3 package)	498	DPR ready
26	Urban Drainage improvement P1, P2 and P3 Kozhikode.	2996	DPR under Preparation
27	Road Improvement worksKozhikode.	3902	Work completed.

Appendix 10.39
Details of Major projects undertaken by TRIDA

Sl. No	Major projects	Year of starting	Agreed PAC (Rs. In lakhs)	Physical achievements/ Remarks
1	Boat House Renovation Project at Vallakadavau- Super structure works.	2004	48.35	Completed
2	Retaining wall and re-construction of Baker road	2008	45	Completed
3	Commercial complex 'C' Block at Palayam-Balance works	2008	170	50% Completed
4	Drains and culvers at Kuriathy road uinder MPLADS fund	2008	25	70% Completed
5	Bus stand cum commercial complex at Medical College, TRIDA area-civil works.	2009	317	Tender stage
6	Rehabilitation Block at Pettah	2009	50	Tender stage
7	Rehabilitation Block at General Hospital Junction	2009	100	Tender stage
8	Acquisition of land for Medical College Sub centre/shopping complex project.	1992	40	Land Acquisition stage(Balance)
9	Acquisition of land for Chala Vegetable Market project	2009	400	Land Acquisition stage(Balance)
10	Acquisition of land for widening Vellayambalam-Thycaud road.	1997	400	Land Acquisition stage(Last reach)
11	Acquisition of land Chala-Flower Market project	1999	150	Land Acquisition stage
12	Acquisition of land for Karaman-Pappanamcode Road widening.	2000	800	Land Acquisition stage
13	Acquisition of land for Bakery Poojappura road widening	2005	1400	Land Acquisition stage
14	Acquisition of land for Kazhakkootam-Trade centre/Mini bus stand	2005	800	Land Acquisition stage

Appendix 11.8
Management-wise/Standardwise Enrolment of Students in Schools: Kerala 2009-10

(Nos)

Management	Standards												Total	Total I to X
	I	II	III	IV	Total	V	VI	VII	Total	VIII	IX	X		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government	105455	116598	126389	138621	487063	127687	129403	137722	394812	159206	153999	142400	455605	1337480
Aided	210262	227232	241589	257732	936815	299678	302786	321617	924081	310531	304335	279674	894540	2755436
Un Aided	41605	41511	41452	42708	167276	35763	34646	34766	105175	31756	30969	29664	92389	364840
Grand Total	357322	385341	409430	439061	1591154	463128	466835	494105	1424068	501493	489303	451738	1442534	4457756

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.9
Enrolment of Students in Schools- District-wise and Stage-wise (2009- 10)

Districts	L.P.S(I-IV)			U.P.S(V-VII)			H.S(VIII-X)			TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thiruvananthapuram	69554	71600	141154	64536	65486	130022	65698	66642	132340	199788	203728	403516
Kollam	54591	55068	109659	53380	52053	105433	53918	52104	106022	161889	159225	321114
Pathanamthitta	19075	18583	37658	20751	19823	40574	22362	20974	43336	62188	59380	121568
Alappuzha	38337	39099	77436	39449	38411	77860	41983	39631	81614	119769	117141	236910
Kottayam	38326	37298	75624	36166	35111	71277	38489	37590	76079	112981	109999	222980
Idukki	24108	22998	47106	22310	20489	42799	21154	19684	40838	67572	63171	130743
Ernakulam	57818	57874	115692	57418	54910	112328	60733	58546	119279	175969	171330	347299
Thrissur	72254	72210	144464	65589	63568	129157	67004	66234	133238	204847	202012	406859
Palakkad	76372	76142	152514	67274	64214	131488	66521	64894	131415	210167	205250	415417
Malappuram	149824	145181	295005	123052	113734	236786	117014	112805	229819	389890	371720	761610
Kozhikode	79119	77769	156888	71826	68357	140183	73722	69041	142763	224667	215167	439834
Wayanad	25073	24108	49181	20762	19654	40416	18288	17929	36217	64123	61691	125814
Kannur	59818	58391	118209	54644	51982	106626	56894	54120	111014	171356	164493	335849
Kasaragod	35675	34889	70564	30214	28905	59119	29653	28907	58560	95542	92701	188243
Total	799944	791210	1591154	727371	696697	1424068	733433	709101	1442534	2260748	2197008	4457756

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.10
Standardwise Strength of SC/ST Students in Kerala: 2009-10

Standard	Government Schools				Private Aided Schools				Private Unaided Schools			
	Total	Others	SC	ST	Total	Others	SC	ST	Total	Others	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	105455	86018	15447	3990	210262	184421	22172	3669	41605	39608	1899	98
II	116598	95091	16904	4603	227232	199352	23843	4037	41511	39669	1746	96
III	126389	103734	18177	4478	241589	211614	26042	3933	41452	39557	1777	118
IV	138621	113833	20112	4676	257732	225873	27886	3973	42708	40827	1777	104
V	127687	105675	17333	4679	299678	262046	33429	4203	35763	34546	1086	131
VI	129403	107398	17354	4651	302786	265295	33437	4054	34646	33452	1049	145
VII	137722	114915	18635	4172	321617	281926	35948	3743	34766	33579	1039	148
VIII	159206	133481	21514	4211	310531	274549	32928	3054	31756	30623	970	163
IX	153999	130733	19861	3405	304335	271262	30763	2310	30969	29951	871	147
X	142400	122567	17279	2554	279674	251622	26185	1867	29664	28813	751	100
Total	1337480	1113445	182616	41419	2755436	2427960	292633	34843	364840	350625	12965	1250

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.11
District-wise/Stage-wise Drop Out Ratio in Schools: 2007-08

Districts	LP Stage			UP Stage			HS Stage		
	Enrolment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enrolment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enrolment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	157357	1269	0.81	133398	863	0.65	133526	1185	0.89
Kollam	116292	507	0.44	108086	761	0.70	107837	1116	1.03
Pathanamthitta	44718	244	0.55	43712	164	0.38	45769	289	0.63
Alapuzha	86009	218	0.25	80038	258	0.32	82762	603	0.73
Kottayam	84900	390	0.46	75260	241	0.32	76080	1080	1.42
Idukki	51959	643	1.24	44204	376	0.85	39513	830	2.10
Ernakulam	129935	760	0.58	118557	436	0.37	119323	831	0.70
Thrissur	158728	456	0.29	137456	534	0.39	131329	2310	1.76
Palakkad	160383	1492	0.93	136158	1058	0.78	128980	2558	1.98
Malappuram	299934	1197	0.40	237322	888	0.37	227293	3380	1.49
Kozhikode	169570	686	0.40	142475	410	0.29	141587	1682	1.19
Wayanad	51535	970	1.88	39878	777	1.95	34388	972	2.83
Kannur	128735	424	0.33	110822	319	0.29	111123	1967	1.77
Kasargode	77562	973	1.25	61902	585	0.95	60016	1553	2.59
Total	1717617	10229	0.60	1469268	7670	0.52	1439526	20356	1.41

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.12
Standard wise details of Drop out among SC Students in Kerala: 2007-08

Standard	Government Schools			Private Aided Schools			Private Unaided Schools		
	SC Students	Drop out	%	SC Students	Drop out	%	SC Students	Drop out	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	17203	164	0.95	24494	172	0.7	1646	2	0.12
II	19882	169	0.85	27749	188	0.68	1797	3	0.17
III	20623	108	0.52	29110	101	0.35	1584	3	0.19
IV	20757	86	0.41	27979	99	0.35	1593	2	0.13
V	18979	119	0.63	35028	110	0.31	1130	1	0.09
VI	18806	118	0.63	34929	164	0.47	1014	0	0
VII	18329	181	0.99	34161	272	0.8	867	1	0.12
VIII	19617	490	2.5	30118	488	1.62	828	2	0.24
IX	19581	674	3.44	29792	702	2.36	798	3	0.38
X	17319	203	1.17	25142	169	0.67	719	0	0
Total	191096	2312	1.21	298502	2465	0.83	11976	17	0.14

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.13
Standard wise Details of Drop out among ST Students in Kerala: 2007-08

Standard	Government Schools			Private Aided Schools			Private Unaided Schools		
	ST Students	Drop out	%	ST Students	Drop out	%	ST Students	Drop out	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	4251	191	4.49	3646	115	3.15	142	1	0.7
II	4600	179	3.89	3851	144	3.74	144	1	0.69
III	4372	130	2.97	3650	82	2.25	121	2	1.65
IV	4506	187	4.15	3668	94	2.56	135	0	0
V	4381	228	5.2	3858	149	3.86	177	3	1.69
VI	4159	174	4.18	3402	150	4.41	157	2	1.27
VII	3312	186	5.62	2917	208	7.13	116	1	0.86
VIII	3394	284	8.37	2424	188	7.76	102	1	0.98
IX	3028	277	9.15	2119	115	5.34	138	1	0.72
X	2375	76	3.2	1540	44	2.8	109	0	0
Total	38378	1912	4.98	31075	1289	4.15	1341	12	0.89

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.14

Stage-wise and Management-wise Number of Teachers in Schools in Kerala: 2008-09

Stage	Government			Aided			Unaided			Total Teachers		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
L.P.School	3487	10072	13559	6220	18914	25134	146	1496	1642	9853	30482	40335
U.P.School	4028	8446	12474	8977	20934	29911	322	1890	2212	13327	31270	44597
High School	9721	17734	27455	14426	34953	49379	1987	7956	9943	26134	60643	86777
TTI 's	187	239	426	82	422	504	0	0	0	269	661	930
Total	17423	36491	53914	29705	75223	104928	2455	11342	13797	49583	123056	172639

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.15

Protected Teachers in Kerala- 2008-2009

Name of District	Deployed in Govt. School	Retained in Parent School	Deployed in other Aided School	Undeployed	Total number of protected teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	83	37	27	14	161
Kollam	219	66	42	44	371
Pathanamthitta	71	55	52	7	185
Alappuzha	121	82	16	0	219
Kottayam	65	16	11	2	94
Idukki	10	17	10	1	38
Ernakulam	41	118	34	13	206
Thrissur	98	89	23	34	244
Palakkad	107	106	10	21	244
Malappuram	103	85	34	43	265
Kozhikkode	334	124	31	5	494
Wayanad	5	3	17	0	25
Kannur	157	167	22	116	462
Kasaragod	42	22	10	1	75
TOTAL	1456	987	339	301	3083

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.16
Uneconomic School During the Year 2008-09

Sl. No	District	Number of Schools							
		Government				Aided			
		LPS	UPS	HS	Total	LPS	UPS	HS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	140	20	12	172	33	4	2	39
2	Kollam	130	11	1	142	39	4	1	44
3	Pathanamthitta	145	35	19	199	209	37	5	251
4	Alappuzha	133	32	5	170	97	16	3	116
5	Kottayam	140	51	23	214	144	36	6	186
6	Idukki	59	20	20	99	51	11	4	66
7	Ernakulam	145	68	18	231	116	31	3	150
8	Trissur	70	17	10	97	123	9	1	133
9	Palakkad	91	1	0	92	80	3	0	83
10	Malappuram	49	0	0	49	26	0	0	26
11	Kozhikode	89	16	8	113	223	13	0	236
12	Wayanad	43	3	0	46	6	1	0	7
13	Kannur	88	27	1	116	403	49	0	452
14	Kasaragod	86	13	0	99	30	3	0	33
Total		1408	314	117	1839	1580	217	25	1822

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.17
District-wise/Management-wise Number of Higher Secondary Schools in Kerala 2009

Sl.No	Districts	Number of Higher Secondary Schools				Number of batches			
		Govt.	Aided	Un-aided	Total	Science	Humanities	Commerce	Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	74	46	44	164	268	95	108	471
2	Kollam	55	49	25	129	202	69	79	350
3	Pathanamthitta	26	36	29	91	127	56	55	238
4	Alappuzha	41	49	16	106	186	63	70	319
5	Kottayam	37	59	28	124	221	83	65	369
6	Idukki	25	26	15	66	86	32	35	153
7	Ernakulam	63	63	53	179	257	76	129	462
8	Thrissur	62	44	45	151	191	63	92	346
9	Palakkad	55	23	30	108	146	73	76	295
10	Malappuram	82	44	71	197	224	101	146	471
11	Kozhikode	62	40	34	136	180	86	86	352
12	Wayanad	26	11	7	44	57	36	29	122
13	Kannur	72	28	27	127	189	73	90	352
14	Kasargod	55	11	15	81	93	49	49	191
Total		735	529	439	1703	2427	955	1109	4491

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education

Appendix 11.18
Number of Students appeared and passed in
Higher Secondary Education(2008-2009)

Year	Number of students appeared			Number of students Passed			%
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008-2009	168045	182113	350158	132787	161331	294118	84.00%

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education

Appendix 11.19(a)
Number of SC Students Appeared and Passed in
Higher Secondary Examination 2008-2009

Year	Number of Students appeared			Number of Students Passed			%
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008-2009	12507	16024	28531	8127	11416	19543	68.50%

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education

Appendix 11.19(b)
Number of ST Students Appeared and Passed in
Higher Secondary Examination-2008-2009

Year	Number of Students appeared			Number of students Passed			%
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008-2009	1577	1870	3447	927	1306	2233	64.78%

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education

Appendix 11.20
District-wise details of Vocational Higher Secondary Schools and Course during
2009-10

District	No. of Schools			No. of Courses		
	Govt	Aided	Total	Govt	Aided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thiruvananthapuram	30	11	41	75	36	111
Kollam	20	32	52	51	109	160
Alappuzha	14	7	21	35	21	56
Pathanamthitta	10	17	27	26	51	77
Kottayam	21	10	31	49	26	75
Ernakulam	22	12	34	54	38	92
Idukki	11	5	16	31	15	46
Thrissur	26	10	36	64	32	96
Palakkad	18	7	25	53	26	79
Malappuram	24	3	27	84	7	91
Kozhikode	20	8	28	64	23	87
Wayanad	8	2	10	44	5	49
Kannur	18	1	19	52	2	54
Kasargod	19	3	22	44	8	52
Total	261	128	389	726	399	1125

Source: Directorate of Vocational Higher Secondary Education

Appendix 11.23
Details of B.A Degree Enrolment in Colleges during the year 2008-09
(Students in Nos)

Sl.No	Subject	First Year		Second Year		Third Year	
		Total	of which girls	Total	of which girls	Total	of which girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Malayalam	2257	1709	2299	1740	2179	1638
2	English	3832	2891	3664	2786	3574	2690
3	Hindi	800	630	809	636	739	591
4	Sanskrit	373	213	357	227	302	207
5	French	15	15	6	6	15	15
6	Tamil	67	42	76	56	63	35
7	Urdu	57	41	42	34	69	49
8	Arabic	569	372	422	257	416	246
9	History	4695	3299	4435	3146	3969	2727
10	Economics	7369	5008	6706	4536	6445	4228
11	Philosophy	483	279	497	308	415	266
12	Politics	1330	729	1360	767	1227	694
13	Development Eco	94	62	89	49	90	52
14	Mass Communication	77	47	110	69	104	71
15	Sociology	387	317	390	304	337	253
16	Islamic History	246	135	235	150	221	120
17	Communicative English	290	212	266	218	258	205
18	Functional English	368	293	368	287	307	244
19	Psychology	132	71	172	111	138	87
20	Music	63	55	74	58	73	56
21	Kannada	53	43	27	25	51	32
22	Travel and Tourism	101	63	98	60	98	49
23	Tourism and Hotel Management	36	1	31	0	31	3
24	Tourism	51	17	50	20	49	19
25	Bharathanatyam	8	8	6	6	6	6
26	B.V.M.C.	42	20	45	21	41	22
27	B.B.A.	838	466	1036	552	770	374
Total		24633	17038	23670	16429	21987	14979

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.24
Details of B.Sc.Degree Enrolment in Colleges during 2008- 2009
(Students in Nos.)

Sl.No	Subject	First Year		Second Year		Final Year	
		Total	Out of which girls	Total	Out of which girls	Total	Out of which girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mathematics	4571	3364	4339	3125	3943	2872
2	Physics	4137	2496	4118	2455	3641	2118
3	Chemistry	3744	2649	3476	2501	3286	2359
4	Polymer Chemistry	358	285	271	193	267	182
5	Botany	2819	2237	2919	2323	2567	2016
6	Zoology	3141	2487	3048	2439	2656	2081
7	Bio-Technology	181	138	192	148	171	144
8	Home Science	214	214	230	230	207	207
9	Industrial Chemistry	80	43	93	51	82	50
10	Statistics	252	197	246	177	243	179
11	Computer Science	755	528	735	501	617	399
12	Electronics	198	86	208	95	189	61
13	Industrial Microbiology	44	38	41	38	50	46
14	Bio- Chemistry	116	96	105	78	109	80
15	Computer Application	372	227	360	222	355	190
16	Geology	136	58	132	65	141	77
17	Geography	100	69	89	49	89	52
18	Plant Science	50	35	55	34	47	32
19	Applied Physics	48	35	48	39	43	33
20	Agrochemical	14	10	22	11	37	21
21	Micro-biology	153	112	157	129	208	163
22	Physics Instrumentation	50	15	53	12	45	5
23	Enviormental Chemistry	23	5	13	4	6	6
24	Aquaculture	62	42	54	41	52	33
25	Bio-Physics	33	25	20	15	29	21
26	Psychology	36	32	33	26	35	31
27	Family and community Science	57	57	40	40	37	37
28	Forestry	18	18	20	13	19	13
29	Food Technology	35	7	35	15	35	10
30	C.M.&E.	30	12	31	11	30	11
31	B.T.&S.P.	12	10	18	10	16	10
Total		21839	15627	21201	15090	19252	13539

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.34
Branch-wise Distribution of Seats in Engineering Colleges-2008-09

SI.No	Name of Courses/Branch	Total Sanctioned Seats
1	2	3
1	Applied Electronics and Instrumentation	1200
2	Agricultural Engineering	46
3	Architecture	100
4	Automobile Engineering	240
5	Bio-medical Engineering	100
6	Bio- Tecnology	240
7	Civil Engineering	1892
8	Chemical Engineering	150
9	Computer Science and Engineering	4940
10	Diary Science and Technology	23
11	Electronics and Communication	6035
12	Electicals and Electronics	3870
13	Electronics and Instrumentation	300
14	Food Technology	60
15	Instrumentation and Control Engineering	120
16	Industrial Engineering	30
17	Information Technology	2415
18	Mechanical (Automobile)	60
19	Mechanical Engineering	3441
20	Mechanical (Production Engineering)	90
21	Polymer Engineering	60
22	Production Plant Engineering	90
23	Printing Technology	30
Total		25532

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.35(a)
Course-wise Annual intake of students in Government and Aided Engineering colleges at Graduate level 2008-09 to 2009-10

Sl.No	Name of Course	Annual Intake 2008-09				Annual Intake 2009-10			
		Govt		Aided		Govt		Aided	
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Applied Electronics and Instrumentation	54	66	Nil	Nil	42	96	Nil	Nil
2	Architecture	32	27	19	21	32	27	29	11
3	Civil Engineering	199	193	141	159	218	219	185	183
4	Chemical Engineering	40	70	16	24	47	78	16	52
5	Computer Science and Engineering	160	230	70	100	184	247	89	101
6	Electronics and Communication	219	291	86	114	252	317	128	138
7	Electricals and Electronics	150	290	110	200	178	308	130	212
8	Instrumentation and Control Engineering	Nil	Nil	21	39	Nil	Nil	19	47
9	Industrial Engineering	9	21	Nil	Nil	2	30	Nil	Nil
10	Information Technology	85	95	Nil	Nil	96	93	Nil	Nil
11	Mechanical Engineering	25	436	15	295	3	506	1	348
12	Mechanical (Production Engineering)	Nil	Nil	1	29	Nil	Nil	1	32
13	Production Plant Engineering	6	24	Nil	Nil	4	27	Nil	Nil
Total		979	1743	479	981	1058	1948	598	1124

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.35(b)
Course-wise Annual intake of students in Government and Aided Engineering colleges at Post Graduate level 2008-09 to 2009-10

Sl.No	Name of Course	2008-09				2009-10			
		Govt		Aided		Govt		Aided	
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Civil Engineering	47	21	8	5	47	26	11	6
2	Mechanical Engineering	15	52	1	9	13	43	0	18
3	Electrical and Electronics	38	21	Nil	Nil	43	8	Nil	Nil
4	Electronics and Communication	17	20	Nil	Nil	17	20	Nil	Nil
5	Chemical Engineering	6	2	Nil	Nil	10	4	Nil	Nil
6	MCA	38	22	30	29	38	22	29	31
Total		161	138	39	43	168	123	40	55

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.36(a)
Annual Intake and Students Strength in Government Polytechnic in Kerala
(2007-08 to 2009-10)

Year	No. of Polytechnics	Students Strength			Annual Intake		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2007-08	43	22016	2464	24480	7328	832	8160
2008-09	43	21199	3901	25100	7300	1100	8400
2009-10	43	20160	5040	25200	6395	2005	8400

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.36(b)
Annual Intake and Students Strength in Private Aided Polytechnic in Kerala
(2007-08 to 2009-10)

Year	No. of Polytechnics	Students Strength			Annual Intake		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2007-08	6	4053	452	4505	1345	155	1500
2008-09	6	3867	632	4499	1290	210	1500
2009-10	6	3708	800	4508	1174	326	1500

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.37
Trade-wise Annual Intake of students in
Polytechnics - 2009-10

Sl.No.	Name of Trade	Sanctioned Intake
1	Civil Engineering	980
2	Mechanical Engineering	1310
3	Electrical and Electronics	980
4	Electronics Engineering	1800
5	Chemical Engineering	90
6	Automobile Engineering	240
7	Textile Technology	160
8	Computer Science and Engineering	1660
9	Instrument Technology	90
10	Polymer Technology	140
11	Computer Hardware	
12	Maintenance	470
13	Tool and Die	90
14	Electronics Production	
15	Technology	120
16	Architecture	70
17	Electronics and Communication	390
18	Electronics and Instrumentation	320
19	Wood and Paper	
20	Technology	40
21	Printing Technology	70
22	Bio-Medical Engineering	40
23	Electronics and Aviation	50
24	Information Technology	80
25	Computer Application and Business Management	260
26	Commercial Practice	330
Total		9780

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.38
Number of Students and Teachers in Polytechnics 2008& 2009

Type of Institutions	Students (in Nos)						Teachers (in Nos)					
	2008			2009			2008			2009		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Government	21199	3901	25100	20160	5040	25200	1156	299	1455	1155	305	1460
2. Private (Aided)	3867	632	4499	3708	800	4508	246	74	320	246	75	321
Total	25066	4533	29599	23868	5840	29708	1402	373	1775	1401	380	1781

Source : Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.39
Number of SC/ST Students and SC/ST Teachers in Polytechnics(2008-09 to 2009-10)

Type of Institution	Students						Teachers					
	2008-09			2009-10			2008-09			2009-10		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government Polytechnics	1976	590	2566	1975	588	2563	91	23	114	96	25	121
Private Aided Polytechnics	360	90	450	361	90	451	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.40
Number of Students and Teachers in Technical High Schools
(2007-08 to 2009-10)

Year	Number of Students			Number of Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	5670	630	6300	840	179	1019
2008-09	5709	576	6285	834	176	1010
2009-10	6300	620	6920	831	177	1008

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.41(a)
Number of SC Students and SC Teachers in Technical High Schools
(2007-08 to 2009-10)

Year	Number of Students			Number of Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	450	60	510	105	45	150
2008-09	465	75	540	101	39	140
2009-10	594	84	678	96	34	130

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.41(b)
Number of ST Students and ST Teachers in Technical High Schools
(2007-08 to 2009-10)

Year	Number of Students			Number of Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	104	18	122	29	13	42
2008-09	94	16	110	31	7	38
2009-10	84	12	96	24	6	30

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix.11.1
Literacy rate- Kerala 1951-2001

Year	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1951	47.18	58.35	36.43
1961	55.08	64.89	45.56
1971	69.75	77.13	62.53
1981	78.85	84.56	73.36
1991	89.81	93.62	86.17
2001	90.92	94.2	87.86

Source: www.kerala.gov.in

Appendix - 11.2
Literacy rate by Sex for State and Districts 1991 and 2001 -Kerala

Sl. No	States/District	Literacy rate					
		Persons		Male		Female	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kerala	89.81	90.92	93.62	94.2	86.17	87.86
1	Thiruvananthapuram	89.22	89.36	92.84	92.68	85.76	86.26
2	Kollam	90.47	91.49	94.09	94.63	87.00	88.6
3	Pathanamthitta	94.87	95.09	96.56	96.62	93.29	93.71
4	Alappuzha	93.87	93.66	96.79	96.42	91.12	91.14
5	Kottayam	95.72	95.9	97.46	97.41	94.00	94.45
6	Idukki	86.97	88.58	90.89	92.11	82.97	85.04
7	Ernakulam	92.3	93.42	95.4	95.95	89.22	90.96
8	Thrissur	90.18	92.56	93.77	95.47	86.94	89.94
9	Palakkad	81.27	84.31	87.24	89.73	75.72	79.31
10	Malappuram	87.94	88.61	92.08	91.46	84.09	85.96
11	Kozhikode	91.10	92.45	95.58	96.3	86.79	88.86
12	Wayanad	82.73	85.52	87.69	90.28	77.69	80.8
13	Kannur	91.48	92.8	95.54	96.38	87.65	89.57
14	Kasargod	82.51	85.17	88.97	90.84	76.29	79.80

Source: Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority

Appendix - 11.3
**Details on the Number of people benefited from
equivalency programme of Kerala State Literacy
Mission**

Year	Number of People benefited	
	Male	Female
2001-02	875	1725
2002-03	5842	7358
2003-04	4976	7529
2004-05	Nil	Nil
2005-06	8260	8970
2006-07	2201	2618
2007-08	19983	22181
2008-09	18992	29591
Total	61129	79972

Source: Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority

Appendix.11.1
Literacy rate- Kerala 1951-2001

Year	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1951	47.18	58.35	36.43
1961	55.08	64.89	45.56
1971	69.75	77.13	62.53
1981	78.85	84.56	73.36
1991	89.81	93.62	86.17
2001	90.92	94.2	87.86

Source: www.kerala.gov.in

Appendix - 11.2
Literacy rate by Sex for State and Districts 1991 and 2001 -Kerala

Sl. No	States/District	Literacy rate					
		Persons		Male		Female	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kerala	89.81	90.92	93.62	94.2	86.17	87.86
1	Thiruvananthapuram	89.22	89.36	92.84	92.68	85.76	86.26
2	Kollam	90.47	91.49	94.09	94.63	87.00	88.6
3	Pathanamthitta	94.87	95.09	96.56	96.62	93.29	93.71
4	Alappuzha	93.87	93.66	96.79	96.42	91.12	91.14
5	Kottayam	95.72	95.9	97.46	97.41	94.00	94.45
6	Idukki	86.97	88.58	90.89	92.11	82.97	85.04
7	Ernakulam	92.3	93.42	95.4	95.95	89.22	90.96
8	Thrissur	90.18	92.56	93.77	95.47	86.94	89.94
9	Palakkad	81.27	84.31	87.24	89.73	75.72	79.31
10	Malappuram	87.94	88.61	92.08	91.46	84.09	85.96
11	Kozhikode	91.10	92.45	95.58	96.3	86.79	88.86
12	Wayanad	82.73	85.52	87.69	90.28	77.69	80.8
13	Kannur	91.48	92.8	95.54	96.38	87.65	89.57
14	Kasargod	82.51	85.17	88.97	90.84	76.29	79.80

Source: Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority

Appendix - 11.3
**Details on the Number of people benefited from
equivalency programme of Kerala State Literacy
Mission**

Year	Number of People benefited	
	Male	Female
2001-02	875	1725
2002-03	5842	7358
2003-04	4976	7529
2004-05	Nil	Nil
2005-06	8260	8970
2006-07	2201	2618
2007-08	19983	22181
2008-09	18992	29591
Total	61129	79972

Source: Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority

Appendix.11.1
Literacy rate- Kerala 1951-2001

Year	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1951	47.18	58.35	36.43
1961	55.08	64.89	45.56
1971	69.75	77.13	62.53
1981	78.85	84.56	73.36
1991	89.81	93.62	86.17
2001	90.92	94.2	87.86

Source: www.kerala.gov.in

Appendix - 11.2
Literacy rate by Sex for State and Districts 1991 and 2001 -Kerala

Sl. No	States/District	Literacy rate					
		Persons		Male		Female	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kerala	89.81	90.92	93.62	94.2	86.17	87.86
1	Thiruvananthapuram	89.22	89.36	92.84	92.68	85.76	86.26
2	Kollam	90.47	91.49	94.09	94.63	87.00	88.6
3	Pathanamthitta	94.87	95.09	96.56	96.62	93.29	93.71
4	Alappuzha	93.87	93.66	96.79	96.42	91.12	91.14
5	Kottayam	95.72	95.9	97.46	97.41	94.00	94.45
6	Idukki	86.97	88.58	90.89	92.11	82.97	85.04
7	Ernakulam	92.3	93.42	95.4	95.95	89.22	90.96
8	Thrissur	90.18	92.56	93.77	95.47	86.94	89.94
9	Palakkad	81.27	84.31	87.24	89.73	75.72	79.31
10	Malappuram	87.94	88.61	92.08	91.46	84.09	85.96
11	Kozhikode	91.10	92.45	95.58	96.3	86.79	88.86
12	Wayanad	82.73	85.52	87.69	90.28	77.69	80.8
13	Kannur	91.48	92.8	95.54	96.38	87.65	89.57
14	Kasargod	82.51	85.17	88.97	90.84	76.29	79.80

Source: Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority

Appendix - 11.3
**Details on the Number of people benefited from
equivalency programme of Kerala State Literacy
Mission**

Year	Number of People benefited	
	Male	Female
2001-02	875	1725
2002-03	5842	7358
2003-04	4976	7529
2004-05	Nil	Nil
2005-06	8260	8970
2006-07	2201	2618
2007-08	19983	22181
2008-09	18992	29591
Total	61129	79972

Source: Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority

Appendix 11.4
District-wise/ Management-wise Number of Schools in Kerala: 2008-09

Sl. No	District	High Schools				U.P.Schools				L.P.Schools				Total			
		G	PA	PUA	T	G	PA	PUA	T	G	PA	PUA	T	G	PA	PUA	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Thiruvananthapuram	119	95	43	257	98	101	27	226	299	180	27	506	516	376	97	989
2	Kollam	78	131	17	226	61	139	19	219	268	190	32	490	407	460	68	935
3	Pathanamthitta	48	111	9	168	42	83	16	141	168	235	22	425	258	429	47	734
4	Alappuzha	59	130	8	197	67	77	11	155	192	197	21	410	318	404	40	762
5	Kottayam	60	166	22	248	67	128	11	206	168	267	24	459	295	561	57	913
6	Idukki	56	73	12	141	40	63	4	107	85	136	10	231	181	272	26	479
7	Ernakulam	87	175	52	314	91	103	22	216	181	270	30	481	359	548	104	1011
8	Thrissur	80	150	30	260	55	162	14	231	115	381	23	519	250	693	67	1010
9	Palakkad	61	79	35	175	63	159	12	234	194	349	14	557	318	587	61	966
10	Malappuram	83	84	79	246	112	223	35	370	350	477	27	854	545	784	141	1470
11	Kozhikodu	70	99	23	192	74	240	13	327	181	529	11	721	325	868	47	1240
12	Wayanadu	40	23	5	68	34	39	2	75	91	53	6	150	165	115	13	293
13	Kannur	84	80	23	187	76	280	19	375	114	607	10	731	274	967	52	1293
14	Kasaragod	77	33	17	127	72	72	15	159	141	115	12	268	290	220	44	554
Total		1002	1429	375	2806	952	1869	220	3041	2547	3986	269	6802	4501	7284	864	12649

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix - 11.5
District wise Number of Schools (other than state syllabus) in Kerala (2008-2009)

Sl. No	District	CBSE	ICSE	Kendriya Vidyalaya	Jawahar Navodaya
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	51	13	4	1
2	Kollam	30	15	0	1
3	Pathanamthitta	26	13	1	1
4	Alappuzha	42	11	1	1
5	Kottayam	48	8	1	1
6	Idukki	17	5	0	1
7	Ernakulam	92	15	6	1
8	Thrissur	54	8	1	1
9	Palakkad	44	2	3	1
10	Malappuram	56	2	1	1
11	Kozhikode	44	2	2	1
12	Wayanad	15	1	1	1
13	Kannur	45	3	3	1
14	Kasaragod	23	2	2	1
Total		587	100	26	14

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.6
District - wise Details of Govt.Schools having Building Facilities - Kerala
(2008-2009)

Sl.No.	District	No.of Schools having Pucca Buildings				No.of Schools having Thatched Sheds				No.of Schools working in Rented Building			
		L.P	U.P	H.S	Total	L.P	U.P	H.S	Total	L.P	U.P	H.S	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Thiruvananthapuram	299	97	111	507		1	8	9				0
2	Kollam	268	61	78	407				0				0
3	Pathanamthitta	168	42	48	258				0				0
4	Alappuzha	192	67	59	318				0				0
5	Kottayam	168	67	60	295				0				0
6	Idukki	85	40	56	181				0	1			1
7	Ernakulam	181	91	87	359				0	1			1
8	Thrissur	115	55	80	250				0	15			15
9	Palakkad	194	63	61	318				0	29	2		31
10	Malappuram	350	112	83	545				0	52	23	3	78
11	Kozhikode	181	74	70	325				0	21	8	1	30
12	Wayanad	91	34	40	165				0				0
13	Kannur	114	76	84	274				0	23	16	2	41
14	Kasaragod	141	72	77	290				0	11	5		16
Total		2547	951	994	4492	0	1	8	9	153	54	6	213

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.7
District - wise Details of Govt. Schools having Drinking water/Latrines/Urinal Facilities

Sl. No	District	No. of Schools having							
		Drinking Water				Urinals / Latrines			
		L.P	U.P	H.S	Total	L.P	U.P	H.S	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	297	95	112	504	298	98	113	509
2	Kollam	266	61	73	400	261	58	71	390
3	Pathanamthitta	168	42	48	258	168	42	48	258
4	Alappuzha	186	65	57	308	188	63	59	310
5	Kottayam	164	66	59	289	162	66	57	285
6	Idukki	51	28	28	107	58	33	27	118
7	Ernakulam	180	91	86	357	181	91	87	359
8	Thrissur	112	54	80	246	110	55	80	245
9	Palakkad	169	59	61	289	165	63	61	289
10	Malappuram	332	107	83	522	340	110	83	533
11	Kozhikode	169	73	70	312	176	74	70	320
12	Wayanad	86	33	38	157	88	34	33	155
13	Kannur	109	75	84	268	104	75	84	263
14	Kasaragod	140	72	77	289	140	72	77	289
TOTAL		2429	921	956	4306	2439	934	950	4323

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Appendix 11.21
Number of Students Appeared and Passed Vocational Higher Secondary
Examination 2001-2009

Year of Examination	Number of students Appeared			Number of students Passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001 March	11905	7298	19203	8091	4960	13051
2001 September	2884	1158	4042	1632	1183	2815
2002 March	11534	11840	23374	8364	8874	17238
2002 September	2712	2681	5393	1968	2000	3968
2003 March	11681	13862	25543	7782	10941	18723
2003 September	2764	2805	5569	2000	2105	4105
2004 March	16850	18427	35277	7402	9050	16452
2004 Say	3151	3319	6470	1394	1616	3010
2005 March	12953	14613	27566	6844	9468	16312
2005 Say	2633	2417	5050	1137	927	2064
2006 March	15679	16716	32395	7604	10247	17851
2006 Say	3139	2733	5872	1663	1535	3198
2007 March	11175	13047	24222	7786	10964	18750
2007 Say	4398	4285	8683	4258	4179	8437
2008 March	13131	13526	26657	9392	11426	20818
2008 Say	3970	2265	6235	2297	1516	3813
2009 March	12060	12637	24697	8970	10637	19607

Source: Directorate of Vocational Higher Secondary Education

Appendix 11.22
District wise Number of Arts and Science Colleges
(Government, & Private Aided) in Kerala 2009

District	Government	Private	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	8	12	20
Kollam	1	12	13
Pathanamthitta		9	9
Alappuzha		12	12
Kottayam	1	21	22
Idukki	2	6	8
Ernakulam	4	21	25
Thrissur	3	17	20
Palakkad	4	9	13
Malappuram	3	8	11
Kozhikode	6	8	14
Wayanad	2	4	6
Kannur	2	9	11
Kasargod	3	2	5
Total	39	150	189

Appendix 11.25
Details of B.Com Degree Enrolment in
Colleges 2008-09

Year	Students in Number		
	Boys	Girls	Total
First Year	3352	5154	8506
Second Year	3308	4595	7903
Third Year	3317	4172	7489
Total	9977	13921	23898

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.26
Details of Enrolment of M.A. Students in Colleges during 2008- 2009 (in Nos.)

SI.No	Subject	First Year			Second Year		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Malayalam	54	293	347	45	288	333
2	English	102	701	803	103	649	752
3	Hindi	11	164	175	19	146	165
4	Arabic	32	52	84	22	47	69
5	Kannada	0	12	12	2	8	10
6	Sanskrit	15	25	40	4	29	33
7	Tamil	6	10	16	3	16	19
8	Philosophy	24	49	73	21	47	68
9	Appli.Econo.	4	11	15	3	11	14
10	Politics	42	83	125	55	89	144
11	Psychology	6	17	23	3	15	18
12	Islamic Hist.	12	10	22	12	10	22
13	History	85	304	389	86	294	380
14	Economics	109	634	743	126	542	668
15	Sociology	19	55	74	18	42	60
16	Personal Management	4	5	9	2	5	7
17	Public Administration	4	2	6	6	5	11
18	Development Economics	7	11	18	3	6	9
19	Busines Economics	0	9	9	0	18	18
20	Music	1	20	21	3	17	20
21	M.T.A.	17	8	25	19	14	33
22	M.M.H.	23	7	30	14	8	22
Total		577	2482	3059	569	2306	2875

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.27

Details of Enrolment of M.Sc. Students in Colleges during 2008 - 09(in Nos.)

Sl. No	Subject	First Year			Second Year		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mathematics	66	632	698	72	607	679
2	Physics	132	605	737	133	546	679
3	Chemistry	101	586	687	65	508	573
4	Pure Chemistry	2	11	13	2	8	10
5	Botany	14	275	289	19	233	252
6	Zoology	30	273	303	23	257	280
7	Geology	9	34	43	12	27	39
8	Statistics	10	75	85	5	63	68
9	Applied Chemistry	2	40	42	14	18	32
10	Geography	9	24	33	14	16	30
11	Physics Instrumentation	24	5	29	0	0	0
12	Analytical Chemistry	4	10	14	2	18	20
13	Health & Yoga Therapy	6	10	16	4	16	20
14	Polymer Chemistry	5	20	25	3	22	25
15	Acquaculture	1	11	12	0	11	11
16	Computer Science	5	47	52	8	25	33
17	Bio-Technology	2	20	22	3	24	27
18	Plant Science	0	12	12	0	10	10
19	Clinical Psychology	2	10	12	3	8	11
20	Nutrition & Diet	0	12	12	0	6	6
21	Environment Science	2	12	14	0	18	18
22	FSMD	0	15	15	0	0	0
23	Social Work	0	15	15	0	0	0
24	Home Science	0	21	21	0	19	19
25	OR & CA	2	3	5	1	0	1
26	MSW	4	28	32	0	18	18
27	MCJ	10	0	10	10	5	15
TOTAL		442	2806	3248	393	2483	2876

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.28
Details of Enrolment of M.Com Students in
Colleges during 2008-09(in Nos)

SI.No	Year	Enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	First Year	264	877	1141
2	Second Year	277	803	1080
Total		541	1680	2221

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.29
University-wise Number of Teachers in Arts & Science Colleges in Kerala
(2006-07 to 2008-09)

Name of University	Number of Teachers								
	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	1515	1297	2812	1535	1307	2842	1199	1254	2453
Mahatma Gandhi	1871	1618	3489	1896	1630	3526	1538	1485	3023
Calicut	1396	1198	2594	1383	1216	2599	1352	1069	2421
Kannur	546	256	802	548	295	843	418	233	651
TOTAL	5328	4369	9697	5362	4448	9810	4507	4041	8548

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 11.30
Details of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students Studying in
Government & Aided Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala during
2008-09

SI. No	Name of Course	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	B.A	3784	7409	11193	572	731	1303
2	B.Sc	2713	5240	7953	237	305	542
3	B.Com	1465	2146	3611	197	201	398
4	M.A	187	585	772	41	88	129
5	M.Sc.	142	517	659	18	31	49
6	M.Com	88	254	342	10	29	39
Total		8379	16151	24530	1075	1385	2460

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

**Appendix 11.31
Number of Teachers having Ph.D. Degree in
Arts & Science Colleges in 2009**

SI No	Governemnt Colleges			Private Aided Colleges			Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	256	214	470	1072	961	2033	2503

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

**Appendix 11.32
Number of Guest Lectures appointed in Arts
& Science Colleges in 2009**

SI No.	Government Colleges	Private Aided Colleges	Total
1	282	1468	1750

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

**Appendix 11.33
District-wise and Management wise details of Engineering Colleges in Kerala-2009**

SI. No	Name of District	No. of Colleges				Sanctioned Intake			
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2		13	15	833		3870	4703
2	Kollam		1	8	9		500	2325	2825
3	Pathanamthitta			5	5			1470	1470
4	Alappuzha			3	3			600	600
5	Kottayam	1		6	7	300		1965	2265
6	Idukki	1		3	4	240		840	1080
7	Ernakulam		1	12	13		480	4290	4770
8	Thrissur	2		8	10	533		2770	3303
9	Palakkad	1	1	1	3	180	480	300	960
10	Malappuram	1		3	4	46		940	986
11	Kozhikode	1		3	4	240		1080	1320
12	Wayanad	1			1	120			120
13	Kannur	1		3	4	300		900	1200
14	Kasaragod			2	2			510	510
Total		*11	3	70	84	2792	1460	21860	26112

* Including two Governemnt Engineering colleges under Kerala Agricultural University

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

**Appendix 11.31
Number of Teachers having Ph.D. Degree in
Arts & Science Colleges in 2009**

SI No	Governemnt Colleges			Private Aided Colleges			Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	256	214	470	1072	961	2033	2503

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

**Appendix 11.32
Number of Guest Lectures appointed in Arts
& Science Colleges in 2009**

SI No.	Government Colleges	Private Aided Colleges	Total
1	282	1468	1750

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

**Appendix 11.33
District-wise and Management wise details of Engineering Colleges in Kerala-2009**

SI. No	Name of District	No. of Colleges				Sanctioned Intake			
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2		13	15	833		3870	4703
2	Kollam		1	8	9		500	2325	2825
3	Pathanamthitta			5	5			1470	1470
4	Alappuzha			3	3			600	600
5	Kottayam	1		6	7	300		1965	2265
6	Idukki	1		3	4	240		840	1080
7	Ernakulam		1	12	13		480	4290	4770
8	Thrissur	2		8	10	533		2770	3303
9	Palakkad	1	1	1	3	180	480	300	960
10	Malappuram	1		3	4	46		940	986
11	Kozhikode	1		3	4	240		1080	1320
12	Wayanad	1			1	120			120
13	Kannur	1		3	4	300		900	1200
14	Kasaragod			2	2			510	510
Total		*11	3	70	84	2792	1460	21860	26112

* Including two Governemnt Engineering colleges under Kerala Agricultural University

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

**Appendix 11.31
Number of Teachers having Ph.D. Degree in
Arts & Science Colleges in 2009**

SI No	Governemnt Colleges			Private Aided Colleges			Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	256	214	470	1072	961	2033	2503

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

**Appendix 11.32
Number of Guest Lectures appointed in Arts
& Science Colleges in 2009**

SI No.	Government Colleges	Private Aided Colleges	Total
1	282	1468	1750

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

**Appendix 11.33
District-wise and Management wise details of Engineering Colleges in Kerala-2009**

SI. No	Name of District	No. of Colleges				Sanctioned Intake			
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2		13	15	833		3870	4703
2	Kollam		1	8	9		500	2325	2825
3	Pathanamthitta			5	5			1470	1470
4	Alappuzha			3	3			600	600
5	Kottayam	1		6	7	300		1965	2265
6	Idukki	1		3	4	240		840	1080
7	Ernakulam		1	12	13		480	4290	4770
8	Thrissur	2		8	10	533		2770	3303
9	Palakkad	1	1	1	3	180	480	300	960
10	Malappuram	1		3	4	46		940	986
11	Kozhikode	1		3	4	240		1080	1320
12	Wayanad	1			1	120			120
13	Kannur	1		3	4	300		900	1200
14	Kasaragod			2	2			510	510
Total		*11	3	70	84	2792	1460	21860	26112

* Including two Governemnt Engineering colleges under Kerala Agricultural University

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix -12.1
Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala - Category-wise - 2009

Sl. No.	District	Hospitals (District & General)		Primary Health Centres		Community Health Centres		W&CH		T.B. Clinics/ Centres		Taluk Hospitals		Leprosy Control Clinics/ Units		Others		Total	Total
		No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	1084	70	303	24	890	2	428	2	508	5	1087	0	0	9	46	114	4346
2	Kollam	1	471	54	146	20	591	1	273	2	0	5	791	0	0	2	50	85	2322
3	Pathanamthitta	3	924	43	360	13	242	0	0	3	714	3	406	0	0	1	10	66	2656
4	Alappuzha	1	174	57	320	17	403	1	308	3	212	6	1019	1	993	1	0	87	3429
5	Kottayam	2	751	54	378	17	609	0	0	2	48	5	738	0	0	1	36	81	2560
6	Idukki	1	130	40	466	14	302	0	0	1	0	4	527	0	0	2	0	62	1425
7	Ernakulam	1	783	76	982	25	889	1	132	1	40	9	1726	0	0	2	0	115	4552
8	Thrissur	1	240	79	428	26	913	0	0	1	0	6	917	1	660	3	0	117	3158
9	Palakkad	1	562	75	620	20	497	0	0	1	0	5	634	0	0	10	62	112	2375
10	Malappuram	1	554	83	514	22	536	0	0	2	52	6	881	0	0	6	36	120	2573
11	Kozhikode	1	550	64	198	16	334	1	295	2	100	6	642	1	263	0	0	91	2382
12	Wayanad	2	524	21	164	8	242	0	0	1	0	2	188	0	0	8	0	42	1118
13	Kannur	2	1157	83	776	11	379	0	0	1	0	4	434	0	0	3	46	104	2792
14	Kasargode	2	612	40	168	11	319	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	57	1099
TOTAL:		21	8516	839	5823	244	7146	6	1436	23	1674	66	9990	3	1916	51	286	1253	36787

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Excluding Medical colleges and attached institutions

Appendix-12.2
District -wise details of IP,OP, major/minor operations conducted in hospitals/dispensaries under DHS

Sl. No.	District	2008				2009			
		IP	OP	Operations conducted		IP	OP	Operations conducted	
				Major	Minor			Major	Minor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	138112	5577066	18559	28537	223845	6339263	13262	35466
2	Kollam	140428	2951799	8304	7728	110718	2731218	3319	8531
3	Pathanamthitta	65707	2755054	5147	5764	49156	2146111	3718	11247
4	Alappuzha	118907	4768420	6913	5736	116315	4385913	6871	8329
5	Kottayam	122912	4963037	4113	14299	102293	5888713	5639	21614
6	Idukki	29116	1246171	202	108	39841	1970986	2468	6974
7	Ernakulam	157701	6093340	9434	9485	155143	6054639	9532	11509
8	Thrissur	129576	4509470	41432	7361	96858	4450470	7155	34090
9	Palakkad	170661	3467186	3768	9198	106115	3174983	3839	17960
10	Malappuram	177070	5851921	7415	5209	133210	4133532	7703	5842
11	Kozhikode	92294	4188800	3577	17140	99539	4403607	4223	20699
12	Wayanad	69329	980238	2525	1783	44768	485096	3830	1839
13	Kannur	86366	2738505	7153	8748	90490	2996930	9893	3646
14	Kasargode	33234	1323144	2268	4386	35095	1595860	1701	4562
TOTAL:		1531413	51414151	120810	125482	1403386	50757321	83153	192308

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix-12.3
DETAILS OF BLOOD UNITS COLLECTED IN BLOOD BANKS - KERALA

Sl. No	Name of Category	Blood units collected (No.)			2009(9/09)
		2006	2007	2008	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A GOVERNMENT SECTOR					
1	Medical College Hospitals	108359	106118	112084	89254
2	General Hospitals	6909	6108	6647	6144
3	District Hospitals	13752	11282	14334	12550
4	Women and Children Hospitals	2058	2721	3379	2782
5	Taluk Head Quarters Hospitals	19041	17967	21980	20652
6	Other Hospitals				
SUB TOTAL :		150119	144196	158424	131382
B AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS					
1	Regional Cancer Centre	11333	14239	18500	15142
2	Sree Chitra thirunal Institute of Science and Technology	6139	6012	6408	4638
SUB TOTAL :		17472	20251	24908	19780
C PRIVATE SECTOR		142271	168607	167474	138928
D Charity and others					
TOTAL : (A+B+C)		309862	333054	350806	290090

Source: Kerala State Aids Control Society

Appendix-12.2
District -wise details of IP,OP, major/minor operations conducted in hospitals/dispensaries under DHS

Sl. No.	District	2008				2009			
		IP	OP	Operations conducted		IP	OP	Operations conducted	
				Major	Minor			Major	Minor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	138112	5577066	18559	28537	223845	6339263	13262	35466
2	Kollam	140428	2951799	8304	7728	110718	2731218	3319	8531
3	Pathanamthitta	65707	2755054	5147	5764	49156	2146111	3718	11247
4	Alappuzha	118907	4768420	6913	5736	116315	4385913	6871	8329
5	Kottayam	122912	4963037	4113	14299	102293	5888713	5639	21614
6	Idukki	29116	1246171	202	108	39841	1970986	2468	6974
7	Ernakulam	157701	6093340	9434	9485	155143	6054639	9532	11509
8	Thrissur	129576	4509470	41432	7361	96858	4450470	7155	34090
9	Palakkad	170661	3467186	3768	9198	106115	3174983	3839	17960
10	Malappuram	177070	5851921	7415	5209	133210	4133532	7703	5842
11	Kozhikode	92294	4188800	3577	17140	99539	4403607	4223	20699
12	Wayanad	69329	980238	2525	1783	44768	485096	3830	1839
13	Kannur	86366	2738505	7153	8748	90490	2996930	9893	3646
14	Kasargode	33234	1323144	2268	4386	35095	1595860	1701	4562
TOTAL:		1531413	51414151	120810	125482	1403386	50757321	83153	192308

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix-12.3
DETAILS OF BLOOD UNITS COLLECTED IN BLOOD BANKS - KERALA

Sl. No	Name of Category	Blood units collected (No.)			2009(9/09)
		2006	2007	2008	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A GOVERNMENT SECTOR					
1	Medical College Hospitals	108359	106118	112084	89254
2	General Hospitals	6909	6108	6647	6144
3	District Hospitals	13752	11282	14334	12550
4	Women and Children Hospitals	2058	2721	3379	2782
5	Taluk Head Quarters Hospitals	19041	17967	21980	20652
6	Other Hospitals				
SUB TOTAL :		150119	144196	158424	131382
B AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS					
1	Regional Cancer Centre	11333	14239	18500	15142
2	Sree Chitra thirunal Institute of Science and Technology	6139	6012	6408	4638
SUB TOTAL :		17472	20251	24908	19780
C PRIVATE SECTOR		142271	168607	167474	138928
D Charity and others					
TOTAL : (A+B+C)		309862	333054	350806	290090

Source: Kerala State Aids Control Society

Appendix -12.4
Annual intake in different Nursing courses - 2008

(Nos.)

Sl.No.	Name of Institutions	3
1	2	3
Integrated General Nurse-cum-Midwives		
I	(3 year course)	Annual intake
1	Thiruvananthapuram	28
2	Kollam	25
3	Pathanamthitta	20
4	Alappuzha	20
5	Kottayam	23
6	Idukki	20
7	Ernakulam	20
8	Thrissur	30
9	Palakkad	25
10	Malappuram	26
11	Kozhikode	28
12	Wayanad	26
13	Kannur	20
14	Kasaragode	23
15	SC/ST - Nursing School Kollam	20
Sub Total		354
Junior Public Health Nurses		
(18 months)		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	45
2	Kottayam	45
3	Palakkad	45
4	Kasaragode	45
Sub Total		180
Government Nursing Colleges-B.Sc.		
II	Nursing	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	60
2	Alappuzha	60
3	Kottayam	60
4	Thrissur	60
5	Kozhikode	60
Sub Total		300
Government Nursing Colleges-M.Sc.		
III	Nursing	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	16
2	Kozhikode	8
Sub Total		24
Grand Total		858

Appendix - 12.5
District-wise details of Medical and Paramedical Personnel under DHS - 2009

Sl.No.	District	Medical Officers	Dentists	Senior Nurses	Junior Nurses	Lady Health Inspectors	Pharmacists	JPHN (ANMS)	Junior Health Inspectors	Health Inspectors	Population for one doctor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thiruvananthapuram	431	11	315	1131	71	190	517	296	75	8088
2	Kollam	243	6	87	366	79	103	427	284	73	11258
3	Pathanamthitta	193	4	47	288	44	74	266	180	42	6591
4	Alappuzha	269	8	157	637	71	135	381	215	53	8179
5	Kottayam	260	5	175	627	61	113	339	223	53	7926
6	Idukki	138	4	24	177	59	65	315	223	57	8489
7	Ernakulam	369	9	178	685	76	148	427	265	64	9100
8	Thrissur	329	8	171	659	99	160	484	328	79	9658
9	Palakkad	289	6	73	413	80	127	515	294	71	9769
10	Malappuram	307	7	74	414	98	138	589	335	83	13398
11	Kozhikode	273	6	222	896	67	153	419	274	66	11375
12	Wayanad	118	3	33	163	3	46	205	126	30	7458
13	Kannur	307	4	120	475	83	132	423	290	74	8291
14	Kasaragode	160	4	31	182	41	61	249	168	38	8259
TOTAL:		3686	85	1707	7113	932	1645	5556	3501	858	127839

Source: Directorate of Health Services

NB: Population Based on 2001 census

Appendix - 12.6
Medical and Para-medical courses conducted in Govt. Medical Colleges with
annual intake of Students 2009-2010

Name of Courses	No.of seats in Medical Colleges				
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kozhikode	Kottayam	Alappuzha	Thrissur
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Degree Courses</i>					
1. M.B.B.S.	200	200	150	150	150
2. B.D.S	50	50	50	--	--
3. B.Sc. Nursing	60	60	60	60	60
4. B.Pharm	60	20	60	--	--
5.B.Sc. MLT	24	--	--	--	--
Sub - Total	394	330	320	210	210
<i>Post Graduate Courses</i>					
1. M.Sc. Nursing	28	30	22	--	--
2. M.D.S.	23	16	4	--	--
3. M.D.Anaesthesia	8	5	3	1	--
4. M.D.Biochemistry	2	2	--	--	--
5. M.D.Forensic medicine	2	2	--	--	--
6. M.D.Dermatology and Venerology	3	4	3	2	--
7. M.D.General Medicine	13	12	10	6	4
8. M.D.Microbiology	2	2	--	--	4
9. M.D.Obstetrics and Gynaecology	8	8	4	1	3
10. M.D.Pathology	6	2	6	1	6
11. M.D.Pharmacology	4	2	--	--	--
12. M.D.Physiology	2	3	2	--	--
13.Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	2	2			
14. M.D.Paediatric	6	5	5	3	2
15. M.D.Psychiatry	1	2	2	--	1
16. M.D.Radio Diagnosis	2	2	--	--	2
17.M.D.Radiotherapy	2	--	2	--	--
18. M.D. Community Medicine	3	2	2	--	--
19.M.D.T.B. And Respiratory Diseases	3	3	2	--	--
20.M.D.Transfusion Medicine	2				
21. M.S. Anatomy	2	2	2	--	
22. M.S.Oto Rhino Laryngology	2	2	2	--	2
23. M.S.General Surgery	20	12	8	2	4
24. M.S Orthopaedics	4	4	3	--	3
25. M.S.Ophthalmology	6	4	2	--	2
26. M.S O&G	8	8	4	1	3
Sub - Total	164	136	88	17	36
<i>Super Speciality course</i>					
1. Mch.Paediatric Surgery	2	2		--	--
2. Mch.Plastic Surgery	2	2	1	--	--
3. Mch. Genito Urinary surgery	2	2	1	--	--

Name of Courses	No.of seats in Medical Colleges				
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kozhikode	Kottayam	Alappuzha	Thrissur
1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Mch. Thorasic Surgery	2	2		--	--
5. Mch. Neuro Surgery	2	1	2	--	--
6. D.M.Gastro Enterology	2	2	--	--	--
7. D.M.Neurology	1	1	1	--	--
8. D.M.Cardiology	2	1	2	--	--
9. Mch.Gastro Enterology	1			--	--
10. D.M.Nephrology	1	2	1	--	--
Sub - Total	17	15	8	0	0
Diploma Courses					
1. Diploma in Anaesthesia	8	6	6	2	--
2. Diploma in child Health	6	12	6	2	--
3. Diploma in Clinical Pathology	3	6	--	--	--
4. Diploma in Dermatology and Venerology	--	2	--	--	--
5. Diploma in Laryngology and Otology	8	6	2	--	--
6. D.M.R.D	2	2	--	--	--
7. D.M.R.T.	2	2	--	--	--
8. Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology	12	12	5	2	--
9. Diploma in Ophthalmology	3	6	4	--	--
10. Diploma in Orthopaedic Surgery	8	6	6	--	--
11. Diploma in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	1	4	--	--	--
12. Diploma in Psychiatric Medicine	5	--	--	--	--
13. Diploma in Public Health	12	--	--	--	--
14. D.T.C.D	3	3	--	--	--
Sub - Total	73	67	29	6	0
Diploma / Certificate Courses.					
1. MLT Certificate(2 years)	40	30	15	15	15
2. Diploma in Radiological Technology (2 Years)	10	30	15	15	10
3. Ophthalmic Assistant Certificate(2 Years)	10	20	15	5	5
4. D.Pharm(2 years)	60	50	30	40	--
5. Dental Mechanic Certificate course(2 years)	5	10	--	--	--
6. Dental Hygienist Certificate Course	10	--	--	--	--
Sub - Total	135	140	75	75	30
TOTAL:	783	688	520	308	276

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

Appendix -12.7

Details of Personnel (Clinical/Non-clinical) in Medical Colleges -2000-2009

SI.No.	Category	No. of Clinical/Non Clinical personnel									
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Medical Education											
1	Director and Professor										
2	Professor	202	207	207	189	189	189	219	219	164	219
3	Associate Professor	242	236	236	236	236	236	266	266	185	266
4	Assistant Professor	449	490	490	431	431	431	517	517	389	517
5	Tutor/Lecturer	711	1877	1877		613	613	854	854	624	854
	Sub Total	1604	2810	2810	856	1469	1469	1856	1856	1362	1856
Nursing Education											
6	Director										
7	Professor	7	7	7	8	8	8	11	11	11	11
8	Associate Professor	18	17	17	16	16	16	21	21	20	20
9	Assistant Professor	27	25	25	23	23	23	29	29	29	29
10	Tutor	40	29	29	32	32	32	52	52	65	65
	Sub Total	92	78	78	79	79	79	113	113	125	125
M.L.T. Course											
11	Director	..	..	..	..		
12	Assistant Professor	3	..	..	..			3	3	3	3
13	Tutor/Lecturer	5	3	5	9			5	5	5	5
14	Tutor Technician	14	..	..	..	9	9			15	
	Sub Total	22	3	5	9	9	9	8	8	23	8
Dental											
15	Principal	2	3	3	3	3	3				
16	Professor	16	16	16	17	17	17	30	30	27	30
17	Associate Professor	12	4	4	8	8	8	10	10	9	9
18	Assistant Professor	25	24	24	20	20	20	36	36	38	36
19	Tutor/Lecturer	44	43	43	45	45	45	66	66	66	66
	Sub Total	99	90	90	93	93	93	142	142	140	141
Pharmacy											
20	Director	1	5	5	5	5	5				
21	Professor	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	6
22	Associate Professor	7	5	5	4	4	4	9	9	9	9
23	Assistant Professor	13	12	12	12	12	12	14	14	14	14
24	Tutor/Lecturer	30	27	27	28	28	28	35	35	36	37
	Sub Total	54	53	53	53	53	53	64	64	66	66
TOTAL:		1871	3034	3036	1090	1703	1703	2183	2183	1716	2196

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

Appendix - 12.8
District-wise distribution of Insitutions,Beds and Patients treated under Ayurvedic system of
Medicine in Kerala (2007-08)

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	District	Hospitals		Beds		Dispensaries		Institutions		Hospitals		Dispensary	2008 (till September)	Doctors-2009(9/09)
		2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	Inpatients	Outpatients	Outpatients	IP+OP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Thiruvananthapuram	14	14	285	285	64	64	78	78	4604	638036	1727161	5218	95
2	Kollam	9	9	190	190	53	53	62	62	2320	524596	1653390	3125	70
3	Pathanamthitta	5	5	150	150	40	40	45	45	1227	192163	870050	2237	54
4	Alappuzha	10	10	180	180	56	56	66	66	2112	544823	1397740	3518	76
5	Kottayam	9	9	160	160	43	43	52	52	1705	304857	1115117	3221	62
6	Idukki	3	3	160	160	34	34	37	37	2714	148768	633799	1801	46
7	Ernakulam	13	13	280	280	61	61	74	74	2495	551284	1818396	3318	90
8	Thrissur	16	16	293	293	79	79	95	95	2949	679696	1697889	3905	112
9	Palakkad	6	6	150	150	75	75	81	81	2454	228865	1510564	1872	95
10	Malappuram	11	11	220	220	68	68	79	79	1399	320223	1617856	1618	84
11	Kozhikode	7	7	210	210	53	53	60	60	1700	323857	766716	3022	79
12	Wayanad	3	3	170	170	23	23	26	26	1770	155029	406659	1828	37
13	Kannur	6	6	216	216	62	62	68	68	1312	282694	1106685	3215	76
14	Kasaragode	5	5	100	100	36	36	41	41	822	155982	644390	1218	47
TOTAL:		117	117	2764	2764	747	747	864	864	29583	5050873	16966412	39116	1023

Source: Directorate of Ayurveda

Appendix- 12.9

Annual intake of students and courses in Ayurveda Colleges

Sl.No.	Name of College	Annual intake of students	
		BAMS	P.G.Degree
1	2	3	4
Government			
1	Ayurveda Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	70	57
2	Ayurveda Medical College, Trippunnithura	50	21
3	Ayurveda Medical College, Kannur	40	10
Government aided			
4	Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda college, Ollur	40	--
5	Vaidyaratnam P.S.Varrier Ayurveda College, Kottakkal	50	10
Total		250	98
Self-financing			
6	Pankajakasthuri Ayurveda Medical college, Kattakkada, Thiruvananthapuram	50	--
7	Parassinikadavu Ayurveda Medical College, Pappinisseri	50	--
8	Vishnu Ayurveda College, Shornur	50	--
9	Santhigiri Ayurveda Medical College, Palakkad	50	--
10	Nangelil Ayurveda Medical College, Kothamangalam	40	--
11	Santhigiri Siddha Medical College, Pothencode, Thiruvananthapuram	50	--
12	Amritha Ayurveda Medical College, Kollam	60	--
13	Sreenarayana Institute of Ayurveda studies and Research, Puthoor, Kollam	50	--
14	Mannam Sugar Mill Co-operative Ayurveda College, Pandalam	50	--
Total		450	--
Grand Total		700	82

Source: Directorate of Ayurveda Medical Education

Appendix - 12.10
District-wise Distribution of Institutions , Beds and patients treated under Government
Homoeopathy Directorate

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	District	Hospitals		Beds		Dispensaries		Institutions		Patients treated 2009		Doctors-2009
		2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	I.P	O.P	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4	4	185	185	51	51	55	55	2658	1501194	63
2	Kollam	3	3	75	75	37	37	40	40	812	812428	44
3	Pathanamthitta	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	26	26	26	26	0	701245	26
4	Alappuzha	3	3	75	75	41	41	44	44	867	1202371	48
5	Kottayam	3	3	175	175	44	44	47	47	734	1176232	54
6	Idukki	2	2	50	50	33	33	35	35	618	818366	38
7	Ernakulam	3	3	85	85	51	51	54	54	2867	1415124	59
8	Thrissur	1	1	25	25	39	39	40	40	612	1120126	42
9	Palakkad	1	1	25	25	39	39	40	40	598	900112	42
10	Malappuram	2	2	50	50	42	42	44	44	689	998679	47
11	Kozhikode	3	3	75	75	45	45	48	48	1128	945657	52
12	Wayanad	1	1	25	25	19	19	20	20	898	358229	22
13	Kannur	1	1	25	25	38	38	39	39	1287	676037	40
14	Kasaragode	3	3	75	75	21	21	24	24	619	619679	27
TOTAL:		30	30	945	945	526	526	556	556	14387	13245479	604

Source: Directorate of Homoeopathy

Appendix- 12.11
Annual intake of students and courses in Homoeo Colleges - 2009

Sl. No.	Name of College	Annual intake of students	
		BHMS	P.G.Degree
1	2	3	4
Government			
1	Homoeopathic Medical college, Thiruvananthapuram	50	18
2	Homoeopathic Medical college, Kozhikode	50	18
Government aided			
3	Dr.Padiyar memorial Homoeopathic Medical college, Ernakulam	50	--
4	Athurasramam N.S.S. Homoeopathic Medical college, Kottayam	50	--
5	Sree Vidhyadhiraja Homoeopathic Medical college, Nemom	0	--
Total		200	36

Source: Govt. Homoeo Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 12.12
District wise details of infrastructure under Co-operative sector - 2009

Sl. No.	Name of District	No.of hospitals	No. of beds	No.of doctors	No of other Paramedical Staff including Nurses	No.of patients treated during 2009	
						IP	OP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Kollam	5	330	43	157	22857	31384
3	Pathanamthitta	1	25	1	5	380	21089
4	Alappuzha	1	20	0	6	510	2500
5	Kottayam	2	35	9	48	1964	47165
6	Idukki	2	150	11	39	1430	40372
7	Ernakulam	3	575	60	158	10324	86311
8	Thrissur	8	634	74	308	39600	135187
9	Palakkad	2	112	22	31	10169	10144
10	Malappuram	8	898	115	806	39156	319365
11	Kozhikode	11	839	146	431	56722	474165
12	Wayanad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Kannur	15	2767	379	1367	107982	1266764
14	Kasargode	7	220	29	173	13981	167835
TOTAL		65	6605	889	3529	305075	2602281

Source: Registrar of Co-operative societies

Appendix 12-13
Institution Wise Patients Treated under Directorate of Insurance Medical Services - 2009

Sl. No	Institution	Beds	IP	OP	Total	No. of Major Operation	No of Minor Operation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Peroorkada ESI Hospital	128	2397	29436	31833	260	415
2	Parippally ,,	100	3270	20245	23515	4	229
3	Ezhukone ,,	138	3794	25758	29552	131	816
4	Alappuzha ,,	60	1136	3683	4819	41	104
5	Vadavathur ,,	65	918	19584	20502	NIL	501
6	Ernakulam ,,	65	1936	28500	30436	20	15
7	Udyogamandal ,,	155	1159	17191	18350	37	1034
8	Olarikkara ,,	102	1933	27435	29368	37	375
9	Mulamkunnathukavu ,,	110	265	2158	2423	NIL	NIL
10	Palakkad ,,	50	693	6763	7456	NIL	108
11	Feroke ,,	100	1777	13683	15460	NIL	180
12	Thottada ,,	50	736	9211	9947	26	55
Total		1123	20014	203647	223661	556	3832

Source: Directorate of Insurance Medical Directorate

Appendix - 12.15
Target and achievement of Immunisation programme

Sl.No	Item	Unit	2005-06			%	2006-07			2007-08		2008-09	
			Target	Achievement			Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	M.C.H. Programme												
a)	Immunisation Programme												
(I)	D.P.T	Dose	554704	550921	99.3	567318	526300	92.8	548989	509175	536959	491454	
(ii)	Polio	Dose	554704	554579	100.0	567318	522688	92.1	548989	509004	536959	498149	
(iii)	B.C.G.	Dose	554704	565879	102.0	567318	536925	94.6	548989	539947	542468	509554	
(iv)	Measles	Dose	555072	542018	97.6	567318	500046	88.1	548989	486788	534875	490817	
(v)	T.T for Pregnant women	Dose	560463	589527	105.0	617170	589527	87.7	603888	545094	593602	527145	
(vi)	T.T. for 5 Years	Dose	511619	481521	94.1	529720	412516	77.9	510667	379557	531867	322088	
(vii)	T.T. for 10 Years	Dose	511619	510971	100.0	546674	351349	66.0	548989	318494	462923	391912	
(viii)	T.T. for 16 Years	Dose	511619	499793	98.0	534042	381515	72.0	548989	263749	462412	333290	
b)	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia												
(I)	Women	Dose	552979	562603		615115	340988		603888	451487	599662	327299	
(ii)	children'	Dose	NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix 12.16
District wise details of Dengue fever - 2009

(Nos.)

Sl.No.	District	Patients Treated	Patients Cured	Death
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	632	630	2
2	Kollam	16	16	0
3	Pathanamthitta	26	26	0
4	Alappuzha	8	8	0
5	Kottayam	103	103	0
6	Idukki	15	15	0
7	Ernakulam	67	67	0
8	Thrissur	94	94	0
9	Palakkad	6	6	0
10	Malappuram	19	19	0
11	Kozhikode	25	25	0
12	Wayanad	6	6	0
13	Kannur	11	11	0
14	Kasaragode	43	43	0
Total		1071	1069	2

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix-12.17
Distirct wise details of Leptospyrosis - 2009

(Nos.)

Sl.No.	District	Patients Treated	Patients Cured	Death
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	368	365	3
2	Kollam	23	23	0
3	Pathanamthitta	10	8	2
4	Alappuzha	54	50	4
5	Kottayam	41	41	0
6	Idukki	21	21	0
7	Ernakulam	103	99	4
8	Thrissur	27	25	2
9	Palakkad	8	7	1
10	Malappuram	22	15	7
11	Kozhikode	28	28	0
12	Wayanad	50	45	5
13	Kannur	26	26	0
14	Kasaragode	68	55	13
Total		849	808	41

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix 12.18
District wise Patients treated and death reported - Dengue Fever and
Leptospirosis 2009

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	District	Dengue Fever		Leptospirosis	
		Treated	Death reported	Treated	Death reported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	632	2	368	3
2	Kollam	16	0	23	0
3	Pathanamthitta	26	0	10	2
4	Alappuzha	8	0	54	4
5	Kottayam	103	0	41	0
6	Idukki	15	0	21	0
7	Ernakulam	67	0	103	4
8	Thrissur	94	0	27	2
9	Palakkad	6	0	8	1
10	Malappuram	19	0	22	7
11	Kozhikode	25	0	28	0
12	Wayanad	6	0	50	5
13	Kannur	11	0	26	0
14	Kasaragode	43	0	68	13
State		1071	2	849	41

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix 12.19

District wise Patients treated for Chikungunia and
Viral Fever 2008

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	District	Chickungunia	Viral Fever
1	2	3	4
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3	101413
2	Kollam	1	60157
3	Pathanamthitta	0	71064
4	Alappuzha	2	92937
5	Kottayam	1	87415
6	Idukki	0	104167
7	Ernakulam	4	172107
8	Thrissur	36	209598
9	Palakkad	107	160596
10	Malappuram	421	198035
11	Kozhikode	527	190244
12	Wayanad	35	102214
13	Kannur	90	115653
14	Kasaragode	23413	164714
State		24640	1830314

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 12.20
Achievement of Family Welfare Programme (2008-09) District -wise

Sl.No.	District	Vasectomy	PPS	Minilap	Laprosco pic	Total (3+4+5)	Cu -T	Nirodh supplied Oral	Oral pills	Induced Abortion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	99	11738	323	4225	16385	4998	1112278	1744	2774
2	Kollam	430	6209	240	590	7469	4654	642179	2660	1719
3	Pathanamthitta	127	3092	629	223	4071	2753	427695	1217	995
4	Alappuzha	394	4203	305	497	5399	2532	621629	1301	1533
5	Kottayam	542	5654	108	1247	7551	6202	309735	2324	1481
6	Idukki	875	4775	258	527	6435	4415	276361	1477	1086
7	Ernakulam	407	12449	218	2463	15537	5778	766400	2934	2007
8	Thrissur	361	12914	685	2674	16634	6925	511434	2511	2638
9	Palakkad	341	8259	304	3028	11932	5751	231416	2214	1860
10	Malappuram	155	9605	396	881	11037	6506	558281	3356	3155
11	Kozhikode	368	8584	675	1032	10659	5234	661072	1336	1987
12	Wayanad	201	2769	146	274	3390	2082	299773	998	877
13	Kannur	221	8401	714	595	9931	5827	539684	1780	1715
14	Kasargode	142	2404	63	1020	3629	2610	249560	845	888
TOTAL:		4663	101056	5064	19276	130059	66267	7207497	26697	24715

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix -12.21
District wise Couple protection rate 2008

Sl.No.	District	Couple protection rate
1	2	3
1	Thiruvananthapuram	51.29
2	Kollam	40.7
3	Pathanamthitta	49.18
4	Alappuzha	34.87
5	Kottayam	58.7
6	Idukki	78.08
7	Ernakulam	70.42
8	Thrissur	55.15
9	Palakkad	50.69
10	Malappuram	32.89
11	Kozhikode	40.95
12	Wayanad	52.99
13	Kannur	43.98
14	Kasaragode	37.19
State Average		48.28%

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix 13.1

Achievements under Major Housing Schemes (Nos) by Different Housing Agencies in Kerala

SI No	Name of Schemes	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up to 30-09-09)
1	SC Dev. Dept.	3492	3843	11579	6377	
2	Fisheries dept.	3519	1517	1368	708	
3	KS Co-op. Agril & RDB	17265	17087	14225	10466	8883
4	Sainik Welfare	10	17	10	7	3
5	LIC Housing Finance	2079	1528	1357	1563	835
6	GIC Housing Finance	250	387	229	115	69
7	Commissionerate of Rural Dev.	26729	22468	27494	38039	12267
8	Panchayat Directorate	35804	50700	32849	43421	
9	HOUSE FED	6896	5839	6400	5325	1853
10	KSHB	1073	221	2574	6054	2447
11	HUDCO	161	89	104	123	35
12	Nirmithi Kendra (KESNIK)			1410	789	205
13	ST Dev. Dept.					
14	Kudumbashree	1591		3108	2396	2023
	Total	98869	103696	102707	115383	28620

Note:- Advances Outstanding in Housing sector of Commercial banks as on March 09- including Kerala State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (KSCARDB) in respect of 587540 houses for an amount of Rs. 15390.63 crores.

Source: Housing Commissionerate

Appendix-13.2

Houses Assisted and Amount Disbursed by Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

SI No	Category	Amount distributed (Rs Lakh)				Houses Assisted (Numbers)			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (Revised)	2008-09 (up to 30-09-09)	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (Revised)	2008-09 (up to 30-09-09)
1	EWS	547.20	304.97	262.73	152.73	1208	665	558	331
2	LIG	2037.57	1580.15	1483.77	1469.56	2314	1799	1675	1658
3	MIG	2366.37	2860.70	4524.83	7115.31	1128	1389	2084	3039
4	Others	2307.54	2160.98	2443.12	2799.50	2246	1986	2083	2150
	Total	7258.68	6906.80	8714.45	11537.10	6896	5839	6400	7178

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

Appendix 13.3

Interest Rates of Different Financial Institutions on Housing Loan as on 15/11/2009

SI No	Name of Institutions	Floating rate	Fixed rate
1	STATE BANK OF INDIA		
	upto 50L upto 1 year		8%
	2nd and 3rd year		8.50%
	4th year onwards	9.00%	
	above 50L upto 1 year		8.50%
	2nd and 3rd year		9.00%
	4th year onwards	9.50%	
2	STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE		
	upto 30 L 1 year		8.00%
	2nd and 3rd year		9.00%
	After 3rd year	9.25%	
	above 30 L 1 year		8%
	2nd and 3rd year		9.50%
	4th year onwards	9.75%	
3	SYNDICATE BANK		
	Special Package upto 5L (fixed 5 years)		8.50%
	5L to 20L (Fixed for 5 years)		9.25%
	20L Upto 5 years	8.00%	
	5 to 10 years	8.50%	
	10 to 20 years	8.75%	
	20 to 25 years	10.00%	
	20L to 30L upto 5 years	8.75%	
	5 to 10 years	9.25%	
	10 to 20 years	9.50%	
	20 to 25 years	9.75%	
	Above 30L upto 5 years	9.25%	
	5 to 10 years	9.75%	
	10 to 20 years	10.00%	
	20 to 25 years	10.25%	
	Special Scheme upto 30L 1st 2 years	8.25%	9.75%
	3rd to 5th year	8.75%	10.25%
	6th year onwards	9.50%	10.50%
4	CORPORATION BANK		
	upto 30L 1 year	8.00%	
	2nd and 3rd year	9.50%	
	4th year onwards	10.50%	
	above 30 L 1 year	9.50%	
	2nd and 3rd year	10.00%	
	4th year onwards	10.50%	
5	H D F C		
	upto 30L	8.75%	14.00%
	above 30 L	9.00%	14%

6	HUDCO		
	A EWS housing by all borrowers		
	(i) Housing projects for widows, SC/STs, legally handicapped, single woman above 35 years of age and natural calamities affected areas	7.00%	8.00%
	(ii) Others and action plan projects	7.25%	8.25%
	B LIG housing projects by all borrowers	7.50%	8.50%
	C Direct borrowing by Govt.Police Organisation and Govt/Public borrowers	9.75%	10.00%
	D Other borrowers		
	(i) Not rated	13.00%	14.00%
	(ii) 'AA' and above rated proposals/ borrowers by CRISIL,ICRA, CARE & FITCH		
	HUDCO Niwas(Upto 15L upto 5 yrs.)	8.75%	13.50%
	upto 25 years	9.25%	13.50%
	above 15L upto 30L upto 5 years	9.00%	13.50%
	upto 25 years	9.50%	13.50%
	Above 30L upto 5 years	10.00%	13.25%
	upto 25 years	10.50%	13.25%
7	LIC HOUSING FINANCE LTD.		
	flexi 3		8.90%
8	GIC HOUSING FINANCE		
	Upto 1 crore upto 20 years with insurance Six months fixed		7.95%
	2 years fixed		8.95%
	without insurance Six months fixed		8.45%
	2 years fixed		9.45%
9	CANFIN HOMES		
	upto 20 Lakhs	8.75%	
	above 20L upto 30L	9%	
	above 30L	9.75%	
10	BANK OF INDIA		
	Special package upto 5L	8.50%	
	above 5L	9.25%	
	30 L upto 5 years	8.75%	
	5 to 10 years	9.00%	
	above10 years	9.25%	
	5 to 10 years	9.75%	
	10 to 15 years	10.00%	
	15 to 20 years	10.25%	

11	KERALA STATE CO-OP:BANK upto 1.5L 1.5L to 5L above 5L		8.50% 10% 11.00%
12	KERALA STATE CO-OP:AGRI: & RURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK NABARD Constuction/purchase of new houses/flats Upto Rs. 50000/- Above Rs. 50000/-	10.25% 11.75%	
13	Bank of Baroda Special package upto 5L Upto 30L for 5 years above 5 years 15 to 25 years above 30 L upto 5 years 5 to 15 years 15 to 25 years	8.50% 8.75% 9.00% 9.25% 9.50% 9.75%	8.50% 9.25%
14	Indian Overseas Bank Special package upto 5L Above 5L to 20L		8.50% 9.25%
15	Federal Bank Table A-upto 5L 5 to 30L 30 to 50L above 50L Table B-upto 5L 5 to 30L 30 to 50L	8.50% 9.00% 9.50% 9.75% 9.50% 10.00% 10.50%	
16	South Indian Bank SIB shelter-30L upto 1.5 years above 1.5 years to 3 years above 30L upto 1.5 years above 1.5 years to 3 years	11.50% 11.75% 12.00% 12.25%	8.50% 9.50% 9% 10.00%
17	Indian Bank 20L upto 3years above 20L for 3 years 30L to 50L for 3 years		8.25% 8.50% 9%
18	Canara Bank Special package upto 30L 1st year Upto 30L next 4 years above 30L 1st year above 30L next 4 years	8.75% 9.75%	8.00% 8.00%

19	UCO Bank		
	Special package upto 5L		8.50%
	upto 30L for 10 years	8.25%	
	upto 10 years below 30 L	8.75%	
	upto 10 years above 30 L	10.75%	
	10 to 20 years	11.50%	
20	Vijaya Bank		
	Special package upto 5L for 1st year		8.00%
	2nd year to 5 year		8.50%
	upto 30L 1st year	8.00%	11.25%
	2nd & 3rd year	9.25%	
	4th & 5th year	9.50%	
	above 30L 1st year	8.50%	
	2nd & 3rd year	9.75%	

Source: Housing Commissionerate

Appendix 13.4
Fund Flow to Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

(Rs Lakh)

Year	Institutions	Borrowing	
		Funds Flow	Amount Disbursed
2005-06	Federal Bank	2500	2500
	Canara Bank	4000	4000
2006-07	LIC	4000	4000
2007-08	LIC	3000	3000
2008-09	Canara Bank	3000	3000
	LIC	4000	4000
2009-10	Canara Bank	3000	3000
(upto 30.9.09)	Federal Bank	1300	1300

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

Appendix 14.1
Community Based Organisation status in Rural Areas as on 30.09.2009

Sl. No.	District	No. of GPs	Total NHGs	Families Covered (nos)	Thrift (Rs)	Thrift Loans (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	78	19341	349938	1356807157	3145192772
2	Kollam	71	12444	228392	809376958	1828055476
3	Pathanamthitta	54	6729	136746	399872989	695831943
4	Alappuzha	73	13809	269131	993928937	2425126540
5	Kottayam	75	11277	223107	661441003	1272220089
6	Idukki	52	9688	168254	768841776	1793361629
7	Eranakulam	88	14187	223515	853477995	3474870074
8	Thrissur	92	15745	264228	785824840	3272316062
9	Palakkad	91	20653	351181	1303180741	3638185438
10	Malappuram	102	15482	335168	1049929317	1617159435
11	Kozhikkode	78	15309	298844	1187291253	3338243158
12	Wayanad	25	7731	120248	456027956	1451620517
13	Kannur	81	11419	213155	842906576	2957959833
14	Kasargode	39	6225	129206	461828167	1912405979
Total		999	180039	3311113	11930735665	32822548945

Source: Kudumbasre, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 14.2
District wise details of Linkage Banking as on September 2009
(Linkage)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Cumulative	
		NHGs linked	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	13057	10569.40
2	Kollam	11536	10692.09
3	Pathanamthitta	3017	3716.19
4	Alappuzha	11602	7636.20
5	Kottayam	4873	3705.14
6	Idukki	6159	6915.54
7	Eranakulam	11249	5964.95
8	Thrissur	9131	6638.71
9	Palakkad	13431	7882.02
10	Malappuram	5832	2643.01
11	Kozhikkode	5843	3536.21
12	Wayanad	5400	5909.29
13	Kannur	3135	2689.48
14	Kasaragode	3767	2052.53
Total		108032	80550.76

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.3

District wise details of Lease Land Farming as on 30.09.2009

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of GPs	No. of NHGs	No. of Covered families	Area in Acres
1	Thiruvananthapuram	73	3330	27837	3888.00
2	Kollam	69	1204	3789	883.43
3	Pathanamthitta	52	2830	19171	6858.64
4	Alappuzha	72	2504	22233	3410.51
5	Kottayam	65	1719	11965	4258.72
6	Idukki	49	9805	86598	16355.18
7	Eranakulam	88	3672	28057	8441.71
8	Thrissur	32	3074	12346	673.26
9	Palakkad	87	3812	26098	8478.05
10	Malappuram	72	4620	19806	6732.00
11	Kozhikkode	77	2090	13284	2268.50
12	Wayanad	25	1316	1814	6562.43
13	Kannur	70	2308	22365	2624.58
14	Kasaragod	39	2599	14735	2866.43
Total		870	44883	310098	74301.44

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.4

District wise details of Balasabha - Children's NHG as on 30.09.2009

Sl. No.	District	No. of GPs	2008-09		2009-10 (as on Sep. 09)		Cumulative	
			No. of Balasabha	No. of Children	No. of Balasabha	No. of Children	No. of Balasabha	No. of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	78	1315	27540	86	1793	5896	90684
2	Kollam	71	407	6643	11	118	2262	41090
3	Pathanamthitta	53	141	2702	15	135	2216	38843
4	Alappuzha	73	60	294	12	100	4416	62487
5	Kottayam	75	97	1106	54	382	3221	50882
6	Idukki	52	125	4895	50	325	2265	38539
7	Eranakulam	88	461	4016	49	312	4604	73425
8	Thrissur	91	275	608	68	197	1885	32331
9	Palakkad	91	349	5972	35	215	4134	72120
10	Malappuram	101	849	20725	32	202	5827	100015
11	Kozhikkode	78	186	1233	54	312	4813	82689
12	Wayanad	25	229	3036	36	203	2467	32835
13	Kannur	81	5	7421	33	241	2939	47800
14	Kasargode	39	271	5351	21	175	2317	41856
Total		996	4770	91542	556	4710	49262	805596

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.5
District wise details of Rural Micro Enterprises (RME)
Programme- Status of Individual Enterprises
as on 30.09.2009

Sl. No.	District	2008-09		2009-10 (as on Sept. 2009)	
		No. of enterprises (I)	Subsidy (Rs)	No. of enterprises (I)	Subsidy (Rs)
1	Trivandrum	4	30000	1	7500
2	Kollam	7	52500	7	52500
3	Pathanamthitta	-	-	-	-
4	Alapuzha	1	7500	1	7500
5	Kottayam	12	90000	7	52500
6	Idukki	6	45000	21	157500
7	Eranakulam	-	-	-	-
8	Thrissur	1	7500	6	45000
9	Palakkad	64	480000	23	172500
10	Malapuram	52	390000	18	135000
11	Kozhikkode	1	7500	30	225000
12	Wayanad	-	-	2	15000
13	Kannur	10	75000	1	7500
14	Kasargod	37	277500	3	22500
Total		195	1462500	120	900000

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.6
District wise details of Rural Micro Enterprises(RME)
Programme- Status of Group Enterprises as on 30.09.2009

Sl. No.	District	2008-09		2009-10 (as on Sept. 2009)		Cumulative	
		No. of enterprises (G)	Subsidy (Rs)	No. of enterprises (G)	Subsidy (Rs)	No. of enterprises (G)	Subsidy (Rs)
1	Trivandrum	148	7398990	113	5612500	554	22804969
2	Kollam	59	2941000	13	730000	359	14393500
3	Pathanamthitta	258	25370000	3	122500	417	27501000
4	Alapuzha	224	11175000	95	4940000	616	23260000
5	Kottayam	7	337500	56	3656625	179	5795000
6	Idukki	76	3801500	159	7597500	749	28524950
7	Eranakulam	138	6888650	22	1177500	369	18462515
8	Thrissur	15	745000	36	1835000	249	11855495
9	Palakkad	163	8177500	56	3080000	654	23894750
10	Malapuram	26	1317500	44	2940000	310	16577550
11	Kozhikkode	26	1317500	34	2152500	366	17606000
12	Wayanad	29	1469000	40	2060000	457	5406500
13	Kannur	114	5681000	15	780000	198	8171812
14	Kasargod	77	3840600	5	280000	201	9655400
Total		1360	80460740	691	36964125	5678	233909441

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.7

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Nov. 2009

Sl. No	District	Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards (Till the reporting month)				Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment (Till the reporting month)	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (Till the reporting month)	No. of HH working under NREGA during the reporting month	Cumulative Persondays generate (Till the reporting month)					Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days (Till the reporting month)	No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/IAY	No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals
		SCs	STs	Others	Total				SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Phase I																
1	Palakkad	45900	13762	159943	219605	78871	79185	70451	419876	99791	1274831	1794498	1658231	64	3901	105
2	Wayanad	7537	33446	87939	128922	50750	50778	45385	119460	542639	1199914	1862013	1467148	432	2413	62
Phase II																
3	Idukki	24720	12076	142543	179339	57928	57312	49619	158324	162356	1257742	1578422	1138709	398	2145	162
4	Kasaragode	6000	6151	91984	104135	23104	22960	19028	49738	26582	449013	525333	462094	72	351	84
Phase III																
5	Alappuzha	27793	1098	188434	217325	31598	31154	22912	89419	2054	379756	471229	432784	1	2355	144
6	Eranakulam	23526	1490	133490	158506	19515	18670	9759	38085	1140	155609	194834	182230	0	1115	34
7	Kannur	6043	6293	127752	140088	21134	20840	17998	7763	16802	246695	271260	252676	0	923	26
8	Kollam	18495	901	147842	167238	36116	35971	32639	77536	2316	508740	588592	505687	18	982	103
9	Kottayam	13770	2486	95292	111548	14629	14089	11203	31229	8037	167927	207193	195405	34	892	37
10	Kozhikode	22086	1711	175834	199631	24673	24964	17644	47952	4171	239881	292004	268463	1	1353	42
11	Malappuram	34192	2618	156482	193292	35205	34820	31504	193944	6867	364254	565065	518385	17	1324	203
12	Pathanamthitta	20387	1202	61247	82836	19702	19643	17463	84537	3261	229286	317084	291607	6	1010	55
13	Thiruvananthapuram	31926	3045	193605	228576	72375	71972	59084	160378	13526	836835	1010739	902019	10	4454	178
14	Thrissur	37602	1495	130240	169337	41222	40066	33849	217004	2484	494066	713554	684556	29	1295	65
Total		319977	87774	1892627	2300378	526822	522424	438538	1695245	892026	7804549	10391820	8959994	1082	24513	1300

Source: Commr. Rural Development

Appendix 14.8

Financial Details of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme During 2009

Sl. No	District	Actual O.B as on 1st April of the Year	Release of Last Year but Recieved		Release of current year		Misc	Total Availability	Cumulative Expenditure							Balance
			Centre	State	Centre	State			On Unskilled Wage	On Semi-skilled and Skilled	On Material	Adm.Exp			Total	
												Rec Exp	Non-Rec Exp	Total Adm. Exp		
Phase I																
1	PALAKKAD	2312.29	0.00	0.00	1949.64	216.65	2.90	4481.48	2405.75	80.45	309.82	152.83	2.23	155.06	2951.08	1530.40
2	WAYANAD	732.09	0.00	0.00	2292.31	254.70	11.44	3290.55	2339.49	26.05	113.85	53.02	3.08	56.10	2535.49	755.06
Phase II																
3	IDUKKI	412.53	55.56	0.00	3085.95	342.87	0.28	3897.19	1986.96	24.88	49.10	59.83	0.58	60.41	2121.35	1775.84
4	KASARGOD	253.53	0.00	0.00	1748.63	194.29	0.03	2196.48	658.26	8.36	9.41	47.18	1.87	49.05	725.07	1471.41
Phase III																
5	ALAPPUZHA	201.68	0.00	0.00	1651.01	183.44	0.17	2036.30	679.88	1.49	51.61	83.99	0.56	84.55	817.52	1218.78
6	ERANAKULAM	298.10	200.00	22.22	619.20	50.00	1.21	1190.73	360.39	0.38	13.99	119.95	0.37	120.31	495.08	695.66
7	KANNUR	715.70	0.00	0.00	895.29	99.51	5.08	1715.58	388.00	0.71	8.93	84.24	0.14	84.38	482.02	1233.56
8	KOLLAM	60.35	0.00	0.00	1516.37	168.44	1.65	1746.81	750.09	2.16	32.18	69.17	4.15	73.32	857.76	889.05
9	KOTTAYAM	374.34	0.00	0.00	620.06	68.89	0.22	1063.50	284.69	1.25	8.20	75.49	0.09	75.58	369.72	693.78
10	KOZHIKODE	151.51	0.00	0.00	1422.85	158.09	1.82	1734.28	455.51	1.20	16.46	93.40	1.66	95.06	568.24	1166.04
11	MALAPPURAM	295.43	0.00	0.00	3291.82	365.76	3.55	3956.56	882.58	1.48	27.93	114.95	1.99	116.93	1028.94	2927.63
12	PATHANAMTHITTA	540.54	0.00	0.00	745.92	82.88	0.38	1369.72	198.18	0.07	3.80	58.88	4.84	63.73	265.78	1103.94
13	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	607.86	0.00	0.00	1777.67	197.48	0.22	2583.23	1609.62	20.91	34.24	105.63	9.09	114.72	1779.49	803.75
14	THRISSUR	113.44	0.00	0.00	2168.51	240.95	1.09	2523.99	997.01	2.37	51.93	85.84	0.00	85.84	1137.15	1386.84
Total		7069.40	255.56	22.22	23785.23	2623.95	30.04	33786.40	13996.41	171.76	731.47	1204.38	30.65	1235.03	16134.66	17651.74

Source: Commissioner, Rural Development

Appendix 14.9
Details of surplus land distributed under kerala land Reforms Act
as on November 2009

Sl. No.	Districts	Land Distributed to individual beneficiaries						Total Beneficiaries (3+5+7)	Total Extent of land distributed (4+6+8)
		SC		ST		Others			
		No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2560	115.92	2	0.08	2146	116.11	4708	232.11
2	Kollam	3092	272.27	59	5.27	2982	271.01	6133	548.55
3	Pathanamthitta	60	6.93	8	0.54	450	51.84	518	59.31
4	Alappuzha	3452	774.44	77	1.66	4456	1096.95	7985	1873.05
5	Kottayam	1919	394.67	91	27.38	2183	436.97	4193	859.02
6	Idukki	118	9.19	15	2.52	3877	1377.29	4010	1389.00
7	Eranakulam	2408	358.21	90	1.92	2891	279.43	5389	639.56
8	Thrissur	5007	280.63	187	10.35	17521	1005.01	22715	1295.99
9	Palakkad	11574	2381.12	1384	602.55	13290	2466.17	26248	5449.84
10	Malappuram	10579	1332.08	129	27.96	10058	1441.52	20766	2801.56
11	Kozhikkode	3596	355.76	21	1.56	5153	466.27	8770	823.59
12	Wayanad	1302	375.36	2376	994.08	3584	723.81	7262	2093.25
13	Kannur	9146	2011.88	2150	510.66	15361	3482.71	26657	6005.25
14	Kasaragod	4355	1343.39	940	278.84	7700	2390.26	12995	4012.49
Total		59168	10011.85	7529	2465.37	91652	15605.35	158349	28082.57

Source: Commissioner, Land Revenue

Appendix 14.10

District wise details of Burial Ground as on 30.09.2009

SI.No	Name of District	Burial Ground
		Under LSGI
1	Thiruvananthapuram	35
2	Kollam	19
3	Pathanamthitta	19
4	Alappuzha	17
5	Kottayam	28
6	Idukki	26
7	Ernakulam	29
8	Thrissur	79
9	Palakkad	48
10	Malappuram	52
11	Kozhikkode	52
12	Wayanad	13
13	Kannur	49
14	Kasaragod	31
Total		497

Source: Director of Panchayats

Appendix 14.11

District wise details of Slaughter houses as on 30.09.2009

SI. No	Name of District	No. of slaughter houses (Licensed)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4
2	Kollam	4
3	Pathanamthitta	4
4	Alappuzha	2
5	Kottayam	2
6	Idukki	11
7	Ernakulam	2
8	Thrissur	-
9	Palakkad	1
10	Malappuram	2
11	Kozhikkode	-
12	Wayanad	-
13	Kannur	-
14	Kasaragod	3
Total		35

Source: Director of Panchayats

Appendix 14.12
District wise Urban Thrift & Credit Operation - as on 31-10-2009

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of NHG	No. of ADS	No. of CDS	Amount of Thrift (Rs)	Amount of Loan (Rs)	No. of families started Thrift
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2214	184	6	74117971	65804737	59714
2	Kollam	1605	145	4	90840478	98392298	38774
3	Pathanamthitta	419	54	3	16353148	11545945	17420
4	Alappuzha	1080	102	5	105203511	111339409	33269
5	Kottayam	431	46	4	23410657	24748142	12855
6	Idukki	60	5	1	4464220	3419180	2100
7	Ernakulam	1973	198	10	128233203	208619160	54636
8	Thrissur	1288	182	7	56902962	87402533	24945
9	Palakkad	1355	127	4	53957555	98772282	28201
10	Malappuram	966	152	5	48778666	35019913	26841
11	Kozhikkode	1400	73	4	51891691	64171076	28220
12	Wayanad	79	11	1	4216650	4448652	2471
13	Kannur	637	146	6	26024202	29400882	16547
14	Kasaragod	475	69	2	22359869	14606248	9100
Total		13982	1494	62	706754783	857690457	355093

Source : Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 14.13
List of Micro Enterprises (District wise)

As on 31-10-2009

Sl.No	Name of District	DWCUA	USEP
1	Thiruvananthapuram	448	3227
2	Kollam	112	1957
3	Pathanamthitta	37	1124
4	Alappuzha	185	2877
5	Kottayam	102	1264
6	Idukki	14	139
7	Ernakulam	606	3624
8	Thrissur	235	1747
9	Palakkad	126	2488
10	Malappuram	121	1310
11	Kozhikkode	199	2207
12	Wayanad	20	162
13	Kannur	198	2250
14	Kasargod	57	995
Total		2460	25371

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 14.14
List of Group Micro Enterprises in Urban Area

Sl. No.	Name of Project	No. of Units
1	Direct Marketing	150
2	IT unit	80
3	Soap making unit	75
4	Canteen	97
5	Catering Service	92
6	Dairy unit	82
7	Ethnic Delicacies	73
8	IT @ School	53
9	Garments/Readymade	68
10	Hotel	71
11	Tender Coconut selling unit	36
12	Provision Store	43
13	Paper Cover & Paper Bag	55
14	Kerashree (Coconut processing/Oil extraction unit)	34
15	Mat Weaving/Cover making unit	30
16	Super Market	40
17	Curry Powder unit	51
18	Umbrella Manufacturing	38
19	Mobile market (Pick up van)	22
20	Laundry unit	26
21	Solid waste processing unit	65
22	Remedial Education Centre	19
23	Bakery/Sweet stall unit	51
24	Tailoring unit	37
25	Book Binding unit	48
26	Food Products	37
27	Agricultural Nursery	39
28	Sanitation unit	28
29	Clean Kerala Business	95
30	Grinding unit	17
31	KSRTC Canteen	17
32	Fish vending unit	18
33	Palm mat unit	19
34	Consumer Store/Traders	41
35	Pickles making	39
36	Bag manufacturing	22
37	Coir Yarn/Products	10
38	Vanila Nursery	15
39	Cloth Bag unit	29
40	Bamboo unit	9
41	Chappel making	10
42	Coconut Products	10
43	Metal crushing unit	10
44	Neighbours - Support Services to Friends	8
45	Note Book Manufacturing	49
46	Beauty parlour	32
47	Bricks/Hollow bricks	27
48	Flowers & Garland	7
49	Handicrafts	16
50	Toy manufacturing	9
51	Computer Hardware unit	12
52	Hospital Restaurant	15
53	Telephone Repair	5
54	Herbal Nursery	14
55	Hosiery unit	4

Sl. No.	Name of Project	No. of Units
56	Prasoothika	4
57	Rice/Rice powder business	24
58	Chicken Stall	6
59	Cooking mate/Gas light/Decoration (Hiring service)	3
60	Electronic unit	5
61	Fish/Sea shell processing	6
62	Instant Mix manufacturing unit (Palada)	4
63	Paddy Cultivation	4
64	Pappad making unit	22
65	United Services	3
66	Water Meter Repair unit	3
67	Multi Purpose Job Club	4
68	Agarbathi/Candle unit	17
69	Atta packing	11
70	Chips unit	13
71	Construction work of women	6
72	Courier Service	10
73	Day Care centre	5
74	Documentation/File works unit	4
75	Electronic Choke Assembling unit	2
76	Furniture manufacturing	9
77	Ice Cream Parlour	6
78	Marketing unit	16
79	Ornaments Manufacturing unit	13
80	Painting unit	2
81	Pandhal unit	2
82	Poultry farm	24
83	Printing unit	5
84	Shawl/Pardha Making	2
85	Tarpolin production/Chackuviri	2
86	Women Hostel	3
87	Fire wood	11
88	Photo Album	2
89	Sound system	11
90	Bio Technology	1
91	Cashew nut processing	6
92	Cement products	1
93	Handloom weaving	1
94	Home Nursing unit	7
95	Net works	1
96	Plastic chair & mat	2
97	Pottery unit	2
98	Soda making	5
99	Solar Cooker	2
100	Vegetable Vending	17
101	Vehicle Service	1
102	Wire Coir Carpet making unit	1
103	Fancy and rental	2
104	Fashion designing	2
105	Goat rearing	25
106	Hyring service	9
107	Jwellery designing	2
109	Mosquito control unit	6
111	Pipe bending	2
113	Waster paper collection	1
114	Women's source group	1
Total		2460

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 14.14
List of Group Micro Enterprises in Urban Area

Sl. No.	Name of Project	No. of Units
1	Direct Marketing	150
2	IT unit	80
3	Soap making unit	75
4	Canteen	97
5	Catering Service	92
6	Dairy unit	82
7	Ethnic Delicacies	73
8	IT @ School	53
9	Garments/Readymade	68
10	Hotel	71
11	Tender Coconut selling unit	36
12	Provision Store	43
13	Paper Cover & Paper Bag	55
14	Kerashree (Coconut processing/Oil extraction unit)	34
15	Mat Weaving/Cover making unit	30
16	Super Market	40
17	Curry Powder unit	51
18	Umbrella Manufacturing	38
19	Mobile market (Pick up van)	22
20	Laundry unit	26
21	Solid waste processing unit	65
22	Remedial Education Centre	19
23	Bakery/Sweet stall unit	51
24	Tailoring unit	37
25	Book Binding unit	48
26	Food Products	37
27	Agricultural Nursery	39
28	Sanitation unit	28
29	Clean Kerala Business	95
30	Grinding unit	17
31	KSRTC Canteen	17
32	Fish vending unit	18
33	Palm mat unit	19
34	Consumer Store/Traders	41
35	Pickles making	39
36	Bag manufacturing	22
37	Coir Yarn/Products	10
38	Vanila Nursery	15
39	Cloth Bag unit	29
40	Bamboo unit	9
41	Chappel making	10
42	Coconut Products	10
43	Metal crushing unit	10
44	Neighbours - Support Services to Friends	8
45	Note Book Manufacturing	49
46	Beauty parlour	32
47	Bricks/Hollow bricks	27
48	Flowers & Garland	7
49	Handicrafts	16
50	Toy manufacturing	9
51	Computer Hardware unit	12
52	Hospital Restaurant	15
53	Telephone Repair	5
54	Herbal Nursery	14
55	Hosiery unit	4

Sl. No.	Name of Project	No. of Units
56	Prasoothika	4
57	Rice/Rice powder business	24
58	Chicken Stall	6
59	Cooking mate/Gas light/Decoration (Hiring service)	3
60	Electronic unit	5
61	Fish/Sea shell processing	6
62	Instant Mix manufacturing unit (Palada)	4
63	Paddy Cultivation	4
64	Pappad making unit	22
65	United Services	3
66	Water Meter Repair unit	3
67	Multi Purpose Job Club	4
68	Agarbathi/Candle unit	17
69	Atta packing	11
70	Chips unit	13
71	Construction work of women	6
72	Courier Service	10
73	Day Care centre	5
74	Documentation/File works unit	4
75	Electronic Choke Assembling unit	2
76	Furniture manufacturing	9
77	Ice Cream Parlour	6
78	Marketing unit	16
79	Ornaments Manufacturing unit	13
80	Painting unit	2
81	Pandhal unit	2
82	Poultry farm	24
83	Printing unit	5
84	Shawl/Pardha Making	2
85	Tarpolin production/Chackuviri	2
86	Women Hostel	3
87	Fire wood	11
88	Photo Album	2
89	Sound system	11
90	Bio Technology	1
91	Cashew nut processing	6
92	Cement products	1
93	Handloom weaving	1
94	Home Nursing unit	7
95	Net works	1
96	Plastic chair & mat	2
97	Pottery unit	2
98	Soda making	5
99	Solar Cooker	2
100	Vegetable Vending	17
101	Vehicle Service	1
102	Wire Coir Carpet making unit	1
103	Fancy and rental	2
104	Fashion designing	2
105	Goat rearing	25
106	Hyring service	9
107	Jwellery designing	2
109	Mosquito control unit	6
111	Pipe bending	2
113	Waster paper collection	1
114	Women's source group	1
Total		2460

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 14.15
Details of projects under IHSDP

(Rs.in Lakh)

SI.No	Name of Local Body	Total Project cost	State share released to ULB	Central share released
2006-07				
1	Attingal	156.42	4.62	62.57
2	South Paravur	264.32	14.91	190.31
3	Changanassery	347.17	17.36	134.41
4	Thodupuzha	390.48	18.34	156.19
5	Kunnamkulam	178.64	8.94	71.46
6	Chittur-Thattamangalam	1230.92	42.33	488.63
7	Shornur	994.78	49.74	319.20
8	Malappuram	1045.58	104.56	803.00
9	Kozhikode	696.62	24.88	136.87
10	Koyialandy	308.10	14.23	149.13
11	Koothuparamba	82.30	7.84	65.84
12	Mattanur	131.10	10.41	83.37
13	Taliparamba	243.43	12.17	97.37
14	Kanhangad	205.72	17.27	138.24
15	Kasaragod	127.54	4.06	51.02
	Sub Total	6403.12	351.64	2947.60
2007-08				
1	Punalur	892.96	70.77	625.08
2	Alappuzha	1003.85	50.19	377.45
3	Chavakkad	158.89	6.87	80.71
4	Ottapalam	898.59	68.32	429.08
5	Perinthalmanna	579.67	32.43	280.96
6	Kannur	194.91	8.55	73.29
7	Thalassery	189.21	9.115	67.26
8	North Paravur	288.81	8.31	114.46
9	Iringalakuda	109.18	3.675	43.67
10	Ponnani	439.74	16.53	175.90
11	Palakkad	2112.67	62.31	346.93
	Sub Total	6868.48	337.07	2614.79
2008-09				
1	Neyyattinkara	797.27	12.99	166.56
2	Nedumangad	540.18	9.62	216.07
	Sub Total	1337.45	22.61	382.63
	Total	14609.05	711.315	5945.02

Source: KSUDP

APPENDIX 14.16**Details of projects Under BSUP-Thiruvananthapuram Corporation****(Rs. Lakh)**

Sl. No	Project Components	Phase wise split up				Total
		I Phase (2006-07)	II Phase (2006-07)	III Phase (2007-08)	IVth Phase (2008-09)	
1	New Housing	218.71	3422.69	10570.70	2504.57	16716.67
2	Housing Upgradation	26.75		58.25	83.50	168.50
3	Community facilities	61.00			392.75	453.75
4	Roads	19.47	41.69	437.39	150.58	649.13
5	Solid waste Management	3.80	1.91	48.51	47.31	101.53
6	Storm Water drains	152.70	113.27	330.14	23.88	619.99
7	Electrification	1.96			11.09	13.05
8	Retaining wall	7.80				7.80
9	Sewerage	2.75	9.14	2.31	81.03	95.23
10	Water supply	8.30	64.13	416.55	99.86	588.84
11	Street lighting		6.50	16.11		22.61
12	Community Centre		18.65	290.31		308.96
13	Informal Education		22.00	240.72		262.72
14	Anganawadi		9.00	52.09		61.09
15	Miscellaneous		20.42	46.47	347.84	414.73
16	Informal sector market			77.23	18.50	95.73
17	Community halls				145.58	145.58
18	Land Scaping and Tree Planting				48.71	48.71
Total		503.24	3729.40	12586.78	3955.20	20774.62

APPENDIX 14.17**Details of projects under BSUP-Kochin Corporation****(Rs. Lakhs)**

Sl. No	Project Components	Phase wise split up			Total
		I Phase (2006-07)	II Phase (2007-08)	III Phase (2008-09)	
1	New Housing	2007.72	9959.71	151.38	12118.81
2	Housing Upgradation	99.68		119.41	219.09
3	Community facilities	9.65	54.15	25.46	89.26
4	Roads	18.46	15.83	8.86	43.15
5	Solid waste Management	72.04		11.04	83.08
6	Land Scaping			1.60	1.60
7	Water supply	83.04	75.88	41.21	200.13
8	Drainage	13.56			13.56
9	Street lighting	12.88	27.01	1.06	40.95
10	Development of parks	1.48			1.48
11	Informal Education	8.06			8.06
12	Anganwadi	8.06			8.06
13	Common sources (Stair case Lobby)		190.74		190.74
14	Sewerage disposal		60.83	22.77	83.60
15	Miscellaneous	326.61	5.58		332.19
16	Storm water drains		55.21	77.20	132.41
Total		2661.24	10444.94	459.99	13566.17

Appendix 14.24
ICDS PROJECTS (GENERAL) - 2009

Sl.No	Name of Project	No. of Anganwadi Centres		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Reporting
1	2	3	4	5
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM				
1	Thiruvananthapuram U2	140	139	139
2	Thiruvananthapuram ®	162	162	162
3	Kilimanoor	220	220	220
4	Nemom	288	269	269
5	Perumkadavila	252	252	252
6	Vamanapuram	227	227	227
7	Thiruvananthapuram (UI)	154	154	154
8	Athiyannoor	240	240	240
9	Chirayinkeezh	219	219	219
10	Kazhakuttam	255	255	255
11	Varkala	195	195	195
12	Nedumangad	219	219	219
13	Vellanad	239	239	239
14	Parassala	194	194	194
	Total	3004	2984	2984
KOLLAM				
15	Sasthamkotta	152	152	152
16	Ithikara	241	241	241
17	Vettikavala	193	193	193
18	Chittumala	132	132	132
19	Pathanapuram	179	179	179
20	Anchal	230	230	230
21	Kottarakara	172	172	172
22	Chadayamangalam	238	238	238
23	Chavara	162	162	162
24	Oachira	129	129	129
25	Anchalummoodu	161	161	161
26	Karunagappally	153	153	153
27	Mukhathala	283	283	283
28	Kollam Pulalur	230	230	230
	Total	2655	2655	2655
PATHANAMTHITTA				
29	Pulikeezhu	155	155	155
30	Elanthoor	112	112	112
31	Ranni	220	220	220
32	Pandalam	109	109	109
33	Konni	198	198	198
34	Kulanada	89	89	89
35	Paracode	216	216	216
36	Mallappally	127	127	127
37	Koipram	129	129	129
	Total	1355	1355	1355
ALAPPUZHA				
38	Pattanacadu	207	207	207
39	Thykattussery	116	116	116
40	Kanjikuzhi	201	201	201
41	Alappuzha (U)	177	177	177
42	Champakulam	129	129	129

SI.No	Name of Project	No. of Anganwadi Centres		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Reporting
1	2	3	4	5
43	Ambalappuzha	132	132	132
44	Harippad	157	157	157
45	Muthukulam	202	202	202
46	Mavelikkara	153	153	153
47	Bharanikkavu	206	206	206
48	Chengannur	201	201	201
49	Ariyad	126	126	126
50	Veliyanad	100	100	100
Total		2107	2107	2107
KOTTAYAM				
51	Lalam	135	135	135
52	Pampady	141	141	141
53	Madappally	263	263	263
54	Kanjirappally	230	230	230
55	Vaikom	140	140	140
56	Kaduthuruthy	167	167	167
57	Pallam	305	305	305
58	Vazhoor	120	120	120
59	Erattupetta	136	136	136
60	Ettumanoor	207	207	207
61	Uzhavoor	152	152	152
Total		1996	1996	1996
IDUKKI				
62	Adimali	187	187	187
63	Azudai	230	230	230
64	Devikulam	213	199	199
65	Elamdesam	134	134	134
66	Idukki	159	159	159
67	Kattappana	240	240	240
68	Nedumkandam	198	198	198
69	Thodupuzha	137	137	137
Total		1498	1484	1484
ERNAKULAM				
70	Vypin	198	198	198
71	North Paravur	175	175	175
72	Mattanchery	126	126	126
73	Kochi(U)	200	200	200
74	Vadavucode	155	155	155
75	Mulamthuruthy	193	193	193
76	Vytilla	68	68	68
77	Parakadavu	139	139	139
78	Vazhakkulam	245	245	245
79	Pampakuda	139	138	138
80	Koovappady	169	169	169
81	Alangad	164	164	164
82	Angamali	226	226	226
83	Edappally	156	155	155
84	Moovattupuzha	176	176	176
85	Palluruthy	65	65	65
86	Kothamangalam	236	236	236
Total		2830	2828	2828

SI.No	Name of Project	No. of Anganwadi Centres		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Reporting
1	2	3	4	5
THRISSUR				
87	Anthikad	108	108	108
88	Chavakkad	230	230	230
89	Chalakkudy	201	201	201
90	Chowannoor	191	191	191
91	Irinjalakkuda	151	151	151
92	Mala	142	142	142
93	Mullassery	100	100	100
94	Pazhayanoor	172	172	172
95	Thalikulam	129	129	129
96	Vellangallur	111	111	111
97	Vadakkanchery	222	222	222
98	Puzhakkal	275	275	275
99	Ollukkara	262	262	262
100	Cherpu	179	179	179
101	Kodakara	208	208	208
102	Kodungalloor	139	139	139
103	Mathilakam	146	146	146
Total		2966	2966	2966
PALAKKAD				
104	Kuzhalmannam	162	162	162
105	Kollengode	162	162	162
106	Alathur	270	270	270
107	Sreekrishnapuram	168	168	168
108	Chittur	186	186	186
109	Ottappalam	227	227	227
110	Mannarkad	299	299	299
111	Thrithala	194	194	194
112	Palakkad	333	333	333
113	Pattambi	265	265	265
114	Nenmara	100	100	100
115	Attappady	159	159	159
116	Malampuzha	221	221	221
Total		2746	2746	2746
MALAPPURAM				
117	Ponnani	201	201	201
118	Tanur	285	285	285
119	Tirur	250	250	250
120	Thirurangadi	262	261	261
121	Perumpadappa	154	154	154
122	Manjeri (Areacode)	272	272	272
123	Kondotty	240	240	240
124	Kuttiapuram	221	221	221
125	Malappuram	213	213	213
126	Mankada	284	284	284
127	Nilambur	315	315	315
128	Perinthalmanna	237	237	237
129	Vengra	266	266	266
130	Wandoor	350	350	350
131	Malappuram U	157	157	157
Total		3707	3706	3706

SI.No	Name of Project	No. of Anganwadi Centres		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Reporting
1	2	3	4	5
WAYANADU				
132	Sulthan Bethery	282	282	282
133	Kalpatta	280	280	280
134	Mananthavadi	247	247	247
	Total	809	809	809
KOZHIKODE				
135	Balussery	240	240	240
136	Koduvally	258	258	258
137	Perambra	165	165	165
138	Kunnamangalam	327	327	327
139	Meladi	124	124	124
140	Kozhikode (UI)	118	118	118
141	Kozhikode (UII)	148	148	148
142	Chelannur	206	206	206
143	Kunnummal	206	206	206
144	Pathalayani	179	179	179
145	Kozhikode (R)	297	297	297
146	Thodannur	125	125	125
147	Tuneri	153	153	153
148	Vadakara	121	121	121
149	Kozhikode U3	202	202	202
	Total	2869	2869	2869
KANNUR				
150	Kannur (Urban)	63	63	63
151	Kuthuparamba	263	263	263
152	Peravoor	153	153	153
153	Irikkur	239	239	239
154	Edakkad	251	251	251
155	Iritty	221	221	221
156	Kannur(Rural)	156	156	156
157	Payyanur	393	393	393
158	Thaliparambu	400	400	400
159	Thalassery	311	311	311
	Total	2450	2450	2450
KASARGOD				
160	Kanhangad	331	331	331
161	Kasargod	346	346	346
162	Manjeswaram	313	313	313
163	Neeleswaram	285	285	285
	Total	1275	1275	1275
Grand Total		32267	32230	32230

Source: Social Welfare Department

Appendix.14.25

District-wise Details of SC/ST population Census 2001

Sl.No	India/State/District	Total Population			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kasargod	588083	615995	1204078	44904	45314	90218	15132	15206	30338
2	Kannur	1152817	1256139	2408956	48275	50716	98991	9793	10176	19969
3	Wayanad	391273	389346	780619	16738	16626	33364	67394	68668	136062
4	Kozhikkode	1399358	1479773	2879131	98386	102597	200983	2924	3016	5940
5	Malappuram	1754576	1870895	3625471	140535	144907	285442	5996	6271	12267
6	Palakkad	1266985	1350497	2617482	210624	221954	432578	19990	19675	39665
7	Thrissur	1422052	1552180	2974232	171443	182783	354226	2293	2533	4826
8	Ernakulam	1538397	1567401	3105798	129706	133812	263518	5079	4967	10046
9	Idukki	566682	562539	1129221	79389	79973	159362	25510	25463	50973
10	Kottayam	964926	988720	1953646	73885	76397	150282	8972	9368	18340
11	Alappuzha	1014529	1094631	2109160	96900	102331	199231	1565	1566	3131
12	Pathanamthitta	589398	644618	1234016	78731	83271	162002	3184	3365	6549
13	Kollam	1249621	1335587	2585208	156880	166007	322887	2447	2743	5190
14	Thiruvananthapuram	1569917	1664439	3234356	178718	192139	370857	9890	11003	20893
Kerala		15468614	16372760	31841374	1525114	1598827	3123941	180169	184020	364189
Share of Kerala (Per cent)		2.91	3.31	3.1	1.77	1.98	1.88	0.43	0.45	0.44

Source: Census 2001

Appendix.14.26

Standardwise Strength of SC/ST Students 2009-10

Stand ar d	Govt.Schools			Private Aided Schools			Private Unaided Schools			Total		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	105455	15447	3990	210262	22172	3669	41605	1899	98	357322	39518	7757
II	116598	16904	4603	227232	23843	4037	41511	1746	96	385341	42493	8736
III	126389	18177	4478	241589	26042	3933	41452	1777	118	409430	45996	8529
IV	138621	20112	4676	257732	27886	3973	42708	1777	104	439061	49775	8753
V	127687	17333	4679	299678	33429	4203	35763	1086	131	463128	51848	9013
VI	129403	17354	4651	302786	33437	4054	34646	1049	145	466835	51840	8850
VII	137722	18635	4172	321617	35948	3743	34766	1039	148	494105	55622	8063
VIII	159206	21514	4211	310531	32928	3054	31756	970	163	501493	55412	7428
IX	153999	19861	3405	304335	30763	2310	30969	871	147	489303	51495	5862
X	142400	17279	2554	279674	26185	1867	29664	751	100	451738	44215	4521
Total	1337480	182616	41419	2755436	292633	34843	364840	12965	1250	4457756	488214	77512

Source: Director of Public Instructions

Appendix 14.27

**DETAILS OF SCHEDULED CASTE/SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS
IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN KERALA DURING 2008-
09**

Name of Course	Number of Students					
	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. M.Phil / BLISC	0	0	0	0	6	11
2. M.A Music	0	4	0	1	4	37
3. M.A	185	580	40	85	1069	4714
4. M. Sc	141	504	17	31	808	5220
5. M. Com	88	254	10	29	541	1680
6. M. S. W	0	9	0	0	4	56
7. M.C.J	1	2	1	0	20	5
8. M.T.A	0	2	1	1	36	22
9. M.M.H	0	0	0	0	37	15
10. B.B.A	134	155	40	36	1252	1392
11. B.C.A	53	41	9	6	448	639
12. B.P.E.Certificate Course	28	9	5	3	75	50
13. B.P.Ed. One year Degree Course	4	1	0	0	21	8
14. B.V.M.C	15	1	0	0	65	63
15. B.A	3624	7231	530	694	20486	46857
16. B.A. Music	11	28	2	1	41	169
17. B.A. Dance	0	1	0	0	0	20
18. B.Sc	2653	5196	228	299	17515	43553
19. B.Com	1465	2146	197	201	9977	13921
20. O.R & C.A	0	0	0	0	3	3
21. F.S.M.D	0	2	0	0	0	15
22. B.T.& S.P	1	3	0	0	16	30
23. C.M & Electronics	1	4	0	0	57	34
24. Music B.A. Music Colleges	65	72	0	3	220	328
25. Music M.A ,, ,,	11	12	0	0	29	72
26. B.F.A Music ,, ,,	17	11	0	0	107	26
27. M.F.A ,, ,,	5	2	0	0	38	10
28. B.Ed	77	435	7	29	450	2867
29. M.Ed	3	12	0	1	45	179
30. P.G. Diploma in Teherapeutic counselling	0	1	0	0	2	2
31. P.G.Diploma in Home Science	0	0	0	0	0	12
32. Priliminary-Afsal-UI-Ulama in Arabic	0	0	1	2	171	452
33. B.A-Afsal-UI-Ulama in Arabic	0	0	0	1	238	476
34. M.A. Post -Afsal-UI-Ulama in Arabic	0	0	0	0	30	93
35. Phd	0	3	0	0	32	72
Total	8582	16721	1088	1423	53843	123103

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix. 14.28

Details of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees in Government Service as on 1.1.2006&1.1.2007,1.1.2008-1.1.2009												
Category	2006			2007			2008			2009 (Not Complete)		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1.Gazatted	32894	3570	303	33272	3743	322	29692	3078	322	14287	1697	194
2. Non-Gazatted (Excluding Last Grade)	251085	24142	3617	247026	23457	3783	206125	19829	3465	59080	5463	1515
3. Last Grade	37868	4836	822	38722	4267	721	33073	4435	854	12898	1550	370
Total	321847	32548	4742	319020	31467	4826	268890	27342	4641	86265	8710	2079

Source: General Administration (Employment Cell-A) Department

Appendix 14.29

SCP through Local Self Govt. Institutions - Kerala Physical Achievements 2002-2003 to 2006-07(Provisional)

Sl.No	Item	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Area brought under cultivation	Ha	1494.46	4121	803.84	559	103.22
2	Beneficiaries of vegetable cultivation	No	6472	9034	5966	18130	1268
3	Beneficiaries who received Planting materials distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No		16393	7542	7028	840
4	Pumpset distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No	174	753	396	591	283
5	Sprayers distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No		165	94	140	12
6	Poultry-egg rearing units	No	544	5151	959	785	227
7	Fresh water fish culture(Area)	Ha	-	0	37	0	
8	Construction of cattlesheds	No	537	1212	691	670	447
9	Watershed development projects	No	22	127	121	39	4
10	Land brought under cultivation through watershed development projects	Ha	220.53	305	169	195	0.06
11	New industrial units	No	66	95	217	25	106
12	Rehabilitation of traditional industrial units	No	21	50	51	29	27
13	Persons who received industrial entrepreneurship training	No	884	36	1068	341	25
14	Skill development(Persons trained)	No	2892	4764	6583	1942	1428
15	Micro enterprises started	No	276	523	230	240	97
16	Self employment units started	No	784	328	321	441	67
17	Self employed persons	No	1248	1938	4581	1260	759
18	Employment training programme for destitutes	No	12	69	211	19	
19	Self employment units started by poor people	No	6	826	62	310	73
20	Self employment units for destitutes	No	1	20	336	29	2
21	Destitutes trained (Persons)	No	58		187	66	
22	Computer training (Persons trained)	No	2076	4019	15313	11559	21768
23	Area of land distributed to landless	Ha	2482.11	1732	5622	2757	30
24	Distribution of house plots	No	1480	4030	4257	1737	399
25	Houses constructed	No	9016	12309	15040	12478	10680
26	Distribution of land to land less(beneficiaries)	No	2424	8038	2011	3724	1972
27	Renovation of houses	No	6718	10020	9135	10866	6488
28	Shelter upgradation	No	1234	2160	1125	1510	1390
29	Renovation of SC houses	No	10551	6534	7251	4985	1319
30	Integrated development SC habitats	No	324	1176	521	442	9
31	Electric wiring of houses	No	6753	3875	2954	2605	1730
32	Construction of sanitation units	No	8946	21883	11167	9716	3351
33	New wells	No	2044	3942	2674	2922	2332
34	New public water tap connection installed	No	1088	1618	1835	838	121
35	New water tap connection to households	No	28	91	256	309	199
36	Renovation of ponds	No	45	195	40	64	1
37	Pump sets	No	17.4	343	184	331	79
38	Ordinary roads (Number)	No	427	2818	1369	1189	314
39	Ordinary roads (Length)	Km	7510.53	6854	7398.14	2118	105.68
40	Roads above 8M width(Number)	No	3	110	11	66	
41	Roads above 8M width(Length)	Km	29	1957	15.89	52	4.15
42	Roads between 6 and 8 M width(Number)	No	33	573	303	228	
43	Roads between 6 and 8 M width(Length)	Km	39.27	960	373.75	1607	36.482
44	Roads below 6M width(Number)	No	517	752	567	255	3
45	Roads below 6M width(Length)	Km	432	3570	536.10	582	2075.18
46	New culverts	No	52	69	46	87	8
47	New bridges	No	9	37	11	32	3
48	Anganwadi Buildings	No	27	36	25	16	12
49	Rehabilitation of puramboke dwellers (projects)	No	17	294	28	91	5
50	Slum development projects	No	77	13	71	22	185
51	Drinking Water Projects	No					565
52	Beneficiaries of Drinking Water	No					1419

Estimated from Annual expenditure statement of Local Governments

Source : Information Kerala Mission

Appendix 14.30

TSP through Local Self Govt. Institutions - Kerala Physical Achievements 2002-03 to 2006-2007 (Provisional)

Sl.No	Item	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7
1	Area brought under cultivation	Ha	137.75	240	251.52	25	
2	Beneficiaries of vegetable cultivation	No	323	1295	123	242	1
3	Beneficiaries who received Planting materials distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No		1360	1530	236	102
4	Pumpset distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No	33	41	24	33	9
5	Sprayers distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No		73	0	0	
6	Poultry-egg rearing units	No	2	547	0	50	
7	Fresh water fish culture(Area)	Ha	-	-	0	0	
8	Construction of cattlesheds	No	43	58	23	32	18
9	Watershed development projects	No	1	16	176	2	
10	Land brought under cultivation through watershed development projects	Ha	50	24	102	100	
11	New industrial units	No	1	11	4	0	
12	Rehabilitation of traditional industrial units	No	0	-	16	0	
13	Persons who received industrial entrepreneurship training	No	239	16	193	100	
14	Skill development(Persons trained)	No	368	284	25	611	19
15	Micro enterprises started	No	49	48	35	6	2
16	Self employment units started	No	23	36	28	44	15
17	Self employed persons	No	240	696	116	196	82
18	Employment training programme for destitutes	No	-	6	0	0	
19	Self employment units started by poor people	No		106	0	29	5
20	Self employment units for destitutes	No	1	2	0	0	
21	Destitutes trained (Persons)	No	35		0	0	
22	Computer training (Persons trained)	No	707	60	0	1278	30
23	Area of land distributed to landless	Ha	104	69	132	169	
24	Distribution of house plots	No	20	264	245	241	15
25	Houses constructed	No	1051	1377	1922	2117	1512
26	Distribution of land to land less(beneficiaries)	No	161.03	132	294	229	21
27	Renovation of houses	No	594	1067	1119	1200	609
28	Shelter upgradation	No	60	150	144	222	10
29	Renovation of ST houses	No	203	1116	787	596	24
30	Integrated development ST habitats	No	-	4	39	2	
31	Electric wiring of houses	No	375	1259	1323	1158	598
32	Construction of sanitation units	No	1690	2262	1009	394	1874
33	New wells	No	93	422	103	134	120
34	New public water tap connection installed	No	110	233	43	147	
35	New water tap connection to households	No	2	14	0	31	
36	Renovation of ponds	No	1	8	0	11	
37	Pump sets	No	33	25	4	4	1
38	Ordinary roads (Number)	No	11	332	70	26	4
39	Ordinary roads (Length)	Km	51539	1258	407.59	103	3
40	Roads above 8M width(Number)	No	0	3	0	0	
41	Roads above 8M width(Length)	Km	9.38	751	0.00	0	
42	Roads between 6 and 8 M width(Number)	No	1	14	15	5	
43	Roads between 6 and 8 M width(Length)	Km	0	1278	7.14	8	
44	Roads below 6M width(Number)	No	15	64	38	4	
45	Roads below 6M width(Length)	Km	24	553	19.02	3	
46	New culverts	No	6	11	0	8	
47	New bridges	No	2	5	7	3	1
48	Anganwadi Buildings	No	8	14	4	5	1
49	Rehabilitation of puramboke dwellers (projects)	No	5	2	0	3	
50	Slum development projects	No	5	2	0	7	
51	Drinking Water Project	No					70
52	Beneficiaries of Drinking Water Projects						562

Estimated from Annual expenditure statement of Local Governments

Source : Information Kerala Mission

Appendix 14.31
Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure of Welfare of SCs and OBCs
for 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 30.11.2009)

Rs.lakh

Sl. No.	Major Head/ Minor Head of Development (Scheme-wise)	Implementing Agency	Annual Plan - 2008-09		Annual Plan - 2009-10	
			Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure (As on 30.11.09)
0	1	2	3	4	5	
	WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES					
1.1	State Schemes/State Sponsored Schemes					
1	Industrial Training Centres	State Govt. (SC dept)	75.00	55.12	200.00	30.34
2	Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Ltd - Share Capital (51%SS)	State Govt.	408.00	408.00	459.00	459.00
	Education					
3	Pre-Primary Education	Local Body	25.00	25.00	60.00	8.10
4	Pre-Matric Studies(Scholarships and Stipends)	State Govt. (SC dept)	50.00	49.91	50.00	39.98
5	Special Incentives to Talented Students/Award to Schools/Ayyankali Memorial Talent Search & Special Incentive schemes.	"	100.00	98.65	110.00	74.67
6	Better Education to Bright Scheduled Caste Students	Local Body	25.00	14.77	10.00	1.07
7	Upgradation of Performance level of Scheduled Caste Students in Sports and Games/Ayyankali Memorial Sports School	State Govt. (SC dept)	100.00	99.52	120.00	48.60
8	Financial Assistance to Failed SC Students to Continue Education (special coaching)	"	40.00	2.29	20.00	0.12
9	Bharat Darshan/Excursion & Study Tour	"	20.00	14.00	20.00	0.00
10	Boarding Grants	Local Body	25.00	9.49	25.00	2.36
11	Coaching and Allied Schemes(50%SS)	State Govt. (SC dept)	75.00	20.15	100.00	6.28
12	Post Matric Hostels	"	300.00	204.57	350.00	85.60
13	Construction of Girls' Hostels(50%SS)	"	75.00	0.00	Converted to 100% CSS	
14	Construction of Boys' Hostel(50%SS)	"	100.00	0.00	150.00	35.77
15	Tuition System in Pre-Matric Hostels	Local Body	25.00	12.43	35.00	11.45
16	Land and Buildings for Hostels and Industrial Training Centres/Infrastructure of training centres, shopping complex etc./ Dr. Ambedkar Bhavanam	State Govt. (SC dept)	650.00	0.00	750.00	59.14
17	Pre-Examination Training/Construction of Buildings	"	50.00	0.00	75.00	0.00
18	Running of Model Residential School	"	400.00	290.53	500.00	199.47
19	Construction of Model Residential School	"	600.00	0.00	700.00	99.79
20	Grant to Civil Service Examination Society	"	30.00	30.00	40.00	0.00
21	Educational Assistance to Students of Self Financing Colleges	"	750.00	749.77	800.00	100.00
	Sub Total - Education		3923.00	2084.20	4574.00	1261.74
	Other Schemes					
22	Development of Vulnerable Communities	"	100.00	85.61	150.00	41.05
23	Protection of Civil Rights and Enforcement of PCR Act and PA Act (50%SS)	"	200.00	141.51	250.00	133.16
24	Planning and Monitoring Cell/ Modernisation of Offices and Audio-Visual Equipments	"	75.00	74.94	75.00	41.29
25	Assistance to the Dependence of Safai Karmacharis (50%SS)	"	10.00	6.51	10.00	7.25
26	Office Complex for Directorate of SC and ST Development	"	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Centre of Excellence	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
28	National Trade and Arts Fair of SCs and STs	"	10.00	12.00	15.00	5.52
29	Honorarium and Training to SC Promoters	"	300.00	253.97	350.00	183.71
30	Para-medical studies	"	200.00	205.69	300.00	68.94

Sl. No.	Major Head/ Minor Head of Development (Scheme-wise)	Implementing Agency	Annual Plan - 2008-09		Annual Plan - 2009-10	
			Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure (As on 30.11.09)
0	1	2	3	4	5	
31	Self Employment	"	200.00	199.94	200.00	132.90
32	Apprenticeship to ITI/ITC Diploma/Degree Holders in Technical Branches	"	75.00	25.97	100.00	32.23
33	Assistance to the Seriously ill	"	500.00	500.00	550.00	550.00
34	Assistance to Marriage of SC Girls	"	100.00	119.35	300.00	244.55
35	Assistance to Co-operatives through LSGI's	"	30.00	0.86	30.00	0.00
36	Promotion of Women Enterprises through SHG	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
37	Financial Assistance to Co-operative Societies for Promoting Cluster Development.	"	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
38	Land to Agricultural Labourers	"	50.00	10.56	50.00	3.00
39	Training to the Officers of SC Department	"	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
40	House to Houseless	"	1000.00	997.30	5000.00	4365.69
41	Land to Landless	"	500.00	410.18	3000.00	524.98
42	Rehabilitation of vulnerable/primitive SC's (One-Time ACA)	"	923.00	73.24	422.00	129.27
	Sub Total - Other Schemes		4753.00	3317.63	11032.00	6463.54
	New Schemes					
43	Working women's hostel for employees		0.00		100.00	0.00
44	Additional facilities to Ayyankali Bhavan				25.00	14.60
45	Upgrading and reconditioning Solar Home lighting systems in remote SC hamies by ANERT and various other agencies- One Time ACA		0.00		500.00	0.00
46	Purchase of land to landless SCs for construction of houses- One Time ACA				98.00	42.15
47	Pooled fund for special projects proposed by other departments under SCP				8000.00	46.50
	Sub Total - New Schemes		0	0	8723	103.25
	Total 1.1 (State Schemes/State Sponsored Schemes/New schemes)		8676.00	5401.83	24329.00	7828.53
48	1.2Corpus Fund Under Special ComponentPlan	State Govt. (SC dept)	7428.80	7958.64	6811.00	1268.49
	1.3 Rural Development Schemes					
49	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (25% SS)	State Govt (RD Dept)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	Indira Awaz Youana (25% State Share)	State Govt (RD Dept)	1150.00	1961.40	2184.00	1110.81
51	Swarnjayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (25%SS)	State Govt (RD Dept)	667.20	382.00	550.00	126.50
	Total 1.3(Rural Development Schemes)		1818.20	2343.40	2734.00	1237.31
	Total (1.1+1.2+1.3)- Welfare of Scheduled Castes		17923.00	15703.87	33874.00	10334.33
	OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES					
3	Assistance to Public Sector Undertakings					
1	Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts from Scheduled Castes and Recommended Communities	State Govt (SC Dept)	350.00	350.00	300.00	0.00
2	Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation-Share Capital Grant	"	700.00	700.00	700.00	233.00
3	Post-Matric Studies(Concessions)/Post Matriculation Studies	"	300.00	299.84	450.00	450.00
4	Construction of Hostels for Girls (50% SS)	"	125.00	0.00	125.00	0.00
5	Pre-Matric Concessions /Pre-matriculation Studies	"	75.00	75.09	75.00	71.47
6	Construction of Hostels for Boys	"	50.00	0.00	173.00	0.00
	Total: Other Backward Classes		1600.00	1424.93	1823.00	754.47
	SCA to SCP		1500.00	1007.00	450.00	99.34

Source: Directorate of SC Development and CPMU

Appendix 14.32

**Physical achievement of schemes for
Scheduled Caste Development for 2007-08 and 2008-09**

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Achievement 2007-08	Achievement 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Welfare of Scheduled Castes				
State Schemes/State Sponsored Schemes				
1	Pre-Matric Scholarships and Stipends	students	452796	439972
2	Special Incentives to Talented Students/Better Education Award to Schools and Bright Scheduled Caste Students	students	5070	8441
3	Financial Assistance to Failed Scheduled Caste Students to Continue Education (Special Coaching)	students	573	265
4	Bharat Darshan	students	60	60
5	Post-Matric Hostels	students	878	796
6	Model Residential School	School	1057	1036
7	Grants to Civil Services Examination Society	students	30	80
8	Development of Vulnerable Communities	beneficiaries	72	126
9	Protection of Civil Rights and Enforcement of PA Act			
i)	Inter caste marriage	beneficiaries	829	996
ii)	Financial assistance to the victims due to atrocities	Nos	83	85
10	Centre of Excellence	students	72	80
11	Honorarium and Training to SCP Promoters	Promoters	1183	1183
12	Paramedical Studies	students	340	613
13	Upgradation of performance level of SC students in Sports and Games	students	148	198
14	Apprenticeship to ITI/ITC Diploma holders	Trainees	365	430
15	Financial Assistance to seriously ill	beneficiaries	4621	7911
16	Assistance to marriage of SC girls	beneficiaries	1531	2390
17	Self Employment	beneficiaries	239	455
18	Educational assistance to Self Financing Colleges	students	3109	4676
19	Corpus Fund(SCP)	families	15099	14561
20	Coaching and Allied Scheme		1242	1732
21	Development of dependence of SC who were engaged in unclean occupation in the past	students	597	1387
22	Postmatriculation studies SC	students	105656	119742
23	Land to landless	beneficiaries	2544	907
24	Land to agricultural labourers	beneficiaries	5	22
25	Rehabilitation of vulnerable SC-One Time ACA			84
26	Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Ltd	beneficiaries	1464	4885
27	National Trade and Art fair of SCs	No. of Art fair	1	4
Welfare of OBCs				
1	Post matriculation studies OBC/OEC	students	112955	199432
2	Pre matriculation studies OEC	students	130005	137293
Rural Development Schemes				
1	SGSY- SCP	1) SHGs formed (No.) 2) Members Covered(Group) 3)Individual Members	1) 1789 2) 8476 3) 5221	1) 1808 2) 10740 3) 5839
2	IAY-SCP	1) New Houses(No.) 2) Upgradation(No.) 3)Kutchahouses(No.)	1) 14429 2) 5265 3)29	1)19209 2) 8145 3)434
3	SGRY-SCP	Employment Generated(LMD)	25.75	Nil

Source: Directorate of SC Development

Appendix. 14.34

Details of Lumsum grant, stipends, sholarships etc to Scheduled Castes Students during

(Amount in Rs.)

Number of Students benefited and amount sanctioned									
Sl No	Name of Sector	Lumpsum Grar		Stipend		Pocket Money		Scholarship	
		Student	Amount	Student	Amount	Student	Amount	Student	Amount
1	Lower Primary	1E+05	35584700	1625	119375	0	0	138	80520
2	Upper Primary	1E+05	38412000	19016	1140960	25	3500	292	69680
3	High Schools	1E+05	54719320	3264	848480	1590	941000	125	660380
	Sub Total	4E+05	1.29E+08	23905	2108815	1615	944500	555	810580
1	Higher Secondary	18620	13248480	1E+05	54879154	449	42798	18547	7856625
2	VHSC	1077	768411	9386	3762422	27	2447	793	155364
3	ITI								
4	ITC								
5	Polytechnics	1436	842760	7375	3129957	1136	113288	2328	9538448
6	Degree	7236	5727030	67787	28855704	4142	394944	13002	28399766
7	PG	1105	1469226	5420	2316935	1586	156656	2255	15020040
	Sub Total	29474	22055907	2E+05	92944172	7340	710133	36925	60970243
8	Engineering	1108	1678405	4570	2097877	4449	510417	5555	75709682
	(a) Governement								
	(b) Self Financing								
9	Medical	50	103250	56	23725	214	24135	326	3977142
	(a) Governement								
	(b) Self Financing								
	(c) Co-orperation								
10	Others (Specify	5	2625	10	3675	0	0	12	97000
11	B.Ed	412	353680	797	277676	261	23441	431	5302412
12	TTC	472	233620	2153	895685	253	24443	813	2824143
13	Para Medical	34	17850	0	0	91	8520	4	2748
14	Nursing	87	59265	26	10923	302	28633	300	2534310
15	BDS	0	0	5	2235	5	560	8	259825
16	LLB	17	21080	516	231786	163	16233	251	1327005
17	PHARMACY								
18	B.PHAM	50	57440	107	43941	146	15864	147	1460969
19	Phd	153	1530569	201	328789	0	0	47	87616
20	PGDCA/DCA	136	115970	403	158849	6	522	119	2069875
21	JDC/HDC	41	21845	100	42235	24	2400	23	34500
22	GNM								
23	BVSC								
24	M Phil	6	44695	8	28456	0	0	2	10000
25	Ayurveda								
26	OTHERS								
	Sub Total	2571	4240294	8952	4145852	5914	655168	8038	95697227
	Total	4E+05	1.55E+08	3E+05	99198839	14869	2309801	45518	1.57E+08

Appendix 14.35
Model Residential Schools under SCDD

District	School	Rented /Own building	STD	Sanctioned Strength	Existing Strength 2009-10	2008-09	
						Students in Std X	Students passed
Alappuzha	MRS, Punnapra	Own building	V to X	280	248	35	35
Idukki	MRS, Peerumedu	Own building	VIII to X	120	110	33	33
Ernakulam	MRS, Aluva	Own building	V to X	280	236	28	28
	MRS, Thiruvilluamala	Own building	V to X	105	87	27	27
Palakkad	MRS, Thrithala	Own building	V to X	240	240	33	33
Kozhikode	MRS, Kozhikkode	Own building	V to X	210	121	21	21
Kasargode	MRS, Kasargod	Building	V to X	210	164	26	26
Total				1445	1206	203	203

Source: Directorate of SC Development

Appendix 14.36
Number of Houses sanctioned and constructed by the SC Development Department during 2007-08 and 2008-09 (as on 31-12-2009)

Sl.No	District	2007-2008		2008-09	
		Houses sanctioned during 2007-08	Houses completed up to 31-10-2009	Houses sanctioned during 2008-09	Houses completed up to 31-10-2009
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1760	1592	1760	1074
2	Kollam	1379	1054	1579	794
3	Pathanamthitta	1033	822	828	497
4	Alappuzha	764	563	915	398
5	Kottayam	623	526	810	554
6	Idukki	922	670	1033	502
7	Eranakulam	1770	1398	1256	543
8	Thrissur	1116	807	1186	516
9	Palakkad	1873	1482	2180	1147
10	Malappuram	1760	1294	976	341
11	Kozhikode	973	648	845	221
12	Wayanad	250	167	186	66
13	Kannur	547	365	485	91
14	Kasargode	329	297	552	307
Total		15099	11685	14591	7051

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Caste Development Department

Appendix 14.37
Achievements under major Housing schemes to SC Population
by different Housing Agencies in Kerala

(Nos)

Sl.No	District	Houses sanctioned during 2006-07		Houses completed during 2006-07	Houses taken up by 2008-09		Total number of houses completed as on 31-10-2009	
		KSHB	KESNIK		KSHB	KESNIK	KSHB	KESNIK
1	Thiruvananthapuram	595		NIL	514	28	485	13
2	Kollam		515	NIL		581		550
3	Pathanamthitta		240	NIL		285		267
4	Alappuzha	320		NIL	262	20	219	3
5	Kottayam	260		NIL	219	9	202	6
6	Idukki		255	NIL		288		273
7	Eranakulam		420	NIL		308		270
8	Thrissur	565		NIL	252		227	
9	Palakkad		700	NIL		660		540
10	Malappuram	320		NIL	292		272	
11	Kozhikode		455	NIL		325		244
12	Wayanad		50	NIL		50		47
13	Kannur	160		NIL	134	1	121	
14	Kasargode	145		NIL	139	1	129	
Total		2365	2635	NIL	1812	2556	1655	2213

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Caste Development Department

KSHB - Kerala State Housing Board

KESNIK - Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra

Appendix 14.38

Details of land provided to SC people during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 31-10-09)

SI.No	District	2008-09		2009-10 (31-10-2009)			
		Amount provided	Exp.	Persons benefitted (Nos)	Amount provided	Exp.	Persons benefitted (Nos)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	50.65	50.00	108	356.95	31.50	42
2	Kollam	38.79	40.14	89	322.65	38.45	39
3	Pathanamthitta	27.20	27.20	60	155.70	28.46	34
4	Alappuzha	18.95	19.40	43	191.95	35.25	51
5	Kottayam	32.90	32.90	73	143.80	15.00	20
6	Idukki	22.50	22.50	50	149.85	27.45	37
7	Eranakulam	29.26	29.26	65	251.80	0.00	0
8	Thrissur	57.65	57.48	128	336.55	9.75	13
9	Palakkad	56.80	56.80	126	410.65	30.15	42
10	Malappuram	19.45	17.10	38	272.85	25.50	34
11	Kozhikode	28.05	27.10	60	191.85	40.65	54
12	Wayanad	4.95	4.95	11	32.70	5.10	38
13	Kannur	14.25	11.25	25	95.85	5.25	7
14	Kasargode	14.10	14.10	31	86.85	0.00	0
Total		415.50	410.18	907	3000.00	292.51	411

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Caste Development Department

Appendix 14.39

Number of SC persons benefitted under Self Employment Schemes during 2008-09

SI.No	District	(Rs. In lakh)		
		Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure (31-12-08)	Persons benefitted (Nos.)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	21.76	21.76	56
2	Kollam	28.68	28.90	65
3	Pathanamthitta	10.38	11.00	28
4	Alappuzha	15.74	15.67	37
5	Kottayam	8.62	8.29	21
6	Idukki	5.68	5.65	12
7	Eranakulam	22.68	22.67	33
8	Thrissur	12.68	12.67	31
9	Palakkad	12.29	12.26	39
10	Malappuram	18.28	18.28	38
11	Kozhikode	12.86	12.84	26
12	Wayanad	3.25	3.25	10
13	Kannur	6.34	5.95	12
14	Kasargode	20.76	20.76	47
Total		200.00	199.95	455

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Caste Development Department

Appendix 14.40
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE OF ST DEVELOPMENT-SCHEMES DURING
2008-09 & 2009-10 [UPTO 31ST OCTOBER 2009]

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	2008-09		2009-10	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure [As on 31.10.2009]
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1. State Sector Schemes				
1	IEC Project [Information, Education & Communication	40.00	31.79	40.00	3.74
2	Improvement of Tribal Hostels	50.00	48.43	70.00	13.87
3	Tutorial scheme for school going students and failed students	100.00	65.04	100.00	27.35
4	Girls Hostels [50% State share]	50.00	2.50	50.00	
5	Boys Hostels [50% State share]	100.00	19.63	100.00	
6	Purchase of land for construction of tribal hostels	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
7	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	350.00	349.38	450.00	162.89
8	Bharat Darshan	8.00	5.39	10.00	0.16
9	Health project Mananthavady under Article 275[1]	20.00	16.99	15.00	5.41
10	Support to Group Farms	100.00	100.00	100.00	50.00
11	Grant in Aid to Ambedkar Memorial Rural Institute for Development [AMRID], Wayanad	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
12	Modernisation of Tribal Development Department	25.00	34.06	35.00	5.78
13	Share capital contribution to Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST for implementing Schemes benefitting Scheduled Tribes [State share 51%]	5.00	5.00	9.18	9.18
14	Grant in aid to Kerala Institute for Research Training and Development studies for SC/ST [State share 50%]	40.00	15.96	27.70	7.54
15	Special Programme for Primitive Tribal Groups Adiyas and Paniyas	100.00	97.86	120.00	27.28
16	Tribal promoters	240.00	224.17	280.00	123.73
17	Housing Programme [including Spillover]	400.00	390.04	500.00	142.62
18	Special Incentive to Brilliant students	30.00	32.07	45.00	26.86
19	Assistance for Marriage of Scheduled Tribe Girls	10.00	10.00	20.00	11.47
20	Enforcement of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 [State Share 50%]	20.00	4.16	10.00	0.95
21	Providing Health Care Package to Tribal Individuals affected by diseases	50.00	59.86	60.00	38.77
22	Food Support Programme	100.00	99.76	120.00	58.02
23	Assistance to Adikala Kendram	10.00	9.45	12.00	2.60
24	Post-matric Hostels for Tribals	35.00	38.07	60.00	21.94
25	Extension of Kudumbasree in Tribal Areas	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	2008-09		2009-10	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure [As on 31.10.2009]
1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Ayyankali Memorial Talent Search and Development Scheme	30.00	29.81	30.00	22.00
27	Organisation of Oorukuttom	5.00	4.92	10.00	12.34
28	Resettlement of Landless Tribals	1500.00	1500.00	2500.00	
29	Model Residential Schools [18 Nos] [Revenue]	950.00	997.55	1200.00	584.21
30	Corpus Fund for Tribal Sub Plan	813.15	806.05	369.11	101.16
31	Trade & Arts Festivals	20.00	10.00	10.00	1.25
32	Peripatetic Education to the Primitive Tribes	40.00	34.00	30.00	15.62
33	Construction of building for Ashram Schools [50%CSS]	450.00	348.44	650.00	59.77
34	Improving facilities in ST Hostels[ACA]	30.00	29.97	110.97	75.22
35	Enhancement of Facilities in Tribal Areas[ACA]	57.92	41.46	200.00	92.50
36	Provision of basic needs to PTG's [ACA]	0.00		50.00	4.20
37	Guaranteeing Quality Education to Tribal students [ACA]	100.00	99.88	0.01	22.41
38	Vocational Training Institute [100% CSS]	40.00	44.48	30.00	11.06
39	Upgradation of Merits of ST students [100% CSS]	2.25	1.37	2.00	0.20
40	Coaching & Allied Scheme[50% CSS]	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	Development of tribes living in forest	200.00	165.35	200.00	0.00
42	Revamping of Tribal Society	20.00	0.00	20.00	5.00
43	Drinking Water schemes in Idukki [ACA]	20.00	7.00	30.00	30.00
44	Post Matric Scholarship [100% CSS]	700.00	585.36	800.00	253.73
45	Construction of MRS, Idukki	50.00	59.56	0.01	2.73
46	Construction of Attappady Health project Hospital [100% CSS]	50.00	118.68	0.01	0.00
47	Construction of MRS, Njaraneeli [100% CSS]	100.00	225.15	50.00	0.00
48	Grant-in-aid to Federation	14.00	14.00	0.01	0.00
49	Conservation Cum Development of PTGs	30.00	0.00	960.00	
50	Grant-in-aid Art 275[1]			130.00	64.96
51	Implementation of STs and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (FRC) [100%CSS]			10.00	1.85
52	Pooled Fund for Special projects proposed by other Depts unde TSP			1000.00	

Source :Scheduled Tribe Development Department

Appendix 14.41

Physical Achievements of Schemes for Scheduled Tribes Development Department for the period 2008-09 to 2009-10 (Up to 31.10.2009)

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	Unit	2008-09	2009-10 (up to 31.10.2009)
1	2	3	5	6
	1. State Sector Schemes			
1	IEC Project [Information, Education & Communication	Project	1	1
2	Improvement of Tribal Hostels	Hostel	6	1
3	Tutorial scheme for schoolGoing students and failedstudents	student	1629	541
4	Girls Hostels [50% State share]	Hostels	2	0
5	Boys Hostels [50% State share]	Hostels	3	0
6	Purchase of land for construction of tribal hostels	No. of plots	0	0
7	Special Central Assistance to Tribal sub plan	families	1791	945
8	Bharat Darshan	students	247	87
9	Health project Mananthavady under Article 275[1]	OP clinics	4	3
10	Support to Group Farms	families	475	
11	Grant in Aid to Ambedkar Memorial Rural Institute for Development [AMRID], Wayanad	beneficiaries	50	50
12	Modernisation of Tribal Development Department	Project	1	1
13	Share capital contribution toKerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST forImplementing Schemes benefitting Scheduled Tribes [State share 51%]	Share Capital	5 lakhs	4 lakhs
14	Grant in aid to Kerala Institute forResearch Training and Developmentstudies for SC/ST [State share 50%]	Project	1	1
15	Special Programme for Primitive TribalGroups - Adiyas and Paniyas	Beneficiaries	7448	1937
16	Tribal promoters	promoter	925	534
17	Housing Programme[including Spillover]	Nos.	509	356
18	Special Incentive to Brilliant students	students	983	432
19	Assistance for Marriage of Scheduled Tribe Girls	beneficiary	102	45
20	Enforcement of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 [State Share 50%]	Persons	103	3
21	Providing Health Care Package toTribal Individuals affected by diseases	Beneficiary	10166	4312
22	Food Support Programme	families	26231	4920
23	Assistance to Adikala Kendram	Project	1	1
24	Post-matric Hostels for Tribals	students	134	134
25	Extension of Kudumbasree in Tribal Areas	families	3000	0
26	Ayyankali Memorial Talent Search and Development Scheme	students	662	362

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	Unit	2008-09	2009-10 (up to 31.10.2009)
1	2	3	5	6
27	Organisation of Oorukuttom	Oorukkoottam	730	400
28	Resettlement of Landless Tribals	families	1717	0
29	Model Residential Schools [18 Nos] [Revenue]	students	4321	4258
30	Corpus Fund for Tribal Sub Plan	Project	99	58
31	Trade & Arts Festivals	Nos.	2	1
32	Peripatetic Education to the Primitive Tribes	Centres	37	27
33	Construction of building for Ashram Schools [50%CSS]	Nos.	10	4
34	Improving facilities in ST Hostels[ACA]	Hostels	38	0
35	Enhancement of Facilities in Tribal Areas[ACA]		0	0
36	Provision of basic needs to PTG's [ACA]	Houses	475	225
37	Guaranteeing Quality Education to Tribal students [ACA]		0	0
38	Vocational Training Institute [100% CSS]	students	3	45
39	Upgradation of Merits of ST students [100% CSS]	students	9	7
40	Coaching & Allied Scheme[50% CSS]	students	9	0
41	Development of tribes living in forest		0	0
42	Revamping of Tribal Society	Nos.	1	0
43	Drinking Water schemes in Idukki [ACA]	Settlement	7	0
44	Post Matric Scholarship [100% CSS]	Students	8107	4228
45	Construction of MRS, Idukki	School	1	1
46	Construction of Attappady Health project Hospital [100% CSS]	Project	1	1
47	Construction of MRS, Njaraneeli [100% CSS]	School	1	1
48	Conservation Cum Development of PTGs	Families	0	
49	Grant-in-aid to Federation	families	0	
50	Grant-in-aid Art 275[1]	families	-	
51	Implementation of STs and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (FRC) [100%CSS]	families	-	0
52	Pooled Fund for Special projects proposed by other Depts unde TSP	Projects	-	

Source :Scheduled Tribe Development Department

Appendix 14.42(A)
DETAILS OF LUMP SUM GRANT, STIPEND ETC. TO SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS
DURING THE YEAR 2008-09

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Sector	Number of students benefitted and amount sanctioned					
		Lumpsum Grant		Stipend		Pocket Money	
		No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	9	10
1	Lower Primary	34053	47.67	34053	18.73		
2	Upper Primary	23122	55.49	23122	13.87		
3	High School	14517	47.91	14517	10.16		
4	Plus two	6649	47.54	6649	29.26		
5	Vocational Higher Secondary	379	2.71	379	1.67		
6	I.T.I	158	0.68	158	0.52		
7	I.T.C						
8	Polytechnics	276	1.56	276	1.21	276	0.28
9	Degree	2935	23.19	2935	12.91		
10	Post Graduation	341	3.44	341	1.50		
11	Engineering						
a)	Government Aided	317	4.76	317	1.39	317	0.38
b)	Self Financing	91	1.37	91	0.40	91	0.11
12	Medical						
a)	Government	156	2.27	156	0.69	156	0.19
b)	Co-operation	50	0.73	50	0.22	50	0.06
c)	Self financing						
13	Others(specify)						
Total		83044	239.32	83044	92.53	890	1.02

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Tribes Development Department

Appendix 14.42(B)
DETAILS OF LUMP SUM GRANT, STIPEND ETC. TO SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS
DURING THE YEAR 2009-10 (Up to 30.11.2009)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Sector	Number of students benefitted and amount sanctioned					
		Lumpsum Grant		Stipend		Pocket Money	
		No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lower Primary	31739	44.43	31739	17.46		
2	Upper Primary	21157	50.78	21157	12.69	-	
3	High School	15720	51.88	15720	11.00	-	
4	Plus two	5146	36.79	5146	22.64	-	
5	Vocational Higher Secondary	356	2.55	356	1.57	-	
6	I.T.I	110	0.47	110	0.36	-	
7	I.T.C						
8	Polytechnics	202	1.14	202	8.89	202	0.20
9	Degree	2430	19.2	2430	10.69	-	-
10	Post Graduation	238	2.4	238	1.05	-	-
11	Engineering						
a)	Government Aided	290	4.35	290	1.28	290	0.35
b)	Self Financing	78	1.17	78	0.34	78	0.09
12	Medical						
a)	Government	79	1.15	79	0.35	79	0.95
b)	Co-operation	36	0.52	36	0.16	36	0.40
c)	Self Financing						
13	Others(specify)						
Total		77581	216.83	77581	88.48	685	1.99

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Tribes Development Department

Appendix 14.43

Number of Houses constructed by the ST Development Department

District	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 [upto 31.10.09]	
	No. of Houses undertaken in different Schemes	No of Houses completed including spillover	No. of Houses undertaken in different Schemes	No of Houses completed including spillover	No. of Houses undertaken in different Schemes	No of Houses completed including spillover	No. of Houses undertaken in different Schemes	
Thiruvananthapuram	10	Nil	16	9	13	0	34	
Kollam	5	Nil	6	2	21	7	9	
Pathanamthitta	19	14	22	12	16	2	10	
Alappuzha	Nil	Nil	5	5	0	0	5	
Kottayam	5	5	16	10	15	2	28	
Idukki	44	43	33	33	50	20	84	
Ernakulam	5	5	8	8	11	2	17	
Thrissur	61	1	12	6	17	11	8	
	Palakkad	175	9	18	16	22	7	30
Palakkad	Attappady	130	11	20	16	20	6	36
Malappuram		166	10	20	18	22	12	30
Kozhikode		14	14	11	11	15	15	9
	ITDP Wayanad	161	28	45	27	61	25	55
Wayanad	TDO , Sulthan Bathery	354	43	48	31	92	62	111
	TDO , Mananthavady	202	52	58	56	73	42	78
Kannur		16	8	14	2	19	4	33
Kasargod		143		16	10	42	7	49
Total		1510	243	368	272	509	224	626

Source: Directorate of ST Development

Appendix 14.44
Statement showing the Land Distributed to Landless tribals
by the TRDM [as on 31.3.09]

District	Location	Extent/fa acre	No of families	Total [acre]	Type of land	Date of Distribution
Kasaragod	[Pattayamela]		19	3.18	(Pattayam)	06.11.04
		1.00	50	70.25	(Pattayam)	17.12.04
			69	73.43		
Wayanad	Kunnathidavaka	1.00	39	39	Revenue	10.5.03 (earlier reprot was 40, one did not collect pattayam)
	Sugandhagiri	RR.5.00	305	1525	Project land	July, 2004
		RR 2.00	30	60		Aug-Sep 2006
		RR.5.00	65	325		July 05-Jan 06
		RR.1.00	22	22		July - Oct o5 (earlier reprot was 23)
	Pookot	RR 5.00	34	170	Project land	29.2.04
			8	40		July-Oct 05
		RR. 2.00	30	60		July-Oct 05
	Karapuzha	RR. 0.75	84	63	Project land given in possession to displaced families document not given	10.03.04
		RR 1.00	21	21		Oct. 2005
	(Pattayamela)		23	1.9	Surplus land	29.10.04 & 30.10.04
	Cheengeri			100	Existing possession	17.12.04(earlier 151 acre was reported)
				118		135	Oct-05
	Sugandhagiri	Surplus land		43	35.141	
	Sugandhagiri	Revenue land Pattayam		75	29.56	
			997	2526.601		
Kannur	Pazhassi	1.1	132	145.2	Irrigation P	23.3.02
	Koodali					2-Oct
	Kolayad Chruvancherry	1.00	17	17	Surplus land	
	Kandamkunnu Neerveli		6	5.80	Surplus land	7.06.03
	Trippangottur	1.00	10	10.00	Surplus land	3-Nov
	Mokeri	1.00	5	5	Surplus land	Oct-04
	Kolayad		6	1.00	Surplus land	Oct-04
	Surplus land distribution [1 acre each to 10 fa given on 7.11.03 reduced from report of 29.10.04]			224	120.37	Surplus land	29.10.2004

District	Location	Extent/fa acre	No of families	Total [acre]	Type of land	Date of Distribution
	Alakkode	1.00	301	301.00	Revenue	2005 & 2008
	Aralam Farm	1.00	817	817	Revenue	03.03.2006
		1.00	1584	1584.00		22.09.2007
			3102	3006.37		
Malappuram	Surplus land		61	46.38	Surplus land	11.12.04
			61	46.38		
Palakkad	Malampuzha II village		10	4.44	Surplus land	29.11.04
			10	4.44		
Kozhikode	Muthukad	1.00	41	41.00	Estate land	20.9.02
	Vattachira farm	5.00	39	195.00	Tribal Project	10.4.03
		5.00	6	30.00		06.09.03
		1.00	30	30.00		06.09.03
	Perambra	1.00	202	202.00	Revenue	06.09.03
1.00		102	102.00	22.02.04		
			420	600		
Thrissur	Thalappilly	0.25	20	5.68	Revenue	17.12.04
			20	5.68		
Ernakulam	Kuttumpuzha		168	400	Tribal settlement	
	Neriamangalam	0.1-0.2	128	18.9	Agricultural Farm land	17.12.04
			296	418.9		
Idukki	Marayur	1.50	242	363	Revenue	1.1.02
	Kundala	5.00	72	360	Revenue	1.01.02
	Pooppara	1.00	47	47	Revenue	16.4.02
	Alakkode	1.00	3	3	Revenue	7.10.02
	Chinnakkanal	1.00	301	471	Revenue	29.4.03
		2.50	68			28.4.03
		1.00	32			4.09.03
		1.00	30			7.11.03
		1.00	154	154		26.12.03
			949	1460		
Alappuzha	Cherthala Kallada IP	25 cent	33	7.62	Surplus land	6.02.03
	(Pattayamela)		2	0.05	(Pattayam)	30.10.04
			35	7.67		
Kottayam	Madukka	1	19	19	Revenue	12.10.02
			19	19		
Pathanamthir	(Pattayamela)		14	1.39	Record of rights	09.11.04
	Tharamarappally estate	avg 80 cents	14	10.80	Surplus land	13.02.2007
			28	12.19		
Kollam	Kuriottumala		128	100.00	AH Dept.	26.4.03
	Kottarakkara		0	14.68	Surplus land	26.04.03
			128	114.68		
	Total		6134	8295.341		

Source: TRDM

Appendix 14.45
District-wise distributions of surplus land to SC/ST as on 30.11.2009

Name of District	Number of beneficiaries		Land Distributed (Area in acres)	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Thiruvananthapuram	2560	2	115.92	0.08
Kollam	3092	59	272.27	5.27
Pathanamthitta	60	8	6.93	0.54
Alappuzha	3452	77	774.44	1.66
Kottayam	1919	91	394.67	27.38
Idukki	118	15	9.19	2.52
Ernakulam	2408	90	358.21	1.92
Trissur	5007	187	280.63	10.35
Palakkad	11574	1384	2381.12	602.55
Malappuram	10579	129	1332.08	27.96
Kozhikode	3596	21	355.76	1.56
Wayanad	1302	2376	375.36	994.08
Kannur	9146	2150	2011.88	510.66
Kasargod	4355	940	1343.39	278.84
Total	59168	7529	10011.85	2465.37

Source: Survey and Land Records Department

Appendix 14.46
Details of Schemes under Corpus Fund [2009-10] undertaken by
ST Development Department

Name of Scheme	Outlay (Rs.lakh)	Expendi- ture (Rs.lakh)	Unit	Physical Target	Achievement
ST youths office Management Training programme 2008-09	27.56	13.68	Trainees	76	76
Water Supply Scheme to Kuttiplangod tribal settlement	1.00	1.00	Families	10	10
Mettalling and tarring of varingolaparamba colony	3.50	3.50	Beneficiaries	20	20
VAT amount-Kankany Karakkalam Road [Wayanad]	0.68	0.68			
Repair of Veeralimunda ST colony road	15.00	15.00	Paniya families	21	60
Houses to houseless ST families	264.84	264.84	Houses	241	241
Revalidation and balance fund to Ayyavilakam ST colony-Drinking Water Scheme.	0.60	0.60			
Proposal for the construction of Mankabvayal, Tanikuni Paniya/Kuruma colony road, Kalpetta, Wayanad	8.60	8.60	ST families	22	22
Project Proposal for the Drinking Water Supply schem Chaimmel-Kuttomnada ST colony in Edavaka Panchayat, Mananthavady	19.89	19.89	ST families	18	18
Project proposal for electrification of Periva Thettummal colony in Kolayad Grama Panchayat	13.79	13.79	ST families	29	29
Proposal for Drinking Water Supply to Panniyeri in Vanimel Panchayat	13.00	13.00	ST families	25	25
Total	368.46	354.58			

Source: Scheduled Tribe Development Department

Appendix 14.47
Kerala State Development Corporation for SCs/STs Limited

SI.No	Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)		Physical Target & Achievements (Number of persons)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09		2009-10(Up to 30th September)	
						Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Income Generating Schemes									
KSDC Schemes									
1	Beneficiary Oriented Scheme	115.00	305.00	572.05	547.55	230	921	305	838
2	Professional Service Scheme	5.00	5.00	3.00	1.20	5	4	5	1
3	Foreign Employment Scheme	3.75	10.00	3.75	1.00	15	10	20	2
4	Autoriksha scheme	12.60	43.50	33.91	52.85	14	32	30	45
5	Scheme for Tribal Medicine Practitioners	0.00	0.00	1.55	2.40	0	2	0	0
NSFDC Schemes									
6	Mini Venture Schemes	90.00	75.00	28.56	10.08	60	19	50	10
7	Transport Scheme (3 W Auto Pick up Van)	13.00	20.70	5.26	0.00	10	4	15	0
8	Land purchase Scheme for Agri. Labourers	337.50	345.00	408.83	131.98	225	306	230	98
9	Micro Credit Finance Scheme	87.50	125.00	148.90	37.30	350	599	500	150
10	Mahila Samridhi Yojana	40.00	55.00	76.20	51.60	160	307	220	208
11	Mahila Kisan Yojana	0.00	10.00	0.00	1.50	0	0	20	3
NSTFDC Schemes									
12	Transport Scheme (Petrol Auto)	13.01	19.00	21.00	6.63	15	23	20	7
13	Small Enterprises Loans	3.75	6.00	34.22	14.45	13	73	15	32
14	Adhivasi Mahila Sasakthikaran Yojana	5.00	20.00	26.43	26.49	10	53	40	32
15	Loan to Tribal Entrepreneurs	7.50	7.50	9.50	12.70	15	19	15	26
Other Social Welfare Schemes									
16	Educational Loan	27.00	43.00	41.94	11.12	54	83	43	21
17	Foreign Education Loan	30.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	3	0	3	0
18	Marriage Assistance Loan	140.00	355.00	297.69	299.41	280	526	355	398
19	Computer Loan to SC Students	60.00	50.00	80.09	25.48	150	209	125	71
20	Personal Loan to Government Employees belonging to SC	62.50	20.00		0.00	125	0	40	0
21	Two Wheeler loan to Government Employees belonging to SC	50.00	20.00		0.00	100	0	40	0
Training Programmes									
22	KSDC sponsored programmes	0.00	2.00	8.19	0.16	0	259	100	27
23	NSFDC Sponsored programmes	20.00	5.00	1.24	0.00	550	61	200	0
24	NSTFDC sponsored programmes	0.79	2.00	1.48	0.00	30	64	50	0
Total		1123.90	1573.70	1803.79	1233.90	2414	3574	2441	1969

Source: KSDC for SC/ST

Appendix 14.48
Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.
Physical and Financial Achievements 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to 30.09.2009)

Sl No.	Source of Fund	Fund received (Rs. Lakh)		Expenditure (Rs. In lakh)		Physical Target and Achievements (Nos)			
		2008-09	2009-2010*	2008-09	2009-2010*	2008-09		2009-10	
						Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement *
1	Government of Kerala	700.00	233.00						
2	Fund Incurred by KSBBCDC**	4688.28	2553.55	4944.08	3535.69	4857	4926	4650	2574
3	NBCFDC	3500.00	1500.00	3648.38	1405.90	9048	5760	11082	1802
4	NMDFC	2900.00	1900.00	3424.10	675.93	7397	5070	10588	832
5	Opening Balance	439.12	210.84						
	Total	12227.40	6397.39	12016.56	5617.52	21302	15756	26320	5208

Source: Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd

* Up to 30th September 2009, ** Own Accruals

Appendix 14.49
KERALA STATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR CHRISTIAN CONVERTS FROM SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES LTD., KOTTAYAM
(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No	Scheme	Outlay		Expenditure		Physical Targets and Achievement (Nos.)	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto 31.10.09)	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 31.10.2009)
1	Agricultural Land Purchase Scheme	200	240	34.16	29.69	30	19
2	House Construction						
	1st Instalment	20	48	44.7	38.4	243	193
	2nd Instalment	50	120	75.3	89	201	180
	3rd Instalment	30	72	25.77	47.52	161	169
3	House Revamping	25	30	4.75	8.5	19	34
4	Foreign Employment	50	60	0	0	0	0
5	Marriage Loan	50	60	19.39	22.22	45	47
6	Incentive Grant	10	10	14.04	3.74	1537	421
7	Landless House less scheme						
	1st Instalment	10	36	0.47	1.23	3	7
	2nd Instalment	10	24	0.6	1.2	3	5
	3rd Instalment	17.5	24	0.7	2.1	2	6
	4th Instalment	12.5	30	0.5	0.5	2	2
	5th Instalment	10	30	0.2	0.2	1	1
8	Self Employment Scheme						
	1st Instalment	45	47	43.49	17.76	81	29
	2nd Instalment	45	47	0	4.89	0	12
9	Education loan						
	1st Instalment	5	3	2.05	1.82	3	4
	2nd Instalment	5	3		0.64		1
	3rd Instalment						
10	Administrative expenditure	75	90	92.94	53.18		
	Total	670	974	359.06	322.59	2331	1130

Source: KSDC for Christian Converts

Appendix 14.48
Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.
Physical and Financial Achievements 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to 30.09.2009)

Sl No.	Source of Fund	Fund received (Rs. Lakh)		Expenditure (Rs. In lakh)		Physical Target and Achievements (Nos)			
		2008-09	2009-2010*	2008-09	2009-2010*	2008-09		2009-10	
						Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement *
1	Government of Kerala	700.00	233.00						
2	Fund Incurred by KSBBCDC**	4688.28	2553.55	4944.08	3535.69	4857	4926	4650	2574
3	NBCFDC	3500.00	1500.00	3648.38	1405.90	9048	5760	11082	1802
4	NMDFC	2900.00	1900.00	3424.10	675.93	7397	5070	10588	832
5	Opening Balance	439.12	210.84						
	Total	12227.40	6397.39	12016.56	5617.52	21302	15756	26320	5208

Source: Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd

* Up to 30th September 2009, ** Own Accruals

Appendix 14.49
KERALA STATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR CHRISTIAN CONVERTS FROM SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES LTD., KOTTAYAM
(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No	Scheme	Outlay		Expenditure		Physical Targets and Achievement (Nos.)	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto 31.10.09)	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 31.10.2009)
1	Agricultural Land Purchase Scheme	200	240	34.16	29.69	30	19
2	House Construction						
	1st Instalment	20	48	44.7	38.4	243	193
	2nd Instalment	50	120	75.3	89	201	180
	3rd Instalment	30	72	25.77	47.52	161	169
3	House Revamping	25	30	4.75	8.5	19	34
4	Foreign Employment	50	60	0	0	0	0
5	Marriage Loan	50	60	19.39	22.22	45	47
6	Incentive Grant	10	10	14.04	3.74	1537	421
7	Landless House less scheme						
	1st Instalment	10	36	0.47	1.23	3	7
	2nd Instalment	10	24	0.6	1.2	3	5
	3rd Instalment	17.5	24	0.7	2.1	2	6
	4th Instalment	12.5	30	0.5	0.5	2	2
	5th Instalment	10	30	0.2	0.2	1	1
8	Self Employment Scheme						
	1st Instalment	45	47	43.49	17.76	81	29
	2nd Instalment	45	47	0	4.89	0	12
9	Education loan						
	1st Instalment	5	3	2.05	1.82	3	4
	2nd Instalment	5	3		0.64		1
	3rd Instalment						
10	Administrative expenditure	75	90	92.94	53.18		
	Total	670	974	359.06	322.59	2331	1130

Source: KSDC for Christian Converts

Appendix 15.4

Per 1000 distribution of persons in rural sector over 12 MPCE classes for different States and All-India - NSS 63rd Round (July 2006 to June 2007).

Sl. No.	State	Per 1000 number of persons in MPCE classes (Rs)												Average MPCE (Rs)	
		0-235	235-270	270-320	320-365	365-410	410-455	455-510	510-580	580-690	690-890	890-1155	1155 and more		all classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	10	37	51	63	62	114	116	161	165	97	113	1000	727.14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	5	42	51	95	87	95	264	175	184	1000	916.62
3	Assam	3	12	22	43	61	104	99	111	205	139	107	93	1000	721.37
4	Bihar	6	29	72	58	108	120	123	159	133	127	53	13	1000	541.33
5	Chattisgarh	34	52	56	114	119	109	158	130	68	93	40	28	1000	528.31
6	Gujarat	0	2	18	23	52	63	76	103	135	215	198	115	1000	796.58
7	Haryana	0	1	4	8	10	62	21	59	165	256	170	243	1000	1012.7
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	4	21	29	70	120	228	215	312	1000	1117.49
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	69	86	356	251	231	1000	972.76
10	Jharkhand	26	6	105	70	149	95	77	87	137	150	69	28	1000	553.02
11	Karnataka	9	13	40	63	104	97	127	135	152	123	77	60	1000	624.27
12	Kerala	2	3	4	9	15	19	38	53	115	176	184	383	1000	1250.4
13	Madhya Pradesh	50	67	67	53	219	141	85	69	85	87	36	40	1000	514.93
14	Maharashtra	1	6	18	50	33	63	112	99	172	175	142	129	1000	776.09
15	Manipur	0	0	0	2	18	30	37	82	276	359	139	57	1000	796.34
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	15	30	36	57	93	202	295	210	62	1000	774.92
17	Orissa	74	70	134	152	118	105	78	73	77	65	35	20	1000	458.56
18	Punjab	0	0	1	1	14	17	21	41	137	177	206	384	1000	1198.1
19	Rajasthan	2	10	12	23	33	55	93	141	165	217	151	100	1000	767.39
20	Tamil Nadu	6	7	32	37	70	89	88	137	145	154	131	103	1000	728.78
21	Thripura	5	35	49	82	110	146	72	141	129	122	77	31	1000	577.26
22	Uttar Pradesh	4	21	50	55	75	85	115	125	160	147	88	73	1000	653.18
23	West Bengal	8	19	32	61	80	75	119	132	181	156	91	47	1000	629.86
24	North-Eastern States	2	11	16	34	51	66	54	97	162	228	158	120	1000	789.99
25	Group of UTs	0	0	3	0	7	45	69	46	63	176	243	348	1000	1117.9
All-India		12	20	43	52	81	83	99	113	146	154	103	94	1000	695.16

Source: NSS Report No.527: Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006-07

Appendix 15.5

Per 1000 distribution of persons in urban sector over 12 MPCE classes for different States and All-India - NSS 63rd Round (July 2006 to June 2007)

Sl. No.	State	Per 1000 No. of Persons in MPCE classes (Rs)												all classes	Average MPCE (Rs)
		0-335	335-395	395-485	485-580	580-675	675-790	790-930	930-1100	1100-1380	1380-1880	1885-2540	2540 & more		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	11	46	91	91	101	127	87	107	125	97	105	1000	1360.7
3	Assam	4	20	42	39	49	71	103	138	149	198	95	91	1000	1368.88
4	Bihar	53	67	120	150	131	114	98	74	45	79	35	35	1000	864.96
5	Chattisgarh	41	19	137	125	91	88	91	71	97	145	43	51	1000	1048.3
6	Delhi	0	1	2	14	20	53	100	132	162	202	115	199	1000	1803.9
6	Gujarat	0	11	23	23	86	72	115	148	164	170	81	106	1000	1422
7	Haryana	0	17	48	22	137	95	159	76	156	120	64	106	1000	1336.1
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	21	22	13	49	95	153	136	209	151	152	1000	1732.9
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1	21	64	118	116	166	193	181	92	50	1000	1284.5
10	Jharkhand	13	19	43	118	115	91	112	151	95	125	75	43	1000	1119.2
11	Karnataka	31	44	50	94	91	69	113	118	132	124	73	61	1000	1180.2
12	Kerala	7	7	52	51	74	61	123	94	142	158	86	145	1000	1681.5
13	Madhya Pradesh	24	54	113	168	78	104	99	88	99	84	41	47	1000	1001.70
14	Maharashtra	9	19	46	48	52	74	95	90	142	129	152	144	1000	1673.5
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	1	23	49	78	99	209	305	151	86	1000	1564.2
17	Orissa	56	62	56	137	106	95	84	72	106	76	101	51	1000	1072.13
18	Punjab	4	0	19	18	55	63	103	95	173	226	113	131	1000	1609.2
19	Rajasthan	12	34	41	53	88	123	110	152	151	128	47	61	1000	1184.7
20	Tamil Nadu	5	22	35	101	82	116	115	115	148	115	80	66	1000	1227.2
21	Thripura	9	7	26	125	100	95	121	105	123	147	89	53	1000	1170.3
22	Uttaranchal	36	0	54	97	44	123	158	102	143	112	81	52	1000	1154.8
23	Uttar Pradesh	22	31	95	106	110	109	122	133	101	84	52	35	1000	996.38
23	West Bengal	19	15	66	70	103	84	103	104	137	124	77	98	1000	1371.3
24	North-Eastern States	2	2	6	34	72	113	165	100	158	181	94	73	1000	1323.3
25	Group of UTs	4	4	14	78	79	87	71	60	153	101	128	221	1000	1974.88
All-India		15	24	56	79	84	92	111	111	131	126	85	89	1000	1312.50

Source: NSS Report No.527: Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006-07 - 63rd Round

Appendix 15.6

Month-wise Wholesale Price index of Agricultural commodities - Kerala (2008 and 2009)

Base: 1952-53=100

Sl. No	Crops	2008								2009					
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice	3856.52	3807.13	3782.16	3772.3	3783.09	3725.50	3717.00	3753.59	3810.01	3894.65	3962.54	3951.15	3892.76	3994.20
2	Molasses	3133.55	3091.10	3221.10	3706.13	3862.25	3693.48	3768.82	4072.33	4188.73	3946.01	3961.44	4267.53	4647.11	4892.32
3	Condiments & Spices	3971.36	4469.14	5392.46	4481.77	3470.52	3222.64	2860.09	2665.73	2851.46	3084.85	3223.74	3328.76	3536.66	3575.72
4	Fruits & Vegetables	4869.52	5372.58	5406.84	5408.13	5464.19	5395.33	5453.82	5467.45	5541.41	5934.27	5711.00	5675.99	5397.21	5121.89
5	Food Crops	4023.30	4156.69	4301.25	4162.28	4018.78	3924.71	3872.51	3876.11	3958.49	4108.99	4137.57	4151.33	4113.10	4145.30
6	Oil Seeds	3778.63	3885.01	4061.89	4030.37	4019.36	3936.97	3891.81	3856.20	3809.91	3555.97	3414.13	3427.65	3352.95	3141.86
7	Plantation Crops	2490.48	2585.87	2695.15	2820.30	3088.36	2684.40	2465.22	2391.39	2476.01	2495.73	2566.88	2795.73	2796.46	2768.30
8	Non-Food Crops	3389.61	3492.67	3649.13	3664.93	3738.20	3558.69	3460.98	3413.83	3407.07	3235.78	3158.26	3236.81	3184.89	3029.04
9	All Crops	3792.00	3914.32	4063.23	3980.75	3916.37	3971.11	3722.30	3707.38	3757.22	3790.27	3780.12	3817.53	3774.30	3737.87

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

APPENDIX - 15.7
FOODGRAIN DISTRIBUTION UNDER PDS - 2009(up to September 2009)

(In MT)

Sl. No	Name of District	BPL Scheme						APL Scheme					
		Wheat			Rice			Wheat			Rice		
		Lifting	% of offtake against allotment	Off-take	Lifting	% of offtake against allotment	Off-take	Lifting	% of offtake against allotment	Off-take	Lifting	% of offtake against allotment	Off-take
1	TVM	6960.00	99.38	6917.00	26550.00	99.94	26534.00	8188.00	99.40	8320.00	38770.00	89.21	37637.00
2	Kollam	6660.00	99.85	6650.00	25460.00	98.32	25033.00	5940.00	99.79	5928.00	26090.00	82.38	23488.00
3	PTA	2520.00	100.23	2526.00	9630.00	100.59	9687.00	3110.00	99.84	3105.00	15110.00	96.97	15379.00
4	Alappuzha	5670.00	101.95	5781.00	21600.00	100.52	21712.00	4801.00	100.39	4901.00	22527.00	98.83	23906.00
5	Kottayam	4230.00	100.48	4250.00	16200.00	99.52	16122.00	4407.00	101.14	4521.00	21725.00	97.95	22200.00
6	Idukki	2660.00	100.06	2662.00	10140.00	99.73	10112.00	2571.00	101.09	2598.00	12073.00	102.67	13097.00
7	Ernakulam	4410.00	99.55	4390.00	17010.00	100.10	16846.00	8100.00	99.16	8032.00	38642.00	98.10	40144.00
8	Trissur	6790.00	100.66	6835.00	25956.00	99.85	25881.00	6640.00	99.46	6803.00	33650.00	99.24	34685.00
9	Palakkad	4099.00	100.83	4133.00	15638.00	99.60	15576.00	5916.00	102.56	6164.00	29058.00	96.95	29153.00
10	Malappuram	6120.00	99.61	6096.00	23396.00	100.07	23412.00	6460.00	99.16	6406.00	31232.00	91.53	31007.00
11	Kozhikode	5418.00	100.08	5422.00	20700.00	100.44	20791.00	6170.00	99.40	6133.00	30040.00	93.79	30511.00
12	Wayanad	1080.00	100.56	1086.00	3960.00	102.33	4052.00	1731.00	99.55	1723.00	8636.00	92.80	8645.00
13	Kannur	3960.00	99.86	3954.00	15030.00	99.41	14941.00	5000.00	95.45	4773.00	25580.00	91.48	25266.00
14	Kasargod	2090.00	96.64	2020.00	8040.00	99.88	8030.00	1890.00	102.14	1930.00	11612.00	92.83	11475.00
	KSCSC							34450.00					
	TOTAL	62667.00	100.09	62722.00	239310.00	99.85	238729.00	105374.00	67.30	71337.00	344745.00	94.23	346593.00

Source: Civil Supplies Department.

Appendix - 15.8
MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF KEROSENE AND SUGAR FROM 2004-05 TO 2008-09

SL. NO.	MONTH	KEROSENE (In KL)					SUGAR (In MT)				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	APR	22876	24268	20418	20592	20371	311	2069	3510	3113	4541
2	MAY	22529	24052	20506	20433	20458	1935	2532	3051	2741	3286
3	JUN	22631	23650	20443	20358	20524	2130	1941	3644	2670	3456
4	JUL	22688	23406	20449	20403	20594	2030	2937	3901	3446	3319
5	AUG	22622	23350	20537	20536	20629	6469	2895	8356	6208	8115
6	SEP	22607	23191	20385	20453	20603	2447	6337	4371	2963	4536
7	OCT	22565	23239	20477	20317	20225	1870	2864	4237	2711	3454
8	NOV	22667	23146	20410	20211	20164	1392	2309	3449	2597	4073
9	DEC	22633	23200	20446	20254	20188	2588	1682	3937	4075	7117
10	JAN	23766	23161	20530	23005	20057	2752	2576	3419	2432	4008
11	FEB	26838	23099	20422	22992	20045	1714	2888	3593	2328	3890
12	MAR	27836	23189	20425	20317	20103	2490	2236	3651	1739	3992
	TOTAL	282258	280951	245448	249871	243961	28128	33266	49119	37023	53787

Source: Civil Supplies Department.

Appendix 16.1
Top 25 Exporters of services among Developing
Countries, 1990, 2000, 2007 and 2008

	1990			2000			2007			2008		
	Value of exports (in billions of dollars)	Share (percentage)	Rank	Value of exports (in billions of dollars)	Share (percentage)	Rank	Value of exports (in billions of dollars)	Share (percentage)	Rank	Value of exports (in billions of dollars)	Share (percentage)	Rank
Developing Economies	150	18.1		348	22.8		865	25.3		981	25.4	
China	5.9	0.7	9	30.4	2	3	122.2	3.6	1	129.5	3.4	1
India	4.6	0.6	10	16.7	1.1	7	89.7	2.6	2	104	2.7	2
Hong Kong SAR ^b	18.1	2.2	1	40.4	2.7	1	83.6	2.4	3	91.4	2.4	3
Singapore	12.8	1.5	2	28.2	1.8	4	69.8	2	4	83.1	2.2	4
Korea	9.6	1.2	3	30.5	2	2	63	1.8	5	79.3	2.1	5
Republic of Taiwan												7
Province of China	7	0.8	6	20	1.3	5	31.3	0.9	6	33.9	0.9	
Thailand	6.4	0.8	7	13.9	0.9	9	30.4	0.9	7	33.7	0.9	8
Turkey	8	1	5	19.5	1.3	6	28.9	0.8	8	34.8	0.9	6
Malaysia	3.9	0.5	11	13.9	0.9	8	28.3	0.8	9	30.2	0.8	10
Brazil	3.8	0.5	12	9.5	0.6	12	24	0.7	10	30.4	0.8	9
Egypt	6	0.7	8	9.8	0.6	11	19.9	0.6	11	25.1	0.6	11
Mexico	8.1	1	4	13.8	0.9	10	17.7	0.5	12	18.2	0.5	12
Macao SAR ^b	1.5	0.2	23	3.6	0.2	18	14.4	0.4	13	17.4	0.5	13
South Africa	3.4	0.4	13	5	0.3	14	13.6	0.4	14	12.5	0.3	16
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.5	0.4	15	16.3	0.4	14
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.5	0.4	16	13.6	0.4	15
Morocco	2	0.2	18	3	0.2	22	12.2	0.4	17	12.5	0.3	17
Argentina	2.4	0.3	17	4.9	0.3	15	10.3	0.3	18	12.4	0.3	18
Kuwait	1.3	0.2	26	1.8	0.1	32	9.6	0.3	19	10.6	0.3	20
Chile	1.8	0.2	19	4.1	0.3	17	8.8	0.3	20	10.8	0.3	19
Philippines	3.2	0.4	14	3.4	0.2	19	8.4	0.2	21	10.2	0.3	21
Cuba	0.5	0.1	40	3.1	0.2	21	8.2	0.2	22	9.2	0.2	22
Saudi Arabia	3	0.4	15	4.8	0.3	16	7.9	0.2	23	8.2	0.2	23
Nigeria	1	0.1	33	1.8	0.1	31	7.3	0.2	24	na	na	na
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	1.8	0.1	25	7.3	0.2	25	8.2	0.2	24

Source: UNCTAD Glob Stat. a) In order of 2007 ranking. b) Special Administrative Region of China.

Appendix 16.2
CMIE'S Projection on Exports and Imports during 2009-10 & 2010-11

Year	Export	%Change	Import	%Change	POL Imports	%Change	Non POL Imports	% Change	Trade Balance
2006-07	126.30	22.50	185.10	24.10	57.10	29.80	128.00	21.70	-58.80
2007-08	163.00	29.10	249.80	35.00	79.70	39.60	170.10	32.90	-86.80
2008-09	182.90	12.20	290.70	16.40	91.30	19.60	199.30	17.20	-107.80
2009-10 (est)	163.00	-11.00	267.00	-8.20	75.00	-17.90	192.00	-3.70	-104.00
2010-11	187.40	15.00	306.60	14.80	91.30	21.70	215.30	12.10	-119.20

Source: CMIE

Appendix 16.3
Exports, Imports and Trade Balance of India 1990-91 to 2008-09

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Exports (including re-exports)	Imports	Trade Balance	Rate of Change (Per cent)	
					Export	Import
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1990-91	32558	43193	-10645	17.7	22.3
2	1991-92	44041	47851	-3810	35.3	10.8
3	1992-93	53688	63375	-9687	21.9	32.4
4	1993-94	69751	73101	-3350	29.9	15.3
5	1994-95	82674	89971	-7279	18.5	23.1
6	1995-96	106353	122678	-16325	28.6	36.4
7	1996-97	118817	138920	-20103	11.7	13.2
8	1997-98	130100	154176	-24076	9.5	11
9	1998-99	139752	178332	-38580	7.4	15.7
10	1999-2000	159561	215236	-55675	14.2	20.7
11	2000-01	203571	230873	-27302	27.6	7.3
12	2001-02	209018	245200	-36182	2.7	6.2
13	2002-03	255137	297206	-42069	22.1	21.2
14	2003-04	293367	359108	-65741	15	20.8
15	2004-05	375340	501065	-125725	27.9	39.5
16	2005-06	454800	630527	-175727	21.2	25.8
17	2006-07	571779	838048	-266229	25.28	26.9
18	2007-08	655864	1005159	-349295	14.71	19.94
19	2008-09	839978	1334745	-494767	28.07	32.8

Source: CMIE

Appendix 16.4
India's Exports to Principal Region

(Percentage share)

Region/Country	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	April-March	April-March	April-March
I QECD Countries	42.0	39.5	37.4
EU	21.2	21.2	21.3
North America	15.8	13.5	12.1
US	14.9	12.7	11.4
Asian Oceania	3.4	3.4	2.5
Other OECD countries	1.6	1.6	1.4
II OPEC	16.6	16.6	21.2
III Eastern Europe	1.2	1.11	1.1
IV Developing Countries	39.9	42.5	37.6
Asia	29.8	31.6	28.1
SAARK	5.1	5.9	436
Developing Countries	24.6	25.7	23.5
Africa	6.9	7.5	6.3
Latin America	3.3	3.4	3.1
V Others/Unspecified	0.4	0.4	2.7
Total Expenditure	100	100	100

Compiled from DGCI&S

Source: RBI

Appendix 16.6
Shares of Groups/Countries in India's Import
(Percentage share)

Region/Country	2006-07 April-March	2007-08 April-March	2008-09 April-March
OECD Countries	35.2	35.4	31.8
EU	16.1	15.3	14.3
France	2.3	2.5	1.6
Germany	4.1	3.9	4.0
UK	2.2	2.0	2.0
North America	7.3	9.1	7.1
US	6.3	8.4	6.2
Asia and Oceanic	6.4	5.8	5.6
Other OECD Countries	5.5	5.2	4.8
II OPEC	30.4	30.7	32.6
III Eastern Europe	2.1	1.5	2.3
IV Developing Countries	31.9	31.5	32.9
Asia	25.5	25.5	26.6
SAARC	0.8	0.8	0.6
Other Asian developing countries	24.7	24.7	26.0
China	9.4	10.8	10.8
Africa	3.5	3.7	4.3
Latin America	2.8	2.3	2.0
V Other/UN specified	0.5	0.8	0.4
Total Imports	100	100	100

*Compiled from DGCI&S
Source: RBI*

Appendix 16.7

Commodity-wise Export through Kochi Port 2004- 05 to 2008-09

(Quantity in M.T, Value Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Commodity	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tea	86589	96.200	31985	253.48	88610	540.67	71472	335.95	68564	378.73
2	Cashew Kernels	91729	1717.300	80775	1651.12	68179	1504.94	77458	1480.70	56967	1715.65
3	Sea Foods	103721	1157.89	100256	1173.97	109207	1448.25	108653	1519.82	90286	1389.62
4	Coir Products	88470	1.070	73391	7.73	108051	12.36	124213	1308.13	78563	496.97
5	Spices	24846	53.55	65321	252.91	36732	942.85	70521	1124.60	47985	398.86
6	Coffee	115265	462.97	68960	603.23	92218	690.21	94386	1381.56	63130	711.67
7	Miscellaneous	2642724	4544.75	2499129	6180.4	2971199	5197.50	2943778	4171.93	2304457	7736.87
Total		3153344	8033.73	2919817	10122.84	3474196	10336.78	3490481	11322.7	2709952	12828.37

Source:- Cochin Port Trust

Appendix 16.8

Commodity-wise Import through Kochi Port, 2004- 05 to 2008- 09(Quantity in M.T)

Sl. No.	Commodity	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Quantity	Growth rate (%)	Quantity	Growth rate (%)	Quantity	Growth rate (%)	Quantity	Growth rate (%)	Quantity	Growth rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Fertilizers & Raw materials	566358	12.31	726933	28.35	639533	-12.02	419688	-52.38	569255	35.84
2	Foodgrains	0	0	0	0	181366	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Iron, Steel & Machinery	76278	24.18	308468	304.4	339674	10.12	290918	-16.76	192031	-33.99
4	Newsprint	46926	-30.28	406502	766.26	76908	-81.08	97040	20.75	81256	-16.27
5	Cashewnut	280483	-9.26	315679	12.55	339674	7.6	325014	-4.51	314831	-3.13
6	Miscellaneous	9980101	-0.94	9210060	-7.72	10206217	10.82	11131409	8.31	11626802	4.45
Total		10950146	-0.6	10967642	0.16	11783372	7.44	12264069	4.08	12784175	4.24

Source: Cochin Port Trust

Appendix 16.9
Item-wise Export of Marine Products from India, 2004-05 to 2008-09
(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Item	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Frozen Shrimp	138085	4221	145180	4271	137397	4506.08	136223	3941.62	126010	3779.26
2	Frozen Fish	159689	759	182344	999	270751	1452.88	220200	1303.41	238544	1722.34
3	Frozen Cuttlefish	44239	474	49651	549	55701	797.37	45955	744.13	50750	761.05
4	Frozen Squid	48124	477	52352	575	47250	568.32	34172	408.42	57125	632.35
5	Dried Items	9692	121	14167	133	24293	183.16	22414	258.88	31688	420.75
6	Live Items	2262	51	2568	62	2478	64.06	2498	69.07	3434	99
7	Chilled Items	3988	68	5060	82	7200	117.3	6541	118.11	21453	217.34
8	Others	55250	476	60842	574	67571	674.35	73698	777.29	73831	975.87
Total		461329	6647	512164	7245	612641	8363.52	541701	7620.93	602835	8607.96

Source: Marine Products Export Development Authority

Appendix 16.10
Major Coffee Exporting Countries & Trend in Export (In '000' of to kilo Bags)
(Since 2004-05 to 2008-09)

SL.No.	Major Country	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Brazil	24505	21264	26185	23770	27300	14.85
2	Viatnam	14200	15600	18700	15700	18800	19.75
3	Mkolombia	10352	10042	10507	10656	10100	-5.22
4	Indonesia	6400	7700	6000	5400	5500	1.85
5	Peru	3,306	2225	4430	3840	3750	-2.34
6	Guatemala	3,451	3325	3700	3820	3400	-10.99
7	Honduras	2450	2978	3246	3395	3200	-5.74
8	Uganda	2489	2002	2300	2300	2708	17.39
9	India	2367	3271	2598	2615	2460	-5.93
10	Ethopia	2625	2550	2400	2300	2400	4.35
11	mexico	1907	2400	2500	2420	2400	0.83
12	Cot-d Ivoire	2065	1710	1590	1525	1600	4.92
13	CostaRioa	1542	1388	1582	1588	1300	-18.14
Sub Total		77659	76455	85738	79329	84910	7.04
Others		8546	9540	8572	8819	9153	3.79
World		86205	85995	94310	88148	94063	6.71

Source: Coffee Board

Appendix. 16.11
Item-wise Export of Spices from India, 2004-05 to 2008-09
(Qty in M.T: Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No	Item	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07 (E)		2007-08 (E)		2008-09 (E)	
		QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	11	12
1	Pepper	14148	12171.08	17363	15094.81	28750	30620.00	35000	51950.00	25250	41373.50
2	Cardamom (small)	642	2362.4	863	2682.13	650	2236.00	500	2475.00	750	4726.50
3	Cardamom (large)	954	1129.86	1046	1154.65	1500	1695.00	1325	1500.00	1875	2280.75
4	Chilli	138073	49902.92	113174	40300.51	148500	80775.00	209000	109750.00	188000	108095.00
5	Ginger	13890	5985.81	9411	4295.52	7500	3975.00	6700	2800.00	5000	3482.50
6	Turmeric	43097	15624.95	46405	15286.02	51500	16480.00	49250	15700.00	52500	24857.75
7	Coriander	33582	8208.94	23756	6770.73	20500	7462.00	26000	11025.00	30200	20378.75
8	Cumin	15767	11529.21	12879	9819.07	26000	20150.00	28000	29150.00	52550	54400.00
9	Celery	4297	1449.51	4165	1500.64	3550	1320.50	2900	1325.00	3650	2333.00
10	Fennel	7590	2749.86	5725	2782.33	3575	2380.00	5250	2850.00	8675	4315.00
11	Fenugreek	14635	2747.73	15525	3402.87	8500	2698.50	11100	3300.00	20750	7175.25
12	Other Seeds (1)	16576	4018.66	12670	3321.99	8000	2240.00	8850	3125.00	17500	6498.50
13	Garlic	2929	736.37	34688	4798.38	11500	2127.50	675	400.00	760	350.25
15	Nutmeg&Mace	1260	2323.81	1530	3117.21	2100	4273.50	1300	2875.00	2155	6074.75
16	Vanilla	43	2875.88	72	1226.80	125	1995.50	200	1775.00	305	2670.00
17	Other Spices (2)	9707	5554.25	7033	4414.57	19500	7280.00	19000	8100.00	20000	10564.00
18	Curry Powder	8415	6697.15	9340	7838.03	9500	8692.50	11500	11100.00	13250	16375.00
19	Mint Products (3)	11143	50218.70	14544	81320.66	16250	110095.00	21100	128050.00	20500	142025.00
20	Oils & Oleoresins	5831	46930.81	6074	50557.34	6250	51079.00	6600	56300.00	6850	72050.00
Total		342579	233217.9	336263	259684.26	373750	357575	444250	443550.00	470520	530025.50
Value in Milln.US\$			524.15		592.90		792.95		1101.80		1168.40

(1) Include Bishops Weed (Ajwanseed), Dill Seed, Poppy Seed, Aniseed, Mustard etc

(2) Include Tamarint, Asafoetida, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cambodge, Saffron, Spices(NES) etc.

(3) Include Menthol, Menthol Crystals and Mint Oils

Source: Spices Board

Appendix 17.1
State wise Refinancial Assistance Disbursed by NABARD during 2008-09
(Amount Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Disbursement by NABARD	
		Amount	%
1	2	3	4
1	Andrapradesh	1787.54	16.97
2	Assam	95.65	0.91
3	Bihar	105.61	1.00
4	Gujarat	330.50	3.14
5	Haryana	820.67	7.79
6	Karnataka	1051.54	9.98
7	Kerala	587.77	5.58
8	Madyapradesh	488.09	4.63
9	Maharashtra	448.85	4.26
10	Orissa	410.94	3.90
11	Panjab	819.34	7.78
12	Rajasthan	569.08	5.40
13	TamilNadu	872.06	8.28
14	Uttarpradesh	908.61	8.62
15	WestBengal	521.76	4.95
Total		9818.01	93.20
All India Total		10535.29	100

Source: Reports of NABARD 2008-09

Note: Percentages are to All India Total.

Appendix 17.2
State wise Cumulative Refinance Assistance Disbursed by NABARD
as at the end of March 2009
(Amount Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Disbursement by NABARD	
		Amount	%
1	2	3	4
1	Andrapradesh	13129.62	11.11
2	Assam	1440.43	1.22
3	Bihar	3117.81	2.64
4	Gujarat	5617.64	4.75
5	Haryana	7426.43	6.28
6	Karnataka	8482.56	7.18
7	Kerala	5666.22	4.80
8	Madyapradesh	6447.86	5.46
9	Maharashtra	9249.63	7.83
10	Orissa	4273.02	3.62
11	Panjab	9884.58	8.37
12	Rajasthan	6486.82	5.49
13	TamilNadu	8406.79	7.11
14	Uttarpradesh	17415.51	14.74
15	WestBengal	5876.30	4.97
Total		112921.22	95.56
All India Total		118163.40	100

Source: Reports of NABARD, 2008-09

Note: Percentages are to All India Total

Appendix 17.3
State wise distribution of commercial bank branches and population per bank office.

States	Number of Banks as at the end of								Percentage to total number of offices as at the end of								Average Population per bank branch(in '000s)							
	Jun-69	Jun-03	Jun -04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09	Jun-69	Jun-03	Jun -04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09	Jun-69	Jun-03	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1.Andhra Pradesh	567	5267	5284	5393	5541	5692	6244	6601	6.9	0.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.2	74	15	14	14	15	14	13	13
2.Assam	74	1220	1221	1235	1247	1280	1331	1382	0.9	0.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	193	22	22	22	23	23	23	22
3.Bihar	273	3564	3569	3587	3592	3621	3735	3835	3.3	0.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	207	21	22	23	25	25	25	25
4.Gujarat	852	3670	3668	3705	3784	3927	4203	4374	10.3	1.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	34	14	23	14	15	14	13	13
5.Haryana	172	1591	1615	1668	1770	1849	2044	2183	2.1	0.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	97	13	14	13	13	12	12	11
6.Karnataka	756	4804	4834	4948	5095	5229	5566	5803	9.2	1.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	37	11	13	11	11	11	10	10
7.Kerala	601	3370	3404	3493	3615	3734	3952	4086	7.3	0.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	34	10	11	9	9	9	9	8
8.Madhya Pradesh	343	3450	3453	3486	3514	3578	3785	3991	4.2	0.5	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	116	19	10	17	19	19	18	18
9.Maharashtra	1118	6317	6334	6439	6592	6786	7202	7613	13.5	1.7	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	43	15	18	15	16	15	15	14
10.Orissa	100	2227	2240	2267	2330	2406	2600	2708	1.2	0.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	211	17	15	16	17	16	15	15
11.Punjab	346	2615	2641	2755	2801	2914	3147	3318	4.2	0.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	42	9	17	9	9	9	8	8
12.Rajasthan	364	3342	3350	3408	3474	3572	3802	3922	4.4	0.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	68	17	9	16	18	18	17	17
13.Tamil Nadu	1060	4746	4757	4846	4969	5162	5600	5937	12.8	1.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	37	13	17	13	13	13	12	11
14.Uttar Pradesh	747	8212	8213	8299	8474	8672	9340	9723	9.0	1.1	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	114	20	13	20	22	21	21	20
15.West Bengal	504	4446	4466	4519	4593	4691	4928	5037	6.1	0.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	85	19	20	18	19	18	18	18
TOTAL	7877	58841	59049	60048	61391	63113	67479	70513	95.3	11.8	88.2	88.2	88.0	88.0	87.8	87.7	-	-	18	15	16	16	15	15
All India Total	8262	66692	66970	68116	69801	71781	76891	80369	100.0	12.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	65	16	15	15	16	16	15	15

Source: Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India, 2008-09, RBI.

Note: 1. Data for June 2008 are revised

2. Data for June 2009 are provisional

Appendix - 17.4

Bank wise performance 2008-09, Kerala as at March 2009

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Total Deposit	NRE Deposit	Total Advances	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
A State Bank Group					
1	State Bank of India	15730.58	5379.33	10136.95	64.44
2	State Bank of Bikania & Jaipur	64.3	0.68	77.76	120.93
3	State Bank of Mysore	155.22	23.16	101.44	65.35
4	State Bank of Hyderabad	260.09	9.30	164.41	63.21
5	State Bank of Travancore	29854.36	10366.13	17383.58	58.23
	Total: Stat Bank Group	46064.55	15778.60	27864.14	60.49
B Nationalised Banks					
1	Alahabad Bank	126.80	2.40	186.68	147.22
2	Andhara Bank	226.31	12.43	208.03	91.92
3	Bank of Baroda	1896.51	897.47	894.13	47.15
4	Bank of India	1769.65	148.6	1270.45	71.79
5	Bank of Maharashtra	99.85	2.59	76.39	76.50
6	Canara Bank	10760.85	4164.37	6475.61	60.18
7	Central Bank of India	2027.30	344.29	1179.78	58.19
8	Corporation Bank	1450.85	326.58	723.83	49.89
9	Dana Bank	197.77	16.15	166.72	84.30
10	Indian Bank	2695.51	744.15	1434.10	53.20
11	Indian Overseas Bank	4269.72	1340.15	1927.28	45.14
12	Oriental Bank of India	314.31	12.82	246.68	78.48
13	Punjab National Bank	2069.55	248.22	1561.57	75.45
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	39.53	1.2	18.88	47.76
15	Syndicate Bank	3589.31	667.34	2924.61	81.48
16	Union Bank of India	5375.67	963.52	3600.41	66.98
17	United Bank of India	34.99	1	72.06	206.00
18	Uco Bank	460.36	53.31	579.72	126.00
19	Vijaya Bank	1291.85	238.59	664.86	51.47
	Total: Nationalised Banks	38696.69	10185.18	24211.79	62.57
C Regional Rural Banks					
1	North Malabar Gramin Bank	1517.81	105.59	1529.03	100.74
2	South Malabar Gramin Bank	2307.43	141.48	2271.02	98.42
	Total: Regional Rural Banks	3825.24	247.07	3800.05	99.34
TOTAL-PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS		88586.48	26210.85	55875.98	63.08
D Private Sector Banks					
1	Catholic Syrian Bank	3958.28	601.35	1602.66	40.49
2	Dhanalekshmi Bank	2672.77	179.93	1114.61	41.70
3	Federal Bank	16322.05	5280.9	10608.28	65.00
4	Karnataka Bank	237.85	10.18	101.11	42.51
5	Karoor Vysya Bank	191.82	19.42	111.23	58.00
6	Lekshmilas Bank	164.7	2.06	40.83	24.79
7	South Indian Bank	9159.2	2505.18	3864.28	42.19
8	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank	272.8	5.00	127.55	46.76
9	ING Vysya Bank	559.51	144.91	307.96	55.04
10	IDBI Bank	477.49	63.81	719.88	150.76
11	City Union Bank	156.43	10.07	167.59	107.13
12	Indus Ind Bank	695.8	63.74	483.83	69.54
13	HDFC Bank	2539.9	644.70	2160.84	85.08
14	Bank of Rajasthan	2.15	0.07	2.59	120.47
15	ICICI Bank	2123.21	486.68	3752.9	176.76
16	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	7.71	0.05	15.94	206.74
17	Axis Bank	1464.55	362.35	1179.1	80.51
	Total-Private Sector Banks	41006.22	10380.40	26361.18	64.29
E Foreign Banks					
1	Stan Chartered Bank	147.52		437.51	296.58
2	HSBC	563.73	386.34	143.48	25.45
3	Oman Intl. Bank	45.90	41.56	0.40	0.87
	Total - Foreign Banks	757.15	427.90	581.39	76.79
TOTAL - COMMERCIAL BANKS		130349.85	37019.15	82818.55	63.54
F Co-operative Banks					
1	KSCARDB	0.00	0.00	1830.35	
2	Kerala State Co-op. Bank	4684.25	0.33	2410.78	51.47
	Total: Co-op. Bank	4684.25	0.33	4241.13	90.54
TOTAL BANKING SECTOR		135034.10	37019.48	87059.68	64.47

Source: SLBC - Kerala, 2009

Appendix 17. 5

State-wise Deposits, Credits and Credit- Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks.

(Rs. Crore)

States/Months	Mar -07			Mar -08			Mar -09		
	Deposit	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposit	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposit	Credit	C.D. Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.Andhra Pradesh	116942	104451	89.32	144401	135656	93.94	178814	177142	99.06
2.Assam	24554	10677	43.48	29694	12384	41.71	37513	14174	37.78
3.Bihar	55927	17012	30.42	67140	20145	30.00	84609	23303	27.54
4.Gujarat	101527	63559	62.60	128138	81311	63.46	161833	98857	61.09
5.Haryana	45717	31159	68.16	55887	39622	70.90	66699	47337	70.97
6.Karnataka	123831	103832	83.85	150469	124979	83.06	189332	149745	79.09
7.Kerala	62807	42724	68.02	71768	49749	69.32	88586	56475	63.76
8.Madhya Pradesh	61627	38290	62.13	76850	45599	59.34	95568	53695	56.19
9.Maharashtra	374794	375804	100.27	478540	477262	99.73	633969	602195	94.99
10.Orissa	38621	25253	65.39	48639	28653	58.91	63462	33341	52.53
11.Punjab	75056	48643	64.81	89346	61333	68.65	107348	73010	68.01
12.Rajasthan	48472	42262	87.19	60120	51446	85.57	76882	63516	82.61
13.Tamil Nadu	114231	123546	108.15	141105	154645	109.60	177260	191983	108.31
14.Uttar Pradesh	169289	77509	45.79	198874	91645	46.08	246425	106082	43.05
15.West Bengal	122822	79308	64.57	152435	95206	62.46	188723	117114	62.06
TOTAL	1536217	1184029	77.07	1893406	1469635	77.62	2397023	1807969	75.43
All India Total	1918478	1425655	74.31	2390247	1760619	73.66	3017296	2169603	71.91

Source: Quarterly statistics on deposits and credit of scheduled commercial bank (various issues) RBI

Appendix 17.6
Banking Statistics of Kerala – 1990-2009.

(Rs. crore)

State Bank Group					Nationalised Banks				Gramin Bank				Total Public Sector Banks			
Ending March	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1990	2406.71	800.3	1551.12	64.45	2718.06	832.34	1595.29	58.69	87.74		179.83	204.96	5212.51	1632.64	3326.24	63.81
1991	2854.66	949.58	1797.91	62.98	3205.41	997.48	1749.2	54.57	109.78		195.81	178.37	6169.85	1947.06	3742.92	60.66
1992	3410.27	1196.69	1850.95	54.28	3865.81	1262.86	1830.93	47.36	142.3		213.37	149.94	7418.38	2459.55	3895.25	52.51
1993	4285.29	1779.54	2146.1	50.08	4743.08	1815.06	2064.89	43.53	171.56		232.16	135.32	9199.93	3594.6	4443.15	48.30
1994	5312.22	2369.6	2404.91	45.27	5753.17	2418.4	2126.1	36.96	211.59		262.75	124.18	11276.98	4788	4793.76	42.51
1995	6154.52	2696.96	2934.99	47.69	6516.3	2806.37	2387.69	36.64	260.7		313.9	120.41	12931.52	5503.33	5636.58	43.59
1996	6935.66	3059.13	3135.42	45.21	7261.92	3140.39	2890.17	39.8	263.39		351.71	133.53	14460.97	6199.52	6377.3	44.10
1997	7736.39	3648.94	3604.73	46.59	8380.93	3872.82	3262.32	38.93	334.85		439.27	131.18	16452.17	7521.76	7306.32	44.41
1998	8965.43	4310.78	4131.4	46.08	9728.35	4763.39	4084.84	41.99	404.99		515.73	127.34	19098.77	9074.17	8731.97	45.72
1999	10498.17	5299.59	4670	44.48	10141.59	4491.7	4082.02	40.25	510.72		613.52	120.13	21150.48	9791.29	9365.54	44.28
2000	12617.34	6755.85	5580.48	44.23	13536.21	6708.45	5192.63	38.36	649.00		755.89	116.47	26802.55	13464.3	11529	43.01
2001	14663.45	7588.28	6508.93	44.39	15175.61	7786.79	5868.13	38.67	796.85	21.53	967.16	121.37	30635.91	15396.6	13344.22	43.56
2002	16894.74	8874.44	7660.15	45.34	17080.96	8032.07	6973.01	40.82	1000.14	70.36	1086.68	108.65	34975.84	16976.87	15719.84	44.94
2003	19510.64	10124.41	9040.24	46.33	19944.88	9506.81	8744.20	43.84	1271.06	165.45	1202.23	94.58	40726.58	19796.67	18986.67	46.62
2004	21473.4	10764.57	10544.34	49.10	21712.62	9778.45	10716.95	49.36	1511.51	198.96	1456.07	96.33	44697.53	20741.98	22717.36	50.82
2005	22990.85	10545.72	13021.89	56.64	22408.00	9260.74	13169.57	59.27	1752.84	190.12	1862.38	106.25	47151.69	19996.58	28053.84	59.50
2006	25506.07	11513.83	16399.11	64.29	24611.70	9229.90	16342.86	66.40	2100.54	199.16	2295.89	109.30	52218.31	20942.89	35037.86	67.10
2007	30118	12509	20737	68.65	29582.00	9695.00	19309.00	65.27	2448.00	211	2896	118.30	62148	22415	42942	69.10
2008	34905.39	10910.35	24786.52	71.01	33237.65	9085.74	22188.85	66.76	3185.56	194.11	3451.27	108.34	71328.60	20190.20	50426.64	70.70
2009	46064.55	15778.60	27864.14	60.49	39174.18	10248.99	24931.67	63.64	3825.24	247.07	3800.05	99.34	89063.97	26274.66	56595.86	63.55

Appendix - 17.6 (Contd.)

Co-operative Banks					Private Banks				Foreign Banks				Grand Total			
Ending March	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1990					1407.58	286.09	791.92	56.26	39.47	14.19	68.97	174.74	6659.56	1932.92	4187.13	62.87
1991					1687.81	357.29	895.27	53.04	77.12	12.25	77.15	100.04	7934.78	2316.6	4715.34	59.43
1992					2252.55	579.33	1107.71	49.18	115.82	77.12	90.43	78.08	9786.75	3116	5093.39	52.04
1993					2912.31	904.31	1374.84	47.21	149.2	100.48	42.52	28.50	12261.44	4599.39	5860.51	47.80
1994					3664.17	1226.63	1647.79	44.97	197.19	137.73	43.31	21.96	15138.34	6152.36	6484.86	42.84
1995					4526.39	1382.71	2159.94	47.72	236.39	157.67	46.04	19.48	17694.3	7043.71	7842.56	44.32
1996					5710.33	1903.88	2583.61	45.24	247.66	152.93	45.75	18.47	20418.96	8256.33	9006.66	44.11
1997					6576.22	2434.92	3175.5	48.29	324.48	221.41	83.28	25.67	23352.87	10178.09	10565.1	45.24
1998					8065.02	3385.64	3542.4	43.92	408.27	275.17	89.87	22.01	27572.06	12734.98	12364.24	44.84
1999					9914.39	3204.45	4107.97	41.43	466.97	332.79	103.16	22.09	31531.84	13328.53	13576.67	43.06
2000					11442.39	4948.17	4312.79	37.69	373.9	311.14	99.07	26.50	38618.84	18723.61	15940.86	41.28
2001					13848.15	5791.53	5741.5	41.46	366.09	242.7	94.55	25.83	44850.15	21430.83	19180.27	42.77
2002					16302.23	7329.28	6248.91	38.33	377.71	227.56	93.19	24.67	51655.78	24533.71	22061.94	42.71
2003					18293.05	8641.09	7875.67	43.05	379.73	257.81	144.19	37.97	59399.36	28695.57	27006.53	45.47
2004					20891.72	9146.59	8981.31	42.99	371.86	211.82	168.64	45.35	65961.11	30100.39	31867.31	48.31
2005	2276.84	1.68	3048.94	133.91	22037.99	8928.32	12670.78	57.50	393.96	194.82	223.87	56.83	71860.48	29121.40	43997.43	61.23
2006	2838.22	1.17	3395.58	119.64	25012.45	9477.57	16641.75	66.53	446.31	251.02	238.90	53.53	80515.29	30672.65	55314.09	68.70
2007	2813	0.92	4024	143.05	29039	10598	21055.00	72.51	510	290	276.00	54.14	94510	33304	68298	72.26
2008	3748.04	0.42	4007.54	106.92	33617.98	9417.03	24547.72	73.02	541.67	282.16	330.38	60.99	109236.29	29889.81	79312.28	72.61
2009	4684.25	0.33	4241.13	90.54	40528.73	10316.59	25641.30	63.27	757.15	427.90	581.39	76.79	135034.1	37019.48	87059.68	64.47

Source: Banking Statistics of Kerala, Reported by State Level Bankers' Committee.

Note: Details of Co-operative Bank statistics are available through SLBC from 2004-05 onwards.

Appendix 17.7

District Wise distribution of number of branches, aggregate deposits, gross bank credit and CD Ratio of sheduled commercial banks-Kerala, March 2009

(Amount Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	District	State Bank Group				Nationalised Banks				Regional Rural Banks				Other Commercial Banks (including Foreign Banks)				All Commercial Banks			
		No. of branches	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio	No. of branches	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio	No. of branches	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio	No. of branches	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio	No. of branches	Deposits	Credits	C D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Thiruvananthapuram	139	9994	5718	57.2	190	6699	4697	70.1	1	2	6	300	111	5311	2357	44.4	441	22006	12778	58.0
2	Kollam	53	2954	1959	66.0	101	2167	1788	82.5	5	52	4	7.7	69	2749	1144	41.6	228	7922	4895	61.8
3	Pathanamthitta	65	4197	1382	33.0	90	2865	825	29.0	9	62	59	95.0	110	4060	907	22.0	274	11184	3173	28.4
4	Alappuzha	73	3335	1996	60.0	78	2100	1128	54.0	7	38	64	168.0	92	2618	1128	43.0	250	8091	4316	53.0
5	Kottayam	114	4180	2847	68.0	75	1692	1104	65.2	11	84	87	104.0	122	3566	1669	47.0	322	9522	5707	60.0
6	Idukki	39	885	812	91.8	34	297	474	160.0	0	0	0	0	39	547	545	99.6	112	1729	1831	106.0
7	Ernakulam	136	7624	6535	86.0	237	7489	7142	95.0	16	199	100	50.3	231	14601	9836	67.0	620	29913	23613	79.0
8	Thrissur	76	3535	1752	50.0	121	3851	1720	45.0	22	316	209	66.0	239	7220	3196	44.3	458	14922	6878	46.1
9	Palakkad	58	2308	1364	59.0	119	2674	1607	60.0	14	111	127	114.0	88	1366	874	64.0	279	6459	3972	61.5
10	Malapuram	45	2111	764	36.0	80	1858	752	40.5	80	831	845	102.0	86	1562	842	54.0	291	6362	3203	50.4
11	Kozhikode	50	2247	1315	59.0	104	2578	1532	59.0	67	687	749	109	63	1448	1567	108.0	284	6960	5163	74.2
12	Wayanad	15	229	314	137.1	28	385	368	96.0	27	185	241	130.3	11	159	161	101.3	81	958	1084	113.2
13	Kannur	33	2187	936	43.0	88	2812	1083	39.0	78	711	710	99.8	42	1090	661	60.6	241	6800	3390	49.9
14	Kasaragod	12	455	242	53.2	57	1207	626	52.0	48	391	489	125	18	289	249	86.2	135	2342	1605	69.0
Total		908	46241	27936	60.41	1402	38674	24846	64.24	385	3669	3690	100.6	1321	46586	25136	54.0	4016	135170	81608	60.37

Source: Reserve Bank of India, March 2009.

Appendix 19.1

ITI wise details of seat strength and enrolment in goverment ITIs

Sl. No	Name of Institution	Total Seat Strength			Total Enrolment			Women			SC			ST		
		2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09
1	ITI D'Puram	952	972	972	806	782	830	94	110	156	121	103	121	2	1	1
2	Aryanad	57	160	160	57	145	129	5	3	9	30	59	60	14	12	21
3	Chakkai	1178	800	1096	797	858	1062	102	85	76	91	107	142	3	3	6
4	Kazhakkuttam(w)	268	233	336	233	225	280	233	225	280	32	34	35	0	0	1
5	Attingal	505	570	700	499	515	521	57	70	59	43	79	78	3	0	0
6	Kollam	559	640	836	495	692	673	56	32	57	58	64	105	0	0	1
7	Kollam(w)	498	257	548	352	434	304	352	434	304	15	80	49	0	0	1
8	Chathannoor	57	57	80	57	50	72	16	15	21	8	9	12	0	0	0
9	Basic Training Centre,Kollam	57	112	112	57	57	45	10	2	7	21	11	6	0	0	0
10	Chengannur	699	741	912	694	639	828	55	57	76	156	133	211	0	0	2
11	(W) Chengannur	86	106	124	83	101	112	122	101	112	25	27	23	2	0	0
12	Chenneerkara	133	114	504	114	111	135	26	7	27	16	22	34	2	2	0
13	Palliccathode	580	371	770	457	366	387	22	29	47	22	31	42	8	0	10
14	Ettumanoor	739	596	844	636	513	673	36	37	52	57	63	85	3	2	8
15	Kattappana	140	138	400	125	119	196	10	5	7	17	11	24	10	4	7
16	Kalamassery	601	590	828	539	470	562	52	24	32	95	71	104	0	14	11
17	(W) Kalamassery	104	110	104	101	97	112	101	97	112	15	24	25	10	1	0
18	Chalakydy	636	580	868	619	664	663	52	68	60	81	104	126	7	6	12
19	(W)Chalakydy	86	96	104	86	86	94	86	86	94	20	24	25	18	2	0
20	Mala	114	120	416	107	125	275	31	25	63	20	22	51	1	0	0
21	Malampuzha	563	560	812	543	517	621	48	57	112	99	97	130	0	9	10
22	(W) Malampuzha	91	110	108	90	110	99	90	110	99	9	17	13	1	1	0
23	Kuzhalmannam	95	98	80	0	93	0	17	13	0	10	11	0	2	13	0
24	Arecode	276	242	408	249	196	360	30	24	66	43	27	49	0	2	3
25	Nilambur	38	38	48	38	38	42	6	2	3	26	57	34	7	2	0
26	Kalpetta	114	114	144	114	110	126	14	5	28	18	0	15	1	0	31
27	Kozhikode	502	510	720	472	495	576	50	38	42	65	56	67	7	13	9
28	(W)Kozhikkode	300	219	344	273	236	318	162	236	318	15	46	48	1	0	1
29	Quilandy	44	44	168	40	132	136	7	10	6	4	17	16	0	1	1
30	Kannur	648	560	880	593	523	696	64	54	76	43	53	77	5	17	17
31	(W) Kannur	86	96	104	85	86	94	85	86	94	7	9	7	2	0	1
32	Kasargode	76	210	284	67	145	227	28	18	45	18	23	16	4	19	26
33	Kayyur	122	124	392	109	137	264	40	71	92	6	20	13	1	0	5
34	Attappadi	66	50	56	31	45	64	15	0	0	5	137	22	9	23	0
35	Elamad	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	98	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	26	NA	NA	0
36	Mezhuvveli(W)	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	0
37	Purakkad	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	37	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	1
38	Mulamkulam	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	47	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	0
39	Rajakkd	NA	NA	28	NA	NA	33	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	0
40	Eriyad	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	44	NA	NA	14	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	0
41	Chelakkara	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	13	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	0
42	Maranchery	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	40	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	0

Sl. No	Name of Institution	Total Seat Strength			Total Enrolment			Women			SC			ST		
		2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09
43	Valayam	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	42	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	1
44	Beypore	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	33	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	1
45	Nenmeni (w)	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	9
46	Madai	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	44	NA	NA	20	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	0
47	Uduma	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	28	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	9
Total		11070	10338	15694	9618	9912	12134	2174	2236	2817	1311	1648	1944	123	147	206

Source : Industrial Training Department

Appendix 19. 2

Trade wise in take and out turn in government ITIs during 2008-09 as on 30-09- 2009 (1 Year Course)

Sl. No	Name of trade	Students admitted in 2008(Numbers)						Students passed (Numbers)					
		Total		SC		ST		Total		SC		ST	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Plumber	562	39	84	4	8	3	116	0	10	0	0	0
2	Mech.Diesel	346	4	69	2	42	0	116	1	18	0	5	0
3	Secretarial Practice	5	28	0	4	0	0	6	13	2	0	0	0
4	COPA	194	493	21	78	3	1	96	416	13	63	2	2
5	Steno-English	59	159	12	43	0	1	24	117	7	23	0	1
6	Steno-Hindi	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	7	0	1	0	0
7	Dress Making	19	69	98	97	5	2	5	59	0	11	0	0
8	Welder	876	7	139	0	23	0	381	0	52	0	8	0
9	Foundryman	100	14	20	0	1	0	14	0	2	0	0	0
10	DTPO	23	91	3	13	0	0	9	75	0	9	0	0
11	Front Office Assistant	42	80	1	14	0	0	0	17	0	3	0	0
12	Upholstery	14	21	7	0	0	0	11	15	4	0	0	0
13	SMW	192	8	28	3	1	0	64	1	6	0	1	0
14	Carpenter	436	2	71	0	2	0	151	2	13	0	2	0
15	PPO	74	1	10	3	0	0	18	1	3	0	0	0
16	Mech.Tractor	78	0	17	0	0	0	21	0	4	0	0	0
17	Sanitary Hardware Fitter												
18	Mech Auto Electrical and Electronics	80	0	10	0	0	0	56	0	7	0	0	0
19	Health Sanitary Inspector	44	85	5	14	0	0	18	55	4	7	0	0
20	Driver-cum Mechanic	115	0	21	0	10	0	38	0	10	0	0	0
21	Diarying	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
22	Network Technician	29	9	2	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	0
23	Data Entry Operator												
24	Architectural Assistant	106	59	6	19	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
25	Hospital Housekeeping	22	55	2	0	0	0	1	26	0	4	0	0
26	Steward	18	0	5	0	2	0	16	0	3	0	1	0
27	Interior Decoration & Designing	34	64	5	11	0	5	21	32	3	5	0	2
28	Mech. Lens & Prism Grinding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Mech .Repair & maintainance of light vechicles	15	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Total		3494	1303	636	306	97	13	1193	843	173	130	19	5

Source : Industrial Training Department

Appendix 19.1

ITI wise details of seat strength and enrolment in goverment ITIs

Sl. No	Name of Institution	Total Seat Strength			Total Enrolment			Women			SC			ST		
		2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09
1	ITI D'Puram	952	972	972	806	782	830	94	110	156	121	103	121	2	1	1
2	Aryanad	57	160	160	57	145	129	5	3	9	30	59	60	14	12	21
3	Chakkai	1178	800	1096	797	858	1062	102	85	76	91	107	142	3	3	6
4	Kazhakkuttam(w)	268	233	336	233	225	280	233	225	280	32	34	35	0	0	1
5	Attingal	505	570	700	499	515	521	57	70	59	43	79	78	3	0	0
6	Kollam	559	640	836	495	692	673	56	32	57	58	64	105	0	0	1
7	Kollam(w)	498	257	548	352	434	304	352	434	304	15	80	49	0	0	1
8	Chathannoor	57	57	80	57	50	72	16	15	21	8	9	12	0	0	0
9	Basic Training Centre,Kollam	57	112	112	57	57	45	10	2	7	21	11	6	0	0	0
10	Chengannur	699	741	912	694	639	828	55	57	76	156	133	211	0	0	2
11	(W) Chengannur	86	106	124	83	101	112	122	101	112	25	27	23	2	0	0
12	Chenneerkara	133	114	504	114	111	135	26	7	27	16	22	34	2	2	0
13	Palliccathode	580	371	770	457	366	387	22	29	47	22	31	42	8	0	10
14	Ettumanoor	739	596	844	636	513	673	36	37	52	57	63	85	3	2	8
15	Kattappana	140	138	400	125	119	196	10	5	7	17	11	24	10	4	7
16	Kalamassery	601	590	828	539	470	562	52	24	32	95	71	104	0	14	11
17	(W) Kalamassery	104	110	104	101	97	112	101	97	112	15	24	25	10	1	0
18	Chalakydy	636	580	868	619	664	663	52	68	60	81	104	126	7	6	12
19	(W)Chalakkudy	86	96	104	86	86	94	86	86	94	20	24	25	18	2	0
20	Mala	114	120	416	107	125	275	31	25	63	20	22	51	1	0	0
21	Malampuzha	563	560	812	543	517	621	48	57	112	99	97	130	0	9	10
22	(W) Malampuzha	91	110	108	90	110	99	90	110	99	9	17	13	1	1	0
23	Kuzhalmannam	95	98	80	0	93	0	17	13	0	10	11	0	2	13	0
24	Arecode	276	242	408	249	196	360	30	24	66	43	27	49	0	2	3
25	Nilambur	38	38	48	38	38	42	6	2	3	26	57	34	7	2	0
26	Kalpetta	114	114	144	114	110	126	14	5	28	18	0	15	1	0	31
27	Kozhikode	502	510	720	472	495	576	50	38	42	65	56	67	7	13	9
28	(W)Kozhikkode	300	219	344	273	236	318	162	236	318	15	46	48	1	0	1
29	Quilandy	44	44	168	40	132	136	7	10	6	4	17	16	0	1	1
30	Kannur	648	560	880	593	523	696	64	54	76	43	53	77	5	17	17
31	(W) Kannur	86	96	104	85	86	94	85	86	94	7	9	7	2	0	1
32	Kasargode	76	210	284	67	145	227	28	18	45	18	23	16	4	19	26
33	Kayyur	122	124	392	109	137	264	40	71	92	6	20	13	1	0	5
34	Attappadi	66	50	56	31	45	64	15	0	0	5	137	22	9	23	0
35	Elamad	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	98	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	26	NA	NA	0
36	Mezhuvveli(W)	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	0
37	Purakkad	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	37	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	1
38	Mulamkulam	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	47	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	0
39	Rajakkd	NA	NA	28	NA	NA	33	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	0
40	Eriyad	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	44	NA	NA	14	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	0
41	Chelakkara	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	13	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	0
42	Maranchery	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	40	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	0

Sl. No	Name of Institution	Total Seat Strength			Total Enrolment			Women			SC			ST		
		2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08(Revised)	2008-09
43	Valayam	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	42	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	1
44	Beypore	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	33	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	1
45	Nenmeni (w)	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	9
46	Madai	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	44	NA	NA	20	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	0
47	Uduma	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	28	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	9
Total		11070	10338	15694	9618	9912	12134	2174	2236	2817	1311	1648	1944	123	147	206

Source : Industrial Training Department

Appendix 19. 2

Trade wise in take and out turn in government ITIs during 2008-09 as on 30-09- 2009 (1 Year Course)

Sl. No	Name of trade	Students admitted in 2008(Numbers)						Students passed (Numbers)					
		Total		SC		ST		Total		SC		ST	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Plumber	562	39	84	4	8	3	116	0	10	0	0	0
2	Mech.Diesel	346	4	69	2	42	0	116	1	18	0	5	0
3	Secretarial Practice	5	28	0	4	0	0	6	13	2	0	0	0
4	COPA	194	493	21	78	3	1	96	416	13	63	2	2
5	Steno-English	59	159	12	43	0	1	24	117	7	23	0	1
6	Steno-Hindi	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	7	0	1	0	0
7	Dress Making	19	69	98	97	5	2	5	59	0	11	0	0
8	Welder	876	7	139	0	23	0	381	0	52	0	8	0
9	Foundryman	100	14	20	0	1	0	14	0	2	0	0	0
10	DTPO	23	91	3	13	0	0	9	75	0	9	0	0
11	Front Office Assistant	42	80	1	14	0	0	0	17	0	3	0	0
12	Upholstery	14	21	7	0	0	0	11	15	4	0	0	0
13	SMW	192	8	28	3	1	0	64	1	6	0	1	0
14	Carpenter	436	2	71	0	2	0	151	2	13	0	2	0
15	PPO	74	1	10	3	0	0	18	1	3	0	0	0
16	Mech.Tractor	78	0	17	0	0	0	21	0	4	0	0	0
17	Sanitary Hardware Fitter												
18	Mech Auto Electrical and Electronics	80	0	10	0	0	0	56	0	7	0	0	0
19	Health Sanitary Inspector	44	85	5	14	0	0	18	55	4	7	0	0
20	Driver-cum Mechanic	115	0	21	0	10	0	38	0	10	0	0	0
21	Diarying	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
22	Network Technician	29	9	2	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	0
23	Data Entry Operator												
24	Architectural Assistant	106	59	6	19	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
25	Hospital Housekeeping	22	55	2	0	0	0	1	26	0	4	0	0
26	Steward	18	0	5	0	2	0	16	0	3	0	1	0
27	Interior Decoration & Designing	34	64	5	11	0	5	21	32	3	5	0	2
28	Mech. Lens & Prism Grinding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Mech .Repair & maintainance of light vechicles	15	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Total		3494	1303	636	306	97	13	1193	843	173	130	19	5

Source : Industrial Training Department

Appendix 19.3

Trade wise in take and out turn in government ITIs during 2007-09 as on 30.09.2009 (two year course)

Sl.No	Name of Trade	Students admitted in 2008(Numbers)						Students passed (Numbers)					
		Total		SC		ST		Total		SC		ST	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	MRTV	404	164	85	47	7	3	58	45	8	6	0	0
2	D/Civil	276	299	27	33	8	11	74	92	9	11	1	1
3	D/Mech	76	22	6	5	0	0	57	11	4	0	1	0
4	MRAC	346	42	79	8	4	2	196	8	16	1	1	0
5	Surveyor	65	74	5	11	0	1	95	95	28	30	1	2
6	Fitter	548	12	82	3	5	0	442	0	48	0	2	0
7	Wireman	488	7	62	2	10	0	218	0	21	0	3	0
8	Electronic Mechanic	45	160	91	54	15	2	230	166	20	27	4	0
9	Electrician	608	59	76	13	14	2	319	35	34	10	9	1
10	Mechanic Computer Hardware	54	60	3	5	0	0	9	15	0	1	0	0
11	MMV	577	10	62	8	10	0	67	0	10	0	2	0
12	Turner	355	3	44	0	1	0	196	0	22	0	0	0
13	Machinist	232	21	28	3	1	0	212	8	22	3	2	0
14	Painter General	68	9	22	4	0	0	28	0	3	0	0	0
15	Instrument Mechanic	100	7	7	1	0	0	52	7	7	1	1	0
16	Electro Plater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Agriculture Machinery	3	12	5	1	0	0	4	5	1	5	0	0
18	Mechanic Industrial Electronics	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Attendant operator (Chemical Plant)	15	5	2	2	0	0	15	3	1	2	0	0
20	Instrument Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	21	0	2	0	0	0	18	0	1	0	0	0
21	Laboratory Assistant (Chemical Plant)	10	11	2	5	0	0	6	8	1	0	0	0
22	Lift Machanic Operator	41	0	5	0	0	0	27	0	3	0	0	0
23	Maintanance Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	18	2	4	2	0	0	19	0	3	1	0	0
24	Mechanic consumer Electronics	24	8	2	1	0	0	17	6	1	1	0	0
25	Machanic Medical Electronics	112	0	11	0	0	0	22	10	2	0	1	0
Total		4498	987	714	208	75	21	2381	514	265	99	28	4

Source: Industrial Training Department

Appendix 19.4

New trades introduced during the last 2 years as part of modernisation-2007&2008

Sl.No	Name of ITI	Trade	Unit
1	ITI Dhanuvachapuram	Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
		Mechanic Consumer Electronics	1
		Health Sanitary Inspector	1
		Driver cum Mechanic	1
2	ITI Thiruvananthapuram	Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
		Network Technician	1
3	ITI Kollam	Lift Mechanic Operator	1
		Health Sanitary Inspector	1
4	ITI(W)Kollam	Network Technician	1
		Data Entry Operator	1
		Front Office Assistant	1
5	ITI Chengannur	Mechanic Auto Electrical & Electronics	1
6	ITI Ettumanoor	Architectural Assistant	1
7	ITI Pallickathode	Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
		Front Office Assistant	1
8	ITI Kattappana	Architectural Assistant	2
		Front Office Assistant	1
9	ITI Kalamasserry	Driver cum Mechanic	1
10	ITI Areacode	Lift Mechanic Operator	2
11	ITI Kozhikode	Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
		Mechanic Auto Electrical & Electronics	1
12	ITI(W) Kozhikode	Fashion Technology	1
		Mechanic Computer Hardware	2
		Front Office Assistant	2
		Data Entry Operator	2
13	ITI Kannur	Mechanic Mechatronics	1
		Front Office Assistant	2
14	ITI (W) Kazhakuttom	Data Entry Operator	2
		Architectural Assistant	2
		Health Sanitary Inspector	2
15	ITI Chennerkkara	Hospital Housekeeping	1
		Architectural Assistant	2
		Mechanic Auto Electrical & Electronics	1
		Mechanic Lens and Prism Grinding	2
16	ITI Mala	Sanitary Hardward Fitter	2
		Architectural Assistant	2
		Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
		Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
17	ITI Elamad Kollam	Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
18	ITI (W) Mezhuveli Pathanamthitta	Fashion Technology	1
		Mechanic Computer Hardware	1
19	ITI Purakkad Alappuzha	Interior Decoration and Designing	1
20	ITI Muzhakulam Kottayam	Interior Decoration and Designing	1
		Health Sanitary Inspector	1
21	ITI (W) Nenmeni Wayanad	Interior Decoration and Designing	1
		Fashion Technology	1
22	ITI Beypore Kozhikode	Hospital Housekeeping	1
23	ITI Madayi Kannur	Health Sanitary Inspector	1
		Architectural Assistant	1

Source: Industrial Training Department

Appedix 19.5

Institution wise details of apprentices under Industrial Training Department

Sl.No	Name of Insitutue	Seat Strength (Numbers)		Apprentices Trained (Numbers)			
		2008(Revised)	2009	2008 (Revised)		2009	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Thiruvananthapuram R.I.C	1535	1548	1398	137	1411	137
2	Kollam „	828	874	608	206	674	200
3	Allapuzha „	623	630	482	53	575	55
4	Kottayam „	669	670	490	51	611	59
5	Kalamassery „	1469	1470	1320	91	1365	105
6	Thrisser „	783	790	617	114	670	120
7	Palakkad „	959	965	520	176	795	170
8	Kozhikode „	454	459	407	47	410	49
9	Kannur „	377	384	284	79	301	83
10	Chenneerkara I.T.I	182	190	128	21	170	20
11	Kattappana „	262	270	235	5	263	7
12	Areacode „	351	356	336	4	350	6
13	Kalpatta „	110	112	77	15	92	20
14	Kasaragode „	74	80	15	14	67	13
Total		8676	8798	6917	1013	7754	1044

Source: Industrial Training Department

Appendix 19.6
Total Work Seekers in Kerala

Year (at the end of December)	General Work seekers	Professional/ Technical work Seekers	Total Work Seekers
1	2	3	4
2001	4254307	177032	4431339
2002	3499774	180118	3679892
2003	3845641	158897	4004538
2004	3579675	176638	3756313
2005	3492776	176922	3669698
2006	3673148	183556	3856704
2007	3816790	171665	3988455
2008	3981503	162741	4144244
Jun-09	4191187	165511	4356698

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.7
Distribution of Work Seekers in Kerala by Educational Level

Year (at the end of December)	Below SSLC	SSLC	Pre-Degree	Degree	Post graduate	SSLC & above	% to Total Work Seekers	Total Work seekers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001	966914	2574722	542815	280618	66270	3464425	78%	4431339
2002	711714	2162627	510063	242060	53428	2968178	80%	3679892
2003	746129	2364016	564939	268124	61330	3258409	81%	4004538
2004	673301	2222940	559854	239701	60517	3083012	82%	3756313
2005	628788	2181488	574634	229684	55104	3040910	83%	3669698
2006	636997	2315838	616571	232739	54214	3219362	83.50%	3856704
2007	630782	2421734	645295	237774	52870	3357673	84%	3988455
2008	621516	2549838	685320	234509	53061	3522728	85%	4144244
Jun-09	637553	2711034	712336	241067	54708	3719145	85%	4356698

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.8
Number of Professional & Technical Work Seekers

Year (at the end of December)	Medical Graduates	Engg. Graduates	Diploma Holders in Engg.	ITI Certificate Holders	Agricultural Graduates	Veterinary Graduates	Total
2001	2691	10349	46377	115736	1496	383	177032
2002	3736	8506	43128	123387	881	480	180118
2003	3567	8116	40660	105221	897	436	158897
2004	3910	9213	42539	118518	1662	796	176638
2005	3428	6389	41345	124410	803	547	176922
2006	2925	8466	41700	109780	762	522	164155
2007	2319	7608	35216	103018	704	584	149449
2008	2225	7941	31850	100183	654	578	143431
Jun-09	2351	8604	34651	99648	627	661	146542

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training(2009)

Appendix 19.6
Total Work Seekers in Kerala

Year (at the end of December)	General Work seekers	Professional/ Technical work Seekers	Total Work Seekers
1	2	3	4
2001	4254307	177032	4431339
2002	3499774	180118	3679892
2003	3845641	158897	4004538
2004	3579675	176638	3756313
2005	3492776	176922	3669698
2006	3673148	183556	3856704
2007	3816790	171665	3988455
2008	3981503	162741	4144244
Jun-09	4191187	165511	4356698

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.7
Distribution of Work Seekers in Kerala by Educational Level

Year (at the end of December)	Below SSLC	SSLC	Pre-Degree	Degree	Post graduate	SSLC & above	% to Total Work Seekers	Total Work seekers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001	966914	2574722	542815	280618	66270	3464425	78%	4431339
2002	711714	2162627	510063	242060	53428	2968178	80%	3679892
2003	746129	2364016	564939	268124	61330	3258409	81%	4004538
2004	673301	2222940	559854	239701	60517	3083012	82%	3756313
2005	628788	2181488	574634	229684	55104	3040910	83%	3669698
2006	636997	2315838	616571	232739	54214	3219362	83.50%	3856704
2007	630782	2421734	645295	237774	52870	3357673	84%	3988455
2008	621516	2549838	685320	234509	53061	3522728	85%	4144244
Jun-09	637553	2711034	712336	241067	54708	3719145	85%	4356698

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.8
Number of Professional & Technical Work Seekers

Year (at the end of December)	Medical Graduates	Engg. Graduates	Diploma Holders in Engg.	ITI Certificate Holders	Agricultural Graduates	Veterinary Graduates	Total
2001	2691	10349	46377	115736	1496	383	177032
2002	3736	8506	43128	123387	881	480	180118
2003	3567	8116	40660	105221	897	436	158897
2004	3910	9213	42539	118518	1662	796	176638
2005	3428	6389	41345	124410	803	547	176922
2006	2925	8466	41700	109780	762	522	164155
2007	2319	7608	35216	103018	704	584	149449
2008	2225	7941	31850	100183	654	578	143431
Jun-09	2351	8604	34651	99648	627	661	146542

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training(2009)

Appendix 19.9
District-wise Distribution of Work Seekers as on 31.03.2009

Sl. No.	District	General Work seekers	Professional/Technical work Seekers	Total Work Seekers (General + Technical)		
		Total	Total	Total	Men	Women
1	Thiruvananthapuram	604249	31636	635885	246904	388981
2	Kollam	436234	17034	453268	187427	265841
3	Pathanamthitta	178590	5457	184047	73291	110756
4	Alappuzha	395197	13222	408419	225646	182773
5	Kottayam	270209	9408	279617	119299	160318
6	Idukki	131977	2760	134737	56974	77763
7	Ernakulam	364505	30753	395258	167349	227909
8	Thrissur	380384	8335	388719	144118	244601
9	Palakkad	287933	8619	296552	135616	160936
10	Malappuram	324748	5704	330452	150591	179861
11	Kozhikode	389983	20853	410836	166535	244301
12	Wayanad	90595	1722	92317	41354	50963
13	Kannur	239590	7559	247149	98137	149012
14	Kasaragod	96993	2449	99442	41532	57910
Total		4191187	165511	4356698	1854773	2501925

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.10
Unemployment Assistance & Self Employment Scheme

Sl. No.	Year (at the end of December)	Unemployment Assistance			Self Employment Assistance		
		Application Received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. In Lakhs)	Application Received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2000	56906	346114	3689.39	17097	469	29.75
2	2001	65245	351685	2175.97	7114	330	12.69
3	2002	180586	332287	2516.4	NIL	416	29.69
4	2003	186029	348027	1423.1	7659	668	36.61
5	2004	192796	387370	739843	1920	734	4999996
6	2005	170972	344698	10243376	1944	238	1685031
7	2006	65976	339879	366770675	2370	1040	1244386
8	2007	66700	361930	500576150	2110	898	10203924
9	2008	25148	337032	509478010	2383	862	11320787
10	Sep-09	35148	332280	236112840	2077	327	4504696

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.11
Employment in Organised Public and Private Sectors – All India

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Public and Private Sector (Total)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1996	167.94	26.35	194.29	67.2	17.92	85.12	235.1	44.26	279.41
2	1997	168.31	27.28	195.59	67.77	19.09	86.86	236.1	46.37	282.45
3	1998	166.55	27.63	194.18	67.37	20.11	87.48	233.9	47.74	281.66
4	1999	166.04	28.11	194.15	66.8	20.18	86.98	232.8	48.29	281.13
5	2000	164.57	28.57	193.14	65.8	20.66	86.46	230.4	49.23	279.60
6	2001	162.79	28.59	191.38	65.62	20.9	86.52	228.4	49.49	277.89
7	2002	158.86	28.87	187.73	63.83	20.49	84.32	222.7	49.35	272.06
8	2003	158.75	29.05	185.8	63.57	20.64	84.21	220.3	49.68	270.00
9	2004	153.07	28.9	181.97	62.02	20.44	82.46	215.1	49.34	264.43
10	2005							214.4	50.20	264.60

Source: DGE & T

Appendix 19.9
District-wise Distribution of Work Seekers as on 31.03.2009

Sl. No.	District	General Work seekers	Professional/Technical work Seekers	Total Work Seekers (General + Technical)		
		Total	Total	Total	Men	Women
1	Thiruvananthapuram	604249	31636	635885	246904	388981
2	Kollam	436234	17034	453268	187427	265841
3	Pathanamthitta	178590	5457	184047	73291	110756
4	Alappuzha	395197	13222	408419	225646	182773
5	Kottayam	270209	9408	279617	119299	160318
6	Idukki	131977	2760	134737	56974	77763
7	Ernakulam	364505	30753	395258	167349	227909
8	Thrissur	380384	8335	388719	144118	244601
9	Palakkad	287933	8619	296552	135616	160936
10	Malappuram	324748	5704	330452	150591	179861
11	Kozhikode	389983	20853	410836	166535	244301
12	Wayanad	90595	1722	92317	41354	50963
13	Kannur	239590	7559	247149	98137	149012
14	Kasaragod	96993	2449	99442	41532	57910
Total		4191187	165511	4356698	1854773	2501925

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.10
Unemployment Assistance & Self Employment Scheme

Sl. No.	Year (at the end of December)	Unemployment Assistance			Self Employment Assistance		
		Application Received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. In Lakhs)	Application Received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2000	56906	346114	3689.39	17097	469	29.75
2	2001	65245	351685	2175.97	7114	330	12.69
3	2002	180586	332287	2516.4	NIL	416	29.69
4	2003	186029	348027	1423.1	7659	668	36.61
5	2004	192796	387370	739843	1920	734	4999996
6	2005	170972	344698	10243376	1944	238	1685031
7	2006	65976	339879	366770675	2370	1040	1244386
8	2007	66700	361930	500576150	2110	898	10203924
9	2008	25148	337032	509478010	2383	862	11320787
10	Sep-09	35148	332280	236112840	2077	327	4504696

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.11
Employment in Organised Public and Private Sectors – All India

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Public and Private Sector (Total)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1996	167.94	26.35	194.29	67.2	17.92	85.12	235.1	44.26	279.41
2	1997	168.31	27.28	195.59	67.77	19.09	86.86	236.1	46.37	282.45
3	1998	166.55	27.63	194.18	67.37	20.11	87.48	233.9	47.74	281.66
4	1999	166.04	28.11	194.15	66.8	20.18	86.98	232.8	48.29	281.13
5	2000	164.57	28.57	193.14	65.8	20.66	86.46	230.4	49.23	279.60
6	2001	162.79	28.59	191.38	65.62	20.9	86.52	228.4	49.49	277.89
7	2002	158.86	28.87	187.73	63.83	20.49	84.32	222.7	49.35	272.06
8	2003	158.75	29.05	185.8	63.57	20.64	84.21	220.3	49.68	270.00
9	2004	153.07	28.9	181.97	62.02	20.44	82.46	215.1	49.34	264.43
10	2005							214.4	50.20	264.60

Source: DGE & T

Appendix 19.12
Employment in Public & Private Sector in Kerala
Base year - 1998

Year	Public Sector				Private Sector				Total			
	Men	Women	Total	Index	Men	Women	Total	Index	Men	Women	Total	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dec-00	457374	193867	651241	104.71	306901	293390	600291	107.92	764285	487257	1251532	106.22
Dec-01	450711	194959	645670	103.81	299235	289200	588435	105.79	749946	484159	1234105	104.74
Dec-02	445932	192064	637996	102.58	300768	281540	582308	104.69	746700	473604	1220304	103.57
Dec-03	429208	190055	619263	99.564	275407	274163	549570	98.801	704615	464218	11688333	99.204
Dec-04	427228	187973	615201	98.911	265333	265337	530670	95.403	692561	453310	1145871	97.255
Dec-05	422563	186985	609548	98.002	249130	243360	492490	88.539	671693	430345	1102038	93.534
Dec-06	421220	185690	606910	97.58	254046	250177	504223	90.65	675266	435867	1111133	94.3
Dec-07	415919	194123	610042	98.08	250593	243522	494115	88.83	666512	437645	1104157	93.71
Dec-08	414227	193420	607647	94	264514	260913	525427	91.25	678741	454333	1133074	92.6

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.13
District - wise Employment in Public Sector in Kerala on 31st March 2009.

Sl.No	District	Central Govt.		State Govt.		Central Quasi		State Quasi		Local Bodies			Total
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	23921	4852	55081	20117	18389	5943	39042	8676	6093	2449	142526	
2	Kollam	642	241	18433	8189	5128	1376	22941	10311	3251	1046	50395	
3	Pathanamthitta	1548	480	11465	4051	3760	745	8717	2978	1279	475	26769	
4	Alappuzha	747	244	8681	4013	2807	876	11410	3796	1217	415	24862	
5	Kottayam	621	171	15385	6746	6991	1851	9661	1549	1398	428	34056	
6	Idukki	1116	318	7396	2244	870	285	2240	514	744	301	12366	
7	Ernakulam	10331	2778	23829	9951	27479	6162	20997	5265	2336	758	84972	
8	Thrissur	3811	1510	26301	10751	4743	1986	15072	5934	2068	895	51995	
9	Palakkad	14028	1981	17614	6493	3870	1185	7224	2023	1600	434	44336	
10	Malappuram	1603	313	20898	8135	3040	595	8082	1402	1553	414	35176	
11	Kozhikode	1970	208	19316	6364	6356	2482	5669	848	2737	747	36048	
12	Wayanad	599	123	11067	3812	891	129	2319	165	447	126	15323	
13	Kannur	1833	465	19367	7046	5205	952	8864	2797	1549	433	36818	
14	Kasaragod	729	169	11429	3821	1374	274	3711	550	585	141	17828	
State		63499	13853	266262	101733	90903	24841	165949	46808	26857	9062	613470	

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

otal
Women
14
42037
21163
8729
9344
10745
3662
24914
21076
12116
10859
10649
4355
11693
4955
196297

Appendix 19.14
District-wise Employment both in Public and Private Sectors in Kerala
as on 31st March 2009

Sl. No	District	No. of Persons Employed					
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	184978	183649	183878	186808	189795	189990
2	Kollam	93476	91673	92756	91589	93881	96739
3	Pathanamthitta	48986	41819	41324	39658	40658	41552
4	Alappuzha	58111	50601	47221	50103	60823	67481
5	Kottayam	61362	60524	60291	60530	61208	61663
6	Idukki	88222	78544	61953	61342	59306	56355
7	Ernakulam	162166	163871	163767	156557	159585	165906
8	Thrissur	106381	106298	97947	106830	100385	99462
9	Palakkad	63412	67554	71550	72138	61181	66029
10	Malappuram	76315	62553	62493	64687	63253	65068
11	Wayanad	35131	30678	50560	24040	29710	29511
12	Kozhikode	90147	72922	51661	73351	71789	68623
13	Kannur	82491	79614	77077	75727	76300	76679
14	Kasaragod	53245	49473	39052	47620	49543	46898
	State	1204423	1139773	1101530	1110980	1117417	1131956

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2009)

Appendix 19.15
Employment in the Public Sector by Industry - All India
(Lakh persons as on 31st March 2008)

Sl. No	Industry	1981	1991	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Agriculture, hunting etc	4.63	5.56	5.02	4.83	5.06	4.93	4.96
2	Mining and quarrying	8.18	9.99	8.75	8.61	8.47	10.3	10.14
3	Manufacturing	15.02	18.52	14.3	13.5	12.6	11.89	11.3
4	Electricity, gas and water	6.83	9.05	9.35	9.23	9.13	8.74	8.6
5	Construction	10.89	11.49	10.81	10.26	9.48	9.32	9.11
6	Wholesale and retail trade	1.17	1.5	1.63	1.57	1.82	1.81	1.84
7	Transport, storage & communications	27.09	30.26	30.42	30.09	29.39	28.15	27.51
8	Finance, insurance, real estate etc.	7.48	11.94	12.81	12.3	13.77	14.08	14.08
9	Community, Social & personal services	73.55	92.27	98.3	97.35	96.09	92.76	92.52
	Total	154.84	190.58	191.39	187.74	185.81	181.98	180.06

Source: Economic Survey

Appendix 19.16
No. of Placements through Employment Exchange and Monthly Average Number of Employers using Employment Exchanges in Kerala

Year	No. of Placements	Monthly average number of Employers using Employment
2000	23012	388
2001	15750	376
2002	12409	312
2003	9902	223
2004	8711	225
2005	11450	244
2006	10742	312
2007	12132	394
2008	9659	399
Jun-09	7312	366

Source: Directorate of Employment of Training (2009)

Appendix 20.1
Human Development Index 2007 and its components

HDI rank	Country	Human development index value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate% >=15) 1999-2007	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index
1	Norway	0.971	80.5	..	98.6	53,433	0.925	0.989	1.000
2	Australia	0.970	81.4	..	114.2	34,923	0.940	0.993	0.977
3	Iceland	0.969	81.7	..	96.0	35,742	0.946	0.980	0.981
13	United States	0.956	79.1	..	92.4	45,592	0.902	0.968	1.000
21	United Kingdom	0.947	79.3	..	89.2	35,130	0.906	0.957	0.978
22	Germany	0.947	79.8	..	88.1	34,401	0.913	0.954	0.975
37	Barbados	0.903	77.0	..	92.9	17,956	0.867	0.975	0.866
50	Uruguay	0.865	76.1	97.9	90.9	11,216	0.852	0.955	0.788
75	Brazil	0.813	72.2	90.0	87.2	9,567	0.787	0.891	0.761
92	China	0.772	72.9	93.3	68.7	5,383	0.799	0.851	0.665
102	Sri Lanka	0.759	74.0	90.8	68.7	4,243	0.816	0.834	0.626
134	India	0.612	63.4	66.0	61.0	2,753	0.639	0.643	0.553
141	Pakistan	0.572	66.2	54.2	39.3	2,496	0.687	0.492	0.537
146	Bangladesh	0.543	65.7	53.5	52.1	1,241	0.678	0.530	0.420
182	Niger	0.340	50.8	28.7	27.2	627	0.431	0.282	0.307

Source: Global Human Development Report 2009

Appendix 20.2
Number of Emigrants in Kerala

Districts	Emigrants			Emigrants per 100 households		
	1998	2003	2008	1998	2003	2008
Thiruvananthapuram	130705	168046	308481	19.9	21.5	35.6
Kollam	102977	148457	207516	18.4	24.4	30.8
Pathanamthitta	97505	133720	120990	33.1	44.3	37.4
Alappuzha	62870	75036	131719	13.2	15.2	24.2
Kottayam	35494	106569	89351	9.1	24	18.2
Idukki	7390	7880	5792	2.9	2.9	2.0
Ernakulam	103750	121237	120979	17	16.9	15.1
Thrissur	161102	178867	284068	25.6	27.2	38.9
Palakkad	116026	177876	189815	21.8	32.6	32.1
Malappuram	296710	271787	334572	49.2	45	53.4
Kozhikode	116026	167436	199163	22	28.6	30.4
Wayanad	4552	7704	13996	2.9	4.4	7.4
Kannur	88065	202414	119119	19	43.2	22.6
Kasaragode	38747	71449	67851	19.1	30.6	26.3
Kerala	1361919	1838478	2193412	21.4	26.7	29.0

Source: Zachariah and Rajan, Migration Monitoring Study, 2008: Emigration and Remittances in the Context of Surge in Oil Prices, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 20.3
Number of suicides by district and gender, Kerala, 2008

District	Male	Female	Total
Kasaragode	176	72	248
Pathanamthitta	254	61	315
Wayanadu	250	88	338
Idukki	298	112	410
Malappuram	285	141	426
Kottayam	343	118	461
Alappuzha	343	132	475
Kannur	419	183	602
Kozhikode	391	216	607
Ernakulam	592	223	815
Palakkad	532	286	818
Thrissur	610	247	857
Kollam	743	248	991
Thiruvananthapuram	887	311	1198
Railways	7	1	8
Kerala	6130	2439	8569

Source: Crime Records Bureau, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 20.4
Incidence of total cognizable crimes for the year 2008

District	Total cognizable crimes		
	IPC	SLL	Total (IPC + SLL)
Thiruvananthapuram	13364	9250	22614
Kollam	8717	13302	22019
Pathanamthitta	5343	4084	9427
Alappuzha	8373	4355	12728
Kottayam	8008	3222	11230
Idukki	4923	4618	9541
Ernakulam	17120	47575	64695
Thrissur	10003	12763	22766
Palakkad	5557	8993	14550
Malappuram	7419	10376	17795
Kozhikode	9595	12421	22016
Wynad	2503	1121	3624
Kannur	5901	8183	14084
Kasaragod	3585	1467	5052
Railways	209	58	267
Kerala	110620	141788	252408

Source: Crime Records Bureau, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 20.5

Elderly population per 100 total population by sex and Districts in Kerala 2001-51

Districts	2001	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Thiruvananthapuram	10.62	12.17	15.92	19.93	23.48	25.63
Kollam	11.01	13.96	17.49	21.04	23.93	24.02
Pathanamthitta	14.66	15.47	17.57	20.00	22.35	23.80
Alappuzha	12.79	14.18	16.92	20.14	23.25	24.29
Kottayam	12.93	13.85	16.80	20.34	23.26	24.51
Idukki	9.31	11.34	15.63	20.33	24.00	24.37
Ernakulam	11.44	12.62	16.27	20.46	24.00	25.59
Thrissur	11.64	12.78	15.75	19.52	23.21	25.53
Palakkad	10.23	11.47	14.33	17.75	22.17	26.38
Malappuram	7.37	8.15	11.02	14.92	20.70	27.28
Kozhikode	9.77	10.93	14.37	18.34	23.02	26.33
Wayanad	7.57	10.34	12.76	17.75	23.31	27.28
Kannur	10.33	11.64	14.81	18.49	22.86	25.55
Kasaragod	8.33	10.35	12.71	16.81	22.14	27.44
KERALA	10.56	11.93	15.09	18.89	22.92	25.63

Source: UNDP-Planning Commission-SSPHD, Growing Old in Kerala, State Planning Board-2009

Appendix 22. 1
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Category wise Outlay and Expenditure for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of LSGs	General				SCP				TSP				Total			
	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Grama Pts	59616.71	59584.59	50003.79	83.92	23525.93	31740.50	22832.18	71.93	3289.64	4519.00	3437.40	76.07	86432.28	95844.09	76273.37	79.58
Block Pts	12775.37	12533.04	10850.84	86.58	7841.98	9639.30	8006.82	83.06	1315.85	1708.64	1447.01	84.69	21933.20	23880.98	20304.68	85.02
District Pts	12825.37	12144.36	9780.89	80.54	7841.98	10495.53	7860.26	74.89	1973.77	2721.59	2125.31	78.09	22641.12	25361.48	19766.46	77.94
Municipalities	9707.46	10056.39	8594.20	85.46	2756.59	3864.34	2757.42	71.36	75.74	168.36	107.02	63.56	12539.79	14089.09	11458.63	81.33
Corporations	7755.09	7885.49	7186.34	91.13	2363.52	4255.61	2759.91	64.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10118.61	12141.10	9946.25	81.92
Total	102680.00	102203.87	86416.06	84.55	44330.00	59995.28	44216.59	73.70	6655.00	9117.59	7116.74	78.06	153665.00*	171316.74	137749.39	80.41

*Budgeted provision excluding the undistributed amount of Rs.335 lakh provided for giving incentives to best LSGs

Source: IKM & Budget documents

Appendix 22.2
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Sector wise Allocation and Expenditure for 2007- 08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of LSGs	Productive			Service			Infrastructure			Projects excluded from sectoral ceilings			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Grama Pts	22774.71	16855.87	74.01	46413.43	36447.47	78.53	10105.70	7721.43	76.41	16550.26	15248.61	92.14	95844.09	76273.37	79.58
Block Pts	4275.77	3142.02	73.48	9824.22	8115.57	82.61	2587.13	2106.50	81.42	7193.86	6940.59	96.48	23880.98	20304.68	85.02
District Pts	5527.11	4248.66	76.87	14900.62	11507.93	77.23	2637.68	1770.25	67.11	2296.07	2239.61	97.54	25361.48	19766.46	77.94
Municipalities	1233.96	914.71	74.13	7600.33	6012.04	79.10	3304.28	2736.66	82.82	1950.51	1795.23	92.04	14089.09	11458.63	81.33
Corporations	774.36	542.18	70.02	7503.39	5958.30	79.41	1850.48	1440.75	77.86	2012.87	2005.10	99.61	12141.10	9946.25	81.92
Total	34585.91	25703.44	74.32	86241.99	68041.31	78.90	20485.27	15775.59	77.01	30003.57	28229.05	94.09	171316.74	137749.39	80.41

Source: IKM

Appendix 22.3
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Productive Sector - Allocation & Expenditure for 2007- 08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts			Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%
Agriculture and Allied sectors	14314.22	11203.81	78.27	1571.16	1317.15	83.83	2067.03	1693.66	81.94	779.05	600.68	77.10	482.30	354.80	73.56	19213.76	15170.10	78.95
Soil and water conservation, Irrigation	4460.89	2714.23	60.85	1864.59	1278.96	68.59	1781.21	1117.89	62.76	172.23	110.02	63.88	103.78	50.30	48.47	8382.70	5271.40	62.88
Industries	3898.86	2871.52	73.65	814.92	531.36	65.20	1640.19	1423.82	86.81	275.98	197.84	71.69	140.29	90.94	64.82	6770.24	5115.48	75.56
Environment	100.74	66.28	65.79	25.11	14.55	57.95	38.68	13.31	34.41	6.70	6.17	92.09	47.98	46.15	96.19	219.21	146.16	66.68
Total	22774.71	16855.84	74.01	4275.78	3142.02	73.48	5527.11	4248.68	76.87	1233.96	914.71	74.13	774.35	542.19	70.02	34585.91	25703.44	74.32

Source IKM

Appendix 22.4
Grant - in - Aid to LSGs - Service Sector - Allocation & Expenditure for 2007- 08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts			Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%
Education, Culture, Arts, Youth Welfare & Sports	3868.41	3525.86	91.14	437.19	335.74	76.79	2671.22	2330.64	87.25	855.40	741.92	86.73	810.95	731.29	90.18	8643.17	7665.45	88.69
Health & Allied Services	4547.95	3401.56	74.79	1546.14	1173.77	75.92	2378.00	1720.54	72.35	830.66	678.54	81.69	931.38	880.20	94.50	10234.13	7854.61	76.75
Social Welfare	34802.89	26986.25	77.54	7091.50	6061.12	85.47	9439.95	7201.20	76.28	5040.63	3825.69	75.90	5206.83	3813.25	73.24	61581.80	47887.51	77.76
Women & Children Development	1767.61	1340.02	75.81	379.89	249.01	65.55	294.75	180.86	61.36	316.98	246.48	77.76	331.59	321.36	96.91	3090.82	2337.73	75.63
Labour & Labour Welfare	213.76	173.96	81.38	31.22	25.14	80.53	33.67	24.77	73.57	7.62	5.48	71.92	3.95	3.88	98.23	290.22	233.23	80.36
General Economic Services	1212.81	1019.83	84.09	338.24	270.77	80.05	83.06	49.94	60.13	549.04	513.92	93.60	218.70	208.32	95.25	2401.85	2062.78	85.88
Total	46413.43	36447.48	78.53	9824.18	8115.55	82.61	14900.65	11507.95	77.23	7600.33	6012.03	79.10	7503.40	5958.30	79.41	86241.99	68041.31	78.90

Source IKM

Appendix 22.3
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Productive Sector - Allocation & Expenditure for 2007- 08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts			Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%
Agriculture and Allied sectors	14314.22	11203.81	78.27	1571.16	1317.15	83.83	2067.03	1693.66	81.94	779.05	600.68	77.10	482.30	354.80	73.56	19213.76	15170.10	78.95
Soil and water conservation, Irrigation	4460.89	2714.23	60.85	1864.59	1278.96	68.59	1781.21	1117.89	62.76	172.23	110.02	63.88	103.78	50.30	48.47	8382.70	5271.40	62.88
Industries	3898.86	2871.52	73.65	814.92	531.36	65.20	1640.19	1423.82	86.81	275.98	197.84	71.69	140.29	90.94	64.82	6770.24	5115.48	75.56
Environment	100.74	66.28	65.79	25.11	14.55	57.95	38.68	13.31	34.41	6.70	6.17	92.09	47.98	46.15	96.19	219.21	146.16	66.68
Total	22774.71	16855.84	74.01	4275.78	3142.02	73.48	5527.11	4248.68	76.87	1233.96	914.71	74.13	774.35	542.19	70.02	34585.91	25703.44	74.32

Source IKM

Appendix 22.4
Grant - in - Aid to LSGs - Service Sector - Allocation & Expenditure for 2007- 08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts			Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%
Education, Culture, Arts, Youth Welfare & Sports	3868.41	3525.86	91.14	437.19	335.74	76.79	2671.22	2330.64	87.25	855.40	741.92	86.73	810.95	731.29	90.18	8643.17	7665.45	88.69
Health & Allied Services	4547.95	3401.56	74.79	1546.14	1173.77	75.92	2378.00	1720.54	72.35	830.66	678.54	81.69	931.38	880.20	94.50	10234.13	7854.61	76.75
Social Welfare	34802.89	26986.25	77.54	7091.50	6061.12	85.47	9439.95	7201.20	76.28	5040.63	3825.69	75.90	5206.83	3813.25	73.24	61581.80	47887.51	77.76
Women & Children Development	1767.61	1340.02	75.81	379.89	249.01	65.55	294.75	180.86	61.36	316.98	246.48	77.76	331.59	321.36	96.91	3090.82	2337.73	75.63
Labour & Labour Welfare	213.76	173.96	81.38	31.22	25.14	80.53	33.67	24.77	73.57	7.62	5.48	71.92	3.95	3.88	98.23	290.22	233.23	80.36
General Economic Services	1212.81	1019.83	84.09	338.24	270.77	80.05	83.06	49.94	60.13	549.04	513.92	93.60	218.70	208.32	95.25	2401.85	2062.78	85.88
Total	46413.43	36447.48	78.53	9824.18	8115.55	82.61	14900.65	11507.95	77.23	7600.33	6012.03	79.10	7503.40	5958.30	79.41	86241.99	68041.31	78.90

Source IKM

Appendix 22.5
Grant - in - Aid to LSGs - Infrastructure Sector - Allocation & Expenditure for 2007- 08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts			Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%	Fund Allocated	Exp.	%
Energy	579.95	520.35	89.72	48.40	41.74	86.24	36.33	22.71	62.51	298.13	250.99	84.19	571.98	534.08	93.37	1534.79	1369.87	89.25
Transportation	8905.79	6728.90	75.56	2347.57	1927.46	82.10	2470.02	1636.72	66.26	2465.37	2005.86	81.36	1094.13	762.14	69.66	17282.88	13061.08	75.57
Public Building	619.96	472.19	76.16	191.16	137.30	71.82	131.32	110.81	84.38	540.78	479.80	88.72	184.39	144.54	78.39	1667.61	1344.64	80.63
Total	10105.70	7721.44	76.41	2587.13	2106.50	81.42	2637.67	1770.24	67.11	3304.28	2736.65	82.82	1850.50	1440.76	77.86	20485.28	15775.59	77.01
Projects excluded from sectoral ceilings	10550.25	15248.59	144.53	7193.85	6940.60	96.48	2296.07	2239.61	97.54	1950.51	1795.21	92.04	2012.85	2005.02	99.61	30003.53	28229.03	94.09

Source: IKM

Appendix 22.6
Allocation & Expenditure of Special Sector Plans for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of LSGs	Women Component Plan		Aged		Children		Disabled		Anti Poverty Sub Plan		Ashraya		Solid Waste Management		Slum Development		E.M.S. Housing	
	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.	Fund Allocated	Exp.
Grama Pts	11939.37	9144.52	2569.33	2142.74	4535.10	4203.98	1771.64	1374.69	32296.38	25488.21	2490.32	2033.33	1233.58	101.74	0.00	0.00	22338.25	17429.59
Block Pts	4761.35	4209.40	651.19	523.76	1562.82	1453.61	322.81	268.83	9664.93	8580.92	160.50	146.70	93.82	43.47	0.00	0.00	7745.63	8949.81
District Pts	3085.37	2418.50	473.38	282.70	352.22	220.26	440.54	373.04	7922.76	6328.08	435.63	418.68	39.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	6579.27	5632.67
Municipalities	1400.04	1019.03	291.52	254.21	787.36	737.37	212.88	177.83	2621.27	1952.22	270.58	225.53	486.65	239.38	1961.63	1558.55	2553.00	2351.02
Corporations	904.99	711.79	27.93	21.22	732.30	718.89	180.30	172.24	3551.79	2483.28	308.16	304.16	886.94	736.26	1388.63	1113.36	2356.25	1999.67
Total	22091.12	17503.24	4013.35	3224.63	7969.80	7334.11	2928.17	2366.63	56057.13	44832.71	3665.19	3128.40	2740.70	1120.85	3350.26	2671.91	41572.40	36362.76

Source: IKM

Appendix 22.7
Source Wise Funding of LSGs Plan for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of LSGs	Grant - in - Aid (Plan fund)		Own Fund		State Sponsored		Centrally Sponsored		Loan from Co-Operative		Externally Aided		Institutional Finance		Voluntary Contribution		Beneficiary contribution		Others		Total	
	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.	Fund Allocated	Expn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
GPTs	95844.09	76273.37	49826.87	17845.48	3853.21	897.54	13962.99	4878.86	1321.53	310.44	433.72	55.97	9141.20	1730.59	654.17	109.33	17069.54	7679.74	84478.51	26967.33	276585.85	136748.67
BPTs	23880.98	20304.68	823.10	223.43	641.43	64.91	17230.22	7873.50	197.30	86.28	72.14	3.60	7057.17	2545.49	18.42	2.69	1685.67	567.07	21292.96	5717.82	72899.40	37389.48
DPTs	25361.48	19766.46	741.20	166.51	589.38	4.02	4012.18	649.58	206.73	0.00	411.74	0.00	2351.61	0.00	582.43	0.00	1630.94	35.14	24467.83	6609.95	60355.50	27231.65
Muns	14089.09	11458.63	3556.17	220.86	1210.85	24.24	16887.65	104.43	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	691.86	5.89	48.91	0.00	718.05	135.80	10616.12	3505.19	47819.22	15455.04
Corps	12141.10	9946.25	4457.16	44.67	448.67	0.00	3325.46	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	194.12	0.00	0.69	0.00	575.29	49.74	8758.48	2737.28	29902.06	12777.93
Total	171316.74	137749.39	59404.50	18500.95	6743.54	990.71	55418.50	13506.37	1727.16	396.72	917.60	59.57	19435.96	4281.97	1304.62	112.02	21679.49	8467.49	149613.90	45537.57	487562.03	229602.77

Source: IKM