



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

ECONOMIC REVIEW
KERALA-1971

PREPARED BY
THE STATE PLANNING BOARD
TRIVANDRUM

1972

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P R E F A C E

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

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL REVIEW

For the second year in succession, the increase in national income has been in accordance with the growth postulated in the Fourth Five Year Plan. National income estimates for 1970-71 show that it has recorded a growth of 5 to 5.5 per cent. A significant growth in agricultural production accounts for this fairly good performance of the Indian economy in 1970-71. Among the different sectors, industry has been the worst affected in 1970-71. Industrial production recorded an increase of only 3.7 percent against a contemplated increase of 8 to 10 percent.

Agriculture

1.2 Indian agriculture has been fortunate enough to enjoy good monsoons during the last three years. Continuous improvement in the domestic production of foodgrains made possible a reduction of food imports from 10 million tonnes in 1966 to around 2 million tonnes in 1971. Concessional imports of foodgrains have been discontinued from the beginning of the new year, 1972. In 1970-71 foodgrains production touched a new height of 107.8 million tonnes as against 99.5 million tonnes during 1969-70, thereby showing an increase of 8.4% over the previous year's production. This compares favourably with the annual rate of growth of 5.6% envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan. With favourable monsoon and the new agricultural strategy we may be able to produce 122 to 125 million tonnes of foodgrains by 1973-74. The spectacular impact of green revolution has so far been confined to only wheat, bajra and maize. Rice which constitutes the major item among foodgrains has only been marginally influenced by the green revolution although there are good reasons to anticipate a break-through in rice in the coming years. In 1970-71 though there was a fall in the cropped area under rice to the extent of 0.25 million hectares, production rose from 40.43 million tonnes to 42.45 million tonnes. This increase was mainly attributable to favourable climatic conditions and improved varieties of seed. Emphasis was also laid on the application of prescribed dosages of fertilizers in a balanced manner.

1.3 Consumption of fertilizers is estimated to have risen during 1970-71 to the levels of 14.3 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, 4.6 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 and 2.3 lakh tonnes of K_2O exceeding the corresponding figures for last year by 2 percent, 6 percent and 28 percent for N, P, and K, respectively. The Credit Guarantee Corporation is expected to facilitate the flow of fertilizer credit to dealers and farmers.

Industry

1.4 Non availability of raw cotton and steel continues to be a major bottleneck in the industrial front. Steel shortage has been a serious problem for the engineering industry throughout the year and the mishap of Rourkela melting shops has further aggravated the situation. Industrial growth during 1970-71 was only 3.7% as against 7% in the previous year. Industrial growth is thus not only not below the plan target of 8.10% a year, but the rate has sharply declined. The main reason for this poor performance has been the decline in the production of textiles and steel. The fall in the production of steel affected adversely a number of steel based industries. Steel pipe and tube production for instance, suffered a serious set back because of paucity of raw materials. A sharp decline in demand caused a recession in some industries like power driven pumps and railway wagons. Cotton textiles, a major consumer industry which has a large weight in the index of industrial production, was more or less stagnant. Production of mill cloth which was around 4200 million metres in 1969-70 and 1970-71 is expected to be about 4300 million metres in 1971-72. The rate of progress is obviously inadequate to reach the plan target of 5100 million metres of cotton cloth in the organised sector. The likely achievement may be about 4500 million metres. The stalemate in cotton textile industry is the outcome of serious shortage of cotton and power shortage in certain areas of North India. During the year 1970-71 production of basic metals declined by 1.3%. Transport equipment showed a decline of 3.9% mainly due to the lower output of motor vehicles, bicycles and railway wagons. The production of iron and steel, zinc, fertilizers, copper, petrochemicals and a dozen other industries included in the "core sector" of the Fourth Plan will be far below the anticipated Fourth Plan targets. Industries displaying considerable growth in 1970-71 over 1969-70 were, electric fans (42.8%), radio receivers, (33.9%), machine tools (21.9%), power transformers (21.6%) and refractories (20%).

1.5 Production for defence purposes continues to occupy an important position in the overall industrial production of the country. The Indo-Pakistan war offered a challenge and an opportunity to industries to develop and diversify their Structure Defence Production is undertaken mainly in 30 ordnance factories and 8 public sector undertakings working directly under the Ministry of Defence. Defence production in this sector increased substantially from Rs 64 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 250 crores in 1970-71.

1.6 In order to improve industrial production in the coming years the Government of India has stepped up the pace of industrial licensing considerably. The Ministry of Industrial Development has liberalised the licensing provision to enable industrial units in 54

industries to produce twice their licensed capacity. The list covers a wide range of industries from sanitary cans and paints and varnishes to cotton textiles and synthetic fibres. The principal aim of this liberalisation in the licensing policy is to increase rapidly the industrial production which has been in doldrums for some time.

1.7 While formulating the Fourth Plan it was anticipated that the investment in the economy would increase by 8.6 percent per annum, but investment has been picking up only at a much lower rate than anticipated. During the last two years the growth of investment has been no higher than 4.8 percent. In 1970-71 it was only a mere 3 percent.

Power

1.8 During 1969-70 and 1970-71 there was a short-fall in the anticipated power generation. The delay in the power generation programme is expected to result in a short-fall of about 3.8 million k.w. by 1973-74. This short-fall is the result of delay in the delivery of plant and equipment from the manufacturing units. Though some of the projects are expected to be commissioned in the two or three years, the generating capacity will only be around 21.2 million k.w. as against a target of 25 million k.w. by 1973-74.

Transport

1.9 In the transport sector, the growth of railway traffic was much below expectations. As against a target of 214 million tonnes and 217 million tonnes respectively in 1969-70 and 1970-71, the actual freight traffic during these years was 208 million tonnes and 199 million tonnes. Railway freight traffic is expected to fall short by 25 million tonnes by 1973-74. It may be around 240 million tonnes as against the target of 265 million tonnes in 1973-74.

Export performance

1.10 During the last two decades, India's exports rose at an annual rate of 2.4 percent only as against an annual increase of 7.3% in the world exports. Thus the pace of expansion of Indian exports was only about one third of that of the world. Our performance has been below the mark. There are several reasons for India's failure in the export front compared to other countries. Firstly India failed to claim the share in the booming world market for consumer durables, capital equipment and chemicals. Secondly, India continued to lean heavily on traditional items like jute manufactures, tea and cotton textiles. Competition from substitutes has been the main drawback for the traditional export items. Again, even in the matter of traditional items our export effort slackened

and this enabled other competing countries to take the upper hand. Prices of Indian manufactures have invariably been higher than those of our competitors.

1.11 Trade Statistics indicate that India's exports reached a record level in 1970-71 when a growth rate of 8.6 percent was registered. In 1969-70 the rate of growth of exports was only 4.1 percent. Nearly 87 percent of the increase in exports amounting to Rs. 122 crores was accounted for by products like tea, sugar, oil cakes iron ore and engineering goods. Exports of tea which has declined by Rs. 32 crores in 1969-70, registered an increase of Rs. 23.7 crores in 1970-71. Exports of sugar and oilcakes also recovered in 1970-71 after registering a decline in 1969-70. The tempo of export growth in iron ore and engineering goods was maintained in 1970-71. Moderate increases were also recorded in the export of coffee, spices, chemicals, rubber manufacturers, footwear, mineral fuels, iron and steel, manganese ore, gums and resins. On the other hand there was a considerable decline in the export of jute manufactures, leather and leather manufactures, cotton yarn, and hides and skins. There was an increase in India's export to most of the regions except the U.S.A. and the ECM countries. Exports to East European countries at Rs. 361.7 crores recorded an increase of Rs. 33.4 crores. Exports to U.S.S.R. stood at Rs. 209.8 crores against Rs. 176.4 crores during 1969-70. The Soviet Union has emerged as the largest single customer of Indian goods followed closely by the U.S.A.

Imports

1.12 There was a downward trend in imports during the period 1965-66 to 1969-70. They fell from Rs. 2,218 crores to Rs. 1,582 crores during this period. The downward trend was reversed in 1970-71 when imports rose by 5.5 percent to Rs. 1,669 crores. In its recent appraisal of the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission has estimated that in 1971-72 the imports would jump by 26% to Rs. 2,106 crores. Even with a 19% increase in the rate of imports in the first half of 1971-72 the country is not able to import fully the basic requirements of our industry. This is quite evident from the fact that in a number of industries, there is excess capacity and workers are without jobs because a small imported portion of the raw materials needed for industrial units could not be procured.

Fiscal Policy

1.13 The tax revenues of the Central and State Governments together were estimated to rise from Rs. 4,075 crores in 1969-70 (R.E.) to Rs. 4,604 crores in 1970-71 (B.E.) representing a rise of 13% as against an annual average rise of 8.6% recorded in the preceding two years. According to the revised estimates for 1970-71, tax receipts

of the Central Government turned out to be much better than what was visualised at the time of framing the budget. As a result, the proportion of the tax revenues of the Centre and the States to the national income would be around 15% compared to 14% in 1968-69 and 1969-70.

1.14 The year 1970-71 witnessed a major effort on the part of the Union Government to raise additional resources of about Rs. 178 crores (excluding concessions in export duty amounting to Rs. 10 crores). Taking into account the efforts made by the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs to tap additional resources (Rs. 26 crores and Rs. 8 crores respectively) the total effort was of the order of Rs. 212 crores. It is expected that the total yield would be about Rs. 1,000 crores over the Fourth Plan period of which Rs. 200 crores are to accrue to the States and Rs. 800 crores to be retained by the Centre. Given the anticipated five year yield of Rs. 725 crores (net of States' share) from the additional resources effort launched in the first year of the plan, the aggregate resource effort during the first two years of the plan should, therefore, have already ensured the accretion of Rs. 1,525 crores (net of States' share) as against the Fourth Plan target of Rs. 2,100 crores (revised). The measures undertaken by the State to garner additional resources are estimated to have yielded Rs. 52 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 37 crores in 1970-71. Over the five year period, the total yield from these measures is to be expected to account for about three-fifths of the plan target of Rs. 1096 crores stipulated for the State Governments.

Money Supply

1.15 Money supply with the public which increased at the rate of about 8% during 1968-69, witnessed a certain accelerated growth during the two subsequent years. The annual rate of growth works out to 10.8% for 1969-70 and 9.4% for 1970-71. The expansion witnessed in 1970-71 unlike 1969-70 is attributable primarily to credit creation in favour of the domestic sectors. The net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank of India have in fact registered a fall of Rs. 40 crores as against an increase of Rs. 269 crores in the preceding year. Net bank credit to the Government has gone up by Rs. 484 crores against the increase of Rs. 79 crores in 1969-70. That the Government's budgetary operations which have been an important expansionary factor in 1970-71 is borne out by the fact that the Reserve Bank of India's net credit to the Government has expanded by Rs. 295 crores; in 1969-70 it had declined by Rs. 3 crores. The pace of increase of net bank credit to the commercial sector has, however, slowed down over the year; it amounted to Rs. 213 crores in 1970-71 as against Rs. 250 crores in the previous year. More significantly,

the expansionary effect of the gross credit creation in favour of the commercial sector has been dampened by the faster growth of time deposits.

Kerala in 1971

1.16 The performance of the agricultural sector in Kerala was satisfactory in 1971. In the case of rice production, there was an increase of 5.87 percent during the year. Pepper production went up by more than four percent. There was a marginal increase in the production of all the other crops except tapioca and bananas. In the case of bananas, the decline in production was as high as 8.89 percent. The average yield per hectare of rice showed a significant increase compared with the previous year. In 1970-71, average productivity was 1484 kg./hectare as against 1403 Kg. in 1969-70. The rise in productivity was particularly significant in the case of the Punja crop. As against 1818 Kg. of rice per hectare in 1969-70, productivity for the punja crop went up to 1960 kg. of rice/hectare. The area under high yielding and hybrid varieties together reached 1.59 lakh hectares in 1970-71, compared with only 1.36 lakhs in the previous year. The efforts at mechanisation in agriculture were stepped up. The Kerala Agro Industries Corporation distributed 320 tractors and 59 tillers in 1970-71 as against 266 tractors and 61 tillers during the previous year. The Small Farmers Development Agency in Quilon District was registered in September 1970 and that in Cannanore District was registered in April 1971.

1.17 Fish production in Kerala increased from 3.85 lakhs tonnes in 1969-70 to 3.93 lakh tonnes in 1970-71, the corresponding values of production being Rs. 28.55 crores and Rs. 30.08 crores. Marine fish landings formed about 97 percent of the total catch. In regard to Plantation crops, coffee production registered a significant increase of 9 percent during the year. Rubber growers experienced the problem of falling prices caused by the lower intake by the industrial users. The fixation of floor price and the entry of the State Trading Corporation mitigated the problem only temporarily.

1.18 During the year under review the State Government gave shape to a policy of attracting new entrepreneurship in areas identified as backward from the point of view of industrial development. A scheme of workers participation in management of Government owned units was also initiated. The working results of Government companies and companies in which the Government hold majority shares show that their position has not improved over the period 1969-71 and most of them are sustaining losses. Industrial licences have been obtained for the expansion of Punalur

Paper Mills, the manufacture of sulphuric acid by developing Travancore Titanium Products and for installing a plant for the manufacture of petroleum products in the Cochin Refineries. Sixty-three private and four public companies were newly registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock companies in 1970-71. The year saw an increase in the number of applications for loans to the Kerala Financial Corporation. The agency agreement with the Government in regard to disbursement of loans to small units which was in operation for the past eleven years was discontinued with effect from 1-4-1971. The Government instructed the Corporation to issue loans to small units from its own funds charging a subsidised rate. The K.S.I.D.C. had another year of active industrial promotion. This institution also assisted the Geological survey of India in the prospecting work of iron ore in Calicut District.

1.19 There was a significant increase in the capital invested in the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation during the year 1970-71. It rose from Rs. 8.49 crores to Rs. 11.73 crores during the year. Though no new routes were nationalised, several new services were introduced in response to public demand. There was a net addition of over 100 buses in the operating fleet of the Corporation. Under railway development, the conversion of the metre gauge line from Trivandrum to Ernakulam was initiated and this is expected to be completed in 1974. The doubling of the broad gauge line from Ernakulam to Shoranur is also being undertaken.

1.20 Provisional figures of the 1971 census show that Kerala has kept up the distinction of being the most literate State in India. The State's literacy has risen to 60.16 percent against the all India average of 29.34%. The enrolment of students in educational institutions is increasing year by year. One distressing phenomenon in the educational front is the restriction of admission to some of the technical and professional courses as a sequel to widespread unemployment among qualified persons in the concerned discipline. A serious problem which calls for urgent solution is the wastage that is mounting up at all levels of education and costing every year millions of rupees to the State Exchequer. The establishment of a third University in the State viz., 'The University of Cochin' was a noteworthy development of the year under review, more so because it lays particular emphasis on advanced studies and research in applied science, technology, industry and commerce.

1.21 Kerala is much ahead of other Indian States in the matter of medical and public health services. The number of medical institutions and hospital beds is steadily on the increase. Being the most populous State, family planning deserves high priority in Kerala. The State is well aware of the importance of population

control and family planning campaigns are being organised in the districts with remarkable success. The number of sterilisation operations conducted during 1970-71 was 68,017 as against 60,546 in the previous year.

1.22 The average Consumer Price Index numbers registered a nominal increase of half-a-percent from 851 in 1970 to 854 in 1971. During the last 10 years, 1961-71, the consumer price index number increased by 79 percent in Kerala and 81 percent in India as a whole. There was a general increase in the retail prices of rice in the open market, pulses and condiments. Price of sugar shot up towards the end of the year. But there was a fall in the prices of cocoanut and its products.

1.23 The index number of wholesale prices declined by nearly 9 percent during the year. The fall was particularly significant in the case of oil seeds which comprise mainly of cocoanuts, and spices like pepper, ginger and cardamom. The ban imposed on forward trading operations in cocoanut oil and the increased imports of copra are the important reasons for this decline in the price of cocoanut.

1.24 During the year under review, prices received by the farmer declined considerably while the index of prices paid which includes both domestic expenditure and farm cultivation costs moved up. The result was a decline of nearly 10 percent in the index of parity. This has placed the cultivators in a relatively disadvantageous position.

1.25 During the year 1971, there was an increase of nearly 21 percent in the number of work-seekers registered with the employment exchanges. On 31-12-1971, there were 3.57 lakhs of work seekers on the live-registers compared with 2.94 lakhs on the corresponding date one year ago. The problem of unemployment has become most acute. Educated unemployment has increased at a faster rate. During the last five years, the number of postgraduates on the live-register increased more than fivefold. Large numbers of graduates in medicine, engineering, agriculture and veterinary sciences are also registered with the employment exchanges. Organised employment during the last few years has increased only marginally. Public sector employment has been increasing steadily. But employment in the organised private sector has been declining. This is a matter which deserves detailed investigation.

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION AND INCOME

Population

The population of the State, according to the provisional figures of 1971 census, is 212.80 lakhs compared with 169.04 lakhs in 1961. Thus, during the decade 1961-71, 43.76 lakhs more people have been added to the population, as against 33.50 lakhs during the previous decade. The decennial growth rate of population in the State increased from 24.76% during 1951-61 to 25.89% during 1961-71 inspite of the intensive efforts to achieve population control. The rate of increase in Kerala is higher than that of India, as has been the case in all the previous decades.

2.2 Table (2.1) below gives the population and the decennial growth rates in the different districts. The figures reveal the interesting fact that there has been a perceptible fall in the growth rate of population in the decade 1961-71 in the four southern districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam, while in the remaining six districts the growth rate increased. Malappuram District has recorded the highest growth rate during the decade.

TABLE—2.1

***Distribution of population and growth rate by Districts**

<i>District</i>	<i>Population 1971 (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Decennial growth rate</i>	
		1951-61	1961-71
Kerala	212.80	24.76	25.89
Cannanore	23.62	29.47	32.66
Kozhikode	20.77	29.56	30.75
Malappuram	18.55	20.67	33.73
Palghat	16.83	12.79	22.92
Trichur	21.26	20.32	25.91
Ernakulam	23.77	21.53	27.36
Kottayam	20.82	30.59	20.62
Alleppey	21.19	19.03	17.33
Quilon	24.06	31.70	23.60
Trivandrum	21.93	31.38	25.70

* Provisional Population Totals—Paper 1 of 1971, Kerala.

Density of Population

2.3 Since the beginning of this century there has been a steady rise in Kerala's population density from 165 per sq. Km. in 1901 to 435 in 1961 and 548 in 1971. Kerala continues to have the highest density among the Indian States. It may be mentioned that in India as a whole there were only 182 persons per square kilometre in 1971, less than one third of the figure for Kerala. The district-wise density of population given in Table (2.2) below, shows that the degree of concentration of people is uneven among the districts. The density is found to be relatively higher in the coastal areas.

TABLE—2.2*

Density of Population by Districts 1971

<i>District</i>	<i>Density of population per square kilometre</i>
Kerala	548
Cannanore	414
Kozhikode	557
Malappuram	510
Palghat	383
Trichur	701
Ernakulam	727
Kottayam	326
Alleppey	1124
Quilon	521
Trivandrum	1000

*Provisional Population Totals—Paper 1 of 1971, Kerala.

Birth and Death rates

2.4 The continued increase in the growth rate is mainly due to the gap between the birth rate and the death rate in the State. The birth and death rates for the State based on the 1961 population census and the estimated vital rates for some of the later years are given in Table 2 3

TABLE—2.3

Estimated Vital Rates

<i>Period</i>	<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>
1951-60 (Census estimate)	38.9	16.1
1966-67 (Sample Registration Estimate)	37.2	10.4
1967-68 do.	35.4	10.1

Age and Sex Composition

2.5 The State has a high percentage of its population in the younger age group of 0—14. According to 1961 census figures, 41% of the population in the State is under 15 years of age. This is a feature observed in almost all developing countries.

2.6 There are more females than males in the population of Kerala. This has been so ever since the turn of this century. But the sex ratio (the number of females per 1000 males) has been increasing upto 1951. Thereafter there was a decline. From 1026 in 1951, the sex ratio declined to 1022 in 1961 and to 1019 in 1971.

The working population

2.7 The over-all percentage of working population in the State was 33.31 as per 1961 census. According to the provisional figures of 1971 census the percentage of workers to the total population is only 28.91. This pattern of decline in the percentage of working population is noticed in all the Districts. The percentage of female workers has declined more markedly from 19.71 in the year 1961 to 13.68 in the year 1971. The percentage of male workers registered a fall from 47.20 in 1961 to 44.44 in the year 1971. The percentage of cultivators to total workers has come down from 20.92 to 17.95 during the decade 1961-70 and the percentage of agricultural labourers has risen from 17.38 to 30.68 during the same period. The decline in the percentage of working force, would be attributable to a large extent to the definition placed on the term "Worker" during 1971 census. Detailed analysis of the reasons is yet to be attempted.

Implications of population growth in the State

2.8 The unfavourable age structure with a large population under 15 years of age has concealed potentiality to accelerate the growth of reproductive couples causing an increase in the number of births in the coming decades. The above age structure will also lead to further addition to the labour force rendering the unemployment situation more grave. The demographic impact of the family planning achievements so far attained cannot be said to be commensurate with the magnitude and urgency of the problem of population limitation in view of the fact that the growth rate of the population could not be arrested yet. The situation calls for redoubled efforts on the Family Planning Front.

State income

2.9 The State Income of Kerala (State Domestic Product) increased from Rs. 1,002 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 1,030 crores in

1968-69 at current prices and from Rs. 590 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 626 crores in 1968-69 at constant (1960-61) prices, the percentage increase being 2.8 at current prices and 6.2 at constant prices. The corresponding per capita income rose from Rs. 505 to Rs. 508 at current prices and from Rs. 297 to Rs. 309 at constant (1960-61) prices, the increase being 0.6 and 4.0 percent respectively. The State and per capita incomes of Kerala from 1960-61 to 1968-69 both at current and constant prices are given below in Table (2.4).

TABLE—2.4

State Income and per capita income of Kerala at current and constant (1960-61) prices from 1960-61 to 1968-69

Item	<i>Provisional</i>				
	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1. State Income of Kerala (Rs. crores)					
(a) at current prices	461.98	766.01	886.76	1002.10	1090.00
(b) at (1960-61) prices	461.98	538.99	561.37	589.53	626.11
2. Per capita income of Kerala (Rs.)					
(a) at current prices	276.3	404.2	457.2	505.0	507.6
(b) at (1960-61) prices	276.3	284.4	289.4	297.1	308.5
3. Index number of State Income					
(a) at current prices	100.0	165.8	192.0	216.9	222.9
(b) at (1960-61) prices	100.0	116.7	121.6	127.6	135.5
4. Index number of per capita income					
(a) at current prices	100.0	146.3	165.4	182.7	189.7
(b) at (1960-61) prices	100.0	102.9	104.7	107.5	112.0

2.10 During the period of 8 years from 1960-61 to 1968-69, the State Domestic Product of Kerala increased by 123 percent at current prices and by 35 percent at constant (1960-61) prices. The average annual growth rate of State Income during 1960-61 to 1968-69 is 10.54 percent at current prices and 3.87 percent at constant (60-61) prices.

Sector-wise contribution

2.11 The percentage contribution of agricultural sector to State income at 1960-61 prices decreased from 55.0 percent in 1960-61 to 53.4 percent in 1968-69. The share of the industries and mining sectors also decreased from 17.0 percent in 1960-61 to 16.1 percent

in 1968-69. But the contribution of the services sector increased from 28.0 percent to 30.5 percent during the period. Agriculture contributed the largest share of State income in all these years both at current and constant prices.

2.12 The percentage contribution of each sector to the State Domestic Product of Kerala at current and constant prices is given in Table (2.5).

TABLE—2.5

State Income of Kerala by Industry of origin at current and constant (1960-61) prices (percentage contribution)

Sector	At current prices			At (1960-61) prices		
	1960-61	1967-68	1968-69	1960-61	1967-68	1968-69
1. Agriculture Sector	55.00	59.93	57.45	55.00	52.70	53.38
2. Industries Sector	17.00	11.96	12.32	17.00	16.40	16.14
3. Services Sector	28.00	28.11	30.23	28.00	30.90	30.48
4. Total State Income	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Sector-wise growth rates

2.13 The sector-wise average annual growth rate of income for Kerala and India during 1960-61 to 68-69 is given below in Table (2.6).

TABLE—2.6

Average Annual growth rate (Percentage) during 1960-61 to 1968-69

Sector	Kerala		India	
	Current prices	1960-61 prices	Current prices	1960-61 prices
1. Agriculture	11.13	3.47	9.89	1.27
2. Industries	6.00	3.19	9.60	4.90
3. Services	11.63	5.01	10.92	5.12
4. Total State Income	10.54	3.87	10.09	3.15

2.14 The above table reveals that the percentage growth rate of income from industry is much lower in Kerala compared to India.

Per capita income

2.15 The per capita income of Kerala increased from Rs. 276 in 1960-61 to Rs. 508 in 68-69 at current prices and from Rs. 276 in 1960-61 to Rs. 309 in 68-69, at constant prices. The average annual growth rate of per capita income during 60-61 to 68-69 was nearly 7.9 percent at current prices and 1.4 percent at constant (60-61) prices. The all India per capita income increased from Rs. 306 to Rs. 555 at current prices and from Rs. 306 to Rs. 330 at constant prices from 60-61 to 68-69. Eventhough the growth of per capita income during 1960-61 to 68-69 is higher in the case of Kerala, the wide gap in the per capita income between Kerala and India exists even now. The difference in the per capita income of India and Kerala was Rs. 30 in 1960-61 and Rs. 21 in 68-69.

2.16 The per capita income at 60-61 prices in Kerala and India for the years 60-61 to 68-69 is given below in Table (2.7).

TABLE—2.7

Per capita Income at constant (1960-61) prices

<i>Year</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>Income difference</i>
1960-61	306.3	276.3	30.3
1961-62	310.0	272.4	37.6
1962-63	309.4	275.5	33.9
1963-64	319.9	282.8	37.1
1964-65	335.8	285.3	50.5
1965-66	310.4	284.4	26.0
1966-67	307.9	289.4	18.5
1967-68	329.2	297.1	32.1
1968-69	329.9	309.0	20.9

2.17 Punjab, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Haryana and Tamilnadu are some of the States in India having their per capita income on a higher level than that of all India average.

2.18 Estimates of State Domestic Product, percentage distribution of different sectors, average annual growth rate, per capita income differential, etc., relating to Kerala and India from 60-61 to 68-69 both at current and constant prices are given in the Appendix.

CHAPTER 3

AGRICULTURE

The performance of the agricultural sector remained satisfactory in 1971. Food crops as well as cash crops showed appreciable increases in production compared to the previous year. Among the principal crops, tapioca and banana, however, manifested a reverse trend. In respect of fisheries, both production and export earnings went up. However, the growth rate in exports was not as pronounced as in the preceding years. The revenue from forests maintained an increasing trend during the year.

Land Utilisation

3.2 Slightly over 56 percent of the total geographical area was cultivated in 1970-71. The total net area sown in the State stood at 2173 thousand hectares during the year compared to 2166 thousand hectares in 1969-70. The cropped area increased from 2916 thousand hectares to 2933 thousand hectares over the year. The increase in the cultivated area was marginal. Area sown more than once as percentage of net area sown remained almost the same at 35 percent. The land use data are given in Table 3.1.

TABLE—3.1

Land use pattern in Kerala

<i>Classification of land</i>		<i>Area (in thousand hecst.)</i>		
		1970-71*	1969-70	<i>Changes over the year</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1. Total geographical area	3859	3859	..	
2. Forest	1055	1056	—1	
3. Land put to non-agricultural uses	275	268	+7	
4. Barren and uncultivable land	71	74	—3	
5. Permanent Pastures and other grazing land	28	28	..	
6. Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	129	140	—11	
7. Cultivable waste	81	81	..	
8. Fallow land other than current fallow	22	23	—1	
9. Current fallow	25	23	+2	
10. Net area sown	2173	2166	+7	
11. Area sown more than once	760	750	+10	
12. Total cropped area	2933	2916	+17	

*Provisional

Area under crops:

3.3 Among the major crops, the area under cashew, coconut, arecanut, coffee and rubber increased appreciably. In respect of rice, the increase was marginal. Among those crops which declined in area, banana and other plantains were the worst affected. The area under the major crops and the changes compared to the previous year are given in Table 3.2.

TABLE—3.2

Area under Principal crops

Crops	Area (in thousand hectares)			
	1970-71	1969-70	Changes over the year	
			Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Rice	874.8	874.1	+0.7	+0.08
2. Sugarcane	7.7	7.8	-0.1	-1.28
3. Banana & Other Plantains	48.8	53.5	-4.7	-8.79
4. Arecanut	85.8	83.7	+2.1	+2.51
5. Cashewnut	102.7	99.0	+3.7	+3.74
6. Tapioca	293.6	295.6	-2.0	-0.68
7. Coconut	719.1	707.8	+11.3	+1.60
8. Tea	37.6	38.3	-0.7	-1.83
9. Coffee	31.6	28.9	+2.7	+9.34
10. Rubber	*179.3	175.2	+4.1	+2.34

* Provisional

3.4 The area under food crops formed 63 percent of the total cropped area. As in the previous year rice and tapioca accounted for 30 and 10 percent respectively of the aggregate area.

Agricultural Production

3.5 The principal crops, barring tapioca and banana, registered considerable increases in production. Rice production increased by 5.87 percent. Among the plantation crops, coffee had a bumper crop, yielding an increase of 8.9 percent. In respect

of coconut and arecanut, the increases were only nominal, being less than one percent. The data are presented in Table 3.3.

TABLE—3.3
Production of Major Crops

Crops	Unit	Production		Changes over the year	
		1970-71	1969-70	Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Rice	'000 Tonnes	1298	1226	+72	+5.87
2. Coconut	Million Nuts	3981	3956	+25	+0.63
3. Tapioca	'000 Tonnes	4617	4666	-49	-1.05
4. Arecanut	Million Nuts	12738	12661	+77	+0.61
5. Pepper	'000 Tonnes	25	24	+1	+4.17
6. Tea	"	41	40	+1	+2.50
7. Banana & Other Plantains	"	369	405	-36	-8.89
8. Cashewnut	"	115	111	+4	+3.60
9. Rubber	"	79	77	+2	+2.60
10. Coffee	"	13.6	12.5	+1.1	+8.85

Rice Production

3.6 While the aggregate area under paddy registered only a marginal increase compared to the previous year, total production went up by 5.87 percent from 12.26 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 to 12.98 lakh tonnes in 1970-71. Almost the entire increase was a result of the higher productivity realised in 1970-71. The average yield of rice during the year was 1484 Kg/hectare as against 1403 Kg/hectare in 1969-70. The increase in yield over the year was 5.77 percent. Compared to the Virippu crop, Punja and Mundakan recorded impressive increase in yield; punja yield went up by 7.81 percent and mundakan by 7.69 percent. For virippu, the increase was only 3.09 percent.

3.7 The yield per hectare was the highest in the case of the punja crop. It stood at 1960 Kg/hectare in 1970-71. This was 32 percent higher than that for the mundakan and 43 per cent higher than that for the virippu crops. However, the punja crop formed only about 15 percent (1.92 lakh tonnes) of the total production of rice in the State. Mundakan contributed the maximum with 44 percent

(5.67 lakh tonnes) and the Virippu crop accounted for 41 percent (5.39 lakh tonnes). Season-wise figures of area under rice and its production and productivity are given in Table 3.4.

TABLE—3.4
Area, Production and Productivity of Rice

Season	1970-71			1969-70		
	Area (Hect.)	Production (Tonnes)	Productivity (Kg/Hect.)	Area (Hect.)	Production (Tonnes)	Productivity (Kg./Hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Virippu (Autumn)	394798	538886	1365	393747	521443	1324
Mundakan (Winter)	381971	566934	1484	382171	526570	1378
Punja (Summer)	98061	192185	1960	98141	178400	1818
Total	874830	1298005	1484	874059	1226413	1403

3.8 In 1970-71 the area under high yielding and hybrid varieties of paddy was 1.59 lakh hectares forming 18.2 percent of the total area under paddy. Compared to this, the figure for 1969-70 was 1.36 lakh hectares (15.6 percent) and for 1968-69, 1.23 lakh hectares (14.1 percent). While 54 percent of the area of punja crop was under high yielding varieties in 1970-71, the coverage was very low in respect of the other two crops; 15 per cent in the case of Virippu and 13 percent in respect of mundakan. The data relating to the area under high yielding and hybrid varieties under paddy are given in Table 3.5.

TABLE—3.5
Area under High Yielding and Hybrid Varieties under Rice
(area in hectares)

Crops	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Virippu	38078	39840	58036
Mundakan	36897	49782	48143
Punja	48104	46512	53038
Total	123079	136134	159217

Rain-fall

3.9 The State had 3046 m.m. rainfall in 1970-71, compared to 2694 m.m. in the previous year. The rainfall statistics are presented in Table 3.6.

TABLE—3.6

Month-wise Statistics of Rainfall

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (m. m.)</i>			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
July	746	1276	796	502
August	498	372	286	535
September	156	337	204	217
October	187	189	239	280
November	73	124	120	76
December	37	40	68	5
January	10	4	12	33
February	32	6	15	18
March	95	18	24	20
April	133	113	126	116
May	96	232	286	335
June	683	538	518	909
Total	2746	3250	2694	3046

Food Situation

3.10 The overall food position posed no problems during the year. The rice distributed through ration shops, was being supplemented by the unhindered supplies available in the open market. As against the total quantity of 18.07 lakh tonnes in 1970 (11.03 lakh tonnes from internal sources and 7.04 lakh tonnes from imports), the total quantity of rice available for consumption in the State in 1971 was 19.15 lakh tonnes. The internal supplies of rice available for consumption estimated at 90 percent of the production amounted to 11.68 lakh tonnes. Imports were of the order of 7.47 lakh tonnes i.e., about 0.43 lakh tonnes more than in 1970. The per-capita availability of rice from internal production was 150 gm. per day during the year. With imports this was 247 gm. per day.

3.11 The total off-take of rice and wheat during January to December 1971 through the ration shops in Kerala stood at 8,43,315 tonnes and 55,529 tonnes respectively. The corresponding figures for 1970 were 8,22,329 tonnes and 71,085 tonnes. As the availability of rice increased, off-take of wheat declined considerably. The imports of rice into the State during the five years 1967-71 are given in Table 3.7

TABLE—3.7

Imports of Rice

<i>Year/Month</i>	<i>Quantity of rice imported</i>
(1)	(2)
1967	5.41 lakh tonnes
1968	6.24 „
1969	9.05 „
1970	7.04 „
1971 January	92,819 tonnes
February	69,730 „
March	57,963 „
April	39,744 „
May	56,720 „
June	56,648 „
July	43,923 „
August	51,172 „
September	69,857 „
October	65,356 „
November	69,725 „
December	72,926 „
Total	7,46,583 „

The data relating to the month-wise off-take of rice and wheat for the past few years are given in the Appendix.

Procurement of Paddy

3.12 Under the paddy procurement programme, the State procured 105,728 tonnes in 1971 compared to 124,543 tonnes in 1970 registering a fall of 15 percent. The month-wise particulars are furnished in Table 3.8.

TABLE—3.8
Procurement of Paddy

<i>Month</i>	<i>(Quantity in Tonnes)</i>		
	1969	1970	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
January	14973	9781	1686
February	31252	27923	17445
March	22918	22793	31018
April	6968	4317	2986
May	2901	2774	3103
June	1673	2526	1805
July	460	835	647
August	742	946	672
September	21014	13498	11491
October	28346	27319	24161
November	6276	8915	8100
December	3305	2916	2614
Total	140827	124543	105728

Mechanised farming

3.13 The Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation is playing a dynamic role in spear-heading mechanisation of agriculture in the State. In 1970-71, the Corporation supplied 59 power tillers and 320 tractors compared to 61 power tillers and 266 tractors in 1969-70. The demand for improved agricultural machinery like power tillers and tractors

has been growing very fast in the State. Information on the type-wise number of power tillers and tractors distributed by the Corporation is given in Table 3.9.

TABLE—3.9
Tillers and Tractors distributed by the Kerala
Agro-Industries Corporation

<i>Machinery</i>		1969-70	1970-71
(1)		(2)	(3)
1.	Tillers		
	(i) Kubota	..	8
	(ii) Krishi	7	49
	(iii) Mitsubishi	54	2
		61	59
2.	Tractors		
	(i) D. T. 14	159	86
	(ii) Zetor	72	122
	(iii) International	7	37
	(iv) Escort	21	70
	(v) Massey Ferguson	6	5
	(vi) Bolgar	1	..
	Total	266	320

Institutional growth in Agriculture

3.14 In the agricultural production sector, some of the developmental activities leading to institutional growth deserve special mention.

(i) Under the Kayamkulam Kayal Reclamation Scheme, shallow regions of the Kayamkulam lake are being reclaimed for setting up a State-owned paddy farm. An area of over 400 hectares in the north-eastern sector of the lake was separated by constructing a four hundred metre long granite bund. A considerable part of this area has been brought under paddy cultivation. The farm was able to distribute 187 tonnes of paddy seeds to the cultivators. Also, it has provided employment for many persons in the locality.

(ii) Another landmark in the field of agriculture was the introduction of the Ela Production Programme for intensive cultivation of rice in the State. The Scheme was initiated towards the middle of 1971. The object is to fully exploit the production potential of every selected ela of paddy fields by providing necessary infrastructure

facilities and organising the cultivators so as to make them adopt a package of practices and thereby, maximise the returns from agriculture. To start with, 40 Units have been selected, four in each District.

(iii) Under the Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' Project (SFDA & MFAL) sponsored by the Government of India, Kerala has been allotted two Projects, one in Quilon District and another in Cannanore District. The SFDA at Quilon was registered in September 1970 and that at Cannanore in April 1971. These Agencies will identify the problems of small but potentially viable farmers, ensure the availability of inputs, services and credit and also draw up model plans for agricultural production under different agro-climatic conditions. The agencies will assist the farmers to take up dairying and poultry farming which would supplement farm income. By assisting the small farmer, it will be possible to bring about revolutionary changes in the socio-economic conditions of the rural poor and to enhance substantially the agricultural production potential of the country. The MFAL is to assist the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers to improve their living standards. The SFDA|MFAL schemes envisage the rendering of financial assistance to 50,000 small farmers and 25,000 marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in each district.

(iv) Considering the importance of agriculture in the economic development of the State, an agricultural University was set up during the year with headquarters at Mannuthi near Trichur. The Agricultural College at Vellayani, Veterinary College at Mannuthi and all the research institutions and some of the State Farms in Kerala will be affiliated to this University. As the University starts functioning, agricultural education will receive special attention in the State.

Irrigation

3.15 The net area irrigated increased from 422.97 thousand hectares in 1969-70 to 431.25 thousand hectares in 1970-71 registering a lead of 1.96 per cent over the year. In respect of the cropped area, the increase was slightly higher. From 589.30 thousand hectares in 1969-70 the cropped area went up to 601.39 thousand hectares in 1970-71, the increase over the year being 2.05 per cent.

3.16 The irrigated area formed 20.5 per cent of the cropped area in 1970-71 as against 20.2 per cent in 1969-70. 81.3 per cent of the gross irrigated area was covered by paddy during 1970-71 compared to 80.7 per cent in the previous year. Of the total area under paddy,

the irrigated fields formed 55.9 per cent in 1970-71; it was 54.5 per cent in 1969-70. The details of irrigation statistics are given in Table 3.10.

TABLE—3.10
Irrigation Statistics

(a) Source-wise Irrigation

(Area in '000 hectares)

Source	1970-71		1969-70	
	Net area	Gross area	Net area	Gross area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Government Canals	200.55	338.12	193.50	327.37
2. Private Canals	10.16	12.26	10.16	12.26
3. Tanks	73.11	85.30	72.03	84.22
4. Wells	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46
5. Other sources	141.97	160.25	141.82	160.02
Total:	431.25	601.39	422.97	589.33

(b) Cropwise Irrigation

(Gross area in '000 hecfs)

Name of Crop	*1970-71	1969-70
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Paddy	488.64	476.58
2. Sugarcane	4.29	4.29
3. Other Food Crops	55.69	55.69
4. Non-food Crops	52.77	52.77
Total	601.39	589.33

*Provisional

Fisheries

3.17 The year 1971 was more or less a normal year with regard to the fishing industry of the State. The total fish production in Kerala increased from 3.85 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 to 3.93 lakh tonnes in 1970-71. The change in value for the above period was from Rs. 28.55 crores to 30.08 crores, the percentage increase in quantity and value being 2 and 5 respectively. Of the total quantity of fish produced in the State, marine fish landings alone constituted 3.80 lakh tonnes thus accounting for nearly 97 per cent of the total catch. The marine fish landings in 1969-70 were 3.72 lakh tonnes.

3.18 As before, oil sardines predominated over other species during this year also. The important varieties of marine fish landings during the year under review were oil sardines 160.6 thousand tonnes (42.3 per cent), prawns 63.3 thousand tonnes (16.7 per cent), and mackerel 44.2 thousand tonnes (11.6%). The corresponding figures for 1969-70 were oil sardines 142.8 thousand tonnes (38.3%), prawns 60.9 thousand tonnes (16.4%) and mackerel 52.1 thousand tonnes (14.0%). A detailed statement showing category-wise marine fish landings in the State is given in the Appendix.

3.19 The total number of mechanised boats constructed during the year was 27 (13 by private boat builders and 14 by the Fisheries Corporation) as against 89 (60 by private builders and 29 by the Corporation) in 1969-70. The break-up according to size is given below:

Size	Number of boat.
30'	9
32'	18
All	<u>27</u>

3.20 Forty-five fishermen Co-operative Societies were newly registered during 1970-71. The total number of societies as on 31-3-1971 was 1000 and the total membership of these societies on the same date nearly 112,000.

3.21 Kerala accounts for an appreciable share in the export of fish and fish products from India. The total quantity of fish and fish products exported from the ports of Kerala registered an increase from 22,273 tonnes in 1969-70 to 23,896 tonnes in 1970-71. The export earnings had gone up from Rs. 27.23 crores to Rs. 27.57 crores. The State accounted for 65% of the total exports from India and 79% of the total foreign exchange earnings during 1970-71. The corresponding percentages during the previous year were 70 and 81 respectively.

Animal Husbandry

3.22 The number of artificial inseminations provided by departmental institutions were 333699. The chicks hatched in Government farms for distribution numbered 531,773 which represented an increase of 16.5% over the previous year.

3.23 The Pig Breeding-cum-Bacon Factory at Koothattukulam, undertook the slaughtering of cattle and goats as a matter of diversification. Besides raw products, canned products were also made

available. 27 items of pork products were manufactured. During 1970-71, 954 pigs, 88 cattle and 28 goats were slaughtered as against 451 pigs in the previous year. Rs. 2.56 lakhs were realised from the sale of factory products and pig feed.

Forests

3.24 The total area under forests, remained the same during 1970-71 at 10.56 lakh hectares, forming 27% of the aggregate area of the State compared to 20% at the all India level. The area under reserved forests comprised 8.82 lakh hectares. The distribution of the reserved forests over the various forest divisions is given in the Appendix.

3.25 In 1970-71, the area under teak plantations rose by 1327 hectares. The area under softwood plantations registered a rise of 602 hectares and that under Eucalyptus went up by 1281 hectares. The area under all plantations in the forests increased from 98486 hectares to 101875 hectares during 1970-71 registering an increase of 3.4 per cent. The details of the forest area planted are furnished in the Appendix.

3.26 In the reserved forests 8128 hectares (333 hectares of wet land and 7795 hectares of dry land) were brought under cultivation of crops like paddy and tapioca.

3.27 The total out turn of timber and firewood and other forest produce during 1970-71 declined. Round logs comprising of teak and other species fell from 5.15 lakh cubic metres to 4.98 lakh cubic metres. But the out turn of sawn and squared timber, round poles and firewood displayed significant increase. The particulars are provided in the Appendix.

3.28 The gross receipts from forests which stood at Rs. 886.9 lakhs in 1969-70, rose to Rs. 919.6 in 1970-71, registering an increase of 3.7% over the year. The receipts from the sale of timber accounted for Rs. 847.1 lakhs or 93% of the total revenue. The net returns from forests during the year under review amounted to Rs. 915.1 lakhs as against Rs. 882.9 lakhs in 1969-70. The details are given in the Appendix.

CHAPTER 4

PLANTATIONS

The principal plantation crops of Kerala are tea, rubber, coffee and cardamom. These four crops together covered 10 per cent of the total cropped area of the State in 1970-71. The export earnings from the plantation crops constitute more than 20 per cent of the aggregate foreign exchange earnings of the State.

Tea

4.2 The area under tea in Kerala declined from 38037 hectares in 1969 to 37554 hectares in 1970, the percentage decrease over the year being 1.3. Contrary to this falling trend in the State, the area under tea at the all India level showed a marginal increase during the period. In 1970 Kerala accounted for 10.6 per cent of the all India area under tea as against 10.8 per cent in the previous year.

4.3 At the end of March 1970, there were 2629 tea estates in the State, out of which as many as 2383 (90.6%) were very small holdings ranging upto 5 hectares. Together they accounted for 4 per cent of the total area under tea. Large estates in the size group 200 hectares and above numbered 81 (3.1%) but accounted for 73 per cent of the area under tea. The details are provided in the Appendix.

4.4 Though the area under tea has been on the decline during the last few years, production has been increasing steadily on account of the rising trend in productivity. Production of tea in Kerala stood at 43263 tonnes in 1970 compared to 41360 tonnes in 1969 and 40800 tonnes in 1968. During the period 1968-70 yield per hectare went up from 1050 Kg to 1152 registering an average increase of 4.86 per cent per annum. The higher yield was naturally the result of intensive fertilizer application and plant protection measures adopted in recent years in tea estates. However, compared to the all India average, the yield per hectare of tea in Kerala was 3 per cent less in 1970 while it was 8 per cent less in 1968.

4.5 Despite the fact that there is a large area with tea bushes which are over 50 years old, replantation has been very slow. Though Government of India has stipulated a 2 per cent replantation of tea bushes every year, so far it has been much less than one per cent. Considering the entire replanting operations carried out between 1950-51 and 1969-70 in relation to the area in 1970, it is found that North India had replanted about 12 per cent of their area under tea. In the South the corresponding figure was less than 1 per cent for the

whole period. Actually, if 3 per cent bushes of new clones a year could be planted in five to seven years, a reasonable growth rate would be ensured.

4.6 Since the acreage under tea cannot be increased owing to the mounting pressure on land, increased production can be obtained only through wider replantation with high-yielding clones. This has to be achieved by drawing up a proper programme for financing the replantation of the old, uneconomic tea bushes.

Rubber

4.7 Owing to a record production of rubber on the one hand and the lower off take by the industry on the other, rubber experienced a problem of surplus in the last one or two years. Consequently, the rubber growers in the country were confronted with a perceptible fall in rubber prices. Even state intervention by way of fixation of a floor price and the entry of the State Trading Corporation into the market could alleviate the problem only partially.

4.8 Both the area and production of rubber continued to be on the increase. From 1.97 lakh hectares in 1969-70 the all India area under rubber increased to 2.03 lakh hectares in 1970-71, the increase over the year being 3 per cent. Kerala accounted for 1.88 lakh hectares or 92 per cent of the all India area. The small holdings comprising slightly over 1.08 lakh units accounted for 70 per cent of the area under rubber in the State. The average extent of a rubber holding in Kerala was 1.22 hectares as against 1.23 hectares at the all India level. The average extent of an estate in the State was 95.41 hectares compared to 102.73 hectares in India as a whole. The data relating to the State-wise distribution of rubber holdings and estates for 1970-71 are given in the Appendix.

4.9 The proportion of area under high yielding varieties to the total area under rubber stood at 64 per cent in 1970-71 as against 62 per cent in 1969-70 and 60 per cent in 1968-69. Table (4.1) shows the area under high yielding varieties and the trends in its proportion to total area under rubber.

TABLE 4.1
Area Under High yielding Varieties of Rubber in India

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total area under rubber ('000 hect.)</i>	<i>Area under improved varieties ('000 hect.)</i>	<i>Percentage of col. 3 to col. 2</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1968-69	187.51	113.14	60
1969-70	196.70	122.01	62
1970-71	203.10	130.29	64

4.10 The increase in production of rubber was faster than that in area. While the area under rubber increased by 3 per cent between 1969-70 and 1970-71 production went up by 12 per cent over the same period. From 81953 tonnes, production of natural rubber in the country moved up to 92171 tonnes. The consumption of all types of rubber rose from 1.31 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 to 1.35 lakh tonnes in 1970-71. As a result of the faster growth in the production of natural rubber, the gap between total consumption and production of natural rubber has been narrowing down. From 37 per cent in 1969-70, the gap has come down to 32 per cent in 1970-71.

Coffee

4.11 At the all India level, coffee too faced the problem of surplus production on account of a record crop of 1.09 lakh tonnes in 1970-71. The export quotas for Indian coffee under the International Coffee Agreement are about 22,000 tonnes. The non-quota countries usually lift about 13,000 tonnes. The domestic market had thus to absorb nearly 74000 tonnes during 1970-71.

4.12 The area under coffee in Kerala showed a rising trend. From 28,873 hectares in 1969-70 the area increased to 31564 hectares in 1970-71—an increase of 9.3 per cent. Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts mainly accounted for the increase in area under coffee.

4.13. The production of coffee in Kerala in 1970-71 stood at 13574 tonnes compared to 12470 tonnes in 1969-70, the increase over the year being 8.9 per cent. The district-wise area and production of coffee in Kerala are given in the Appendix.

Cardamom

4.14 Kerala has the largest area under cardamom in the country covering nearly 58 per cent in 1970-71. In the case of production, the coverage is even much higher at 67 per cent. Mysore with 35 per cent of the area accounted for 25 per cent of the produce. The rest was the share of Tamil Nadu.

4.15 In 1970-71, the area under Cardamom in Kerala was 47490 hectares compared to 47026 hectares in 1969-70. The increase in area was only nominal. In respect of production, there was, however, a marked increase. From 1074 tonnes in 1969-70 production of cardamom in the State went up to 1246 tonnes in 1970-71 the increase being 16 per cent.

CHAPTER 5

INDUSTRY AND POWER

The expected tempo of industrial production has not been achieved in 1971 owing mainly to acute shortage of basic raw materials like steel and cotton, labour unrest, and the policy of dear money consequent on the increase in bank rate. The cotton textile industry in the state suffered a set-back owing to the rise in the price of cotton and shortage of working capital. More or less similar problems were faced by the cashew and tile industries. There has been a general awareness that rapid industrialisation, particularly in the small scale sector, is of utmost importance in relieving the unemployment problem. The State Government have formulated a policy of encouraging new enterprenurship especially in areas identified as backward from the point of view of economic development. The districts listed as industrially backward are Alleppey, Trivandrum, Cannanore, Trichur and Malappuram. The new industrial units to be started in these districts will be entitled to obtain financial assistance at concessional rates from the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation. The Government has also issued orders sanctioning certain concessions to small scale industries proposed to be started in these districts. A scheme of workers' participation in the management of government-owned companies by nominating three representatives of workers and staff to the Director Board of each company was introduced.

5.2 Industrial licences have been obtained from the Centre for starting a new unit for the manufacture of pulp and paper by expanding the Punalur Paper Mills. Licences have also been obtained for the manufacture of sulphuric acid by developing the Travancore Titanium Products and for installing a plant for the manufacture of petroleum products in the Cochin Refineries. Letters of intent have been made available for a few private sector units for the manufacture of motor tyres, calcium carbide, acetyline, electrolytic capacitors and brushless alternators. In addition to the above, the question of granting licences for starting industries for the manufacture of paper polyster, staple fibre, nylon thread, etc., and a meat preservation unit, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

5.3 The total number of working factories at the end of the calendar year 1968 was 2872 and it increased to 3035 at the end of 1969. There was only a nominal increase in the number of

factory workers though 65 new factories were opened during the one year period. A district-wise and industry-wise distribution of working factories and persons employed therein as on 31st December 1969 is given in appendix. An analysis of the data relating to factories reveals that the state's industrial sector is dominated by traditional and agro-based industries like cashew oil mills, rice mills, handloom, coir, saw mills and tiles which adopt outmoded techniques of production. As a result the productivity in these industrial units is low. Compared to other parts of India, the wage rates in the factory sector in Kerala are also very low. The average earnings of factory workers in some of the major factory industries in the State for the years 1968 and 1969 are given in appendix.

Joint Stock Companies

5.4 In Kerala sixty three private and 4 public companies were newly registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies during 1970-71. The total number of companies liquidated during the period was 17 of which 12 were private and 5 public. Thirteen private companies and four public companies were struck off from the rolls and five companies (3 private and 2 public) were transferred to other States. The companies so transferred were (1) Amalgamated Coffee Estates, (2) Cochin State Power and Light Corporation (3) United Trading Company (4) A.D. Cotton Mills and (5) Giridharilal Amritlal Private Ltd. Thus the total number of joint stock companies as on 31st March 1971 stood at 1057 as compared to 1028 in 1969-70. Of these 345 were public companies and 712 private. The net increase in the year was thus only 29 companies (See Appendix Table 5.1C).

5.5 Though there was a declining trend in the total number of public limited companies, it is gratifying to note that there has been a substantial increase in the paid up capital. Out of the total increase of Rs. 396.78 lakhs in the paid up capital of public and private limited companies together during 1970-71, Rs. 373.86 lakhs were accounted for by the public companies.

Government-owned Companies

5.6 The Government owned companies are the Trivandrum Rubber Works, The Trivandrum Spinning Mills, The Travancore Plywood Industries, The Kerala Ceramics, The Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company, The Kerala Premo Pipe Factory and the Kerala Soaps and Oils. A short review of the working and financial results of these companies in 1970-71 is given below:

5.7 The working results of the Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd., having a paid up capital of Rs. 51.45 lakhs indicate a net loss of

CHAPTER 5

INDUSTRY AND POWER

The expected tempo of industrial production has not been achieved in 1971 owing mainly to acute shortage of basic raw materials like steel and cotton, labour unrest, and the policy of dear money consequent on the increase in bank rate. The cotton textile industry in the state suffered a set-back owing to the rise in the price of cotton and shortage of working capital. More or less similar problems were faced by the cashew and tile industries. There has been a general awareness that rapid industrialisation, particularly in the small scale sector, is of utmost importance in relieving the unemployment problem. The State Government have formulated a policy of encouraging new enterprenurship especially in areas identified as backward from the point of view of economic development. The districts listed as industrially backward are Alleppey, Trivandrum, Cannanore, Trichur and Malappuram. The new industrial units to be started in these districts will be entitled to obtain financial assistance at concessional rates from the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation. The Government has also issued orders sanctioning certain concessions to small scale industries proposed to be started in these districts. A scheme of workers' participation in the management of government-owned companies by nominating three representatives of workers and staff to the Director Board of each company was introduced.

5.2 Industrial licences have been obtained from the Centre for starting a new unit for the manufacture of pulp and paper by expanding the Punalur Paper Mills. Licences have also been obtained for the manufacture of sulphuric acid by developing the Travancore Titanium Products and for installing a plant for the manufacture of petroleum products in the Cochin Refineries. Letters of intent have been made available for a few private sector units for the manufacture of motor tyres, calcium carbide, acetyline, electrolytic capacitors and brushless alternators. In addition to the above, the question of granting licences for starting industries for the manufacture of paper polyster, staple fibre, nylon thread, etc., and a meat preservation unit, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

5.3 The total number of working factories at the end of the calendar year 1968 was 2872 and it increased to 3035 at the end of 1969. There was only a nominal increase in the number of

factory workers though 65 new factories were opened during the one year period. A district-wise and industry-wise distribution of working factories and persons employed therein as on 31st December 1969 is given in appendix. An analysis of the data relating to factories reveals that the state's industrial sector is dominated by traditional and agro-based industries like cashew oil mills, rice mills, handloom, coir, saw mills and tiles which adopt outmoded techniques of production. As a result the productivity in these industrial units is low. Compared to other parts of India, the wage rates in the factory sector in Kerala are also very low. The average earnings of factory workers in some of the major factory industries in the State for the years 1968 and 1969 are given in appendix.

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5.7 The working results of the Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd., having a paid up capital of Rs. 51.45 lakhs indicate a net loss of

Rs. 22.18 lakhs in 1970-71. The mill employs 580 workers and the average earnings of an employee per month is Rs 205. The production consists of various counts of yarn, and the value of yarn produced in 1970-71 was Rs. 69.16 lakhs. Another company, The Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd., with a paid up capital of Rs. 55.20 lakhs also incurred a loss of Rs. 17.86 lakhs in 1970-71. The company employs 436 workers, and an average worker receives Rs. 432 per month. The major products of the company in 1970-71 were 4.20 lakhs of cycle tyres, 1.29 lakhs of cycle tubes, 0.62 lakhs of cycle rims and 0.03 lakhs of cycles. The total value of these products was Rs. 40.77 lakhs. The subscribed and paid-up capital of the Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., has increased from Rs. 41.31 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs 48.31 lakhs in 1970-71. The working of this company also resulted in a net loss of Rs. 13 lakhs (subject to audit). The company employs 303 workers. The major products of the company consist of vanaspathi, refined oil, toilet washing and coal tar soaps and vitamin A and D products. The total value of the finished products of the company in 1970-71 was provisionally estimated at Rs. 169.97 lakhs. Another Government owned company viz. The Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company employs 421 workers and has a paid up capital of Rs. 35.82 lakhs. This company also incurred a loss of Rs. 7.55 lakhs in 1970-71. The finished products of the company consist of distribution transformers, steel structures, electrical accessories and cast iron goods, the value of which was estimated at Rs 66.64 lakhs. The loss sustained by the Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd., in 1970-71 was as high as Rs. 15.01 lakhs which is almost one third of the paid up capital of the company. In the previous year, the loss incurred by the company was only Rs. 5 lakhs. The total number of employees of the company are 334, out of which only 237 are workers, and the remaining 97 consists of various categories of supervisory and ministerial staff. About 4.16 lakhs sq.m. of tea chests, panels, commercial and decorative plywood, flush doors and block boards were produced by the company in 1970-71, the total value of which was Rs. 29.26 lakhs. The subscribed and paid up capital of the Kerala Ceramics has increased from Rs. 34.45 lakhs of 1969-70 to Rs. 49.45 lakhs during 1970-71. The company employs 413 workers and their average earnings was Rs. 254. The net loss of the company during 1970-71 was Rs. 14.03 lakhs as against Rs. 14.23 lakhs in the previous year. The important products of the company are crockery china clay and stoneware pipes and bricks valued to Rs 26.36 lakhs. The general working of Government owned companies indicates that their position has not improved during the one year period 1969-70 to 1970-71.

5.8 The major industrial concerns in which the Government hold majority shares are the Travancore Cochin Chemicals, The Transformers and Electricals, Travancore Titanium Products, Traco

Cable Comapny, United Electrical Industries, Pallathra Bricks and Tiles and Forest Industries (Travancore).

5.9 The Travancore Titanium Products with a subscribed and paid up capital of Rs. 93.25 lakhs produced 4,709 tonnes of titanium dioxide pigments worth Rs. 209 lakhs, and earned a net profit of Rs. 24.73 lakhs in 1970. The company employs 670 workers. The average earnings of an employee per month went up to Rs. 439 in 1970 from Rs. 376 in 1969. The subscribed and paid up capital of the United Electrical Industries remained at Rs. 29.40 lakhs in 1970 also. The company employed 468 workers and earned a profit of Rs. 2.53 lakhs in 1970 as against a profit of Rs. 3.85 lakhs in 1969. The major products of the company are single phase and poly phase meters, various kinds of motor starters and switch gears. The Pallathra Bricks and Tiles incurred more losses during 1970-71 compared to the previous year. The loss incurred by the company in 1970-71 was Rs. 1.43 lakhs (tentative) while in the previous year it was only Rs. 1.08 lakhs. The company employs 91 workers, and produces sand lime bricks of various sizes. The Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd., Alwaye, earned a profit of Rs. 8.23 lakhs in 1969-70. But in 1970-71, the profit of the company dwindled to Rs. 0.55 lakhs. The paid-up capital of the company is Rs. 17.75 lakhs, and the percentage of net profit on paid up capital has come down from 44 percent in 1969-70 to 3 percent in 1970-71. The company employs 189 workers, and the average earnings of an employee per month is Rs. 312. The Travancore Cochin Chemicals with a paid up capital of Rs. 229 lakhs has incurred a loss of Rs. 24.03 lakhs during 1970-71 as against a profit of Rs. 39.40 lakhs in the previous year. The company employs 1101 workers and the average earnings of an employee per month is Rs. 369. The important products of the company are, caustic soda, sodium hydro-sulphate, sodium sulphide, liquid chlorine and H.C.L. acid. The Traco Cable company has a paid up capital of Rs 65 lakhs. The company has made a profit of Rs. 6.50 lakhs during 1970-71 while in the previous year the loss incurred was Rs. 6.53 lakhs. The major products of the company are AAC|ACSR, PVC wires and cables and power cables.

5.10 The major Government of India companies in which the State Government holds minority shares are the F.A.C.T. Ltd., the Cochin Refineries and the Modern Bakeries. The subscribed and paid up capital of the F.A.C.T. increased from Rs. 15.02 crores to Rs. 18.56 crores during the year 1970-71. The company employs 6658 workers and the average earnings of an employee per month is Rs. 508. The net loss of the company during 1970-71 was

Rs. 189.37 lakhs as against Rs. 167.06 lakhs in 1969-70. The major products of F.A.C.T. during the year 1970-71 were:

(1)	Ammonium sulphate	102059 M.T.
(2)	Ammonium phosphate (16.20)	57691 „
(3)	Super phosphate	29791 „
(4)	Rock powder	12655 „
(5)	Ammonium chloride	9415 „
(6)	Sulphuric acid	123663 „
(7)	Ammonia	50323 „

Handloom

5.11 The handloom industry is now passing through a critical period owing to the soaring price of yarn, dyes and chemicals. During 1970-71, there was an unprecedented rise in the price of yarn, especially of lower counts. The price of 26³ yarn, which was Rs. 36.50 per 10 lbs in October 1970 went up to Rs. 54.25 in January 1971 (by about 49 percent). Coupled with this price increase acute scarcity for lower counts was also felt. Both in internal consumption and the export of handloom fabrics, a declining trend was seen and this resulted in the huge accumulation of stock. It is time concrete steps are taken to rehabilitate this industry which provides employment to nearly a lakh of workers.

5.12 The Kerala Handloom Finance Corporation set up in 1968 has an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore. The subscribed and paid up capital of the institution increased from Rs. 22.95 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs. 23.18 lakhs in 1970-71. The total number of share holders has also increased from 393 to 461 during the corresponding period. The Corporation continued its trading activities in various counts of yarn, dyes and chemicals. The sales turnover of the Corporation during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 63.38 lakhs as against Rs. 41.52 lakhs in 1969-70. The gross profit from trading in 1970-71 was Rs. 1.07 lakhs, compared to Rs. 0.57 lakhs in the previous year. In 1970-71, there was an unprecedented rise in the price of yarn, coupled with acute scarcity. The Corporation, by its judicious policy, was able to procure and distribute yarn, among its members in an equitable manner according to their needs. The corporation has also decided to enter the field of exports by purchasing exportable varieties of handloom goods from the manufacturers and marketing them abroad.

5.13 The gross income of the corporation for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 3.04 lakhs against Rs. 1.89 lakhs in 1969-70. The net profit for 1970-71 after providing for depreciation and bonus to staff was Rs. 1.19 lakhs as against Rs. 0.64 lakhs in the previous year.

Cashew Industry

5.14 The cashew industry in the State is facing a critical situation as a result of which most of the cashew factories are not functioning. This situation is the natural outcome of the conflicting interests of factory owners, intermediaries, and trade unions. Cashew is an export oriented industry which enjoys a virtual monopoly in the world market. But a big problem facing the industry is its perpetual dependence on the import of raw nuts. Failure of timely and adequate supply of raw nuts along with the restive nature of the labour engaged in the industry, operate against the stability of the industry. The export of processed nuts, however, is being kept up at a steady rate, despite the frequent closure of factories. The rapid spread of the practice of "Kudivaruppu" resorted to by the factory owners with the help of hired agents, to evade legal obligations to the workers, has largely helped the cause of exports. To combat 'Kudivaruppu' the State Government enacted a law prohibiting unregistered cashew factories in the State. This law provides for penalties of fine and imprisonment to the offenders. But it is learnt that the law has not yet been strictly enforced and as a consequence the practice of 'Kudivaruppu' goes on still. The State also organised the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation for taking over some of the sick factories.

5.15 The Central Government in its turn organised the Cashew Corporation of India for importing raw nuts and distributing them among the factories. The Cashew Corporation of India, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation of India, began import of raw-nuts in September 1970 and the raw nuts were distributed by the Corporation by fixing quota, after taking into consideration the imports and exports of 1968 and 1969 and the roasting capacity of factories. This enabled even the closed down factories to secure raw nuts which they diverted for 'Kudivaruppu.' No wonder a strong demand arose for distribution of imported nuts on the basis of registered labour strength.

5.16 Another complaint is that the Cashew Corporation of India is taking a ten percent commission and that the price that it charges for imported nuts is prohibitive and has no relationship with the world market for edible nuts. According to the cashew manufacturers, the Cashew Corporation of India has accumulated a profit

of Rs. one crore through the import of raw nuts, which in the normal course should have gone to the industry in general. There is yet another complaint, namely that the Cashew Corporation of India is not giving any consideration to the quality of nuts imported and that the manufacturers are incurring heavy losses due to the import of old nuts which are unsuitable for processing. Thus, the Cashew Corporation of India formed for the specific purpose of avoiding the demerits of the Open General License system and making the import of raw nuts easier has allegedly landed the industry in further trouble. The problems facing cashew industry, therefore, call for urgent attention.

5.17 The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation was formed in order to stabilise the cashew industry and to curb the practice of unlawful exploitation of labour widely practised by the private processors. The Corporation, which is fully owned by the Government of Kerala has a share capital of Rs. 29 lakhs as on 31-3-1971. In addition to the share capital, the Corporation has secured a loan of Rs. 18.5 lakhs from the Government and key loans and accommodation loans from other financial institutions during the year 1970-71.

5.18 The Corporation started its first factory at Kottiyam on 4-6-1970, and second and the third factories at Kilikollur and Kottarakkara respectively in July 1970. Two more factories were started at Kayamkulam and Mynagapally during 1970-71. The Corporation has a programme to take over 15 factories including the five already mentioned. In 1970-71, a total of 50,375 bags of raw nuts were processed by the factories under the Corporation. Export sale effected during the year was valued at Rs. 85.82 lakhs. Soviet Russia, U.S.A. and G.D.R. were the main countries to which cashew was exported. The Corporation employed about 3,564 workers and 135 staff in the five factories. The working of the Corporation resulted in a net profit of Rs. 17,338 after providing for a development rebate of Rs. 14,000 and agricultural income tax of Rs. 1,200. Thus, through its working the Corporation has proved that the industry can be successfully run after giving a fair deal to the labourers by way of statutory minimum wages and other fringe benefits like E.S.I. and provident fund.

Coir

5.19 Coir industry provides employment to about four lakhs of workers of which about 1.91 lakhs of workers have been brought under the co-operative fold. At the end of 1970-71, 557 coir co-operative societies were functioning in the state as against 555 in the previous year. Table 5.1 indicates the number of different types of coir societies in the State.

TABLE (5.1)

Coir Co-operatives in Kerala by Type

<i>Type of societies</i>	<i>No. at the end of</i>	
	1969-70	1970-71
1. Primary coir yarn societies	461	461
2. Thondu Vyavasaya societies	30	30
3. Coir co-operative unions	15	15
4. Central coir marketing societies	4	4
5. Mats and matting societies	20	22
6. Rope manufacturing societies	3	3
7. Model coir factory	1	1
8. Husk retting unions	19	19
9. Bristle and mattress fibre manufacturing societies	2	2
Total:	555	557

5.20 The amount invested by the Government by way of loans and grants in coir societies during 1970-71 was Rs. 29 lakhs and Rs. 3.93 lakhs respectively, while in the previous year the corresponding figures were Rs. 24.95 lakhs and Rs. 2.90 lakhs. The total amount spent by the State Government for coir development increased from Rs. 44.11 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs. 55.48 lakhs in 1970-71.

5.21 In accordance with the provisions of the coir retting (licencing) order, the special officer for coir, who is the licencing authority has issued 20,000 licences in 1970-71, as against 1,500 licences issued in the previous year. With a view to plugging the loopholes in the husk control order, the State Government has drawn up comprehensive rules and has submitted the same to the Government of India for approval.

5.22 In order to revitalise and reorganise the coir industry, Government has drawn up a scheme costing Rs. 15.59 crores, spread over a period of 5 years and forwarded the same to the Government of India for approval. The scheme has already been subjected to study by the Planning Commission. The Centre is exploring the possibility of extending institutional finance for financing various operations connected with the industry. Pending decision by the Government of India on the quantum and pattern of assistance, the State Government has started the scheme on a modest scale.

Accordingly six coir projects, i.e., Muppiri and Anjengo, Astamudi-mangadan, Alappadan and Aratory, Beach and Vaikom, Parur, and Quilandy-Beyypore, with headquarters at Chirayinkil, Kayamkulam, Shertalai, North Parur and Kozhikode respectively have been started.

5.23 A Kerala State Coir Development Corporation has been registered under the Indian Companies Act in 1969-70. The State Government have given a share contribution of Rs. 25 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Corporation. With a view to expanding the internal market for coir products, the Corporation has decided to open showrooms and sales emporia in all important cities and towns of India. About a thousand small scale coir factories, having nearly seven thousand looms and engaging fifteen thousand workers, are registered with the Corporation. The Corporation is helping the industry by purchasing and stocking coir products in the slack seasons, from the units registered with it. In 1970-71, finished products worth Rs. 5 lakhs were thus purchased and stocked. The Corporation has already entered the foreign markets. In 1970-71, coir products worth Rs. 52 lakhs were exported to foreign countries. A net profit of Rs. 1.18 lakhs was realised by the Corporation in this transaction.

Beedi

5.24 Beedi making is a widely prevalent occupation in Kerala. It provides employment with a nominal capital investment. A feature of the industry is that wages form more than 50 percent of the cost of production. This industry provides employment to about one and a half lakh workers. But the workers are not well organised, and the industry is not run on a factory basis except in Cannanore District. The closure of certain major beedi manufacturing units in Cannanore District prompted the Government to promote the Cannanore Beedi Worker's Central Co-operative Society with a share capital of Rs. 14.48 lakhs of which Rs. 13.50 lakhs was contributed by the Government. The successful working of the society hitherto has amply justified the Government's decision. The Central Society has, under it, 20 primary societies, employing seven thousand workers. About 82 crores of beedies were produced by the society during the Co-operative year 1970-71 and it made a profit of Rs. 39,127. The society at present pays 40 paise for the manufacture of 100 beedies and an average worker receives Rs. 5 per day.

Handicrafts

5.25 The Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala organised with the aim of improving the conditions of the artisans engaged in the production of handicrafts continued its activities

with renewed vigour. During the year 1970-71 a new major emporium at Bombay and two minor emporia one each at Ootacamund and Kanyakumari, were started, thus bringing the total number of emporia under the Corporation to seven. The Corporation has also taken steps to open new emporia at Kovalam, Thekkady and Tirupati, and show rooms at Agra and Trivandrum. The Bell Metal Production Centre at Kunhimangalam was transferred to Munnar and amalgamated with the existing unit there. Production of bell metal items has been taken up on a commercial basis by the Unit. The year 1970-71, witnessed an unprecedented increase in the sale of handicraft goods. The total sale achieved by the Corporation during the year amounted to Rs. 20.38 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 14.13 lakhs over the previous year. The highest contribution to sales was from handloom products (22%) followed by ivory (19%) and wood (17%). In 1970-71, there was a total export worth Rs. 1.94 lakhs by the Corporation as against Rs. 0.36 lakhs in the previous year. The total purchase, sale and export of handicrafts products by the Corporation in 1970-71 is given in Table (5.3).

Kerala State Small Industries Corporation

5.26 Distribution of iron, steel and non ferrous metals to small scale industrial units, management and construction of industrial estates, supply of machinery on hire purchase basis and running of production and service units are some of the important activities of the Kerala State Small Industries Corporation.

5.27 The sales turnover of iron, steel and other non ferrous metals in 1970-71, was only for Rs. 37.36 lakhs, as against Rs. 51.65 lakhs in the previous year. The profit in this section was less (Rs. 1.09 lakhs) compared to the previous year (Rs. 2.71 lakhs). The rent collected from the industrial estates showed a slight increase as it increased from 5.75 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs. 6.28 lakhs in 1970-71.

5.28 The construction wing of industrial estates executed works amounting to Rs. 6.84 lakhs in 1970-71. In the hire purchase wing the value of machinery distributed was worth Rs. 6.37 lakhs only in 1970-71 as against Rs. 10.29 lakhs in 1969-70. But the number of units benefited increased from 26 to 38 during the period. The net profit from hire purchase also increased from Rs. 0.10 lakhs to Rs. 0.56 lakh over the year.

5.29 Among the various production and service units managed by the Corporation, the Amaravila Tile Factory, Ollur service workshop, Parumala Straw Board Factory and the Pappanamcode Government Instrument Workshop continued to run at loss. The loss incurred by these units in 1970-71 was Rs. 0.78 lakhs, 0.44 lakhs

0.82 lakhs and 0.70 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 0.42 lakhs Rs. 0.59 lakhs Rs. 0.46 lakhs and Rs. 0.52 lakhs in 1969-70. The Kerala Water Proof Products, and the Die-casting unit both located at Pappanamcode and the Kollakadavu Wood Workshop which were working at nominal profit in 1969-70 incurred substantial losses in 1970-71. The Calicut Wood Workshop was the only unit which showed a profit margin, though the profit declined substantially compared to the previous year.

5.30 The above appraisal indicates that there is a slackening in the activities of the Corporation in 1970-71 compared to the previous year. The turnover of the Corporation as a whole for 1970-71 was only Rs. 52.77 lakhs as against Rs. 71.09 lakhs in 1969-70 and Rs. 70.11 lakhs in 1968-69. The net loss after providing for depreciation bonus, etc., amounted to Rs. 5.29 lakhs in 1970-71.

The Kerala Financial Corporation

5.31 The year 1970-71 saw a marked increase in the number of applications for loans received from the industrial units and the total amount of loan sanctioned. The Corporation received 96 applications in 1970-71 for an aggregate amount of Rs. 315.61 lakhs as against 33 applications for Rs. 110.58 lakhs in the previous year. 66 loans amounting to Rs. 208.59 lakhs were sanctioned but the amount actually disbursed only Rs. 131.42 lakhs in 1970-71 while in the previous year sanction was accorded to only 30 applications for Rs. 114.98 lakhs and disbursement was only Rs. 116.09 lakhs. The transactions of the Corporation during the last three years are given in Table 5.2.

TABLE 5.2

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Corporation loans</i>	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Applications received	28	154.14	33	110.58	96	315.61
Applications sanctioned	19	114.62	30	114.98	66	208.59
Amount disbursed	16	101.16	23	116.09	43	131.42

5.32 The Corporation has provided financial assistance to a wide range of industries, the more important among them being textiles, rubber products, chemicals and tea manufacture. An industry-wise classification of loans sanctioned by the Corporation from its own funds since its inception, is given in appendix Table (5.4). The

Corporation has sanctioned loans primarily for the creation of fixed assets, and only in special cases for working capital and repayment of debts.

5.33 By an agreement with the State Government, the Kerala Financial Corporation provides loans to industrial units on agency basis. The Corporation received 94 applications from small scale industrialists for provision of loans under this agency agreement. In 1970-71, 30 applications including a few received during the previous year, were sanctioned and a total amount of Rs. 18 lakhs was disbursed.

The transactions of the Corporation under agency loans for the past three years are presented in Table 5.3.

TABLE 5.3

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Agency Loans</i>	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Applications received	72	33.75	53	25.78	94	54.47
Applications sanctioned	62	31.00	52	22.52	30	13.87
Amount disbursed	53	27.98	72	27.50	32	18.00

5.34 The disbursement of agency loans to small scale industry units as compared with the previous year was at a low ebb in 1970-71 mainly because the funds released by the Government under the agency agreement was quite inadequate. An industry-wise classification of the applications received, sanctioned and amount disbursed under agency loans in the year 1970-71 is given in Table 5.5 of the appendix.

5.35 In 1970-71 the Kerala Financial Corporation has received altogether 190 applications under their two loan schemes, of which 96 applications worth Rs. 222.46 lakhs were sanctioned. The amount actually disbursed during the year was Rs. 149.42 lakhs. The net profit of the Corporation in 1970-71 before taxation amounted to Rs. 9.95 lakhs as against Rs. 8.27 lakhs in 1969-70.

5.36 The agency agreement with the Government of Kerala in regard to the disbursement of loans to small scale units on concessional terms which was in operation for the past eleven years has been discontinued with effect from 1st April 1971. The Government has instructed the Corporation to give loans to small scale

units from its own funds charging interest at a subsidised rate. The Government has however agreed to reimburse the Corporation the difference between the subsidised rate and the Corporation's normal lending rate of interest.

The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation

5.37 Financial assistance was required by ten applicants in 1970-71 as against 11 in 1969-70. Total assistance applied for in 1970-71 was Rs. 171.77 lakhs compared only Rs. 169.19 lakhs in the previous year. The total assistance sanctioned in 1970-71 was however only Rs. 165.27 lakhs. Table 5.4 provides the details of assistance requested for and sanctioned during the last three years.

TABLE 5.4

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Assistance requested</i>			<i>Assistance sanctioned</i>		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Loan	37.00	79.75	50.40	17.50	79.75	50.40
Share participation	16.00	62.35	59.00	16.00	62.35	56.50
Under writing	7.00	..	8.37	7.00	..	8.37
Guarentee	31.04	27.09	54.00	11.00	27.09	50.00
Total	91.04	169.19	171.77	51.50	169.19	165.27

5.38 The resources of the Corporation has increased from Rs. 617.79 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs. 697.33 lakhs in 1970-71. The gross income of the Corporation during the same period has increased from Rs. 23.02 lakhs to Rs. 23.49 lakhs. The corresponding net incomes before taxation were Rs. 6.10 lakhs and Rs. 3.27 lakhs respectively.

5.39 The Corporation has so far provided financial assistance to 32 companies, 24 for the establishment of new industrial undertakings, 5 for expansion, diversification or modernisation and 3 for tiding over temporary financial difficulties.

5.40 Out of the 24 new projects, 19 went into production before 31-3-1970, and the remaining five companies i.e. The Periyar Chemicals Ltd., Cochin, The Kerala Rubber and Reclains Ltd.,

Cochin, Prabhuram Mills Ltd., Chenganoor, Kerala Solvent Extractions Ltd., Irinjalakuda, and the Premier Breweries Ltd., Palghat made considerable progress in the implementation of their schemes.

5.41 The United Electrical Industries Ltd., The Travancore Cochin Chemicals, Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, the Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, and the Fibre Foam Private Ltd., were the five companies for which financial assistance were provided for expansion, diversification, modernisation or rehabilitation.

5.42 The Corporation has so far promoted 8 companies of which the Transformers and Electricals Ltd., Toshiba Anand Lamps Ltd., and the Kerala Spinners have already gone into production. Another company M/s Bharat Tyre and Rubber Company Ltd., has been wound up. Of the remaining four companies, The Toshiba Anand Batteries Ltd., Ernakulam and the Excel Glass Ltd., Alleppey are expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1972. The Steel Complex Ltd., Feroke is scheduled to be completed in about 2 years. Despite all efforts made, no progress in the implementation of schemes relating to the Packaging Paper Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum, could be achieved.

5.43 Against various applications submitted by the Corporation for industrial licences/letters of intent to establish industrial undertakings during the year 1970-71, it received letters of intent from the Government of India for the following items only.

(i) Eddy current clutches	—	4000 Nos/year
(ii) Thermistors varistors	—	1 million Nos/year
(iii) (a) Variable capacitors	—	0.6 million Nos./year
(b) Trimmers	—	5.0 million Nos./year

Offers of technical assistance have been received from firms in Japan, for the manufacture of the above products in India.

5.44 In 1970-71 the Corporation also assisted the Geological Survey of India in the prospecting work of iron ore in Calicut District with its own drills and staff. It also secured a mining lease for mining of mineral sands from an area of 325.45 hectares in Karunagapally and Karthikapally taluks of Quilon District.

Khadi and Village Industries

4.45 The Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board continued to provide financial assistance for the development of Khadi and village industries, through its various Co-operative Societies and

registered institutions in 1970-71 also. The Board has also under its direct control the Khadi production centre at Payyannur with 9 sub centres and 5 visiting centres, 10 Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans, 4 Khadi Bhavans and 7 cotton godowns. There was notable increase both in the production and sale of Khadi in 1970-71. While production of Khadi increased by 8%, sales rose by 7% and wages earned by artisans by 21%. The Board disbursed a sum of Rs. 8.34 lakhs as loan and Rs. 0.08 lakh as grant for the development of Khadi industry. Under Khadi industry 6915 persons are given full time employment. An amount of Rs. 15.12 lakhs was paid as wages in 1970-71.

Village Industries

5.46 In 1970-71 the total production of village industries products was worth Rs. 258 lakhs, while sales amounted to Rs. 265 lakhs. They provided full time employment to 20,239 workers, part time employment to 20,296 workers and casual employment to 13,538 persons. The total amount paid as wages to these workers amounted to Rs. 129.13 lakhs. The average annual income of a worker engaged in village industry rose to Rs. 327 in 1970-71 compared to Rs. 252 in 1969-70 and Rs. 186.50 in 1968-69.

5.47 There has been significant progress in the production and sales of village oil, fibre including screwpine, palmgur, honey, village leather and lime. But the performance of village industries like village pottery, hand made paper, gurkandasari, non edible oils and soap and cottage match, was poor. Hand pounding of paddy did not function due to the statutory rationing prevalent in the State, and the consequent non availability of paddy in the open market. Non availability of copra at reasonable cost, the competition from oil mills, and the levy of sales tax by the authorities inspite of exemption granted by the Government continued, to hamper village oil industry. Hand made paper industry did not show much progress because most of the units were engaged in the production of file boards and low grade paper. The cottage match units had a severe set back due to the lifting of the band erol system of levy of excise duty by the Central Government. The gurkandasari industry had to face the restrictions imposed in the crushing of sugarcane in sugar factory areas. The palmgur industry also had its share of difficulties resulting from the lifting of prohibition and the consequent tapping of palm trees for toddy. In spite of these drawbacks for several individual industries, on the whole, there has been a slight increase in the overall production and sales of village industries products in 1970-71. A statement showing industry wise production, sales, employment and wages paid in 1970-71 is given in Appendix-5.

Minerals

5.48 The State's mineral wealth consists mainly of beach minerals like ilmenite, rutile, monozite, zircon, silliminate and clays, quartz sand, lime shell etc. Table 5.5 and 5.6 provide the figures relating to production and sale of sands and different varieties of clay during 1970-71.

TABLE (5.5)

Production and sale of mineral sands 1970-71

<i>Item</i>	<i>Production (in M.T.)</i>	<i>Sale (in M.T.)</i>
1. Ilmenite	33123	42673
2. Brown Ilmenite	156	134
3. Rutile	1615	1545
4. Monozite	251	272
5. Zircon	1808	1701
6. Silliminate	457	520

TABLE (5.6)

Production and sale of clays and lime-shell 1970-71

<i>Name of minerals</i>	<i>Production (M.T.)</i>		<i>(Sale (M.T.))</i>	
	<i>Raw</i>	<i>Processed</i>	<i>Raw</i>	<i>Processed</i>
1. Glass and white quartz	22963.17	..	22185.43	..
2. China clay	51782.71	14911.91	14164.65	15892.14
3. Fire clay	2340.00	..	2198.18	..
4. Ball clay	135.55	..	113.55	..
5. Lime shell	82964.00	..	81127.00	..

Power

5.49 Rapid industrialisation of Kerala depends largely on the availability of power. The hydro-electric power in this State has been found to be the cheapest compared to other States in India. Emphasis has therefore been laid on hydro power generation during the last two decades of planning. The expansion of power generation in

Kerala has been rapid as is evident from the fact that the installed generating capacity rose from 28.5 M.W. prior to the implementation of the plan schemes to 546.5 M.W. by the end of 1970-71.

Among the two major power projects now under construction, the work relating to Kuttiyadi Project was progressing at a brisk pace during the year 1970-71. The programme was to commission the Kuttiyadi power station (3 units of 25,000 K.W.) by 1970-71. Erection of the generating station equipment has already been completed and the works relating to the dam are being continued. Partial storage has now been built up by plugging the construction sluice. The power station can now be commissioned after carrying out all the necessary pre-commissioning tests on the turbines, generators, transformers, switch gears, etc., already erected. Works connected with the associated 110 Kv. transmission line from Kuttiyadi to Kozhikode has also been completed.

5.50 The work relating to the Idikki Hydro-Electric Project is also progressing. Civil works like construction of dams, butterfly wall chamber, underground power house and driving of the power tunnel, control cable tunnel and tail race tunnel were continued in 1970-71. There has been considerable slip-back in the execution of various items of work mainly due to labour troubles in the project area. Concrete work in the Idikki and Cheruthoni dams was affected due to lack of sufficient quantity of granite which in turn was due to difficulties in opening up new quarries. By the latter half of 1970-71, the major labour disputes could be settled and the work in the project area could progress normally. Arrangements for the supply of all materials relating to the associated 220 KW. Idikki-Kalamassery line, were made and orders for the erection of the line placed. The work on the line has been started.

5.51 As regards the transmission schemes, in April 1970 the section of the line from Kozhikode to Badagara relating to the Kozhikode-Cannanore 110 Kv. line and the 110|11 Kv. sub station at Badagara was commissioned. A 66|11 Kv. sub-station at Changanacherry with the 4 MVA transformer was commissioned. The second circuit of the 220 KVA Sabarigiri—Kalamassery line was charged and put into commercial operation in August, 1970. Two 66|11 KV sub-stations, one at Quilon and the other at Karukutty, were commissioned, the former in November, 1970 and the latter in January 1971. Construction of the 110 KV Shornur-Palghat tower line was completed and was energised at 66 KV in January, 1971. Transformer capacities were increased in the following sub-stations:—

110|66 KV sub-stations: Kozhikode, Pallom.

66|11 KV sub-stations: Kozhikode, Vythilla, Neyyattinkara, Kundara, Punalur.

5.52 In 1970-71 supply of power was extended to 32 new villages and 56667 new connections and 21943 new street lights were installed. Kerala is one of the few States in the Indian Union where rural electrification programmes have met with commendable success. By the end of 1970-71 about 76% of the revenue villages have been electrified. Capacities of a large number of distribution transformers were also increased.

5.53 During 1970-71, 2125.99 Million KWH of power was generated, an increase of 120.39 Million KWH compared with the previous year. The net revenue by sale of electricity during 1970-71 was Rs. 1605.7 lakhs as against Rs. 1334 lakhs in 1969-70, which shows an increase of Rs. 271.7 lakhs. The per-capita consumption of electricity per annum also rose from 68.4 units in 1969-70 to 71 units in 1970-71.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The total length of roads in Kerala as on 31-3-1968 was 18,037 K.M. of which 14,353 K.M. of roads are held by agencies like Irrigation Department, Electricity Board, municipalities, corporations and forest department. The roads in the State are mostly of a high standard. Roads classified as lower type extends over a length of 5029 K.M. only.

Road Transport

6.2 The number of registered motor vehicles was 86,234 as on 31-3-1971 compared with 78,108 as on 31-3-1970 showing an increase of 8,126 vehicles in one year.

6.3 The capital investment of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation as on 1-4-1970 was Rs. 849.04 lakhs. During the year 1970-71 an additional contribution of Rs. 70 lakhs towards share capital was made by the State Government raising their total capital contribution to Rs. 728.04 lakhs. The railways contributed Rs. 81.67 lakhs during the period, thereby raising their total contribution to Rs. 262.67 lakhs. Thus at the close of 1970-71 the total capital investment of the Corporation stood at Rs. 1,173.13 lakhs.

6.4 No new routes were nationalised during 1970-71. The Corporation introduced new services in 10 routes in response to public demand.

6.5 There was a net addition of 116 buses to the operating fleet of the Corporation. The operating fleet at the close of 1970-71 consisted of 1,561 buses, 28 lorries and 67 other vehicles making a total of 1,656 vehicles. The corresponding figure for 1969-70 were 1,445 buses, 54 lorries and 69 vehicles, the total being 1,568 vehicles. The number of bus schedules increased from 1,205 in 1969-70 to 1,257 in 1970-71. The number of routes also increased from 1,123 in 1969-70 to 1,262 in 1970-71. The gross distance operated also increased from 1,041.43 K.M. in 1969-70 to 1,060.66 K.M. in 1970-71. The number of passengers travelled increased from 2,927.41 lakhs in 1969-70 to 3,106.41 lakhs in 1970-71. The average earnings per vehicle on road decreased from Rs. 277 in 1969-70 to 273 in 1970-71.

6.6 The revenue receipts of the corporation for 1970-71 was Rs. 1,225.24 lakhs as against Rs. 1,166.58 lakhs in 1969-70. The revenue expenditure increased from Rs. 1,229.45 lakhs to Rs. 1,350.88 lakhs during the same period. The net result was a deficit of Rs. 125.6 lakhs.

Railways

6.7 The system of railways in the state is made up of 553 K.M. of Broad Gauge lines and 339 K.M. of Metre Gauge lines. The total railway mileage in the state has remained constant for a number of years. Even within the state only the districts of Quilon, Palghat, Calicut, Trichur and Cannanore are better served by railways. The region south of Cochin is served by the metre gauge line and the region north by the broad gauge line. The break of gauge involves transshipment of through traffic. Cochin harbour is served by both the gauges. As the main railway line from Trivandrum to Kasargode lies almost entirely along the coast except for a short section between Ernakulam and Karthikapally, the railway facilities are not within easy reach of the eastern parts of the state. It is heartening to note that the conversion of the metre gauge line to broad gauge from Trivandrum to Ernakulam has been taken up and is expected to be completed by 1974. The doubling of the broad gauge line from Ernakulam to Shoranur is also under construction.

Inland Navigation

6.8 The back waters, navigable rivers and canals in the state constitute a fairly good inland navigation system. The state has a total length of 1,885 K.M. of inland water ways. The West Coast canal stretching from Trivandrum to Hosdurg, has a total length of 555 K.M.

6.9 The State Water Transport Department with its head quarters at Alleppey was formed on 7-6-1968 by taking over the assets and liabilities of the State Inland Water Transport Service. The activities of the department are confined to the four Districts of Alleppey, Quilon, Kottayam and Ernakulam. The department is now operating 68 schedules as against 48 last year. It has a fleet of 69 boats operating in 42 routes. During 1969-70, the total route length was 1,088.12 K.M. In 1970-71 it increased to 1,269 K.M.

6.10 The revenue receipts and expenditure of the department in 1970-71 were Rs. 27.41 lakhs and Rs. 30.25 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures in the previous year were Rs. 26.11 lakhs and Rs. 28.88 lakhs respectively. The working of the department in 1970-71 resulted in a net loss of Rs. 2.83 lakhs as against Rs. 2.74 lakhs in the previous year.

6.11 The working of the water transport section of the Road Transport Corporation also resulted in a loss during 1970-71. While the expenditure was Rs. 14.55 lakhs the receipts was only Rs. 9.52 lakhs resulting in a net loss of Rs. 5.03 lakhs. No new boats were added to the operating fleet and the number of boats in operation remained at 12.

Ports and Harbours

6.12 The coastal and foreign traffic of the state is handled at the major port of Cochin, the intermediate ports of Calicut and Alleppey and the other minor ports. In 1970-71, 143 steamers and 1,181 sailing vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 5 lakh tonnes touched at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala as against 216 steamers and 990 sailing vessels in 1969-70. The total cargo handled by these ships and sailing vessels was 3.32 lakhs tonnes of which 1.79 lakh tonnes were imports and 1.52 lakh tonnes were exports. The number of ships that called at the ports increased from 1,206 in 1969-70 to 1,324 in 1970-71.

6.13 The number of vessels (including sailing vessels) that entered the Cochin port in 1970-71 decreased to 1,065 from 1,130 in 1969-70. The marginal increase in the total traffic by 0.46 lakhs tonnes or by 0.95% in 1970-71 over that of 1969-70 was the net result of a slight increase in imports by 0.8 lakh tonnes or by 2.3% and a small reduction in exports by 0.34 lakh tonnes or by 2.4%. When the value realised by cargoes exported increased by 2.25 crores or by 1.1%, the value of imports declined by 5.04 crores or by 4.1% in 1970-71 compared to 1969-70. This resulted in a net reduction in the total value of trade handled at the Cochin port by Rs. 2.79 crores (0.9%) over the period.

CHAPTER 7

EXPORT-IMPORT TRADE

The year 1970-71 is a remarkable one in the matter of India's export performance. The exports not only reached an all time record of Rs. 1535.2 crores but exceeded the Fourth Plan annual growth target of 7% by registering an increase of 8.6% over 1969-70. The Indian industrial sector which has broadened and diversified its base very much in recent years has had its influence in changing the pattern of our exports. The share of non-traditional items, namely products of Indian industry, in the total export of India has been increasing every year. In 1970-71 the exports of principal non-traditional commodities had a larger share in total exports. It accounted for 42% in 1970-71 compared to 39% in 1969-70 and 36% in 1968-69. Indian exports to America registered a decline of 13% from Rs. 238 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 207.3 crores in 1970-71. The decline was accounted for by the fall in exports of jute manufactures and marine products. As against this our exports to all other regions of the world registered an increase.

7.2 The total imports in 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 1625.2 crores. These were higher by Rs. 43.1 crores when compared to 1969-70. However, due to higher domestic production the import of food grains declined from Rs. 261 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 213 crores in 1970-71 thereby registering a fall of 18.4%.

7.3 The ports of Kerala usually account for 12 to 13 percent of the total exports from the country. The export-import statistics separately for the ports of Kerala for 1970-71 are not yet available. Hence a comparative analysis of the percentage increase or decrease both in terms of quantity and value with regard to the various commodities handled by these ports cannot be made. However a summary of the performance of the import export commodities of Kerala is given in the following paragraphs.

Marine Products

7.4 The importance of sea food industry in Kerala's economy is increasing year by year due to the fast rate of increase in the export earnings from marine products. Of the total exports of marine products worth Rs. 350 million in 1970-71 Cochin alone accounted for about Rs. 275 million. Other centres like Bombay, Mangalore, Goa and Madras, have now entered the field by exporting processed marine products. The exports of marine products have registered a record growth in the past decade, the exports having increased

from about Rs. 40 million in 1960 to Rs. 350 million in 1970-71. At present marine products are being exported to as many as 60 countries and our products are competing quality for quality in the sophisticated markets of highly developed countries. The main items of marine products export consist of frozen shrimps, frog legs and lobster tails, canned prawn and shrimps and dried fish. The export of all these items except that of frozen lobster tails recorded a further improvement in 1970-71.

7.5 The total exports of marine products in 1970-71 were 35,883 tonnes worth Rs. 35.07 crores as against 31,695 tonnes worth Rs. 33.46 crores in 1969-70. Thus in 1970-71 the exports of marine products registered an increase of 13.21% in terms of quantity and 4.83% in terms of value.

7.6 Exports of frozen shrimps increased from 21,150 tonnes in 1969-70 to 22,136 tonnes in 1970-71. But the value declined from Rs. 25.92 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 24.53 crores in 1970-71. While the exports of frozen shrimps to United States decreased, there was significant increase in the exports to Japan. During 1970-71 markets in Western Europe were strengthened. The exports went up to 1107 tonnes as against 133 tonnes in 1969-70 and 128 tonnes in 1968-69.

7.7 Export of frozen lobster tails suffered a set back in 1970-71. This was mainly due to poor catch in India and low prices that prevailed in U. S. A., our major export market. The exports of frozen frog legs more than doubled during 1970-71. The exports increased from 1096 tonnes worth Rs. 1.69 crores in 1969-70 to 2447 tonnes worth Rs. 3.00 crores in 1970-71. The lion's share of the exports was to U. S. A.

7.8 Canned prawn exports reached an all time peak in 1970-71, the exports being 2510 tonnes valued at Rs. 3.88 crores. The exports to U. S. A. increased considerably from 476 tonnes valued at Rs. 1.56 crores in 1969-70 to 1075 tonnes valued at Rs. 1.56 crores in 1970-71. Exports of canned prawns to France, Australia and West Germany decreased considerably in 1970-71. As against this, exports to U. K. maintained a rising trend. In the matter of exports of canned shrimps, East Germany now occupies the third place with an off-take of 219 tonnes valued at Rs. 37.15 lakhs. The exports of dried fish rose significantly in 1970-71 to 6557 tonnes valued at Rs. 1.66 crores. In 1969-70 the exports of dried fish were only 5521 tonnes valued at Rs. 1.43 crores.

7.9 Apart from the compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection schemes, which now cover almost all marine export items, a system of continuous in-process inspection is being evolved so as

to ensure quality. In view of the growing importance of fishing industry it has been decided to set up a statutory body by the name "The Marine Products Export Development Authority" to bring the development schemes of the fishing industry in the country under a unified and centralised body.

Spices

7.10 India is the largest producer of spices in the world. The important spices which are exported from Kerala are pepper, cardamom, ginger and turmeric. The earnings from spices export touched a new peak at Rs. 37.9 crores in 1970-71. The increase registered was about 130% of the export earnings of Rs. 16.39 crores in 1960-61. When compared to the export earnings of Rs. 34.5 crores in 1969-70 the increase registered was about 10%.

Pepper

7.11 Pepper constituted about 40% of the total spices export in 1970-71 and is the most important spice item exported from India. Pepper is at present exported to more than 80 countries of the world. India is the largest pepper exporter.

7.12 Indian pepper is well known for its flavour, boldness and pungency. The two commercial varieties of pepper grown in Kerala are the 'Malabar' pepper and 'Tellicherry extra bold' pepper. The former variety is comparatively smaller in size but has a fruity flavour which distinguishes it from other varieties of pepper. The total exports of pepper decreased from 22,297 tonnes valued at Rs. 16.19 crores in 1969-70 to 17,714 tonnes valued at Rs. 15.09 crores in 1970-71. At present the important buyers of Indian pepper are the U. S. S. R. and other East European countries. The share of U.S., Italy, Canada, U. A. R., Sudan etc., are also significant in the total export.

7.13 The international price of pepper is subject to wide fluctuations due to severe competition among the producing countries. India, Indonesia and Malaysia, the three major pepper producing countries, it is encouraging to note, have recently signed an agreement which will pave the way for stability in the international market.

Cardamom

7.14 Cardamom is considered as the 'aristocrat' among spices. It occupies the second important place in the export of spices. India is the world's largest producer of cardamom followed by Guatemala, Ceylon and Cambodia. Nearly 58% of the Indian production of cardamom is raised in the plantations of Kerala.

7.15 Indian cardamom is now exported to more than sixty countries. It is preferred in many countries on account of its green colour, sweet flavour, high oil content, and aroma. The most important buyers of cardamom are Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Finland, West Germany, Kuwait, the U. S. S. R., Bahrain and U.K. Until recently India enjoyed a monopoly position which is now being threatened by Guatemala. The cardamom exports from India registered an increase from 1229 tonnes valued at Rs. 9.0 crores in 1969-70 to 1704 tonnes valued at Rs. 10.94 crores in 1970-71.

Ginger

7.16 India is the world's largest exporter of ginger accounting for about 50% of the world trade. 'Cochin ginger' and 'Calicut ginger' are the two important commercial varieties which are held in high esteem in foreign countries. In 1970-71 the total export of ginger amounted to Rs. 2.6 crores. About 80% of the total exports of ginger are to the Middle East Countries. U. S. A., U. S. S. R., Canada, New Zealand and U. K. are the other important countries to which ginger is exported. The exports of ginger more than doubled in 1970-71. It increased from 1223 tonnes valued at Rs. 1.23 crores in 1969-70 to 3183 tonnes valued at Rs. 2.61 crores. Lower priced varieties of ginger from Sierra Leone, Nigeria and China are competing with Indian ginger. Jamaica is also offering competition with her superior and less fibrous variety of ginger. About 5 to 7% of the total production of ginger in India is entering the export market.

Turmeric

7.17 The important buyers of turmeric from India are U. S. A. Iran, Aden, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Netherlands, Ceylon, Singapore Malaysia and Japan. The export of turmeric touched a new peak in 1970-71. It rose from 7026 tonnes valued at Rs. 3.62 crores in 1969-70 to 10,621 tonnes valued at Rs. 3.68 crores in 1970-71. India is the largest producer and exporter of turmeric. Because of the higher percentage content of 'Cureumin' Alleppey turmeric has a special preference in U. S. A.

Cashew Kernels and Shell liquid

7.18 The export of cashew kernels during 1970-71 registered a fall of 17.05% in terms of quantity and 9.10% in terms of value when compared to 1969-70. The cashew kernel exports were 60,627 tonnes valued at Rs. 57.42 crores in 1969-70 and 50,292 tonnes valued at Rs. 52.02 crores in 1970-71. The exports to U.S.S.R., U. K., West Germany, Australia, Yugoslavia and France declined in 1970-71 while

they increased in the case of U. S. A., Canada, Japan, Hongkong and East Germany. While exports to U. S. A. increased to 22,455 tonnes in 1970-71 from 21,797 tonnes in 1969-70 the exports to U.S.S.R. suffered a severe set back. The exports steeply declined from 26,315 tonnes in 1969-70 to 14,752 tonnes in 1970-71. The country-wise export figures along with the percentage shares for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given in table (7.1).

7.19 The most important buyers of cashewnut shell liquid are U. K. Japan and U. S. A. The exports to these countries registered a fall in 1970-71. The total exports of cashewnut shell liquid during 1970-71, amounted to only 7006 tonnes valued at Rs. 78 lakhs as against 8644 tonnes valued at Rs. 102 lakhs in 1969-70. Table 7.2 gives the country-wise details of the exports of cashewnut shell liquid for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71. The total imports of raw cashewnuts from East Africa registered a slight increase in 1970-71. The exports were 1,68,473 tonnes valued at Rs. 29.25 crores in 1970-71 as against 1,63,426 tonnes valued at Rs. 27.60 crores in 1969-70. Table 7.3 gives the details of the import of raw cashewnuts for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

7.20 India's share in the total imports of cashew kernels by U. S. A. is decreasing every year. The East African countries on which we are dependent for raw nuts, have set up their own processing units and have entered the U. S. market with their products. This not only limits the sources of supply of raw nuts but also poses competition for India. Concerted efforts are called for to step up indigenous production of raw nuts so as to reduce the reliance on imported nuts.

Tea

7.21 The export of tea amounted to Rs. 148.25 crores in 1970-71 registering an increase of 19% over 1969-70. The abolition of export duty and a rebate at the point of export had a salutary effect on tea exports. These measures were responsible for arresting the declining trend of the earlier years. Also the depletion of stocks in the U. K. and lower production in Africa were other factors responsible for increased exports of tea from India. The regulation of exports by the introduction of quota system by the producing countries had a significant effect in halting the downward trend in the prices of tea.

7.22 Exports of tea in consumer packets from India to Gulf countries, Bahrein and U.S.S.R. is a recent development and the results have been very encouraging. Government of India has decided in principle to set up a National Tea Corporation in the public sector mainly for the purpose of exporting tea in consumer packets. Instant tea produced in India from green leaf, unlike from

black tea in U.S.A. has entered the export market. The export earnings from instant tea were Rs. 1.05 crores in 1970 as against Rs. 0.65 crores in 1969. The exports were mainly to U. S. A. and U. K.

7.23 India is the largest producer of tea in the world. However, her share in the world market has dwindled from 45% in 1951 to 35% in 1968. Eventhough exports of tea have picked up from 1970-71, the position still continues to be very unstable. This is mainly due to the growing competition from Ceylon and East African countries. During the period 1951 to 1969, the percentage share of Ceylon in the World market increased from 30% to 33% while that of East African countries increased from 3% to 12.3%. India can compete effectively with Ceylon and East African countries in the matter of tea exports, only by reducing the present high cost of production of tea.

Coir and Coir Products

7.24 Besides Coir yarn, the largest single item in this group, coir fibre, mats, mattings, rugs, carpets, ropes and curled coir are being exported from Kerala. The exports of coir and coir goods are steadily falling due to several factors. The total exports of coir and coir goods amounted to 74,234, tonnes in 1965-66 but declined to 52,176 tonnes in 1970-71. In the case of coir yarn, the quantity exported in 1970-71 registered a decline of twenty thousand tonnes from the 53,377 tonnes valued at about Rs. 7 crores exported in 1965-66. But in terms of value the coir yarn exported in 1970-71 registered an increase to a little over Rs. 7.5 crores. The apparent increase in value, in terms of rupees was mainly due to devaluation. The total exports of coir and coir products amounted to Rs. 11.96 crores in 1970-71 and the price realised during the year. Rs. 2292 per tonne.

7.25 The consumption on coir and coir goods within the country has improved during the past few years due to the opening up of more show rooms and increased publicity. It is estimated that the internal consumption of coir and coir goods increased from 77,000 tonnes in 1965-66 to 94,000 tonnes in 1970-71. Eventhough marginal increases may take place in the internal market, the industry remains essentially export-oriented. Hence measures to revitalise the coir industry have become an urgent necessity.

7.26 The details of foreign exports from and imports into the ports of Kerala for 1969 and 1970 are given in the Appendix II. A statement showing the quantity and value of the important commodities exported from Cochin port during the period January-November 1971 is also provided in the Appendix.

CHAPTER 8

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

In 1971, the general level of retail prices of consumer goods, as indicated by the average consumer price index number, increased only by less than half-a-percent. During the same period there was a general fall in the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities. The fall was very marked in the case of oilseeds, which in the context of Kerala comprise mainly of coconuts, the most important cash crop of the State. The result was that the cultivators were placed at a relatively disadvantageous position during the year.

Consumer Price Index Numbers

8.2 The average consumer price index number (upto November 1971) was 854 during the year as against 851 in 1970. But in 1971, there were considerable variations in the index. In January, the index was 851. By March it declined to 835. Thereafter, there was a steady increase and by November the index reached 879, the overall increase during the year being 28 points or 3.2 percent. Group-wise, the increase between January and November were as follows:—

Food articles	—	2.4%
Housing	—	2.1%
Clothing	—	16.8%
Miscellaneous items	—	4.9%

8.3 There were significant variations between centres with regard to the increase in the index during the year. At Munnar, the index in November 1971 was 43 points higher than in January. At Calicut there was a rise of 37 points. Trivandrum and Shertalai follow with 32 points each. At the remaining centres the increase was below the average for the State (Details are given in Table 8.1 and 8.2).

8.4 In Kerala during the past ten years consumer price index rose by 79 percent from 478 in 1961 to 854 in 1971. In India as a

whole the increase during the period was 81 percent. The Index numbers for India are given below:

Average working class Consumer Price Index Numbers for India
(Base 1949=100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Index</i>	<i>Food Index</i>
1961	126	126
1962	130	130
1963	134	135
1964	152	155
1965	166	172
1966	184	190
1967	209	222
1968	215	228
1969	213	220
1970	224	231
1971 (upto September)	228	231

The statement showing the consumer price index numbers from January to September 1971 for selected centres in India is given in Table 8.3.

Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

8.5 The supply of rice through fair price shops continued satisfactorily and there was no change in the prices of the different varieties of rice distributed except in the case of coarse rice, the price of which was raised from Rs. 1.04/Kg. to Rs. 1.08/Kg. from 19-9-1971 onwards consequent on the withdrawal of the subsidy from the State Government. The fair prices at present are as follows:—

Coarse rice	Rs. 1.08/Kg.
Medium	Rs. 1.18/Kg.
Fine and Superfine II	Rs. 1.27/Kg.
Super fine	Rs. 1.36/Kg.
Super Basumathy	Rs. 1.58/Kg.

8.6 In the open market, the situation was different. Except for a slight decline in prices in January and February, there was throughout the period a steady upward movement in the open market price of rice in all the Centres. The average price in November 1971 was Rs. 1.63/Kg. as against Rs. 1.45/Kg. in December 1970; the increase during the period being 12 percent. Pulses and condiments also became dearer. Special mention may be made of blackgram and onions, the prices of which rose by 56% and 42% respectively.

8.7 There was a significant decline in the prices of coconut and its products. The average price of hundred coconuts fell from Rs 71.91 in December 1970 to Rs 48.39 in November 1971; the percentage decline being 33. The price of coconut oil went down by 31 percent. The ban imposed on forwarded trading operations in coconut oil and the increased imports of copra are perhaps the important reasons for this decline in prices.

8.8 The supply position of sugar in the open market was satisfactory. There was practically no sale of sugar from fair price shops until suddenly shot up. Till then the difference between the prices of sugar in the open market and the fair price shops was negligible. In July 1971 sugar was being sold at Rs 1.90/kg. But by the middle of December the price was as high as Rs 2.47/kg. It is reported that the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh are forced to cut down production because of the keen competition for sugarcane from the manufacturers of Gur and Khandasari, who pay as much as Rs 11 to Rs 12 per tonne of sugar cane as against Rs 9 offered by the sugar mills. In view of the anticipated setback in production, Government have imposed restriction in the consumption quota. Distribution through fair price shops at 2 kilograms per card holder has commenced. This procedure may help to stabilise the open market price of sugar.

Wholesale prices of Agricultural Commodities

8.9 The index number of wholesale prices declined by 9 percent during the year. The average index for the period January to November 1971 was 223 compared to 245 in 1970. The commodity-wise changes in prices were as shown below:—

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities

(Base: 1952-53=100)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Indices for</i>		<i>Percentage variations</i>
	1970	1971 (upto Nov.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Foodgrains (Rice)	208.6	208.8	+0.1
2. Sugar (Molasses)	172.4	237.1	+37.5
3. Condiments & Spices	233.9	176.3	-24.6
4. Fruits & Vegetables	216.5	208.4	-3.8
5. Food Crops	212.9	204.3	-4.0
6. Oil Seeds	369.4	307.7	-16.7
7. Plantation Crops	140.8	138.2	-1.9
8. Non-food Crops	300.3	256.5	-14.6
9. All Crops	244.8	223.4	-8.7

8.10 The wholesale price of rice, fixed by Government, did not undergo much variation. The price of molasses has gone up by 37.5% following the rise in the price of Canegur. Among condiments and spices the maximum fall was seen in the prices of pepper, ginger and cardamom. In the case of pepper, the absence of fresh deals with foreign buyers and the consequent withdrawal of shippers from the market set the pace for the current year's weakness. The supply position continued to be good while the off-take posed a problem. Reports indicate that America imports pepper from Indonesia and Russia gets it from Singapore at lower prices. Ginger also suffered a set back during the year 1971. The export market was sluggish as the main buyers in the middle east were practically out of the Indian market. The current year's bumper crop also depressed the prices. Similarly, the slump in cardamom prices is attributed to the increased supply position coupled with the failure on the part of our exporters to regain lost ground in international markets. As a result of the fall in the prices of the above commodities, the index for condiments and spices has come down by 57 points. The fall recorded by the index of fruits and vegetables was only nominal, being less than 9 points during the last one year. The combined effect of all this was to produce a loss, a little less than 9 points in the food crops index.

8.11 Among the non-food crops, oil seeds recorded the maximum fall of 62 points consequent on the losses suffered by coconut prices. Among the plantation crops the falling trend seen in the case of rubber alone is worth mentioning. The combined effect of the fall expressed by oilseeds and plantation crops brought down the non-food crops index by nearly 44 points compared to the previous year.

8.12 The index numbers of wholesale prices (All India) exhibited a rise of 26% during the period 1966-1970 (vide Table 8.5). The state series of wholesale price indices are not strictly comparable with all India indices since the latter include items industrial raw materials and manufactures which are not included in the state series.

Parity Index

8.13 The Index of parity indicates the relative benefit or loss to the farmer as a result of the fluctuations in prices. In the current year both the index of prices received and prices paid by farmers moved adversely resulting in a fall of 10 percent in the index of parity indicating the fact that this was not a prosperous year for the farmers.

8.14 The index of prices received by farmers during 1971 has fallen to 288 from the previous year's average of 250. The fall in the index was mainly the effect of the fall in the prices of major crops like coconut, pepper and ginger.

8.15 The index of domestic expenditure, did not undergo much variation, while the index of farm cultivation cost has gone up by 6 points. The increase in wages and cost of inputs was the main reason for the rise in the cost of cultivation.

8.16 The index numbers of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers for the period 1961 to 1971 is presented in appendix. It is seen that the index of prices received by farmers during the period 1961-71 has gone up by 109%. But the two components of the index of prices paid by farmers also have gone up to the same extent. Domestic expenditure during the period 1961-71 has increased by 79% while the farm cultivation cost recorded a steeper rise of 124% during the same period. The combined effect has produced a little over 100% increase in the index of prices paid by farmers. The net result is that the index of parity has recorded only a 3% increase over a decade.

Commodity Review

1. Black Pepper

8.17 Pepper prices during the year 1970-71, exhibited a nominal fall owing to the slackness in export demand. The price has gone down from Rs. 610/qtl. during the early period to Rs. 522/qtl. by the end of 1971. The firmness seen in prices during the early part of the year is mainly the result of the strong support extended by the operators who were influenced by reports of export deals with the Communist countries. The main buyers were shippers to East European Countries. But later enquiries from New-York market were practically nil. Prices quoted by America were not encouraging and the local businessmen and producers were hesitant to part with their stocks at these low quotations.

2. Ginger (Dry)

8.18 The price of Ginger (dry) during the year 1970-71 has fallen to Rs. 682/qtl. recording a loss of more than Rs. 200/qtl. compared to the previous year. The fall in price is mainly the result of the bumper production achieved during the current year. Provisional figures issued by the Export Promotion Council show that the production during 1970-71 has gone up by nearly 8,000 tonnes. The slackness in export demand resulting from limited buying support from Middle East Countries especially Aden and Jeddah was another reason which aided the fall in prices.

3. Lemongrass Oil

8.19 As in the previous year, 1970-71 also proved to be a very bad year for lemongrass oil since the average price which stood at Rs. 4369/qtl. during 1969-70 has dropped to Rs. 3003/qtl. during the

current year, recording a loss of more than Rs. 1360/Qtl. This loss was mainly the result of the sluggishness in the export markets since the middle east countries are not lifting sizable quantities of this commodity.

4. *Cardamom*

8.20 Cardamom registered a steep fall in price during the year 1970-71, the price has come down from Rs 67/kg. during 1969-70 to Rs. 39/kg. in 1970-71 (average). The present slump is attributed to a bumper crop this year, coupled with the failure on the part of our exporters to regain lost ground in international markets. As per the provisional estimates published by the Spices Export Promotion Council the production during the year 1970-71 has increased to 3170 tonnes from the previous year's level of 2300 tonnes. The capacity of traders to hold stocks has been affected by the present stringency in the money market. The cardamom market is flooded with increasing arrivals. The position in international markets is also not much different. Because of record cardamom crops in other producing countries like Tanzania and Guatemala, prices in export markets have also slumped. Besides, our competitors enjoy an edge over Indian cardamom because of improved standards of packing, aided by good advertising and market surveys.

Rubber

8.21 The wholesale price of rubber during 1970-71 stood at Rs 454/qtl. compared to the previous year's average of Rs 469/qtl. The fixation of floor price by Government at Rs. 520/qtl. in November 1970 did not produce any visible impact on the price situation mainly due to the poor buying support received from rubber manufacturers. The attempt made by the State Trading Corporation to enter the market to support the price level is yet to make its impact. The wholesale price on the other hand recorded a steady fall throughout the year 1971. The reason for the slump in rubber prices is the glut in rubber stocks following the non-fulfilment of commitments by the rubber manufacturers. As a result of this, 6000 tonnes of rubber had accumulated with the State Trading Corporation. As per the decision taken at a conference convened by the Union Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, the tyre manufacturers had to purchase and keep 16,800 tonnes of rubber, involving the requirements of three months and a half. It was estimated that their monthly consumption was 4800 tonnes. Instead they kept only 13,000 tonnes till September 1971 and thus defaulted to the tune of 3800 tonnes. Other manufacturers, like Batas, had stocked only 5,300 tonnes against their commitments of 7,500 tonnes. According to Rubber Board sources, only if these 6000 tonnes are disposed of, can the present fall in price be arrested.

6. *Coconut Oil*

8.22 Price of coconut oil after reaching a peak level of Rs 790/qtl. in October-November 1970 has exhibited a steadily falling trend afterwards and it continued almost throughout the year 1971. The fall in price is attributed to the increased availability of copra with the oil millers. This was brought about mainly by increase in production and enhanced rates of release of imported copra by the State Trading Corporation. Another development which aided the fall in price of coconut oil during the last few months of 1971, is the ban on forward trading imposed by the Forward Markets' Commission on October 12, 1971. Though this move has discouraged speculative purchases thereby pushing down the demand and prices, the fall in price observed during 1971 cannot be attributed solely to this. Prices have already started falling and reached a low level when the ban on forward trading was imposed. The fall in price is also partly due to the low demand for oil from soap manufacturers, who have now started using cheaper substitutes like mutton tallow, groundnut oil and palm oil.

CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

Provisional figures of the 1971 Census show that Kerala has kept up the distinction of being the most literate State in India. Literacy in the State has increased from 46.8% in 1961 to 60.16% in 1971. The increase has been substantial in respect of both male and female literacy. The Census figures reveal that male literacy has gone up from 54.97% in 1961 to 66.54% in 1971, but female literacy has shown a more remarkable increase from 38.90% in 1961 to 53.90% in 1971.

9.2 Among the districts, Alleppey with a literacy percentage of 70.25 claims the pride of place. Alleppey surpasses the other districts in male as well as female literacy. In this district 75.01% of the males and 65.66% of the females are literate. The four northern districts, Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Palghat rank low in this respect. The literacy in these districts is lower than the State average. Palghat district had the lowest general literacy percentage of only 46.50 in 1971.

Enrolment in Schools

9.3 The enrolment of students in Schools for general education has been increasing year after year. In the year 1971-72, the total enrolment in Primary Schools was 29.0 lakhs, in Middle Schools 13.3 lakhs and in High Schools 7.5 lakhs, making a total of 49.8 lakhs. This was 4.1% higher than that for the previous year.

9.4 The 49.8 lakh students are accommodated in 10830 schools of which 6754 are under private management. Thus 62% of the total number of schools are owned by private agencies, which is an indication of the importance of the private sector in the field of general education in the State.

Wastage in Education

9.5 Wastage is a serious drawback of the present system of education in India. This problem deserves greater attention in Kerala

where the expenditure on education is comparatively high and the number of students in educational institutions is quite large. The data on wastage are presented in Table 9.1.

TABLE—9.1
Wastage in School Education in Kerala

Standard	Number of students		Failures and drop out	Percentage of wastage
	1969-70	1970-71		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I	791867	800471	..	..
II	706260	715421	76446	9.65
III	687269	668931	37329	5.28
IV	613653	623723	63546	9.24
V	496219	512563	101090	16.47
VI	399276	414988	81231	16.36
VII	324819	338712	60564	15.16
VIII	298112	308697	16122	4.96
IX	251397	259480	38632	12.95
X	159781	156547	94850	37.72
Pass in the S.S.L.C. Examination	..	56385	100162	64.62

9.6 The fall in the number of students in each standard compared to the number in the next lower standard during the previous year is shown in Column (4) of the table. This fall may be partly due to failures and partly to some students discontinuing education for various reasons. In either case it represents wastage. The wastage as a percentage of the number in the lower standard from which the wastage has occurred is worked out in column (5). The percentages given in this column cannot by themselves convey the actual magnitude of wastage which is rather alarming. It is really the cumulative effect of the wastage at various stages.

9.7 Assuming the percentages of wastage given in Table 9.1 to remain constant over a period of ten years, one can expect only 84 out of every 1000 students admitted to Standard I, to pass the S.S.L.C. examination at the end of the 10th year. If the primary and secondary stages are considered separately, the position would be that out of every 1000 students entering Standard I only 467 will reach Standard VII, the last standard of the primary stage and of every 1000 students entering Standard VIII only 525 will reach Standard X; the number that pass the S.S.L.C. examination at the first chance will be still less at 189.

9.8 The State is spending Rs. 83.56 per annum for the education of each student in the primary classes and Rs. 169.11 per annum for each student in the secondary stage. This means that the wastage in financial terms would run into crores of rupees every year. These losses cannot be completely done away with, but there is scope for reducing them. This calls for radical changes in the present system of education.

Professional and Special Education

9.9 There are 105 Teachers' Training Schools in the State, of which 74 are under private management. During the year 1971-72 there was no selection of trainees for the course as there was a large number of trained persons remaining unemployed.

9.10 There are 17 polytechnics with an intake capacity of 2084 in the State. Out of these 3 are Women's polytechnics with an intake capacity of 280. The Women's polytechnics impart training in commercial practices, costume design and dress-making and electronics. The School of Arts at Trivandrum gives training in various arts and crafts. The School of Printing Technology, Shoranur, has an intake capacity of 60 students.

9.11 There are 38 Industrial Training Institutes in the State with an intake capacity of 2776. Out of the 38 institutes 28 are under private management. The 21 Junior Technical Schools that existed in the State continued to function during the year under review. These schools have a total intake capacity of 1260 students.

Higher Education

9.12 In Kerala, the aspiration of parents to impart higher education to their children is so intense that the State could not but open more and more colleges every year. The number of Colleges have thus increased considerably in the recent past. This increase has been more significant in the field of general education.

9.13 There are 117 Arts and Science Colleges in the State with 1.63 lakhs of students. Of these 105 Colleges are privately managed.

9.14 There are six Engineering Colleges, of which three are under private management. Out of the 2512 students attending degree classes, 870 are in private institutions. Regional Engineering College, Calicut and Engineering College, Trivandrum conduct post-graduate courses. There are 60 students undergoing the course in 1971-72. Considering the acuteness of unemployment among engineering graduates, admission of students to engineering courses has been reduced.

9.15 The four medical colleges existing in the State had a total student strength of 3132, of which 898 were women. The total number of students for the Post-graduate courses was 216 of which 40 were women.

9.16 The Dental College, Trivandrum had 67 male students and 26 female students for the B.D.S. Course. There were 124 students for the B. Pharm Course conducted by the Trivandrum Medical College during the year 1971-72.

9.17 The Agricultural College, Vellayani, had a student strength of 168 during the year 1971-72 out of which 20 were for the Master's Degree course. There were 15 women for the degree course and 5 women for the post graduate course. In the Veterinary College at Mannuthy, there were 196 students during the year 1971-72.

9.18 A new University was organised with its Headquarters at Trichur for education and research as well as extension work in Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences. Now the university is only in the formative stage. This Agricultural University, when fully developed, will be instrumental in bringing about a technological revolution in agriculture and animal husbandry.

9.19 The two Government owned Law Colleges, Trivandrum and Ernakulam and the privately managed Law Academy, Trivandrum, had a total of 1542 students on the rolls. Out of these, 13 were undergoing Master's degree course in the Trivandrum Law College.

9.20 A noteworthy development in the field of higher education during 1971-72 has been the establishment of a third University in the State viz. 'The University of Cochin'. The University has certain unique features. Its object is the development of higher education with particular emphasis on post-graduate studies and research in applied science, technology, industry and commerce. The University will keep liaison with industries and work in close collaboration with them for achieving its objectives. This will enable the University to cater to the needs of the fast-developing industrial area in and around Cochin in the matter of high and specialised education as also research and advancement of scientific and technical knowledge.

Welfare of Backward Classes

9.21 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 8.40% and 1.26% respectively of the total population of Kerala. The State is in the fore-front among the Indian States in the matter of literacy among scheduled castes and tribes. The literacy is 24.44 per cent in the case of scheduled castes and 17.26 per cent in the case of scheduled tribes. The lion's share of the financial provision for Harijan Welfare is spent on educational programmes. The Harijan

Welfare measures adopted by the State Government are of a pioneering and exemplary character. They include apart from the routine welfare measures, allotment of Government lands to the Harijans, provision of housing facilities and a number of other assistance measures for their economic uplift.

9.22 The Socio-economic status of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Kerala is deplorably low. The system of land tenancy, hereditary nature of their occupations, lack of employment opportunities and absence of capital for investment have contributed to the low status of these sections. It is estimated that 47% of the scheduled castes and 36% of the scheduled tribes are indebted. The general deterioration in the employment situation will aggravate the problem of unemployment among educated harijans. It is in this context that some sort of a crash programme is required to lift them up rapidly so that they may catch up with the advanced communities as early as possible. The Committee on Unemployment in Kerala set up by the State Government has called for an integrated approach to the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and has recommended the constitution of a Corporation for the Development of Harijans. The setting up of the Corporation is under active consideration of the Government.

Health

9.23 Compared to other Indian States, Kerala maintains a better standard with regard to Public Health activities. During 1970-71, the per capita expenditure on Health Services in Kerala was Rs. 7.61 as against Rs. 5.72 in India as a whole. Compared to 1969-70 the expenditure in 1970-71 increased by 9.34% in Kerala as against 10.85% at the all India level. An amount of Rs. 1619 lakhs was spent under Health Services during 1970-71. The total number of medical institutions increased to 553 in 1970-71 from 534 in 1969-70. The number of beds increased from 21169 to 21777. Out of the 553 institutions 15 were grant-in-aid institutions with a total bed strength of 1233. The data relating to the growth of the number of medical institutions and beds in Kerala from 1960-61 to 1970-71 is given in Table 9.2.

TABLE—9.2

Medical Institutions and beds in Kerala

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total number of Medical & Public Health Institutions</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>	<i>Number of beds per lakh of population</i>
1960-61	397	13978	83
1965-66	491	18526	98
1966-67	503	19850	101
1967-68	518	20116	100
1968-69	529	20279	98
1969-70	534	21169	100
1970-71	553	21777	102

9.24 The district-wise distribution of medical institutions and beds during 1969-70 and 1970-71 is given in the Appendix. As in the previous year, Trivandrum ranks first in the total number of beds as well as bed population ratio during 1970-71. However Ernakulam retains its first rank in the number of medical and Public Health Institutions during 1970-71, also. The category-wise distribution of medical institutions and beds (district-wise) is furnished in the Appendix. The number of beds available per lakh of population during 1970-71 was 102. The bed population ratio is below the State average in the districts of Quilon, Kottayam, Palghat, Malappuram and Cannanore. It is almost double the State average in Trivandrum District. Data on bed population ratio in the various districts of Kerala during 1970-71 is given in Table 9.3.

TABLE—9.3

Bed Population Ratio

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of beds per lakh of population</i>	
	1969-70	1970-71
Trivandrum	187	200
Quilon	51	55
Alleppey	117	123
Kottayam	79	86
Ernakulam	108	108
Trichur	140	139
Palghat	63	59
Malappuram	35	38
Kozhikode	149	145
Cannanore	62	61
Kerala	100	102

Indigenous Medicine

9.25 During 1970-71 there were 53 hospitals under the indigenous system with a total bed strength of 1182 as against 46 hospitals with 963 beds during 1969-70. Moreover, there were 309 dispensaries in the State during the year 1970-71 as against 295 during the previous

year. The district-wise distribution of institutions and beds under the indigenous system of medicine is furnished in the Appendix. The number of hospitals given in the table includes the hospitals attached to the Ayurveda Colleges, Trivandrum and Tripunithura. Comparatively more hospitals and beds are available at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Trichur.

Family Planning

9.26 The Family Planning Programme was introduced in the State in 1955. Family Planning activities were conducted in Family Planning Centres, Primary Health Centres, Mobile Family Planning Units and other medical institutions in the State. The total number of sterilisation operations conducted in Kerala during 1970-71, was 68017 as against 60546 in 1969-70. It recorded an increase of 7471 over 1969-70. The number of vasectomy operations conducted during the year 1970-71 was 46621 compared to 42142 during the previous year. P.P.S. rose to 21396 from 18404 over the year. The number of I.U.C.D. insertions, declined from 37,708 in 1969-70 to 30,584 in 1970-71. The district-wise achievement in the field of Family Planning during the last two years is furnished in the Appendix. During the year a special Family Planning Camp was conducted in Ernakulam and consequently Ernakulam ranked first among the districts in Kerala in the number of vasectomy and sterilisation operations conducted. The total expenditure for Family Planning Programme during 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 227.43 lakhs as against Rs. 198.88 lakhs in 1969-70. The details of expenditure for the last few years are given in Table 9.4.

TABLE—9.4

Expenditure on Family Planning

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Expenditure on Family Planning (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1965-66	61.29
1966-67	86.58
1967-68	131.84
1968-69	184.72
1969-70	198.88
1970-71	227.43

Medical Practitioners

9.27 The number of Medical practitioners under various systems is given in Table 9.5.

TABLE—9.5

Number of Medical Practitioners under the different systems

<i>Details of System</i>		<i>Glass of registration</i>	1969-70	1970-71
I.	Modern Medicine	A.	4546	4677
		B.	635	635
		Listed	204	204
		Sub-Total		5385	5516
II.	Homeopathy	A.	558	595
		B.	1488	1489
		Listed	253	278
		Sub-Total		2299	2362
III.	Ayurveda	A.	2832	2874
		B.	6108	6108
		Listed	590	593
		Sub-Total		9530	9575
IV.	Siddha	A.	34	36
		B.	1218	1218
		Listed	41	41
		Sub-Total		1293	1295
V.	Unani	A.	Nil.	Nil.
		B.	51	51
		Listed	5	5
		Sub-Total		56	56
		Grand Total	18563	118804

It is to be noted that under the provisions of the Travancore-Cochin Medical Practitioners Act 1953, which is in vogue in this State, persons possessing recognised medical qualifications in the different systems of medicine are Registered under Part 'A'. The numbers given under the heads 'B' and 'listed' relate to those who do not possess any such qualification.

Water Supply and Sanitation

9.28 In order to provide adequate water supply and sewage facilities which are essential for the health of the people, the Fourth Five Year Plan laid greater emphasis on water supply and sanitation. During the year 1970-71 none of the urban water supply schemes taken up for execution was completed. Twenty four rural water supply schemes were commissioned during 1970-71 at a cost of Rs. 27.68 lakhs as against 15 during 1969-70.

9.29 The details of rural water supply schemes commissioned during the year are given in Table 9.6.

TABLE—9.6
Details of Rural Water Supply Schemes

<i>District</i>	<i>Rural Water Supply Schemes commissioned during 1970-71</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Expenditure Rs.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Trivandrum	2	388646
Quilon	3	336460
Alleppey	4	389144
Kottayam	2	197400
Ernakulam	..	..
Trichur	4	767900
Palghat	1	72182
Malappuram	..	..
Calicut	4	276000
Cannanore	4	340361
Total	24	2768093

CHAPTER 10

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

Unemployment

The problem of unemployment appears to be more serious than what has been realised hitherto. During the last one year itself, the number of persons on the live register of the Employment Exchanges increased by more than 21 percent. As on 31-12-1971 there were 3.57 lakhs of work seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges against 2.94 lakhs on the corresponding date a year ago. At the end of 1967, only 1.79 lakhs of persons remained on the live-registers. During the four years that elapsed, the figures have doubled. While it is not possible to conclude, owing to the limitations in the average of the employment exchanges' data, that unemployment has also increased at the same rate, it is, however, clear that the problem is more serious than what was understood till now.

10.2 There was a remarkable increase in the number of work seekers with educational qualifications below S. S. L. C. As on 31-12-1971, there were 1.56 lakhs of such work seekers compared with 1.15 lakhs a year ago, the increase during the year being 35.7 percent. The details are given in Table (10.1) below:

TABLE 10.1
Distribution of work seekers by educational level

<i>Period ending</i>	<i>Below S.S.L.C.</i>	<i>% to the total work-seekers</i>	<i>S.S.L.C.</i>	<i>Pre-degree</i>	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Post graduates</i>	<i>S.S.L.C. and above</i>	<i>% to the total work-seekers</i>	<i>Total work-seekers</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
31-12-1966	70946	45.14	79261	2923	3581	445	86210	54.86	157156
31-12-1967	86852	48.39	83615	3558	4822	631	92627	51.61	179479
31-12-1968	92949	45.60	89487	3893	6615	892	109827	54.40	201876
31-12-1969	96153	40.13	124469	6275	11002	1687	143433	59.87	239586
31-12-1970	115304	39.25	151279	7469	17708	1994	178450	60.75	293754
*31-12-1971	156305	43.74	167814	10168	20841	2253	201076	56.26	357381

*Provisional

10.3 During the last five years, educated unemployment as revealed by the above table has gone up considerably. While there were only 445 post-graduates on the live-register at the end of 1966 more than

five times that number of post-graduates remained on the register on 31-12-1971. In the case of graduates, the increase was more pronounced. As against 3581 graduates as on 31-12-1966, there were 20,841 graduates on the live-register at the end of 1971, the increase being sixfold. The occupational distribution of work-seekers is given in the Appendix.

10.4 Comprehensive assessment of the extent of unemployment in the State is not undertaken on a regular basis. A sample survey conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in 1965 revealed that there were 5.5 lakhs of unemployed persons in the State at the end of 1965. At that time, there were only 1.41 lakhs of work seekers on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges. Thereafter, the only source of information on this aspect is the Employment Exchange data. But no stable relationship can be established between total unemployment and the number of registrations. Therefore even reasonable estimates cannot be arrived at. However, the tremendous increase in registrations can be interpreted as indicative of a deterioration in the situation.

10.5 The problem of unemployment has assumed serious proportions, even among technically and professionally qualified persons. The relevant details are given in Table (10.2). Till the end of 1968, unemployment was not at all a problem for medical graduates. There were only 48 doctors on the live-register on 31-12-1968. But, by the end of 1971, their number swelled up to 405. In the case of engineering graduates, the problem was serious as early as in 1966. Among them unemployment has been steadily increasing. As against 368 engineering graduates on the live register as on 31-12-1968, the present figure is more than 2000. The situation among diploma holders in engineering and I. T. I. Certificate holders is worse. Graduates in agricultural and veterinary sciences also have been facing unemployment during the last few years.

TABLE 10.2

Number of Professional & Technical work seekers

<i>Period ending</i>	<i>Medical graduates</i>	<i>Engineering graduates</i>	<i>Diploma holders in Engineering</i>	<i>I. T. I. certificate holders</i>	<i>Agricultural graduates</i>	<i>Veterinary graduates</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
31-12-1966	19	417	NA	NA	NA	NA
31-12-1967	20	654	NA	NA	15	NA
31-12-1968	48	368	NA	NA	82	NA
31-12-1969	185	1299	NA	NA	156	NA
31-12-1970	281	1852	3547	8380	133	70
31-12-1971	405	2068	3450	9894	128	116

10.6 Besides total unemployment, as discussed in the above paragraphs, there is also the problem of under-employment particularly in the rural sector of the economy. According to the 1965 survey, referred to above, there were, at that time, nearly 14 lakhs of under-employed persons in Kerala, forming about 25 percent of the total employed persons. There is no evidence to conclude that under-employment has reduced since then.

Employment :

10.7 Employment in the public and organised private sectors (covering all establishments in the non-agricultural sector employing ten persons or more and excluding plantations) improved substantially by the end of June 1971 compared with December 1970. The increase, however, has been entirely in the public sector. Private sector employment has decreased during the period. Details are given in Table (10.3) below:

TABLE 10.3

Employment in the public and Private Sectors

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

10.8 There was, in fact, a general decline in private sector employment during the last few years, as the above table indicates. At the end of 1966, about 4.35 lakhs of persons were employed in the organised private sector, but by June 1971, only 4.06 lakhs of persons were employed. Public sector employment has, on the other hand, increased steadily from 2.61 lakhs on 31-12-1966 to 3.20 lakhs on 30-6-1971. Thus during the last few years the public sector alone has contributed to an increase in organised employment while the private sector has been responsible for a decline in employment. It is really paradoxical because, more and more institutional finance was being provided for the private sector operations. Also it was

generally considered that organised private sector was more active during the early years of the Fourth Plan. The figures on indices of employment given in Table (10.4) are quite revealing.

TABLE 10.4

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

<i>Period ending</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Combined</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
31-3-1969	100.0	100.0	100.0
30-6-1969	100.9	100.1	100.4
30-9-1969	102.7	100.4	101.3
31-12-1969	103.6	98.7	101.6
31-3-1970	104.4	94.3	98.4
30-6-1970	106.7	96.8	100.7
30-9-1970	109.5	97.6	102.3
31-12-1970	110.8	96.3	102.0
31-3-1971	111.8	91.2	99.3

10.9 More and more employers have been utilising the services of the Employment Exchanges in recruiting personnel. In 1966, only 464 employers used the Employment Exchanges for this purpose. But by 1971, the figures rose to 563. As regards the actual number of placements effected, the increase cannot be considered significant. In fact in 1971, there was a decline. From 16,904 in 1966 the number of persons placed in jobs through the employment exchanges rose to 17,939 in 1970 and declined to 16,537 in 1971. The relevant figures are given in Table 10.5.

TABLE 10.5

Number of placings through Employment Exchanges

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of placings</i>	<i>Monthly average number of employers using employment exchanges</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1966	16904	464
1967	15617	506
1968	15658	492
1969	17864	526
1970	17939	563
1971	16537	563

10.10 During the year under review, the Government of India initiated a scheme to provide additional employment, during the off season in the rural areas, at the rate of approximately 1000 persons in each district. This programme known as the Crash Scheme for rural employment, aims to mitigate the seasonal unemployment of rural workers. The initial allotment for Kerala was Rs. 1.25 crores for the year to be distributed equally among the ten districts. The amount is to be utilised for the creation of productive assets like irrigation facilities and roads. This provision was in addition to the normal plan provisions for the districts and is met completely from the funds of the Government of India. The Crash Scheme is expected to continue for two more years.

10.11 Realising the explosive nature of the problem of unemployment in Kerala, the Government constituted an expert committee to study the problem in all its aspects and to suggest ameliorative measures. The Committee in their report, have drawn up proposals for an investment of Rs. 186 crores, outside the Fourth Plan of the State. The mode of financing this investment has also been indicated by the Committee. The proposals of the Committee when implemented will generate continuing employment of the order of 1.33 lakhs besides providing about 4.5 lakh man years of employment in the construction phase. The report is at present under the active consideration of the Government of India.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

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TABLE—2.1

Estimates of State Domestic Product (Kerala) by Industry or Origin 1960-61 to 1968-69
(at current prices)

Year	Agriculture (Rs. lakhs)	Mining and Industries (Rs. lakhs)	Services (Rs. lakhs)	Net Domestic Product		Per-capita Income	
				(Rs. lakhs)	Index base 1960-61	Rs.	Index base 1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61	25429	7859	12910	46198	100.0	276.3	100.00
1961-62	26196	8128	14535	48859	105.8	284.7	103.01
1962-63	27959	8703	16107	52769	114.2	299.6	108.43
1963-64	30197	9228	18326	57751	125.0	319.8	115.73
1964-65	35885	9935	20690	66510	144.0	359.4	130.07
1965-66	42642	10001	23138	76601	165.8	404.2	146.27
1966-67	50542	12204	25930	88676	192.0	457.2	165.43
1967-68	60059	11986	28165	100210	216.9	505.0	182.74
1968-69	59174	12091	31135	105000	222.9	507.6	186.70

The estimates are provisional.

TABLE—2.2

Estimates of State Domestic Product (Kerala) by Industry of Origin at Constant Prices 1960-61 to 1968-69
(at 1960-61 Prices)

Year	Agriculture (Rs. lakhs)	Mining and Industries (Rs. lakhs)	Services (Rs. lakhs)	Net Domestic Product		Per capita income	
				(Rs. lakhs)	Index base 1960-61	Rs.	Index base 1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61	25429	7859	12910	46198	100.0	276.3	100.00
1961-62	24941	8312	13507	46760	101.2	272.4	98.59
1962-63	25961	8481	14077	48519	105.0	275.5	99.70
1963-64	27354	8687	15025	51066	110.5	282.8	102.34
1964-65	28194	8897	15708	52799	114.3	285.3	103.26
1965-66	28016	9415	16468	53899	116.7	284.4	102.92
1966-67	29722	9396	17019	56137	121.6	289.4	104.73
1967-68	31098	9689	18166	58953	127.6	297.1	107.51
1968-69	33423	10104	19084	62611	135.5	308.5	112.00

The estimates are provisional.

TABLE—2.3

Estimates of State Domestic Product by Industry of Origin at Current Prices (Kerala)
Percentage Distribution 1960-61 to 1968-69

<i>Sector</i>	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Agriculture	55.0	53.0	53.0	52.3	54.0	55.7	57.0	60.0	57.5
2. Mining and Industries	17.0	16.6	16.5	16.0	15.0	14.1	13.8	12.0	12.3
3. Services	28.0	29.8	30.5	31.7	31.0	30.2	29.2	28.0	30.2
4. Net domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The estimates are provisional.

TABLE—2.4

Estimates of State Domestic Product by Industry of Origin at Constant Prices (Kerala)
(1960-61 Prices) Percentage Distribution

Sector	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Agriculture	55.0	53.3	53.5	53.6	53.4	52.0	53.0	52.7	53.4
2. Mining and Industries	17.0	17.8	17.5	17.0	16.9	17.5	16.7	16.4	16.1
3. Services	28.0	28.0	29.0	29.4	29.7	30.5	30.3	30.9	30.5
4. Net Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The Estimates are provisional.

TABLE—2.5

Sector-wise average annual Growth Rates (percentage) during the years 1960-61 to 1968-69

Sector	Kerala		India	
	Current prices	Constant prices (1960-61 prices)	Current prices	Constant prices (1960-61 prices)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture	11.13	3.47	9.89	1.27
2. Mining and Industries	6.00	3.19	9.60	4.90
3. Services	11.63	5.01	10.92	5.12
4. State Domestic Product	10.54	3.87	10.69	3.15

TABLE—2.6

Per capita Income Differentials (1960-61 to 1968-69)

Year	At constant (1960-61) Prices			At current prices		
	India*	Kerala	Income Difference	India*	Kerala	Income difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	306.3	276.3	30.0	306.3	276.3	30.0
1961-62	310.0	272.4	37.6	316.4	284.7	31.7
1962-63	309.4	275.5	33.9	327.6	299.6	28.0
1963-64	319.9	282.8	37.1	368.4	319.8	48.6
1964-65	335.8	285.3	50.5	423.2	359.4	63.8
1965-66	310.4	284.4	26.0	426.1	404.2	21.9
1966-67	307.9	289.4	18.5	482.9	457.2	25.7
1967-68	329.2	297.1	32.1	560.8	505.0	55.8
1968-69	329.9	309.0	20.9	554.7	507.6	47.1

The Estimates are provisional.

* Revised series.

TABLE-2.7

**Estimates of domestic product by industry of origin (at current price) India (Revised series)
1960-61 to 1968-69**

Year	Agriculture (Rs. crores)	Mining and Industries (Rs. crores)	Services (Rs. crores)	Net Domestic product		Per capita Income	
				(Rs. crores)	Index 1960-61 as base	(Rs.)	Index 1960-61 as base
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61	6821	2688	3857	13366	100.0	306.3	100.0
1961-62	7055	2919	4174	14148	105.9	316.4	103.3
1962-63	7997	3206	4578	14981	112.1	327.6	107.0
1963-64	8957	3795	5146	17208	128.7	368.4	120.3
1964-65	10214	4094	5901	20209	151.2	423.2	138.2
1965-66	9945	4384	7157	20786	155.5	426.1	139.1
1966-67	12011	4796	7329	24136	180.6	482.9	157.7
1967-68	15140	5256	8237	28633	214.2	560.8	183.1
1968-69	14502	5596	8838	28936	216.5	554.7	181.1

TABLE--2.8

Estimates of domestic product by industry [at constant (1960-61) prices] India
(Revised series) 1960-61 to 1968-69

Year	Net domestic product			Per capita Income		
	Agriculture (Rs. crores)	Mining and Industries (Rs. crores)	Services (Rs. crores)	(Rs. crores)	Rs.	Index 1960-61 as base
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	6821	2688	3857	13366	100.0	306.3
1961-62	6881	2885	4093	13859	103.7	310.0
1962-63	6702	3098	4355	14155	105.9	309.4
1963-64	6894	3393	4671	14958	111.9	319.9
1964-65	7517	3593	4951	16061	120.2	335.8
1965-66	6464	3612	5097	15173	113.5	310.4
1966-67	6441	3675	5276	15392	115.2	307.9
1967-68	7546	3828	5468	16842	126.0	329.2
1968-69	7544	3940	5749	17233	128.9	329.9

TABLE—2.9

Net Domestic product by Industry of origin at current prices (India) (Percentage distribution) Revised series 1960-61 to 1968-69

<i>Sector</i>	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Agriculture	51.0	49.9	48.0	48.6	50.5	47.8	49.8	52.9	50.1
2. Mining and Industry	20.1	20.6	21.4	21.5	20.3	21.1	19.9	18.4	19.3
3. Services	28.9	29.5	30.6	29.9	29.2	31.1	30.3	28.7	30.6
4. Net domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE—2.10

Domestic product by Industry of origin at constant prices (1960-61 Prices) (India)
Percentage distribution

Sector	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Agriculture	51.0	49.7	47.3	46.1	46.8	42.6	41.8	44.8	43.6
2. Mining and Industries	20.1	20.8	21.9	22.7	22.4	23.8	23.9	22.7	22.9
3. Services	28.9	29.5	30.8	31.2	30.8	33.6	34.3	32.5	33.3
4. Net domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE-3.1

Total area and classification of area of Kerala during the year—1970-71 (Area in hectares)

District	Total geographical area according to village papers	Classification										Total cropped area	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)	(13)
		Forests	Land put to non-agri-cultural uses	Barren and uncultivable land	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	Cultivable waste	Fallow land other than current fallows	Current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once		
1	Trivandrum	216096	43849	17423	598	550	216	560	690	273	151937	91059	242996
2	Quilon	469051	210651	17301	8765	1300	54	2319	717	387	227557	113724	341281
3	Alleppey	186790	513	12268	750	250	1870	882	1026	460	168771	63385	232156
4	Kottayam	626225	252919	16793	7479	3500	859	15899	1276	3248	324252	47807	372059
5	Ernakulam	317428	55212	27325	4345	2000	381	3620	2817	3212	218516	58365	276881
6	Trichur	299149	132369	16547	1937	500	1287	1766	618	1581	142544	103197	245741
7	Palghat	437087	67185	69101	11270	2810	13607	12337	3346	3566	253865	77434	331299
8	Malappuram	363045	97627	11183	5700	2369	11193	18376	580	6654	209363	43194	252557
9	Kozhikode	366991	128607	26416	9660	2521	11136	7202	4015	1734	175700	95668	271368
10	Cannanore	576661	65932	60189	20790	12000	80397	17626	7381	4373	299979	66226	366205
	STATE	3858523	1054864	274540	71294	27800	129000	80587	22466	25488	2172484	760059	2932543

Note: The estimates furnished in this statement are purely provisional.

TABLE—3.2

Area and Production of Important crops in Kerala

Crops	1969-70			1970-71		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield (Kg./hect.)	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield (Kg./hect.)
I. FOOD CROPS						
1 Rice	874059	1226413	1403	874830	1298005	1484
2 Pulses	42345	15955	377	39535	13983	354
3 Sugarcane (gur)	7785	50131	6439	7652	37633	4918
4 Pepper	118045	24402	207	117544	25029	213
5 Ginger	11522	11997	1041	12170	19680	1617
6 Turmeric	4339	3580	825	4304	5341	1241
7 Cardamom	47026	1074	23	47490	1246	26
8 Betelnuts	83680	12661*	151303	85818	12738*	148430
9 Banana and other plantains	53495	404938	7570	48759	368984	7568
10 Cashewnut	98960	111033	1122	102713	115244	1122
11 Tapioca	295585	4665764	15785	293552	4617189	15729
12 Other food crops	207364	..	..	209939	..	..
Total Food crops	1844205	..	..	1844306	..	..

II. NON-FOOD CROPS

1	Groundnut	13118	19349	1475	14692	16088	1095
2	Sesamum	11824	3840	325	11819	3900	330
3	Cocoonut	707844	3956*	5589	719136	3981*	5536
4	Cotton	6299	5067**	145	7258	7178**	178
5	Tobacco	623	838	1345	766	1632	2131
6	Tea	38295	40200	1050	37593	41449	1103
7	Coffee	28873	12470	432	31564	13576	430
8	Rubber	175190	76897	439	179259	78731	439
9	Other non-food crops	89817	..	..	86150	..	..
Total non-food crops		1071883	..	..	1088237	..	..
Total cropped area		2916088	..	..	2932543	..	..

* Million nuts

** Bales of 180 Kg. each.

TABLE--3.3

Contribution of High Yielding Varieties and Hybrids to the Area under Foodgrains (Rice)

(Area in hectares)

District	1968-69				1969-70				1970-71J			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	704	4272	227	5203	3402	5145	282	8829	2516	5050	519	8085
Quilon	1083	3272	263	4618	1887	1115	91	3093	667	296	237	1200
Alleppey	1193	1330	22845	25368	2316	1846	28087	32249	598	1492	25831	27921
Kottayam	966	6933	9699	17598	2917	9848	7377	20142	3851	8226	11429	23506
Ernakulam	6680	4125	3329	14134	7560	6226	3334	17120	10154	7453	3846	21453
Trichur	6606	5325	7611	19542	7642	9028	4241	20911	9625	11702	7991	29318
Palghat	18280*	7800*	955*	27035*	4285*	9872*	1940*	16097*	14004	3203	..	17207
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7803	6342	1340	15485
Kozhikode	2020*	1880*	2216*	6116*	6477*	5359*	1029*	12865*	2386	556	1269	4211
Cannanore	546	1960	959	3465	3354	1343	131	4828	6432	3823	576	10831
STATE	38078	36897	48104	123079	39840	49782	46512	136134	58036	48143	53038	158217

*The estimates of erstwhile districts before the formation of Malappuram District.
J Provisional.

TABLE—3.4

Production of High Yielding Varieties and Hybrids—Rice (in tonnes)

District	1969-70				1970-71 †			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Trivandrum	4385	10726	283	15394	4655	6609	706	11970
2 Quilon	2344	1203	40	3587	1208	497	595	2300
3 Alleppey	2677	2637	65564	70878	1238	3236	65864	70338
4 Kottayam	4761	14208	14656	39625	5156	14024	23983	43163
5 Ernakulam	10440	7363	5866	23669	16865	10390	7841	35996
6 Trichur	12055	15416	9749	37220	16024	15830	18706	50560
7 Palghat	11990*	17304*	4812*	34106‡	26627	3792	..	30419
8 Malappuram	..	..	..	..	13688	14346	2646	30680
9 Kozhikode	8332*	8619*	2056*	19007*	1513	1428	3081	6022
10 Cannanore	4711	2344	230	7285	8443	5171	990	14604
STATE	61695	79820	103256	244771	95417	75323	124412	295152

‡ Provisional.

* The estimates of the erstwhile districts before the formation of the Malappuram district.

TABLE—3.3

Contribution of High Yielding Varieties and Hybrids to the Area under Foodgrains (Rice)

(Area in hectares)

District	1968-69			1969-70			1970-71J					
	Autumn	Winter	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	704	4272	227	5203	3402	5145	282	8829	2516	5050	519	8085
Quilon	1083	3272	263	4618	1887	1115	91	3093	667	296	237	1200
Alleppey	1193	1330	22845	25368	2316	1846	28087	32249	598	1492	25831	27921
Kottayam	966	6933	9699	17598	2917	9848	7377	20142	3851	8226	11429	23506
Ernakulam	6680	4125	3329	14134	7560	6226	3334	17120	10154	7453	3846	21453
Trichur	6606	5325	7611	19542	7642	9028	4241	20911	9625	11702	7991	29318
Palghat	18280*	7800*	955*	27035*	4285*	9872*	1940*	16097*	14004	3203	..	17207
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7803	6342	1340	15485
Kozhikode	2020*	1880*	2216*	6116*	6477*	5359*	1029*	12865*	2386	556	1269	4211
Cannanore	546	1960	959	3465	3354	1343	131	4828	6432	3823	576	10831
STATE	38078	36897	48104	123079	39840	49782	46512	136134	58036	48143	53038	159217

*The estimates of erstwhile districts before the formation of Malappuram District.
J Provisional.

TABLE—3.4
Production of High Yielding Varieties and Hybrids—Rice (in tonnes)

District	1969-70					1970-71 †			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1 Trivandrum	4385	10726	283	15394	4655	6609	706	11970	
2 Quilon	2344	1203	40	3587	1208	497	595	2300	
3 Alleppey	2677	2637	65564	70878	1238	3236	65864	70338	
4 Kottayam	4761	14208	14656	33625	5156	14024	23983	43163	
5 Ernakulam	10440	7363	5866	23669	16865	10390	7841	35996	
6 Trichur	12055	15416	9749	37220	16024	15830	18706	30560	
7 Palghat	11990*	17304*	4812*	34106†	26627	3792	..	30419	
8 Malappuram	..	..	..	..	13688	14346	2646	30680
9 Kozhikode	8332*	8619*	2056*	19007*	1513	1428	3081	6022	
10 Cannanore	4711	2344	230	7285	8443	5171	990	14604	
STATE	61695	79820	109256	244771	95417	75323	124412	295152	

† Provisional.

* The estimates of the erstwhile districts before the formation of the Malappuram district.

TABLE—3.5

Average yield in Kg./hectare of the High yielding Varieties—Paddy

District	1969-70			1970-71 **		
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Summer
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Trivandrum	1962	3173	1584	2816	1992	2070
2 Quilon	1891	1642	670	2717	2556	3820
3 Alleppey	1759	2174	3553	3150	3301	3881
4 Kottayam	2484	2196	3024	2038	2595	3194
5 Ernakulam	2102	1800	2678	2528	2122	3103
6 Trichur	2401	259	3499	2534	2059	3563
7 Palghat	4259*	2668*	3776*	2894	1802	..
8 Malappuram	..	..	..	2670	3443	3006
9 Kozhikode	1958*	2448*	3042*	965	3910	3696
10 Cannanore	2138	2657	2664	1998	2059	2617
STATE	2357	2440	3379	2502	2381	3570

** Provisional.

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

TABLE—3.6

Average monthly rainfall in Kerala during 1970-71

(In millimetres)

District	July 1970	August 1970	September 1970	October 1970	November 1970	December 1970	January 1971	February 1971	March 1971	April 1971	May 1971	June 1971	Total 1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1 Trivandrum	137.8	204.2	138.0	374.9	107.2	14.4	118.5	20.5	63.2	136.6	264.6	547.5	2127.4
2 Quilon	262.0	351.7	258.5	374.3	120.9	17.7	58.4	59.3	50.5	195.6	310.1	648.5	2707.5
3 Alleppey	293.5	319.0	264.9	293.8	48.6	6.2	61.2	30.5	21.3	107.8	418.2	708.6	2573.6
4 Kottayam	408.7	502.3	214.4	349.5	129.2	12.7	40.9	36.5	28.2	116.3	290.5	745.6	2874.8
5 Ernakulam	576.0	557.7	264.9	285.6	48.4	Nil	39.0	21.8	29.6	132.5	498.7	917.1	3371.3
6 Trichur	342.5	548.8	225.5	190.2	44.3	Nil	1.8	4.4	Nil	101.5	348.5	1207.4	3014.9
7 Palghat	532.1	426.3	142.8	310.5	94.4	Nil	6.9	Nil	1.5	95.7	190.2	979.8	2780.2
8 Malappuram	764.9	576.7	208.4	249.4	64.1	Nil	Nil	2.4	Nil	112.7	344.9	969.7	3293.2
9 Kozhikode	953.5	974.6	240.3	209.4	78.2	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.0	121.9	356.9	1324.4	4261.2
10 Cannanore	745.7	891.6	207.2	161.4	25.9	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.7	40.2	331.5	1043.2	3451.4
STATE	501.7	535.3	216.5	279.9	76.2	5.1	32.7	17.6	20.1	116.1	335.5	909.2	3045.9

TABLE—3.7

Off-take of rice and wheat through ration shops

Month	Off-take of rice (in tonnes)					Off-take of wheat (in tonnes)				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(9)
1 January	39586	58680	69041	55211	55211	40229	13467	5526	5526	4111
2 February	38203	53419	49592	53447	53447	37246	10007	5076	5076	3322
3 March	38061	52535	74376	62261	62261	43701	9835	5315	5315	3808
4 April	45511	67818	74202	72414	72414	48397	9228	5104	5104	3860
5 May	38908	63151	78880	69581	69581	48569	9383	6184	6184	4348
6 June	60436	69375	78335	77337	77337	41197	11323	7439	7439	5035
7 July	77095	83665	79553	87252	87252	24597	12465	8143	8143	5860
8 August	75638	82881	77167	85953	85953	24106	11683	7453	7453	6103
9 September	69551	73767	68935	66102	66102	20768	8617	5977	5977	5477
10 October	41828	73846	56706	68288	68288	24314	7199	5313	5313	5221
11 November	57712	72783	57244	72996	72996	20796	6759	4849	4849	3914
12 December	65356	76573	58298	72473	72473	17676	6134	4706	4706	4470
TOTAL	647885	838493	822329	843315	843315	391596	116101	71085	71085	55529

TABLE—3.8
Marine Fish landings in Kerala 1970-71.

Species	1970-71		1969-70	
	Quantity (^{'000} tonnes)	Percentage	Quantity (^{'000} tonnes)	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Oil sardines	160.6	42.3	142.8	38.3
2 Other Sardines	5.8	1.5	2.6	0.7
3 Mackerel	44.2	11.6	52.1	14.0
4 Prawns	63.3	16.7	60.9	16.4
5 Shark & dog fish	11.2	3.0	1.9	0.5
6 Skate & Rays	6.4	1.7	0.7	0.2
7 Cat fish	2.4	0.6	10.4	2.8
8 Seer fish	0.9	0.2	1.9	0.5
9 Silver bellies	1.0	0.3	4.1	1.1
10 White bait	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.4
11 Soles	3.0	0.8	9.7	2.6
12 Bonito or tunny	7.3	1.9	1.0	0.3
13 Pomfrets	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.3
14 Lactarius	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.2
15 Ribbon fish	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
16 Others	70.7	18.6	80.6	21.6
Total	379.9	100.0	372.3	100.0

TABLE—3.9
Export of fish products

Year	Kerala		India		Percentage share of Kerala to India	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1966-67	13175	14.64	21116	17.37	62.4	84.3
1967-68	15246	16.75	21907	19.72	69.6	84.9
1968-69	18482	20.25	26811	24.70	68.9	82.0
1969-70	22273	27.23	31695	33.46	70.3	81.4
1970-71	23896	27.57	35883	35.07	66.6	78.6

TABLE—3.10

Area of reserved forests during the year 1970-71

<i>Name of Division</i>	<i>Area on 1st April 1970 (in hectares)</i>	<i>Area on 31st March 1971 (in hectares)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Quilon Circle</i>		
Trivandrum	56776	56088
Thenmala	56761	56761
Punalur	28286	28154
Konni	33468	33468
Ranni	81690	81690
<i>Trichur Circle</i>		
Kottayam	87984	87984
Malayattur	68047	68047
Munnar	85013	84970
Chalakudy	85995	85995
Trichur	52336	52331
Periyar games sanctuary	56461	56461
I. P. Perumbavoor	Nil	Nil
<i>Kozhikode Circle</i>		
Kozhikode	33485	33485
Wynad	43987	44437
Nilambur	26760	26760
Palghat	37196	37196
Nemmara	48411	48411
Total	882656	882238

TABLE—3.11

Forest area planted under different species during the year 1970-71

(In hectares)

<i>Species</i>		<i>Area at the commencement of the year</i>	<i>Area at the close of the year</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
1	Teak	52156	53483
2	Jungle wood	1423	1423
3	Soft wood	16425	17027
4	Cashew	3226	3226
5	Rubber	6	6
6	Sandalwood	246	246
7	Pepper	1	1
8	Bamboo	534	632
9	Mixed plantations	1491	1491
10	Other plantations	428	509
11	Eucalyptus	21951	23232
12	Wattle	360	360
13	Pine	239	239
Total		98486	101875

Source: Forest Department

TABLE—3.12

Output of Timber and Firewood¹

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 A: Round logs	Cm.	515417	498487
(i) Teak	„	42574	41357
(ii) Others	„	472843	457130
B. Sawn & Squared Timber	Cm.	87	5275
(i) Teak	„	78	16
(ii) Others	„	9	5259
2 Round Poles	Cm.	211607	368081
3 Firewood	Tonnes	251613	280070
4 Sandalwood	Kg.	4620	428
5 Ivory	„	1116	181

Source: Forest Department

TABLE—3.13

Revenue from Forest*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Item</i>		1969-70	1970-71
(1)		(2)	(3)
1 Receipts from sale of timber	..	825.6	847.1
2 Receipt from sale of fuel	..	11.0	9.1
3 Minor produce	..	17.5	18.4
4 Other receipts	..	32.8	45.0
5 Gross receipts	..	886.9	919.6
6 Refunds	..	4.0	4.5
7 Net receipts	..	882.9	915.1

TABLE-4.1

Area and production of tea in different States

Sl. No.	State	Area in hectares as on 31st March			Production in thousand kg.			Average yield per hectare in kg.		
		1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Assam	176812	179417	180065	202614	204738	215157	1146	1141	1195
2	West Bengal	67475	87568	87989	98350	88591	99055	1124	1012	1126
3	Tripura	5480	5494	5526	2689	2824	3790	491	514	686
4	Bihar	458	459	460	59	41	62	129	89	135
5	Uttar Pradesh	1972	1943	1903	599	450	701	304	232	368
6	Himachal Pradesh	4183	4183	4183	946	919	975	226	220	233
7	Tamilnadu	39964	34398	34587	54136	52108	55975	1594	1515	1618
8	Mysore	1861	1860	1866	2296	2557	2841	1234	1375	1523
9	Kerala	38860	38037	37554	40800	41360	43263	1050	1087	1152
	Total	351065	353959	354153	402489	393588	421819	1146	1114	1191

* Provisional.

Source: Tea Statistics 1970-71

TABLE—4.2

Area and production of tea classified according to the size of the estates

<i>Size group (hectares)</i>	<i>No. of estates ¹</i>	<i>Area in ² hectares</i>	<i>Production³ in kg.</i>	<i>Yield/hectare kg.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto 5	2383	1432	N.A.	..
5 to 50	105	1655	450072	272
50 to 100	26	1912	977138	511
100 to 200	34	5241	5414097	1033
200 to 400	66	19570	24410322	1247
400 & above	15	7625	9578766	1256
Total	2629	37435	40830395	1134*

1 & 2 Relate to those on 31st March 1970.

3 Relates to calendar year 1969.

* In the calculation of this, the area of gardens upto 5 hectares is excluded.

TABLE—4.3

Consumption of Rubber in India*(Quantity in tonnes)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Consumption of natural rubber</i>	<i>Consumption of synthetic rubber</i>	<i>Consumption of reclaimed rubber</i>	<i>Total consumption</i>	<i>Production of natural rubber</i>	<i>Gap between total consumption and production of natural rubber</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1968-69	86615	27238	14169	128022	71054	56968
1969-70	86213	30636	14255	131104	81953	49151
1970-71	87237	33160	14348	134745	92171	42574

Source: Rubber Board

TABLE—4.4

State-wise distribution of Rubber holdings and Estates at the end of 1970-71

States	Holdings			Estates			Total		
	No. of units	Area	Average area of a unit	No. of units	Area	Average area of a unit	No. of units	Area	Average area of a unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Kerala	108332	131949	1.22	585	55813	95.41	108917	187762	1.72
2 Tamilnadu	2420	4056	1.68	43	5959	138.58	2463	10015	4.07
3 Mysore	172	378	2.20	16	4330	270.62	188	4708	25.04
4 Others	5	42	8.40	5	571	114.20	10	613	61.30
Total	110929	136425	1.23	649	66673	102.73	111578	203098	1.82

Source: Rubber Board.

TABLE-4.5

District-wise area and production of Coffee during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71

District	1968-69			1969-70			1970-71		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Area in hectares	Production in tonnes	Area in hectares	Production in tonnes	Area in hectares	Production in tonnes	Area in hectares	Production in tonnes
1 Trivandrum	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
2 Quilon	127	127	16	267	34	267	34	267	34
3 Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kottayam	2085	2085	963	2131	984	2091	965	2091	965
5 Ernakulam	261	261	61	262	61	262	61	262	61
6 Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Palghat	3547	3547	2102	3713	2200	3756	2227	3756	2227
8 Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Kozhikode	18073	18073	7970	18726	7637	20550	8378	20550	8378
10 Cannanore	3582	3582	1474	3771	1552	4635	1907	4635	1907
Total	27678	27678	11988	28873	12470	31564	13574	31564	13574

TABLE—5.1 (a)
District-wise distribution of registered working factories and workers employed as on 31-12-1969

Industry	Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam		Ernakulam	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Oil Mills	20	109	16	120	66	392	16	78	37	220
2 Tea	5	153	9	240	..	..	82	3627	1	17
3 Cashew	17	5547	222	79702	6	5872	..	..	4	958
4 Beedi and Cigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	34
5 Cotton Textiles	8	1416	1	983	..	..	..	..	5	1246
6 Coir	1	15	..	..	120	3092	1	14	12	535
7 Saw mills	2	8	21	297	4	22	19	157	64	763
8 Plywood	..	..	1	94	..	..	5	416	1	14
9 Splints & veneers	3	167	21	764	7	346	6	293	12	386
10 Other Wood Industries	2	115	14	148	1	8	10	122	13	395
11 Printing Presses	32	1270	13	306	17	149	40	757	44	909
12 Rubber	2	475	15	374	1	180	27	1066	4	53
13 Chemicals	3	420	3	97	3	99	5	180	24	6349
14 Matches	..	..	7	126	2	14	..	..	2	83
15 Soaps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	730
16 Tiles	1	20	42	2164	4	117	3	64	19	862
17 General Engineering	4	428	4	255	5	74	12	318	27	452
18 Automobile Repairing	18	1883	4	168	2	80	21	454	18	668
19 Other Industries	42	906	55	3558	31	933	41	1023	131	11911
Total	160	12932	448	89396	269	11378	288	8569	423	26585

A—Number of Factories.
B—Average daily employment.

TABLE—5.1 (a)—(Contd.)
 District-wise distribution of registered working factories and workers employed as on 31-12-1969—(Contd.)

Industry	Trichur		Palghat		Kozhikode		Cannanore		State	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1 Oil Mills	76	532	11	64	12	50	6	48	260	1613
2 Tea	1	89	3	138	14	669	6	198	121	5131
3 Cashew	8	2884	..	..	4	1638	3	893	264	97494
4 Beedi and Cigar	3	65	15	540	3	58	17	443	41	1140
5 Cotton Textiles	7	2321	2	649	22	2406	148	6171	193	15192
6 Coir	..	..	..	..	10	591	..	..	144	4247
7 Saw mills	69	797	22	172	65	1494	31	550	297	4260
8 Plywood	2	168	1	46	1	12	3	786	14	1536
9 Splints and veneers	21	553	34	1160	18	510	14	554	136	4733
10 Other Wood Industries	20	239	3	49	9	274	5	121	77	1471
11 Printing Presses	36	519	16	321	24	836	12	165	234	5232
12 Rubber	9	229	4	93	8	193	1	47	71	2710
13 Chemicals	18	395	5	136	7	383	1	8	69	8067
14 Matches	17	260	10	341	2	39	..	..	40	863
15 Soaps	2	38	..	..	3	259	..	..	7	1027
16 Tiles	122	4883	10	564	20	3426	6	518	227	12618
17 General Engineering	21	545	7	105	12	352	3	50	95	2579
18 Automobile Repairing	27	394	15	168	38	841	11	138	154	4794
19 Other Industries	86	3170	94	2473	83	4431	28	1152	591	29557
Total	545	18081	252	7019	355	18462	295	11842	3035	204264

A—Number of Factories.

B—Average daily employment.

APPENDIX

TABLE—5.1 b .

Per capita average daily earnings of employees covered by the payment of Wages Act 1936 in some Major Industries

<i>Industry</i>		<i>Per capita average daily earnings</i>	
		1968	1969
(1)		(2)	(3)
1	Canning and preservation of fruits etc.	3.58	4.35
2	Canning and preservation of fish etc.	5.74	5.30
3	Flour mills	6.06	5.47
4	Rice mills	4.00	4.16
5	Sugar	9.97	8.79
6	Edible oils	4.00	4.38
7	Tea	4.09	5.44
8	Coffee curing works	3.76	4.12
9	Cashew	2.80	3.23
10	Cotton mills	6.17	6.60
11	Cordage, rope and twine	10.68	13.07
12	Coir factories	6.12	7.26
13	Saw mills	5.12	5.79
14	Manufacture of plywood	6.33	7.09
15	Splints and veneers	2.55	2.28
16	Paper pulp	7.90	10.10
17	Paper	7.30	9.36
18	Printing and book binding	8.62	9.75
19	Rubber products	8.68	6.97
20	Artificial manures	8.16	11.78
21	Basic Chemicals	13.90	13.79
22	Fine and other pharmaceutical chemicals	7.29	7.40
23	Matches	2.45	2.19
24	Bricks and Tiles	5.12	5.27
25	Machine Tools	13.36	12.18
26	General and jobbing Engineering	6.17	7.64
27	Repair of motor vehicles	8.28	10.89

TABLE—5.1

Number of Joint Stock Companies (1968-69 to 1970-71)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1968-69	349	662	1011
1969-70	347	681	1028
1970-71	345	712	1057

Source: Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Ernakulam.

TABLE—5.2

Authorised and paid up capital in the Joint Stock Companies

<i>Year</i>	<i>Authorised Capital (Rs. lakhs)</i>			<i>Paid up Capital (Rs. lakhs)</i>		
	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1968-69	15773.67	4539.95	20313.62	4541.58	1563.86	6105.44
1969-70	16230.17	4817.77	21047.94	5237.27	1615.98	6853.25
1970-71	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5611.13	1638.90	7250.03

Source: Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Ernakulam.

TABLE—5.3

Purchase, Sales and Export of handicrafts products by the Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala during the year 1970-71

(Rs. in lakhs)

Craft	Purchase		Sales		Export	
	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Ivory	3.79	19.39	3.92	19.25	0.25	13.11
2 Wood	4.76	24.34	3.48	17.05	0.33	16.88
3 Horn	1.09	5.58	0.78	3.84	0.06	3.22
4 Screwpine	0.34	1.74	0.22	1.06	0.02	0.97
5 Koragrass	0.13	0.67	0.49	2.38	0.01	0.80
6 Bell metal	0.61	3.12	1.13	5.53	0.18	9.13
7 Copper and brass	0.39	2.01	0.37	1.83	0.04	2.06
8 Jewellery	0.67	3.43	0.77	3.79	0.03	1.75
9 Toys and dolls	0.23	1.18	0.28	1.38	0.02	0.93
10 Pottery	0.87	4.45	1.55	7.60	0.01	0.35
11 Handloom	3.97	20.32	4.49	22.04	0.67	34.37
12 Miscellaneous	2.69	13.77	2.90	14.25	0.32	16.43
Total	19.54	100.00	20.38	100.00	1.94	100.00

Source: Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala.

TABLE—5.4

Kerala Financial Corporation
Industry-wise classification of loans sanctioned from Corporation
Funds since its inception and percentage of total sanction

<i>Type of Industry</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>As % of the total sanctioned loan</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Stone quarrying, clay & sand sets ..	4.50	0.44
2 Food manufacturing industries, manufacture of edible oils, tea manufacturing etc. ..	225.94	22.30
3 Manufacture of cotton textiles, coir etc. ..	295.32	29.15
4 Saree Mill ..	34.43	3.40
5 Manufacture of furniture & fixtures ..	3.14	0.31
6 Manufacture of paper and paper products ..	3.00	0.30
7 Printing ..	59.83	5.91
8 Manufacture of rubber products ..	80.99	7.99
9 Manufacture of chemical and chemical products ..	70.23	6.93
10 Manufacture of non-metal mineral products except products of petrol and coal ..	46.26	4.57
11 Basic metal industries ..	36.95	3.64
12 Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment ..	18.37	1.81
13 Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery ..	42.23	4.17
14 Electric cables and wires ..	41.70	4.12
15 Boat building ..	8.15	0.80
16 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	6.65	0.66
17 Motion picture production ..	19.95	1.97
18 Transport industry ..	15.51	1.53
Total	1013.15	100.00

Source: 18th Annual Report of K. F. C.

KERALA FINANCIAL CORPORATION

TABLE—5.5

Industry-wise classification of Application Received, sanctioned and disbursed to Small Scale Industries during 1970-71 under the Agency agreement with the Government of Kerala

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry	Application received		Application sanctioned		Amount disbursed	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Automobile Engineering	3	2.35	1	1.00	2	1.30
2 Aluminium Industries	2	1.47	..	..	..	0.50
3 Agricultural Implements making	2	0.89	1	0.25	1	0.16
4 Ceramic Industries	1	0.30	1	0.30	1	0.30
5 Cutlery and Electroplating Industries	..	..	..	..	..	0.09
6 Confectionary Manufacture	1	..	1	0.45	1	0.18
7 Carpentry workshops	13	6.22	2	0.40	3	1.64
8 Chemical Manufacture	1	0.99	..	..	1	0.51
9 Electrical Appliances Manufacturing	1	0.50	..	..	1	0.18
10 Engineering Manufacturing Industries	5	2.23	1	0.14	2	1.37
11 Electroplating	1	0.99	..	..	..	..
12 Foundries	1	1.00	..	..	..	..
13 Fish Canning Industries	2	1.30	1	0.30	..	..
14 Housing	1	1.00	1	0.95	1	0.65
15 Ice factory	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Lime manufacture	2	1.00	1	0.16	1	0.90
17 Manufacture of slints & veneers	7	4.00	1	0.94	1	0.10
18 Wirenails	3	1.74	1	0.44	2	0.99
19 Perfumes & Cosmetics	1	0.25	..	..	..	..
20 Manufacture of Bonemeal	10	4.95	4	1.82	3	0.10
21 Printing	1	0.75	..	..	..	1.15
22 Radio parts Manufacturing	1	1.75	1	1.00	1	1.24
23 Rubber Retreading	2	..	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
24	Scrap manufacture	1	0.25	1	0.50	1	0.80
25	Steel Metal Industry	.. 2	0.75	..	..	1	0.34
26	Type Foundry works	.. 2	1.47	..	..	..	0.19
27	Manufacture of Coir mats & mattings	.. 2	2.09	.. 1	0.24	.. 1	0.21
28	Tin can fabrication	4	0.50	..	..	..	0.36
29	Umbrella manufacturing & fitting	1	1.17	.. 1	0.29	.. 1	1.28
30	Manufacture of cement articles	2	1.45	.. 1	0.95	2	..
31	Making of Textile garments	2	..	.. 1	0.20	..	..
32	Manufacture of Rubber crop site	.. 1	0.35	..	..	..	0.82
33	Poultry farm equipment	6	3.98	.. 5	1.91	.. 4	2.02
34	Ayurvedic Drug manufacturing Industries	2	1.44	.. 1	0.93	..	0.11
35	Installation of Expeller	1	0.99	..	..	..	0.07
36	Cashew Industry	1	0.30	..	..	..	0.09
37	Bread manufacturing unit	5	4.10	.. 1	0.25	.. 1	0.10
38	Manufacture of Coccoanut shell powder	1	0.25	..	..	..	0.25
39	Tile manufacturing Industries	1	0.35	..	..	..	..
40	Documentary films	1	0.45	.. 1	0.45	..	..
41	Fish Net manufacturing	1	0.50	..	..	..	..
42	Slate Pencil	1	0.40	..	..	..	..
43	Black Tea	1	..	..	..	..	..
44	Book binding	1	..	..	..	..	..
		94	54.47	30	13.87	32	18.00

Source: 18th annual report of K. F. C.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

TABLE—5.6

Statement of Production, Sales, Employment and Wages during 1970-71

Sl.No.	Industry	Production value (Rs.in lakhs)		Sales value (Rs.in lakhs)		Employment		Wages (Rs. in lakhs)		Total wages (Rs.in lakhs)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	(a) Khadi	41.76	34.38	6915	..	..	15.1	..	..	15.1
	(b) Payyannur Centres	16.86	20.26							
2	Village oil	68.49	68.75	314	674	1580	1.3	1.2	0.06	2.56
3	Village Pottery	25.75	27.89	2465	297	..	16.6	0.4	..	17.0
4	Fibre & Screw pine	47.04	51.34	23802	839	..	36.0	0.8	..	36.8
5	Blacksmithy & Carpentry	3.55	3.47	117	26	..	1.1	..	..	1.1
6	Hand made paper	1.94	1.17	207	..	..	0.9	..	..	0.9
7	Gurkhandasari	20.46	21.46	1085	260	..	2.8	0.01	..	2.81
8	Palmgur	35.30	36.40	205	17000	..	21.0	..	..	21.0
9	Beekkeeping	19.85	19.85	200	..	10000	2.0	(including part time)	..	2.0
10	Village leather	19.85	19.72	309	316	..	6.3	(do.)	..	6.3
11	Lime	9.25	8.66	456	342	..	3.9	0.8	..	4.7
12	N. E. oil and soap	6.35	5.95	45	393	1958	0.5	0.1	..	0.6
13	Cottage match	0.71	0.59	34	149	..	0.1	(including part time)	..	0.1

Source: Administration Report of Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board 1970-71.

TABLE--5.7

Installed capacity of the Hydro-Electric Projects in operation

Name of Project	Basin	Unit	Installed generating capacity in (MW) as on	
			31-3-1970	31-3-1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Pallivasal	Mudirapuzha	M. W.	37.5	37.5
2 Sengulam	do.	"	48.0	48.0
3 Neriamangalam	do.	"	45.0	45.0
4 Panniar	do.	"	30.0	30.0
5 Sabarigiri	Pamba	"	300.0	300.0
6 Sholayar	Chalakudy	"	54.0	54.0
7 Peringalkuthu	do.	"	32.0	32.0
Total			546.5	546.5

TABLE—5.8

Statement showing total sale and receipts by sale of Electricity

	1969-70			1970-71		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	KWH Sold	Income (Rs. lakhs)	Average Revenue per KWH (Rs.)	KWH Sold (lakhs)	Income (Rs. lakhs)	Average Revenue per KWH (Rs.)
A. Net Revenue by sale of Electricity for cost and credit						
1. Domestic or residential—						
(a) Light and fans	708.6	224.9	31.74	784.4	301.5	38.44
(b) Small power						
2. Commercial						
(a) Light and fans	513.1	206.3	40.20	546.1	244.9	44.85
(b) Small power	93.7	17.6	18.74	104.3	21.5	20.62
3. Industrial						
(a) Low & Medium voltage	942.9	364.1	3.45	11329.7	407.9	3.60
(b) High voltage	10541.8	53.7	29.25	266.3	70.5	26.46
4. Public lighting	183.6	42.5	10.72	329.1	48.6	14.76
5. Irrigation—Agricultural dewatering	396.5	6.3	5.98	87.3	8.3	9.52
6. Public water works and Sewage pumping	105.2	89.3	10.71	885.5	123.8	13.98
7. Other bulk supply	3901.6	150.1	4.89	3390.9	168.6	4.97
Total sales receipts by sale of electricity	17387.0	1334.0	7.67	18704.7	1605.7	8.58

TABLE—5.9
Consumption of power and revenue collected (1970-71)

Category	No. of consumers as on 31-3-1971	Connected load as on 31-3-1971	Energy consumed percentage	Revenue collected percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Domestic lights and fans	386196	223206	4.2	18.8
2 Domestic heat and small power				
3 Commercial lights and fans	112957	67140	2.9	15.3
4 Commercial heat and small power	7686	13770	0.6	1.3
5 Industrial (low and medium voltage)	16746	172104	5.2	13.1
6 Industrial (high voltage)	235	251069	60.6	25.4
7 Irrigation	18795	77147	1.8	3.0
8 Public lighting (No. of street lights—191635)		10760	1.4	4.4
9 Water works and sewage pumping	207	4034	0.5	0.5
10 Bulk supply to licensees and others	5	10480	22.8	18.2
Total	542827	879710	100.0	100.0

TABLE—5.10
Power position

(1)	Unit	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(a)	Installed capacity	M.W. 360.5	528.5	546.5	546.5	546.5
(b)	Electricity generated in the State	M.K.W.H. 1083.11	1407.00	1623.00	2005.60	2125.99
(c)	Electricity purchased from neighbouring States	do. 77.99	31.64	18.90	26.18	20.74
(d)	Electricity sold to neighbouring States	do. 8.61	12.06	28.17	306.76	339.09

TABLE—5.11

Statistics relating to Kerala Power System as on 31-3-1971

Description	Unit	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Towns and villages electrified	Nos. 30	32
2	Consumers	Nos. 486160	542827
3	Street lights installed	Nos. 169692	191635
4	Generation capacity	M.W. 546.5	546.5
5	Maximum demand	M.W. 401.1	439.7
6	Units generated	Million KWH units 2005.6	2126.0
7	Units sold (including internal sales)	MKWH 1738.7	2087.5
8	Units purchased	MKWH 26.1	20.7
9	Puncha load	KW 14880	7931*
10	Total connected load	MW 30.4	43.8
11	Percapita consumption per annum	Unit 68.4	71

* Alleppy and Pallam division only.

TABLE—6.1

Length of Roads in Kerala 1967-68

District	Under Public Works Department						Others				Grand Total
	Cement or concrete	Bituminous & tarred	Water bound Maccadam	Lower type	Total	Cement or concrete	Bituminous & tarred	Water bound Maccadam	Lower type	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 Trivandrum	331.90*	571.31	683.00@	450.47@	1736.17	16.50	303.47	24.30	207.52	551.79	2287.96
2 Quilon	1.60	676.24	765.54	432.99	1876.37	..	38.39	15.62	186.42	240.43	2116.80
3 Alleppey	2.80	496.42	570.46	130.86	1200.54	..	1.07	2.44	213.29	218.80	1417.34
4 Kottayam	18.26	607.03	624.68	278.84	1528.81	3.67	109.20	89.11	208.76	410.74	1939.55
5 Ernakulam	27.62	962.69	783.46	511.50	2285.27	0.50	192.86	79.51	390.33	663.20	2948.47
6 Trichur	8.33	736.00	362.12	83.12	1189.57	13.50	92.74	62.46	199.62	368.32	1557.89
7 Palghat	13.40	665.38	533.60	24.80	1237.18	..	100.64	181.02	354.06	635.72	1872.90
8 Kozhikode	1.70	893.02	252.20	503.40	1650.32	1.87	78.73	56.51	260.73	397.84	2048.16
9 Cannanore	2.79	895.03	263.90	487.30	1649.02	..	68.49	25.75	104.83	199.07	1848.09
Kerala	107.89	6503.12	4838.96	2903.28	14353.25	36.04	985.59	536.72	2125.56	3683.91	18037.16

N. B. * 112.50 Kilometres of urban roads transferred to Trivandrum Corporation.

@ 157.53 Kilometres of road transferred to Panchayat Department.

1. Road maintained by Panchayats & Community Development/NES Blocks not included.
2. Variation in length of roads due to transfer of roads to Panchayat and Corporation.

TABLE—6.2
Number of Motor vehicles having valid registration as on 31-3-1971

District	Goods vehicles	Stage carriages	Taxi cars	Cars	Jeep	Motor cycles	Auto Rickshaws	Tractor Trailers	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Trivandrum	2215	2069	879	5940	840	3852	3	..	563	16361
2 Quilon	1273	343	1267	3568	263	1030	2	29	113	7888
3 Alleppey	748	426	802	2547	60	1012	7	47	..	5649
4 Kottayam	1728	971	1045	4134	1095	1464	93	250	170	10950
5 Ernakulam	2281	581	1657	6168	374	3410	193	311	..	14975
6 Trichur	1107	558	1087	2160	101	1408	..	176	9	6606
7 Palghat	894	430	605	2166	214	899	77	748	169	6202
8 Malappuram	532	220	430	1126	..	191	..	150	14	2663
9 Kozhikode	1506	502	325	3555	1552	1281	339	242	276	9578
10 Cannanore	878	463	751	1930	329	570	348	93	..	5362
Kerala	13162	6563	8848	33294	4828	15117	1062	2046	1314	86234

TABLE-6.3

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation Routes, Route distance, number of passengers etc.

	Number of routes as on		Routes K.M. as on		Gross distance operated during		No. of passengers carried during		
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<i>Transport District</i>									
1	Trivandrum Central	256	274	9219	9942	205.52	201.89	586.92	633.93
2	Trivandrum City	328	414	3865	4884	86.98	87.69	527.90	558.50
3	Quilon	71	75	3185	3365	96.79	98.67	315.62	328.07
4	Kottarakkara	68	57	2456	2309	50.38	54.13	167.34	186.67
5	Kottayam	124	155	6944	8429	163.88	171.06	424.32	456.26
6	Alleppey	41	58	1954	2680	70.54	76.58	235.51	263.24
7	Ernakulam	69	64	4063	4678	83.97	91.09	159.46	170.84
8	Alwaye	59	63	1663	1619	56.66	58.02	208.88	197.72
9	Trichur	71	71	6407	6536	115.22	112.95	175.96	189.39
10	Kozhikode	64	63	6966	6747	108.55	105.42	125.50	121.79
11	Workshop and offices	..	..	..	..	2.94	3.16	..	..
	Total	1151	1294	46722	51189	1041.43	1060.66	2927.41	3106.41

TABLE—6.4

Revenue and expenditure of Kerala State Road Transport Corporation*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Net Surplus/Deficit</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1966-67;	751.66	727.54	+24.12
1967-68	887.98	892.06	-4.08
1968-69	1017.77	1170.88	-153.11
1969-70	1166.58	1229.45	-62.87
1970-71	1225.24	1350.88	-125.64

TABLE—6.5

**Revenue and expenditure of the Water Transport Section
of Road Transport Corporation***(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Net deficit</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1966-67	9.71	10.39	-0.68
1967-68	9.95	13.11	-3.16
1968-69	10.37	16.22	-5.85
1969-70	10.31	14.74	-4.43
1970-71	9.52	14.55	-5.03

TABLE—6.6

Number and tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels which called at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala, 1970-71

(1)	Coastal/ Foreign	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total		
		Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Alleppey	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	40	174097	..	..	40	174097
Calicut (including Beypore)	C	63	67211	717	67861	780	135072	
	F	19	65024	36	14309	55	79333	
Trivandrum	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	5266	..	..	1	5266
Quilon	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	14	56209	..	..	14	56209
Koilthottam	C	..	..	5	633	5	633
	F	2	13532	..	..	2	13532
Ponnani	C	..	..	26	1862	26	1862
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bada _g ara	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azheckkal	C	..	..	266	23040	266	23040
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tellicherry	C	..	..	49	5131	49	5131
	F	4	16329	..	..	4	16329
Cannanore	C	..	..	61	7883	61	7883
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kasaragode	C	..	..	21	461	21	461
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
All.	C	63	67211	1145	106871	1208	174082	
	F	80	330457	36	14309	116	344766	
Total for 1970-71			143	397668	1181	121180	1324	518848
Total for 1969-70			216	597466	990	102789	1206	700255
Total for 1968-69			280	850205	1503	142695	1783	992900

C—Coastal
F—Foreign

TABLE—6.7
Import and Export tonnage of cargo handled at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala 1970-71
(In Tonnes)

Ports	Import			Export			Total		
	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Alleppey	..	22473	22473	..	9330	9330	..	31803	31803
2 Calicut (including Beypore)	15331	68143	83474	83914	17734	101648	99245	85877	185122
3 Trivandrum	..	10936	10936	..	..	..	..	10936	10936
4 Quilon	..	42310	42310	..	3029	3029	..	45339	45339
5 Koilthottam	..	..	..	..	19700	19700	..	19700	19700
6 Ponnani	295	..	295	..	..	..	295	..	295
7 Badagara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Azhikkal	6364	..	6364	17447	..	17447	23811	..	23811
9 Tellicherry	5260	..	5260	505	377	882	5765	377	6142
10 Cannanore	7816	..	7816	732	..	732	8548	..	8548
11 Kasaragode	358	..	358	..	..	..	358	..	358
Total for 1970-71	35424	143862	179286	102598	50170	152768	138022	194032	332054
do. 1969-70	40484	175571	216055	86772	84159	170931	127256	259730	386986
do. 1968-69	52631	166423	219054	162052	65396	227448	214683	231819	446502

TABLE—6.8

Revenue from Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala

<i>Ports</i>		<i>Revenue during 1969-70 Rs.</i>	<i>Revenue during 1970-71 Rs.</i>	<i>Percentage of increase or decrease</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Alleppey	163554	137852	—15.71
2	Calicut (including Beypore)	477592	416414	—12.81
3	Trivandrum	11763	18795	+59.78
4	Quilon	100149	84168	—15.96
5	Koithottam	63979	24071	—62.38
6	Ponnani	2751	1890	—31.30
7	Badagara	1226	848	—30.83
8	Azhikkal	80734	107797	+33.52
9	Tellicherry	13764	16605	+20.64
10	Cannanore	15561	13026	—16.29
11	Kasargode	1037	1315	+26.80
Total		932110	822781	—11.73

TABLE—7.1

Export of Cashew kernels 1969-70 and 1970-71

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Exports in tonnes during April to March</i>			
	1969-70	%	1970-71	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 U. S. A.	21797	35.95	22455	44.65
2 U. S. S. R.	26315	43.40	14752	29.38
3 U. K.	1967	3.24	1227	2.44
4 East Germany	1849	3.05	3298	6.55
5 Australia	1547	2.55	1099	2.18
6 Canada	1645	2.71	2223	4.42
7 West Germany	563	0.92	369	0.73
8 Hongkong	694	1.14	722	1.43
9 Jappan	464	0.76	858	1.70
10 Netherlands	634	1.04	619	1.23
11 Czechoslovakia	380	0.64	420	0.83
12 Yugoslavia	622	1.02	458	0.91
13 France	477	0.78	201	0.39
14 Other countries	1673	2.82	1591	3.21
Total	60627	100.00	50292	100.00
Value in Rs. (crores)	57.42	..	52.02	..

TABLE—7.2

Export of cashewnut shell liquid 1969-70 & 1970-71

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Exports in tonnes during April to March</i>			
	1969-70	%	1970-71	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 U. K.	3950	45.59	3217	45.92
2 Japan	2316	26.73	1956	27.92
3 U. S. A.	1447	16.70	1337	19.08
4 Netherlands	145	1.67	145	2.07
5 Korea Republic	60	0.69	85	1.21
6 Belgium	66	0.76	135	1.93
7 Other countries	680	7.86	131	1.87
Total	8664	100.00	7006	100.00
Value in Rs. (lakhs)	..	102	78	..

TABLE—7.3

Import of Raw Cashewnuts, 1969-70 & 1970-71

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Imports in tonnes during April to March</i>			
	1969-70	%	1970-71	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Tanzania	60627	37.09	82007	49.09
2 Kenya	10748	6.58	22231	13.20
3 Other East Africa	90584	55.43	61965	36.78
4 Other countries	1467	0.90	2270	0.93
Total	163426	100.00	168473	100.00
Value in Rs. (crores)	27.60	..	29.25	..

TABLE—7.4

Cochin Exports from January to November 1971

<i>Commodities</i>		<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Cardamom	Kg.	465167	208.66
2	Cashew Kernels	Quintals	514140	5244.15
3	Cashew Shell Oil	"	60083	63.95
4	Coffee	Kg.	18410406	1164.90
5	Coir and Coir Products	Quintals	337743	929.63
6	Ginger	"	21928	119.26
7	Leinongrass oil	Litres	239396	69.96
8	Marine Products including froglegs	Quintals	183188	2501.46
9	Oil cake	"	64844	31.65
10	Pepper	"	146690	1241.22
11	Rubber	"	644	4.00
12	Tea	Kg.	38544494	2749.32
13	Wood and Timber	C.m.	14955	392.45
14	Sundries	..	..	1073.39
Total				15794.00

Source: Cochin Chamber of Commerce.

TABLE—7.5

**Foreign Exports from the Ports of Kerala during the year
January-December 1970**

	<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Cardamom	Kg.	444558	344.86
2	Cashew Kernels	„	52132155	5380.55
3	Cashew Shell Oil	Litre	6205734	73.52
4	Coffee	Kg.	15856893	1256.59
5	Coir & Coir Products	„	47412906	1296.46
6	Ginger	„	1229454	129.05
7	Lemongrass Oil	Litre	152210	64.31
8	Marine Products including froglegs	Kg.	23147766	2663.99
9	Oil Cake	Tonne	3157	17.79
10	Pepper	Kg.	18720862	1654.45
11	Rubber Manufactures	„	19800	20.04
12	Tea	„	69386337	2590.62
13	Wood and Timber	Value	..	472.48
14	Sundries	„	..	1196.51
	Total			17161.22

TABLE—7.6

**Foreign Exports from the Ports of Kerala for the year
January to December, 1969**

<i>Commodities</i>		<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Cardamom	kg.	458464	308.72
2	Cashew Kernals	„	61002115	5624.99
3	Cashew Shell Oil	Litre	5728135	71.69
4	Coffee	kg.	18587049	1024.58
5	Coir & Coir Products	„	51717498	1282.57
6	Gin_oi	„	644933	41.88
7	Lemongrass Oil	Litre	187164	84.04
8	Marine Products including frog legs	kg.	21234398	2523.40
9	Oil Cake	Tonne	3866	22.66
10	Pepper	kg.	16873547	1000.77
11	Rubber	Value	..	12.49
12	Tea	kg.	39554745	2388.59
13	Wood and Timber	Value	..	521.17
14	Sundries	„	..	1344.79
Total				16253.34

TABLE—7.7

**Foreign Imports into the Ports of Kerala for the year
January to December, 1970***

	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Cashew nut Raw	Tonne	153563	2119.48
2	Chemicals	Value	..	237.92
3	Chemical manure	Tonne	81332	125.21
4	Copra	..	6076	115.92
5	Cotton Raw and waste	..	21281	1478.81
6	Drugs and medicines	Value	..	1.11
7	Grains Rice	Tonne	57743	444.41
8	Grains wheat	..	54233	481.30
9	Grains other food grains	..	5945	111.41
10	Machinery	Value	..	621.87
11	Metals, minerals, ores including iron and steel	Value	..	650.54
12	Mutton tallow	Tonne	1300	19.83
13	Paper and paste board	..	11841	190.07
14	Petroleum crude	..	2468046	2527.61
15	Rubber Raw	..	280	11.44
16	Sulphur	..	45108	126.74
17	Vegetable oils	'000 litres	3266786	84.85
18	Wood pulp	Tonne	6916	120.24
19	Sundries	Value	..	781.53
	Total			10849.89

* Figures are provisional.

TABLE—7.8

**Foreign Imports into the ports of Kerala for the year
January to December, 1969**

	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Cashew nut Raw	Tonne	185786	3131.14
2	Chemicals	Value	..	220.85
3	Chemical manure	Tonne	132787	201.64
4	Copra	Tonne	7939	117.33
5	Cotton Raw and waste	..	98740	1232.83
6	Drugs and medicines	Value	..	0.99
7	Grains and Rice	Tonne	213561	2248.76
8	Grains and Wheat	..	58394	505.78
9	Other food grains	..	2057	37.39
10	Machinery	Value	..	1358.66
11	Metals, minerals, ores including iron and steel	..	..	277.86
12	Mutton tallow	Tonne	4676	70.70
13	Paper and paste board	Tonne	18025	137.92
14	Petroleum crude	..	2297805	2143.75
15	Rubber Raw	..	1500	61.44
16	Sulphur	..	74912	223.87
17	Vegetable oils	'000 litres	1146840	39.60
18	Wood pulp	Tonne	8939	135.09
19	Sundries	Value	..	971.94
	Total			13117.54

TABLE—8.1

Consumer Price Index Numbers—Kerala, 1961-70

Centre	Consumer price Index Numbers for the years											
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 (Jan. to Nov.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1	Trivandrum	474	487	500	553	605	675	728	791	829	861	868
2	Quilon	403	507	509	567	637	686	731	787	812	847	846
3	Punalur	473	503	516	562	598	644	698	752	794	831	834
4	Alleppey	461	466	492	549	598	668	734	786	815	846	851
5	Changanacherry	468	472	485	554	624	691	747	797	827	858	849
6	Kottayam	470	485	495	557	625	689	750	809	835	868	869
7	Alwaye	479	488	511	582	628	676	731	781	817	853	855
8	Ernakulam	493	489	517	577	632	698	749	799	837	876	878
9	Trichur	484	491	510	575	628	699	749	800	837	869	869
10	Chalakyady	489	489	507	580	629	686	750	808	845	871	866
11	Munnar	477	463	472	510	552	604	656	716	759	794	819
12	Sherthalai	..	462	496	552	610	664	725	774	799	833	841
13	Kozhikode	501	512	529	606	665	736	793	855	901	945	953
	Kerala*	478	484	501	560	614	673	729	783	817	851	854

* State average for 12 centres excluding Kozhikode.

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

Base for other centres is August 1939=100.

TABLE—8.2

Monthwise Consumer Price Index Numbers, Kerala, 1971

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 Trivandrum	864	850	848	851	855	862	866	872	887	892	896
2 Quilon	844	831	827	829	834	841	846	852	865	868	872
3 Punalur	831	820	816	819	824	830	833	839	850	852	856
4 Alleppey	848	836	831	835	841	849	852	856	869	873	876
5 Changanacherry	849	836	832	836	840	845	847	851	863	866	871
6 Kottayam	868	854	849	854	858	866	868	873	885	890	894
7 Alwaye	852	839	837	840	844	853	854	859	870	875	880
8 Ernakulam	878	865	860	862	866	875	876	882	896	899	904
9 Trichur	868	854	850	852	858	866	867	872	886	891	894
10 Chalakudy	866	851	846	849	855	863	865	870	885	888	891
11 Munnar	805	798	798	806	810	819	823	826	838	842	846
12 Shertalai	833	822	823	827	832	837	842	847	858	862	865
13 Kozhikode	945	934	930	935	942	949	954	959	973	977	982
Kerala*	851	838	835	838	843	851	853	858	871	875	879

* State average for 12 centres excluding Kozhikode.

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

Base for other centres is August 1939=100.

TABLE—8.3

Consumer price Index numbers for Industrial workers, India 1971

(Base 1960=100)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Ahmedbad	175	175	175	173	173	176	178	181	183
2 Bangalore	190	188	189	188	190	191	192	193	197
3 Bombay	181	182	184	186	186	188	189	190	192
4 Calcutta	177	175	176	176	176	179	184	189	194
5 Coimbatore	169	168	167	167	169	172	174	178	178
6 Delhi	203	205	205	204	202	208	211	216	215
7 Hyderabad	189	186	188	187	186	191	192	195	199
8 Madras	173	172	172	172	171	174	180	182	183
9 Mundakayan	197	190	187	190	188	198	194	202	204
10 Nagpur	188	185	183	184	184	187	189	193	194
All India	184	184	184	184	184	187	190	194	196

TABLE—8.4

Retail Prices of Essential commodities in Kerala

	Commodity	Unit	Average price for		Percentage Variation
			12/70	11/71	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Rice (O. M.)	kg.	1.45	1.63	+12
2	Dhall	..	2.06	2.18	+ 6
3	Redgram	..	1.34	1.43	+ 7
4	Greengram	..	1.54	1.81	+17
5	Blackgram	..	1.51	2.35	+56
6	Coconut oil	Litre	7.69	5.31	-31
7	Corriander	kg.	3.85	3.35	-13
8	Chillies	..	6.35	4.93	-22
9	Onions	..	0.50	0.71	+42
10	Tamarind	..	2.43	1.86	-23
11	Jaggery (cane gur)	..	1.63	1.78	+ 9
12	Coconut	100	71.91	48.39	-33
13	Tapioca	kg.	0.32	0.31	- 3
14	Tea	..	8.69	9.30	+ 7
15	Coffee	..	11.34	9.84	-13
16	Milk (Cow's)	Litre	1.48	1.53	+ 3
17	Firewood	M. ton	56.11	60.42	+ 8

TABLE—8.5

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(a) Kerala (Base 1961-62=100) (b) India (Base 1961-62=100)

	1966	1968	1970	1966	1968	1970
1. Food Grains (Rice)	112.88	137.42	158.03	161.9	200.5	203.3
2. Molasses	184.34	348.20	207.71	151.8	152.7	193.7
3. Condiments & Spices	101.94	115.42	150.90	125.5	132.7	151.7
4. Fruits & Vegetables	170.41	218.77	221.02	144.5	165.3	179.2
5. Food Crops	120.31	148.44	166.34			
6. Oil Seeds	175.54	196.33	265.75			
7. Plantation Crops	122.64	116.32	132.83			
8. Non-Food Crops	162.02	176.51	232.79			
All Crops	134.88	157.98	189.77			

TABLE—8.6

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities (Kerala)

(Base 1952-53=100)

Group	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 Food Grains	131	128	124	150	135	149	155	181	208	209	209
2 Sugar (Molasses)	81	98	157	143	117	153	256	289	175	172	237
3 Condiments & Spices	125	156	111	140	178	158	179	179	212	234	176
4 Fruits & Vegetables	95	93	89	114	154	167	185	214	196	217	208
5 Food Crops	122	125	117	142	145	154	167	190	205	213	204
6 Oil Seeds	141	153	159	156	230	244	272	273	262	369	308
7 Plantation Crops	112	100	108	109	114	130	118	123	133	141	138
8 Non-food Crops	132	128	144	142	195	209	226	228	223	300	257
9 All Crops	126	130	127	142	163	174	188	204	212	245	223

TABLE—8.7

**Index Numbers of Parity between prices received
& paid by Farmers (Kerala)**

(Base 1952-53=100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Index numbers of</i>				<i>Parity</i>
	<i>Prices received by farmers</i>	<i>Domestic Expenditure</i>	<i>Farm cultivation cost</i>	<i>Prices paid by farmers</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961	109	122	123	122	90
1962	113	124	136	130	87
1963	110	127	143	135	82
1964	124	143	151	147	84
1965	175	156	171	163	107
1966	184	172	196	183	101
1967	210	186	222	203	103
1968	215	199	246	222	97
1969	212	209	259	232	92
1970	250	217	270	242	103
1971 (up to Nov.)	228	218	276	245	93

TABLE—9.1

Percentage of literacy to total population in various States

<i>States</i>		<i>Percentage to total population</i>	
		1961	1971
(1)		(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	21.2	24.56
2	Assam ..	27.4	28.81
3	Bihar ..	18.4	19.79
4	Gujarat ..	30.5	35.72
5	Haryana ..	..	26.69
6	Himachal Pradesh ..	..	31.32
7	Jammu & Kashmir ..	11.0	18.30
8	Kerala ..	48.8	60.16
9	Madhya Pradesh ..	17.1	22.12
10	Maharashtra ..	29.8	39.08
11	Mysore ..	26.4	31.54
12	Nagaland ..	..	27.33
13	Orissa ..	21.7	26.12
14	Punjab ..	24.2	33.39
15	Rajasthan ..	15.2	18.79
16	Tamil Nadu ..	31.4	39.39
17	Uttar Pradesh ..	17.6	21.64
18	West Bengal ..	29.3	33.05
	India ..	24.0	29.32

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

TABLE—9.2

District-wise percentage of literates to total population in Kerala

<i>District</i>		<i>Percentage of literates</i>	
		1961	1971
(1)		(2)	(3)
1	Cannanore ..	41.29	54.69
2	Kozhikode ..	44.88	57.59
3	Malappuram ..	34.29	47.74
4	Palghat ..	33.69	46.50
5	Trichur ..	48.16	61.58
6	Ernakulam ..	50.58	65.25
7	Kottayam ..	56.56	67.59
8	Alleppey ..	56.90	70.25
9	Quilon ..	50.49	63.41
10	Trivandrum ..	45.30	62.23
	Kerala ..	46.85	60.16

TABLE—9.3

Expenditure on Education as percentage to total expenditure 1970-71

State	Percentage of expenditure on education	
	1970-71	1971-72
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Andhra Pradesh ..	10.9	18.9
2 Assam ..	18.8	18.9
3 Bihar ..	7.3	17.4
4 Gujarat ..	10.8	19.2
5 Haryana ..	19.9	17.0
6 Jammu & Kashmir ..	11.7	11.5
7 Kerala ..	33.4	31.1
8 Madhya Pradesh ..	21.8	19.4
9 Maharashtra ..	11.3	19.0
10 Mysore ..	20.1	20.3
11 Nagaland ..	9.3	9.9
12 Orissa ..	12.0	16.7
13 Punjab ..	23.3	21.7
14 Rajasthan ..	15.3	20.3
15 Tamilnadu ..	12.2	23.0
16 Uttar Pradesh ..	11.1	19.8
17 West Bengal ..	19.4	20.2
All States ..	15.5	19.4

Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, August 1971.

TABLE—9.4

Number of Schools for General Education in Kerala by type of Management

Year	Lower Primary schools including Junior Basic Schools			Upper Primary schools including Senior Basic Schools			High Schools including post-Basic Schools			All Schools		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1969-70	2808	4130	6938	814	1736	2550	440	943	1383	4062	6809	10871
1970-71	2800	4088	6888	808	1735	2543	441	941	1382	4049	6764	10813
1971-72	2823	4063	6886	811	1740	2551	442	951	1393	4076	6754	10830

TABLE—9.5

Standard-wise number of Students in Schools

Standard	Number of Students		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	791867	786697	848663
II	706260	715191	725133
III	657269	658071	682515
IV	613653	615108	641700
Sub Total (I—IV)	2769049	2775067	2898111
V	496219	511162	533180
VI	399276	420932	435544
VII	324819	336016	362698
Sub Total (V—VII)	1220314	1268110	1331422
VIII	298112	302478	326160
IX	251397	257033	265925
X	159781	180583	158113
Sub Total (VIII—X)	709290	740094	750198
Grand Total	4698653	4783271	4979731

TABLE—9.6

Enrolment of Students in Schools

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of students' (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Perccn'age in:rease over the previous year</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1965-66	41.68	3.94
1966-67	44.05	5.69
1967-68	45.18	2.57
1968-69	46.15	2.15
1969-70	46.98	1.80
1970-71	47.83	1.80
1971-72	49.80	4.10

TABLE—9.7

**District-wise Number of Teachers Training Schools
1971-72**

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Teachers Training Schools</i>		
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Cannanore	4	3	7
2 Kozhikode	3	2	5
3 Malappuram	2	3	5
4 Palghat	3	4	7
5 Trichur	3	7	10
6 Ernakulam	4	12	16
7 Kottayam	3	10	13
8 Alleppey	4	14	18
9 Quilon	2	13	15
10 Trivandrum	3	6	9
KERALA	31	74	105

TABLE—9.8

District-wise Number of Arts & Science Colleges in Kerala and Enrolment 1970-71

Sl. No.	District	Number of Colleges			Enrolment		
		Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Cannanore	2	6	8	2136	7654	9790
2	Kozhikode	2	7	9	2084	8721	10805
3	Malappuram	..	4	4	..	1931	1931
4	Palghat	2	5	7	4813	3547	8360
5	Trichur	..	13	13	..	16169	16169
6	Ernakulam	2	15	17	3130	21425	24555
7	Kottayam	..	19	19	..	27492	27492
8	Alleppey	..	12	12	..	15415	15415
9	Quilon	..	13	13	..	18875	18875
10	Trivandrum	4	11	15	5665	14377	20042
	KERALA	12	105	117	17828	135606	163434

TABLE—9.9

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

Sl. No.	District	Number of Colleges			Number of Students		
		Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Cannanore	2	6	8	2141	7510	9651
2	Kozhikode	2	7	9	2110	8671	10781
3	Malappuram	..	4	4	..	2237	2237
4	Palghat	2	5	7	4810	4245	9085
5	Trichur	..	13	13	..	17714	17714
6	Ernakulam	2	15	17	3236	21702	24938
7	Kottayam	..	19	19	..	28382	28382
8	Alleppey	..	12	12	..	15689	15689
9	Quilon	..	13	13	..	19844	19844
10	Trivandrum	4	11	15	5675	15220	20895
	KERALA	12	105	117	18002	141214	159216

TABLE—9.10

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

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

TABLE—9.11

District-wise Number of Training Colleges in Kerala and Enrolment 1970-71

District	Number of Training Colleges			Enrolment			
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1	Cannanore	1	..	1	120	..	120
2	Kozhikode	1	1	2	146	120	266
3	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Palaghat	..	1	1	1	120	120
5	Trichur	1	..	1	120	..	120
6	Ernakulam	..	2	2	..	240	240
7	Kottayam	..	4	4	..	510	510
8	Alleppey	..	3	3	..	360	360
9	Quilon	..	2	2	143	240	240
10	Trivandrum	1	2	3	143	240	383
	KERALA	4	15	19	529	1830	2359

TABLE—9.12

Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala and Enrolment

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Colleges</i>			<i>Number of Students</i>		
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1966-67	13	87	100	15470	97015	112485
1967-68	13	94	107	16767	109884	126651
1968-69	11	104	115	18247	121514	139761
1969-70	13	107	120	20357	122340	142697
1970-71	12	105	117	17828	135606	163434
1971-72	12	105	117	18002	141214	159216

TABLE—9.13

Number of Training Colleges in Kerala and Enrolment

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Training Colleges</i>			<i>Enrolment</i>		
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1966-67	4	15	19	590	1810	2400
1967-68	4	15	19	587	1808	2395
1968-69	4	15	19	613	1879	2492
1969-70	4	15	19	581	1815	2396
1970-71	4	15	19	529	1830	2359
1971-72	4	15	19	529	1880	2359

TABLE—9.14

Industrial Training Institutes in Kerala, 1971-72

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of I.T.Is.</i>			<i>Intake capacity</i>		
	<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Cannanore	1	..	1	732	64	796
2 Kozhikode	1	1	2	352	..	352
3 Malappuram	..	1	1	..	32	32
4 Palghat	1	..	1	748	..	748
5 Trichur	1	1	2	912	24	936
6 Ernakulam	1	9	10	803	460	1268
7 Kottayam	1	2	3	540	88	628
8 Alleppey	1	6	7	532	720	1252
9 Quilon	1	4	5	580	432	1012
10 Trivandrum	2	4	6	1400	352	1752
KERALA	10	28	38	6604	2172	8776

TABLE—9.15

Polytechnics in Kerala—1971-72

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Polytechnics</i>			<i>Intake capacity</i>		
	<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Cannanore	1	1	2	138	60	198
2 Kozhikode	2	..	2	278	..	278
3 Malappuram	1	1	2	96	120	216
4 Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Trichur	2	2	4	216	240	456
6 Ernakulam	1	..	1	182	..	182
7 Kottayam	1	..	1	96	..	96
8 Alleppey	..	2	2	..	288	288
9 Quilon	..	1	1	..	144	144
10 Trivandrum	2	..	2	226	..	226
KERALA	10	7	17	1232	852	2084

Note:— Three Women's polytechnics one each in Kozhikode, Trichur and Trivandrum with intake capacity of 80, 120 and 80 respectively are also included in the above list.

TABLE—9.16

Per Capita Expenditure on Health Services

	State	Estimated per capita expenditure*	
		1969-70	1970-71
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.27	6.10
2	Assam	5.28	5.44
3	Bihar	3.05	3.45
4	Gujarat	6.18	6.97
5	Haryana	5.80	8.34
6	Jammu and Kashmir	10.10	10.47
7	Kerala	6.96	7.61
8	Madhya Pradesh	4.97	5.06
9	Maharashtra	7.47	8.07
10	Mysore	4.95	5.34
11	Nagaland	41.63	34.11
12	Orissa	4.96	5.41
13	Punjab	6.06	7.71
14	Rajasthan	7.01	8.15
15	Tamilnadu	5.90	6.53
16	Uttar Pradesh	3.57	3.51
17	West Bengal	5.82	6.45
	India	5.16	5.72

* Provisional.

TABLE—9.17

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala—District-wise

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Institutions</i>		<i>No. of beds</i>	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Trivandrum	60	60	4282	4399
2 Quilon	53	55	1297	1320
3 Alleppey	52	56	2541	2605
4 Kottayam	53	56	1775	1791
5 Ernakulam	73	73	2449	2568
6 Trichur	56	69	2881	2949
7 Palghat	52	54	1029	993
8 Malappuram	38	39	607	699
9 Kozhikode	41	40	2893	3014
10 Cannanore	56	61	1415	1439
KERALA	534	553	21169	21777

TABLE 9.18
Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala as on 31-3-1971

District	Hospitals		Secondary Health Centre		Primary Health Centre		Dispensaries	
	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Trivandrum	15	3715	1	122	18	176	20	74
2 Quilon	9	928	..	..	19	204	23	102
3 Alleppey	10	2094	..	..	20	188	22	105
4 Kottayam	12	1482	..	..	17	181	25	128
5 Ernakulam	18	1898	..	..	19	168	29	191
6 Trichur	17	2559	..	..	18	134	20	55
7 Palghat	9	721	..	..	11	69	31	151
8 Malappuram	6	493	..	..	12	84	19	70
9 Kozhikode	7	2513	..	..	15	78	15	100
10 Cannanore	9	1237	..	..	13	56	37	146
KERALA	112	17640	1	122	162	1338	241	1122

Source: Health Services Department

TABLE—9.19

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala as on 31-3-1971

District	M. C. H. Centres		T. B. Centres and T. B. Clinics		Mobile Dental Clinic		Grant-in-aid Institutions		Total	
	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds
(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1 Trivandrum	1	20	1	12	1	..	3	280	60	4399
2 Quilon	4	86	..	..	..	..	55	1320
3 Alleppey	2	..	..	..	2	218	56	2605
4 Kottayam	2	..	..	..	..	..	56	1791
5 Ernakulam	4	40	..	..	3	271	73	2568
6 Trichur	1	..	..	..	3	21	59	2949
7 Palghat	1	52	..	..	2	..	54	993
8 Malappuram	2	52	..	..	..	..	39	699
9 Kozhikode	1	60	..	..	2	263	40	3014
10 Cannanore	2	..	..	..	..	..	61	1439
KERALA	1	20	20	302	1	..	15	1293	553	21777

TABLE—9.20

**District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under
the Indigenous System of Medicines (as on 31-3-1971)**

<i>District</i>		<i>Number of Hospitals</i>	<i>Number of beds</i>	<i>Number of dispensaries</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Trivandrum	8	410	25
2	Quilon	3	50	32
3	Alleppey	7	90	32
4	Kottayam	5	170	24
5	Ernakulam	9	154	33
6	Trichur	8	128	50
7	Palghat	3	50	31
8	Malappuram	2	20	22
9	Kozhikode	4	50	25
10	Cannanore	4	60	35
	KERALA	53	1182	309

TABLE—9.21

District-wise achievements of Family Planning Programme

District	1969-70				1970-71			
	Vasectomy	P. P. S.	Total No. of Sterilisation	I. U. C. D.	Vasectomy	P. P. S.	Total No. of Sterilisation	I. U. C. D.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Trivandrum	4724	4465	9189	7480	4110	5325	9345	7840
2 Quilon	5798	2249	8047	6274	5187	2617	7804	5700
3 Alleppey	7363	1420	8783	6872	5614	1304	6918	4569
4 Kottayam	4269	1762	6031	4135	2914	2380	5294	2875
5 Ernakulam	5353	2798	8151	3337	18814	2640	21454	2028
6 Trichur	3493	1463	4956	2676	2986	2026	5012	2638
7 Palghat	2338	585	2923	3952	1122	589	1711	2282
8 Malappuram	..	..	..	..	1159	448	1607	1183
9 Kozhikode	5696	2123	7819	1519	2521	2425	4946	722
10 Cannanore	3108	1599	4647	1463	2194	1732	3926	747
KERALA	42142	18404	60546	37708	46621	21396	68017	30584

Source: Health Services Department.

TABLE—10.1

Occupational Distribution of Work Seekers

Occupational Division	December 1970		December 1971*	
	Number	% to the total work seekers	Number	% to the total work seekers
0 Professional, Technical and related workers	35593	12.12	39451	11.04
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	1319	0.45	1353	0.38
2 Clerical and related workers	22682	7.27	31675	8.86
3 Sales Workers	79	0.03	85	0.02
4 Farmers, Fishermen and related workers	1581	0.54	2032	0.57
5 Miners, Quarry men and related workers	24	0.01	38	0.01
6 Workers in Transport and communication Occupations	9846	3.35	11753	3.29
7 } Craftsmen and productive process workers	20654	7.03	23696	6.64
8 }				
9 Service, Sports and Recreation workers	14899	5.07	16775	4.69
10 Workers not elsewhere classified by occupation	187077	63.68	230523	64.50
Total	293754	100.00	357381	100.00

*Provisional.