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KERALA 1964

*An Economic Review*



Government of Kerala



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## INTRODUCTION

1. An Economic Review of the year 1964 highlighting the broad trends of economic events in Kerala is attempted in this report.

2. An objective assessment of development activities in the previous year is an extremely ~~different~~ *difficult* task as the Statistics become available only with a lag of a number of years. However the available data relevant to 1964 have been compiled and analysed taking care to bring out the developments in the different sectors of the economy.

3. This annual Review is the fifth in the series and is prepared in the Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Trivandrum.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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## CHAPTER I

### DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

#### Density and Distribution of population

1.1. Kerala which occupies only 1.27 percent of the area of the Indian Union has 3.85 percent of the population in India. The density of population in Kerala is the highest among the Indian States barring the Union territories of Delhi, Pondicherry and the Laccadive group of islands. Compared to a density of 144 persons per sq. kilo metre in India as a whole, there are 435 persons per sq. kilo metre in Kerala. Only the highly urbanised States of Hongkong and Singapore have a density higher than that of Kerala.

1.2. The density of population in the various Districts as per 1961 census is given in the Table below:

TABLE—1.1

#### Density of population in the districts of Kerala

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Population (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Density (No. of persons per sq. kilo metre)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Trivandrum	17.45	798
2. Quilon	19.41	410
3. Alleppey	18.11	988
4. Kottayam	17.33	273
5. Ernakulam	18.60	557
6. Trichur	16.40	557
7. Palghat	17.77	346
8. Kozhikode	26.17	393
9. Cannanore	17.80	314
STATE	169.04	435

Source : Census of India 1961, Paper No. 1 of 1962.

1.3. The taluk-wise distribution of population reveals that out of the 55 taluks, 17 taluks have density less than 400 persons per square kilo metre while 13 have density above 1000. The coastal taluks are more densely populated than the others. There are five taluks with population above 5 lakhs and two with population below 1 lakh. The taluks are divided further into 1574 revenue villages (excluding urban areas) in which 143.50 lakhs of the people live. (1961 census). Most of the villages have a population above 5000. The pattern of distribution of population in the villages in Kerala compared with that of all India is shown in Table 1.2.

TABLE—1.2

Distribution of villages in India and Kerala according to population

Population	India		Kerala	
	No. of villages	% to total	No. of villages	% to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Less than 200	176384	31.2	3	0.2
2. 200—499	173184	30.7	3	0.2
3. 500—999	119197	21.1	18	1.1
4. 5100—1999	65309	11.6	58	3.7
5. 2000—4999	26475	4.7	396	25.2
6. 5000—9999	3396	0.6	586	37.2
7. 10000 and above	773	0.1	510	32.4
Total	564718	100.0	1574	100.0

1.4. The average village in Kerala is larger in size compared to the average Indian village. While nearly 95 percent of the Indian villages have less than 2000 population, the same percentage of Kerala villages have population above 2000. Nearly 15 percent of the population of Kerala lives in the 92 towns. Of these only four towns have population above 1 lakh each and nearly 27% of the urban population lives in these four towns.



## Rate of growth of population

1.5. This high density of population is the result of a steadily increasing rate of growth of population acting on a population which did not at all experience any reduction even when the all India population showed a decrease. Except for the decade 1911-1921 the rate of growth of population of Kerala exceeded 1% per year and it exceeded 2% during the last two decades while the population of India did not yet have a geometrical rate of growth above 2 percent. It may be noted here that while the Indian population did not double during this century, the Kerala population doubled even before 1951.

## Birth and death rates

1.6. The population increase in the State is largely due to the excess of births over deaths. Migration had not been effective in Kerala. The birth and death rates in the State stood at 38.9 and 16.1 per 1000 respectively during 1951-60. The death rate has been decreasing through the decades while there has been no considerable change in the birth rate. In the absence of a reduction in birth rate the prospect of still larger increases in the population looms large, especially with the declining death rate.

1.7. Kerala has the lowest death rate in India, followed by a high expectation of life. The expectation of life was 48 years during 1951-60 against the all India figure of 41 years. In Kerala females have more life expectancy than males while in India as a whole males have more life expectancy. This pattern observed in Kerala is a peculiarity observed mainly in the developed nations of the world.

## Age and sex composition

1.8. The consistently high birth rate and higher incidence of mortality among males as compared to the females have resulted in a high percentage of children and a higher sex ratio. 41% of the population is below 15 years of age, showing thereby a high dependency burden on the adults. The sex ratio is 1022 females per 1000 males in 1961. The sex ratio was high in Kerala from 1901 onwards. This is a

peculiar feature observed mainly in many of the developed nations of the world. 51% of the population is in the age-group 15-54 years, the working age-group and 8% with age 55 years and above.

1.9. Kerala leads the other States in India except the Union territory of Delhi in literacy. 47% of the population in Kerala is literate here as against 24 in India as a whole. While 39% of the women in Kerala are literate, in India as a whole only 13% of women are literate. Among the Districts in Kerala, Alleppey District has 56.9% literacy and Kottayam District 56.6%. Quilon and Ernakulam Districts have 50.5 and 50.6 percent of the people literate. Palghat District has the lowest literacy percentage (34.1%).

### Occupational pattern

Table 1.3 gives the percentage of population in the various occupational categories.

TABLE—1.3

#### Percentage of persons in each industry—occupation

<i>Industry—occupation</i>	<i>% age of population</i>	
	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Cultivator	7.5	7.0
2. Agricultural labour	8.2	5.8
3. Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishery, Hunting etc.	2.4	2.9
4. Household industry	..	2.9
5. Manufacturing other than household industry	6.1	3.1
6. Construction	0.5	0.4
7. Trade and Commerce	2.1	1.9
8. Transport, Storage and Communications	1.0	0.9
9. Other services	4.5	8.4
10. Non-workers	67.7	66.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Census of India 1961, Paper No. 1, 1962

1.10. Compared to India as a whole the percentage of persons in the agricultural sector in Kerala is much less. About 54% of persons were engaged in agriculture and allied activities in 1951. This percentage decreased to a little less than 52 in 1961. Considering that in India as a whole nearly 70% of the persons are engaged in agricultural occupations, one may get the impression that the State has moved far ahead of the rest of India in industrialisation. But the fact is that the agricultural sector has been so overcrowded that it is impossible for more people to join this sector.

### **Economic implications**

1.11. The rapid growth of population has increased the burden on the land which in turn has given rise to increase in unemployment and under-employment. Though the five year plans have high employment targets, there will be an estimated number of nearly 8 lakhs of unemployed persons by the end of the Third Plan.

1.12. The food position in the State took a serious turn during 1964. The State is producing rice and cereals for only about 56% of the population; with the increasing numbers this gap will only increase.

1.13. The regional income of the State has increased by 43.5% during 1955-56 to 1960-61 at current prices, while the percapita income increased only by 28.5%. The gap of 15% has been created by the rapidly growing population.

1.14. Most of the capital and resources of the State are diverted to provide facilities for the ever increasing population. Consequently the investment in capital goods industries has been very meagre. This will not be helpful for the economy of the State which is still in its infant stage of development.

1.15. To recapitulate, the rapid increase of population is responsible for the high density and increase in the percentage of children which reduces the per capita land available as well as the burden on the earners. The predominance of females is also a

peculiar feature which is not conducive to increased labour force participation. The necessity to divert large amounts to social overheads prevents investment in the industrial sector which will contribute to the development of the economy and increase in regional income.

## CHAPTER II

### AGRICULTURE

The agricultural year 1963-64 (July to June) was one of appreciable progress in the field of agriculture though the pace of progress was slightly slower than during the previous year. The slower growth in agricultural output during 1963-64 was mainly due to a fall in the production of coconuts. There was comparatively only a small rise in the output of paddy. Since these two crops, between themselves, contribute more than 50% of the agricultural production in the State the overall growth rate in agriculture would largely be determined by them.

#### Rainfall

2.2. There has been a steadily falling trend in the annual rainfall in the State from 1960-61 onwards. This can be seen from the annual rainfall figures for the last four years given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rainfall (mm)</i>
1960-61	3733.5
1961-62	3309.5
1962-63	3125.3
1963-64	2465.1

The steady nature of the fall and its magnitude (33%) seem to call for careful investigation into the causes of the phenomenon. The district-wise figures of average monthly rainfall for 1963-64 are furnished in Table 2.1.

#### Cultivated area

2.3. The net area sown increased during the year by about 13.0 thousand hectares (31 thousand acres) and the area sown more than once by 2.4 thousand hectares (6 thousand acres) resulting in an increase of 15.4 thousand hectares (37 thousand acres) in the

TABLE-2.1

## Average monthly rainfall (in m.m.) in Kerala during 1963-64

District	No. of stations	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sep. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	Jan. 1964	Feb. 1964	March 1964	April 1964	May 1964	June 1964	Total 1963-64
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Trivandrum	8	369.4	241.2	211.1	255.9	164.7	74.5	2.0	14.8	85.4	84.3	65.6	149.6	1718.5
Quilon	10	535.4	326.4	211.7	287.9	131.8	63.1	3.7	20.4	143.1	171.1	88.5	204.6	2187.7
Alleppey	9	671.1	416.5	355.9	310.7	154.1	48.6	9.1	16.3	103.5	94.5	142.3	293.3	2615.9
Kottayam	15	569.9	355.0	279.4	294.6	129.3	68.5	0.7	1.8	78.2	80.6	112.2	239.6	2209.8
Ernakulam	10	668.5	556.9	344.9	340.7	151.3	79.1	nil	1.4	69.2	83.9	118.3	408.3	2822.5
Trichur	4	742.8	621.8	223.8	248.2	88.3	21.1	nil	0.1	49.8	30.7	160.8	560.0	2747.4
Palghat	9	588.1	427.3	152.1	234.7	63.1	28.0	nil	nil	85.4	58.8	99.2	376.9	2113.6
Kozhikode	8	988.6	637.5	166.9	257.5	41.5	35.1	nil	1.0	17.5	56.9	37.2	585.6	2825.3
Cannanore	9	1019.4	776.2	163.3	273.8	26.6	19.1	nil	5.8	6.5	58.5	55.8	540.8	2945.8
STATE	82	683.7	484.3	234.3	278.2	105.6	48.6	1.7	6.8	71.0	79.9	97.8	373.2	2465.1

total cropped area. The above increase in cultivated area was, for the most part, brought about by decrease in the area of fallows, cultivable wastes and land under miscellaneous tree crops. The crops which recorded notable increases in area during the year are rice, arecanut, coconut, and rubber.

### **Agricultural production**

2.4. Almost all the major crops except coconut kept up a rising trend in production. The production of rice increased by 35 thousand tonnes, sugarcane by 24 thousand tonnes, arecanut by 210 million nuts, tea by 2 thousand tonnes and rubber by about 5 thousand tonnes. The production of tapioca for the year is recorded as 25 lakh tons as against the previous year's estimate of 15 lakh tons. The recorded increase in the production of tapioca is mainly due to the adoption of production data obtained from cropcutting survey in the place of conventional estimates. The two figures are therefore not comparable but the former is of course, more reliable, being based on a scientific study. This, however, shows that the State's dependence on tapioca as a food material is much greater than hitherto believed. Against a general favourable trend in the field of agricultural production, there has been a fall in the production of coconut to the extent of 43 million nuts.

### **Food situation**

2.5. The difficulties in the supply of food grains that the State faced during the last quarter of 1964 are too well known to need special mention. It is worth examining how far the economic forces, demand and supply, were responsible for the shortage and rising prices of food grains towards the end of last year. The internal supply was actually slightly better with an increase of about 35 thousand tonnes in the production of rice. The imports by way of central allotment were maintained at a higher level in 1964 than in 1963 (vide Table 2.4). It was 3.36 lakh tonnes in 1964 as against 2.04 lakh tonnes in 1963 and 2.54 lakh tonnes in 1962.

TABLE--2.2  
Total area and classification of area in each district of Kerala for the year ending 30th June 1964.  
(area in hectares)

District	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Total geographical area	Forests	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and uncultivable land	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Land under crops, tree crops, not included in net area sown	Cultivable waste	Fallow land other than current fallow	Current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
Trivandrum	216096	44613	13033	946	599	661	1174	3109	1856	150105	45977	196082
Quilon	533983	110241	32205	2337	1480	1633	2901	7682	4586	370918	113610	484528
Alleppey	469051	211898	13419	12251	1341	4951	3926	1656	1709	217900	59095	276995
	1159049	523611	33159	30273	3313	12235	9700	4091	4224	538443	146025	684468
	186790	513	10878	1939	271	8256	2529	461	1924	160019	60182	220201
	461568	1268	26880	4792	669	20402	6248	1138	4735	395416	148714	544130
Kottayam	626225	248756	14251	22038	4503	15886	19998	1528	4818	294447	28574	323021
	1547434	614690	35216	54456	11126	39254	49417	3776	2646	727594	70608	798202
Ernakulam	317428	55260	20293	9036	3334	9979	8558	1760	6538	206553	31200	237753
	784381	136551	50145	22329	8239	24659	21148	4370	1808	184597	67855	587500
Trichur	294262	132920	14605	3266	544	1518	4353	651	1808	510402	77098	524552
	727137	328453	36089	8072	3751	1609	10756	1609	4468	332595	167674	500269
Palghat	510424	99664	61600	28094	6266	32332	21788	5625	8600	246455	77975	324430
	1261285	246275	152217	69422	15483	79893	53841	13902	21250	609002	192681	801683
Kozhikode	661586	194048	27481	14143	2781	40565	27752	7536	10792	336488	32183	368671
	1634814	479502	67908	34948	6873	100238	68576	18621	26568	831480	79526	911006
Cannanore	576661	67099	42386	25183	14794	93205	34857	19738	3956	275423	36633	312056
	1424960	165804	104738	62228	36557	230315	86134	48824	9776	680584	90523	771107
STATE	3858523	1054771	217946	116896	34433	207353	124935	42093	38109	2021987	439674	2461661
	9534611	2606395	538557	288857	85084	512380	308721	104013	94170	4996434	1086459	6082893

Note:—The figures along the same line as the names of districts are the areas in hectares and those below them are their equivalents in acres



TABLE—2.3

**Area and production of the various crops in Kerala 1963-64**  
(year ending June)

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Area (hectares)</i>	<i>Production (tonnes)</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Production (tons)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Food crops.</i>				
1. Rice	805083	1128058	1989403	1110239
2. Jowar	1410	594	3485	585
3. Ragi	5216	7547	12889	7428
4. Other cereals & millets	6728	3236	16625	3185
5. Pulses	43852	17128	108360	16857
6. Sugarcane (gur)	9486	44091	23440	43395
7. Pepper	99382	22424	245578	22070
8. Chillies	3294	..	8140	..
9. Ginger	11958	11291	29550	11113
10. Turmeric	4615	3912	11405	3850
11. Cardamom	28683	1283	70877	1263
12. Betel nuts	56695	8522	140096	8522
			(Million nuts)	(Million nuts)
13. Mangoes	63663	..	157316	..
14. Citrus fruits	1959	..	4841	..
15. Bananas & other plantains	43141	325829	106603	320682
16. Cashewnut	82368	92316	203536	90858
17. Tapioca	209906	2523699	518688	2483833
18. Sweet Potato	8916	..	22031	..
19. Onions	597	..	1476	..
20. Other vegetables	24749	..	61155	..
21. Other food crops	92785	..	229276	..
Total food crops	1604486	..	3964770	..
<i>Non-food crops</i>				
1. Groundnut	14512	20775	35860	20447
2. Castor	362	..	895	..
3. Sesamum	11991	2596	29630	2555
4. Coconut	544896	3262	1346689	3262
		(M. nuts)		(M. nuts)
5. Cotton	7962	1427	19675	8030
				(Bales of 392 lbs. each)
6. Tobacco	704	920	1740	905
7. Tea	38405	41041	94901	40393
8. Coffee	20021	8568	49474	8433
9. Rubber	142906	33792	353129	33258
10. Other non-food crops	75326	..	186130	..
Total non-food crops	857175	..	2118123	..
Total cropped area	2461661	..	6082893	..

TABLE—2.4

## Central allotment of rice to the State

Month	Quantity in tonnes		
	1964		1963
	Rice	Wheat	Rice
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. January	15869	644	12936
2. February	12686	405	12936
3. March	15869	577	13036
4. April	12967	704	15848
5. May	19029	664	12686
6. June	31738	1000	25372
7. July	50782	1000	31715
8. August	52075	1000	25372
9. September	32685	1000	12686
10. October	32685	2000	12686
11. November	32685	27003	12686
12. December	26882	45812	15858
Total	335952	81809	203817

2.6. The details of arrivals of rice into the State from outside sources throw some light on the causes behind the food crisis that the State faced towards the end of 1964. The total monthly arrivals of rice which were of the order of 70 to 90 thousand tonnes upto August fell suddenly to 31 thousand tonnes in September 1964. The monthly Statistics of rice imports into the State given in Table 2.5 clearly shows that the scarcity within the State was not artificial. The total imports of rice during the last four months of the year were less than the imports for either of the two preceding months. The total arrival of rice during the period September-December 1964 was 78,745 tonnes which is almost the same as the average monthly arrival for the first eight months of the year viz., 78,641 tonnes. This drastic fall in imports amply explains the acute

TABLE—2.5  
Arrival of rice into Kerala during 1964 (tonnes)

Month	Arrival by rail from			Total	Arrival by road	Total arrival	1963 total arrival
	Andhra Pradesh	Madras	Other sources				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
January	34656	19248	4405	52309	28465	80774	64960
February	10314	17947	4995	33256	27714	60970	92062
March	20379	31273	1948	53600	27101	80701	80093
April	26934	23955	1698	52587	29922	82509	64807
May	20636	28240	1076	49952	43662	84614	86271
June	17868	23967	932	42767	28149	70916	61497
July	36600	24313	977	61890	28115	90005	69284
August	43046	25053	994	69093	20568	89661	74540
September	15001	7147	523	22671	7965	30636	61679
October	9637	..	..	9637	1474	11111	68239
November	26998*	10000	..	36998	..	36998	70280
December							72708
TOTAL	262069	205143	17548	484760	234135	718895	866420

\* Includes rice equivalent of paddy imported from Nizamabad.

Note:—Movement during November and December, 1964 was on Government account.

food scarcity during the last quarter of the year. The introduction of informal rationing, unusually heavy intake of wheat which, under force of circumstances, got wide acceptance among the people as a substitute for rice helped to tide over the food crisis.

2.7. The requirements of cereals for the State's population from 1960-61 to 1970-71 are given in Table 2.6 based on two alternative rations of 12 oz. and 14 oz. per adult per day.

TABLE—2.6

## The requirement of cereals for Kerala

(in lakh tonnes)

Agricultural Year (July-June)	Requirement at the daily rate of	
	12 oz./adult	14 oz./adult
(1)	(2)	(3)
1960-61	17.78	20.74
1961-62	18.18	21.20
1962-63	18.58	21.67
1963-64	18.99	22.16
1964-65	19.42	22.66
1965-66	19.85	23.16
1966-67	20.30	23.68
1967-68	20.75	24.21
1968-69	21.21	24.75
1969-70	21.69	25.31
1970-71	22.18	25.87

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

2.8. Kerala is maintaining more than her fair share of livestock population but the per capita availability of milk in the State is one of the lowest in India. This is due partly to the high density of human population in the State and partly to the low productivity of the local milch stock. A comparative study of the different States reveals that Kerala has the lowest cattle-man ratio among the Indian States. Table 2.7 gives the number of different categories of livestock per thousand persons in the different States of India.

2.9. According to 1961 livestock census the density of bovine population per square mile is 211 in Kerala compared to 200 for India as a whole. Kerala accounts for only 1.28% of the geographical area of India but possesses 1.57% of India's cattle population. But the State's share in the number of buffaloes is only 0.95%. The maintenance of a large number of buffaloes for milk production is a unique feature of India; Kerala lags behind India in this regard.

2.10. The estimated per capita availability of milk in Kerala in 1961 is 1.83 oz. per day. The per capita availability is highest in the Palghat District and lowest in the Ernakulam District. The District-wise figures of milk availability are worked out in Table 2.8.

2.11. Table 2.9 shows the estimated value of the different categories of cattle according to 1961 census. The total value of the livestock population of 1961 is Rs. 28.53 crores while the State income from animal husbandry in 1960-61 has been worked out as Rs. 17.73 crores. The provisional estimate of income from animal husbandry for 1963-64 is Rs. 18.89 crores which forms 3.58% of the total State income for the year.

TABLE—2.7

Number of important items of livestock and poultry per 1000 People in the different States of India 1961.

Items	Assam*	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Gujarat	Kerala	Maha-rashtra	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Mysore	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
<b>1. CATTLE</b>															
a. Adult males	191	146	153	148	34	165	280	151	148	226	121	197	178	130	
b. Adult females	174	113	94	89	69	118	228	108	150	167	84	245	91	111	
c. In milk	100	32	34	40	25	41	82	34	48	51	51	84	37	56	
d. Total cattle	545	342	347	316	163	398	736	321	411	513	298	655	357	328	
<b>2. BUFFALOES:</b>															
a. Adult males	16	38	14	2	17	9	35	13	14	34	12	8	18	14	
b. Adult females	19	88	35	81	8	41	71	38	71	18	115	104	78	7	
c. In milk	8	42	16	43	4	20	32	18	33	5	68	48	42	4	
d. Total buffaloes	50	194	83	138	28	79	172	76	128	64	218	200	149	27	
3. GOATS	115	118	14	108	78	13	171	102	123	132	60	400	33	128	
4. Total livestock	747	909	662	651	278	666	1163	733	879	788	649	1668	671	503	
5. POULTRY	905	449	243	99	536	27	201	336	405	352	112	35	44	334	

\*Figures based on 1956 census figures.

Note:—States of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territories not included.

TABLE—2.8

## Per Capita Availability of Milk

State and District	Total milk produced during 1961 in ('000 oz.)	1961 provisional population figures	Daily per capita availability of milk in oz.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Kerala	11,245,074	16,875,199	1.83
2. Trivandrum	1,064,840	1,738,085	1.68
3. Quilon	1,069,911	1,929,845	1.52
4. Alleppey	1,087,278	1,809,530	1.65
5. Kottayam	1,533,029	1,730,436	2.43
6. Ernakulam	1,005,142	1,858,440	1.48
7. Trichur	1,062,542	1,634,251	1.78
8. Palghat	1,656,383	1,775,477	2.56
9. Kozhikode	1,449,971	2,619,283	1.52
10. Cannanore	1,315,978	1,779,852	2.03

Source: 1961 Livestock Census.

TABLE—2.9

## Capital value of Livestock Wealth of the State

Item	Value (in '000 Rs.)
(1)	(2)
1. Cattle	187,537
2. Buffaloes	47,794
3. Sheep	424
4. Goats	32,878
5. Horses and Ponies	97
6. Mules	2
7. Donkeys	15
8. Pigs	1,596
9. Fowls	13,958
10. Ducks	948
11. Other Poultry	87
	<hr/> 285,340

Source: 1961 Livestock Census (Sample survey).

## FISHERIES

2.12. Kerala has rich fishery resources. The exploratory and experimental fishing operations conducted by the Government and foreign collaborations like the Indo-Norwegian Project in the past have indicated the existence of potential fishing grounds in the off shore waters of Kerala. According to the fishery experts, the present rate of exploitation of the fishery resources is only a small fraction of the commercial potential. Therefore, a properly planned approach for the optimum exploitation of the fishery wealth of the State will bring in greater income and prosperity to the country as a whole.

2.13. The data on the contribution of fisheries to the regional income of the State given in Table 2.10 shows that except in 1960-61 the contribution from fisheries was below 1% of the total regional income.

TABLE—2.10

Year	Income from fisheries at 1960-61 Prices (Rs. lakhs)	Income from fisheries as percentage of the total regional income
1955-56	282.92*	0.70
1960-61	580.73*	1.23
1961-62	414.48	0.85
1962-63	315.62	0.62
1963-64	284.06	0.54

\*Revised

2.14. With hardly one-tenth of the coast line of the Indian Union, the State accounts for about 35 to 40% of the marine fish production in the country. Table 2.11 gives the marine fish landings in Kerala from 1957-58 to 1963-64. In 1963-64, the production was 1.67 lakh tonnes compared to 2.16 lakh tonnes in the previous year.



TABLE—2.11  
Marine fish landings in Kerala

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Value at current prices (Rs. lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1957-58	3.06	301.84
1958-59	2.91	361.72
1959-60	1.54	286.90
1960-61	4.00	497.65
1961-62	2.57	355.97
1962-63	2.16	352.97
1963-64	1.67	314.15

2.15. The species-wise statement of the catches is given in Table 2.12. The principal marine species are oil sardine, mackerel and prawns. Of these, oil sardine and mackerel are subject to heavy fluctuations. As they together form the bulk of the total catches, the fluctuations in the catches of these species are reflected in the total landings also. The impact of mechanisation has not in any way stalled the cyclic fluctuation. The reason is that mechanised boats have hardly entered the field of canoes for oil sardine and mackerel. In fact, their preferences were to go for export varieties like prawns. Apparently, the landings of prawns have increased by about 500% over the years 1957-58 to 1963-64.

2.16. Table 2.13 gives the percentage share of the major species of fish in the total fish landings.

TABLE--2.12  
Species-war Statement of Marine Fish Landings in Kerala 1957-58 to 1963-64

<i>Name of Fish</i>	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(8)
1 Oil Sardine	199625	96656	43304	233034	153366	104765	24325
2 Other Sardine	827	16473	13103	6110	4396	2226	5300
3 Mackerel	74134	91673	24378	75322	7873	6718	17138
4 Prawns	4603	8371	6031	10258	15789	24884	22735
5 Shark & Dog fish	976	2603	2843	3687	2496	4704	4312
6 Skates and ray	646	1033	1178	1328	1395	1117	2024
7 Cat fish	461	6323	4386	6950	4543	2030	1093
8 Seer Fish	332	851	1290	1186	3671	1006	2183
9 Silver bellies	8040	6785	4426	5205	6631	5403	4004
10 White Bait	517	2428	1675	3892	3704	7318	3861
11 Soles	3781	11741	10303	11729	6138	3389	4006
12 Bonito or Tunny	22	651	514	2824	3018	1952	1756
13 Pomfret	434	494	247	507	697	1472	821
14 Letarius	22	1146	1175	1413	1455	2016	1359
15 Ribbon fish	4947	1769	1897	503	4641	1070	1212
16 Other varieties	4055	11408	7530	6056	6974	6763	8628
17 Miscellaneous	2809	30883	29862	29896	29876	39208	62606
TOTAL	306281	291288	154142	399900	256663	216041	167363

TABLE--2.13

**Percentage share of the main species in the total marine  
fish landings of Kerala**

<i>Name of fish</i>	1962-63	1963-64
	%	%
1. Oil sardines and other sardines	50.0	17.7
2. Mackerel	3.5	10.2
3. Prawns	11.6	13.6
4. Cat fish	1.0	0.6
5. Silver bellies	2.3	2.4
6. Pomfret	1.0	0.5
7. Soles	1.4	2.4
8. Sharks and Dog fish	2.3	2.6
9. Ribbon fish	0.5	07.

2.17. The inland fisheries have only secondary importance in the State's economy. Except for the stakenet and chinese dip net fisheries in the estuarine and backwater regions and the prawn fisheries of the Pokkali (paddy) fields, the inland fisheries are mainly of a subsistence nature.

2.18. Till March 1964, 318 mechanised boats have been issued to fishermen at subsidised rates on hire purchase terms. The boats range from 22 ft. to 32 ft. in length. There has been a change in the outlook of the fishermen supplied with mechanised boats. As against their time old parochial feelings and reluctance to step out of their home waters in search of better fishing grounds the fishermen now shift their areas of operation from centre to centre according to the migration and availability of fish. This is indeed a welcome change. Besides the fishermen, many private industrialists and capitalists have entered the field with a large number of small and medium size trawlers for prawns. According to the Fisheries Department the total landings from the mechanised boats would be over 14000 tonnes.

2.19. At the end of March 1964, 982 fishermen have been trained from the different Fishermen

Training Centres in the State at Vizhinjam, Neendakara, Ernakulam, Beypore and Cannanore (vide Table 2.14). The centre at Neendakara has been closed down in 1963 for administrative reasons.

TABLE—2.14

<i>Year</i>	<i>Mechanised boats issued to fishermen</i>	<i>Fishermen trained</i>
Till March 1961	130	427
1961-62	38	136
1962-63	85	180
1963-64	65	239
<b>Total</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>982</b>

2.20. As quality has been felt as a ruling factor for the determination of prices of fish, the demand for ice and cold storage facilities has been on the increase. In March 1964, there existed 30 plants, 7 in the public sector and 23 in the private sector. The plants which came up in the private sector are comparatively very small. The details regarding ice production, freezing and cold storage facilities as on March 1964 are shown in Table 2.15.

TABLE—2.15

	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>(Capacity in tonnes)</i>	
		<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Number of plants	7	23	30
2. Ice production capacity per day (24 hours)	66	132	198
3. Ice storage capacity	255	64	319
4. Fresh fish storage capacity	200	138	338
5. Freezing capacity per day (24 hours)	38	13	51
6. Frozen fish storage capacity	778	485	1260

2.21. Mechanisation of fishing and modernisation of fish handling techniques have, in recent years, helped to boost up foreign trade in marine products. Kerala earned Rs. 3.94 crores from the export of marine products in 1963-64 as against Rs. 0.51 crore in 1955-56. The State accounts for as much as 65% of the country's export earnings in these products. Table 2.16 shows the trend in the exports of fish products over the last few years.

TABLE—2.16

**Export Trade of Kerala vis-a-vis India in 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)
1955-56	2974	0.51	24067	3.93	12.4	13.0
1960-61	6113	1.79	19991	4.64	30.6	38.6
1961-62	6889	2.41	15733	3.92	43.8	61.4
1962-63	6727	3.30	10874	4.08	61.9	80.9
1963-64	8249	3.94	19057	6.09	43.3	64.8

2.22. Table 2.17 provides a detailed account of the frozen and canned prawn products exported from the State since 1957-58. From 638 tonnes in 1957-58 the quantity of frozen products exported steadily rose to 4656 tonnes in 1963-64. The increase in 1963-64 over 1962-63 was 1665 tonnes. Similarly, canned prawns in which there was no export trade till 1957-58, developed a steadily expanding foreign business from 1958-59 onwards.

TABLE—2.17

**Marine products exported from the Port of Cochin**

<i>Name of Product</i>	(Weight in tonnes)						
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Frozen products (Shrimps, lobster tails and frog legs)	638	810	997	1250	1459	2991	4656
2 Dried prawn pulp etc.	4117	1191	630	3999	4731	2516	2315
3 Prawn powder and fish meal	1325	859	1369	536	..	..	180
4 Canned prawns	..	115	325	328	699	1220	1098
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6080</b>	<b>2975</b>	<b>3321</b>	<b>6113</b>	<b>6889</b>	<b>6727</b>	<b>8249</b>

**FORESTS**

2.23. The outturn of all the major forest products increased considerably during 1963-64 compared to the previous year. The output of teakwood and other timber which are by far the most important forest products of Kerala increased by about 30% over the previous year's production. The output of firewood in 1963-64 was 50% more than that in 1962-63. There was however a remarkable fall in the outturn of sandal wood and ivory which are the most important among the minor forest produce. Table 2.18 gives the outturn of the important forest products of Kerala for the last four years. There was a slight rise in the revenue from forests compared to 1962-63 (vide Table 2.19).

TABLE—2.18

## Outturn of Timber and Firewood

Item	Unit	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1. A. Round logs</b>					
(i) Teak	c.m.	33587	37623	26456	33989
(ii) Others	c.m.	189571	200244	187136	237612
<b>B. Sawn &amp; Squared Timber</b>					
(i) Teak	c.m.	46	4	61	9
(ii) Others	c.m.	105	5	65	4338
2. Rough Poles	Nos.	252340	376650	194761	152755
3. Firewood	Tons.	179383	193934	119775	184525
4. Sandal wood	Kgs.	7380.1	23084.2	34212.3	27318.0
5. Outer slabs	Nos.	112	1092	102	59
6. Teak kappukels	Nos.	Nil.	2260	458	1000
7. Ivory	Kgs.	709.9	38.1	695.4	361.3

TABLE—2.19

## Revenue from Forests

Year	Receipts from the sale of				Other receipts	Gross receipts	Refunds	Net receipts
	Timber	Fuel	Minor Produce					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1960-61	..	406.1	5.1	15.1	12.0	438.3	6.3	432.0
1961-62	..	359.9	10.9	11.6	14.4	396.8	4.3	392.5
1962-63	..	452.4	4.3	17.0	9.6	483.3	3.2	480.1
1963-64	..	456.8	5.4	7.4	17.4	487.1	3.3	483.7

(Rs. in lakhs)



## IRRIGATION

2.24. The fast growing population and the consequent increase in the food deficit necessitate rapid increases in agricultural production and productivity. Most of the cultivable land in Kerala has already been brought under the plough and hence the

TABLE—2.20

## Area Irrigated in Kerala—Source-wise

(\*000.00 hectares)

Source	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Government Canals	67.37	133.05	140.42	147.93
Private Canals	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74
Tanks	41.59	46.95	48.25	49.57
Wells	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03
Other Sources	130.95	130.95	130.95	130.95
Total	247.68	318.72	327.39	336.22
Ratio of net irrigated area to net sown area	13.53%	16.57%	16.95%	16.73%
Area irrigated more than once in an year	101.75	137.55	138.69	139.93
Total irrigated area	349.43	456.27	466.08	476.15
Ratio of total irrigated area to total cropped area	16.04%	19.42%	19.91%	19.46%

Source: Bureau of Economics &amp; Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE-2.21

## Gross Area Irrigated in Kerala—Crop-wise

('000.00 Hectares)

Crop	1955-56		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Paddy	240.97	69.0	347.81	76.2	357.62	76.7	367.69	77.2
Sugarcane	2.80	0.8	3.65	0.8	4.21	0.9	4.31	0.9
Other food crops	66.16	18.9	65.31	14.3	64.75	13.9	64.65	13.6
Total Food crops	309.93	88.7	416.77	91.3	426.58	91.5	436.65	91.7
Total non-food crops	39.50	11.3	39.50	8.7	39.50	8.5	39.50	8.3
All crops	349.43	100.0	456.27	100.0	466.08	100.0	476.15	100.0

Source: Bureau of Economics &amp; Statistics, Trivandrum.

only way to increase production is by intensive cultivation and the adoption of double and triple cropping methods.

2.25. Table 2.20 indicates the progress achieved in the field of irrigation in Kerala since the inception of the Second Five Year Plan. It also gives a picture of the different sources through which irrigation is effected. Government canals, followed by tanks, are the main source of irrigation in the State. The ratio of irrigated area to net area sown is 16.7% while that to total cropped area is 19.5%. The net irrigated area in Kerala increased by 32.18% over the Second Plan period. The rise in 1962-63 over the previous year is 2.70%. The cropwise figures of irrigated area are furnished in Table 2.21. At present paddy which is the staple food crop of the State occupies more than three fourth of the total area benefited by irrigation. The figures furnished in the above two tables are the combined result of a wet land survey conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and a Panchayat survey on minor irrigation by the Panchayat Department.

2.26. The total investment on major schemes during the first thirteen years of planning in the State is Rs. 18.83 crores. Nearly 45% of the Third Plan outlay of Rs. 11.42 crores has been expended till the end of March 1964. The total expenditure during the Plan period is expected to be of the order of Rs. 8.91 crores. Some of the schemes which spillover from the Second Plan would not be completed even by the end of the Third Plan. Less than 50% of the Third Plan target of irrigating 0.57 lakh hectares is likely to be achieved by the end of the plan period.

2.27. From 1950-51 to 1963-64 a sum of Rs. 8.40 crores has been invested on medium, minor and lift irrigation schemes in the State. The area expected to be irrigated by these schemes during the Third Plan is 0.68 lakh hectares as against the original target of 0.78 lakh hectares. The achievement in the case of medium and minor schemes is likely to exceed the target while in respect of lift irrigation schemes it will fall short of the original target.

## CHAPTER III

### PLANTATIONS

#### Rubber

The consumption of rubber in India is increasing at an accelerated pace. The consumption increased by about 30 thousand tonnes during the Second Plan period i.e., at the average rate of 6 thousand tonnes per annum. The average rate of increase in consumption during the first three years of the current plan was nearly 7 thousand tonnes; the increase in 1963-64 over 1962-63 was as much as 10 thousand tonnes. The production of natural rubber in the country is also increasing at an accelerated pace but, despite this, the gap between production and consumption of rubber continues to widen year after year. Table 3.1 shows the trend in rubber consumption and production of natural rubber in India.

3.2. The area under rubber has increased from 3.61 lakh acres in 1962-63 to 3.78 lakh acres in 1963-64. The total increase in area of 17 thousand acres is comprised of 13 thousand acres under holdings and nearly 4 thousand acres under estates. While the number of estates increased by 18 the number of holdings increased by 3788 over the year. Thus the average size of an estate started during 1963-64 is 184 acres and that of a holding 3.4 acres. In Kerala alone the number of estates increased by 17 and that of holdings by 3651. The increase in area under estates was 3161 acres and the increase under holdings 12889 acres. Table 3.2 gives the area under estates and holdings in each state at the end of 1963-64.

3.3. Out of the 3.78 lakh acres under rubber in 1963-64 Kerala accounted for 3.56 lakh acres (94%).

The State contributed as much as 33.8 thousand tonnes in the total production of 37.5 thousand tonnes for the year.

3.4. The proportion of tappable area to total area under rubber was 62.44% in 1963-64, the corresponding proportion in Kerala was 62.08%. Madras ranks first in the matter of average yield per acre of tapped area, followed by Kerala. The percentage of tappable area to total area and the average yield per acre of tapped area in each State are set out in Table 3.3.

## Tea

3.5. The production of tea in India showed a slight fall in 1963 compared to the previous year. The total production in 1963 was 3.46 lakh tonnes as against 3.47 lakh tonnes in 1962. Provisional estimates for the first half of 1964 indicate that the production during 1964 would be higher than that in 1963. The North Indian production in 1963 which was lower than in 1962 was responsible for the slight fall in over all production in 1963 in spite of some increase in South Indian production. In 1964, on the contrary, the trend appears to be that the North Indian output would be considerably higher than that in 1963 while the South Indian output would be of the same order as, if not a little less than, that for the previous year. The net result probably will be an overall increase in the output to the extent of 10% during 1964, raising the total production from 3.46 lakh tonnes as in 1963 to about 3.80 lakh tonnes.

3.6. The State-wise area under cultivation and production of tea are given in Table 3.4. The area under tea has recorded very little increase over the last several years with the result that any increase in production has to come mainly from rise in the average yield per hectare. There has not been a steady rise in the average yield per hectare and hence in the total output. In 1963 the average yield per hectare decreased to 1036 Kg. from the previous year's level of 1043 Kg. leading to a fall in production from 3.47 lakh tonnes in 1962 to 3.46 lakh tonnes in 1963.

3.7. Kerala accounted for 11.95% of the area under tea and 12.17% of the tea production in India in 1963. Madras State has only a lesser extent of land under tea but her production is higher than that of Kerala owing to the comparatively high average yield in that State. Among the South Indian States Kerala has the lowest average yield per hectare but compared to the North Indian States Kerala's position is better. However, the average yield is showing steady improvement in Kerala. It increased from 768 Kg. per hectare in 1951 to 903 Kg. in 1956 and 994 Kg. in 1961 but remained below the all India level upto 1962. In 1963 the State's average yield exceeded the all India average by a fairly large margin as can be seen from Table 3.4.

3.8. Table 3.5 shows that there is remarkable correlation between the size of estate and the average yield per hectare. The average yield is the highest for estates of size between 200 and 400 hectares as in previous years but the relative performance of this particular size group was better in 1962-63 than in 1961-62. The average yield of all the size groups excepting 50-100 hectares has recorded improvement over the previous year. It is to be noted that the size group with the highest average yield viz. 200-400 hectares accounts for the largest percentage of area under tea.

3.9. Tea exports as well as internal consumption have been steadily increasing in recent years but for a slight fall in internal consumption during 1962-63. About 65% of the total production of tea is being exported and the rest consumed internally. In the context of an expanding domestic market the national policy of promoting tea exports can meet with success only if production increased adequately. Table 3.6 gives the trend in exports and domestic consumption over the last few years.

3.10. The plantations of tea, coffee and rubber together employ about 2.3 lakh workers in agricultural operations besides a few thousands on the factory side. Thus the plantations have a key place

in an unemployment ridden State like Kerala. If the other less important plantations like those of cardamom, cashew, lemon grass etc., are also taken into account the employment in the sector would be much larger.

### Coffee

3.11. The Coffee plantations in the State are concentrated in the districts of Quilon, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore. Of these, Kozhikode is the most important coffee growing district covering as much as 68% of the crop area. The area and production of coffee in the State for 1961-62 to 1963-64 are given in Table 3.7. There is an increasing trend both in the area cultivated and the total production. Between the years 1961-62 and 1963-64, area has increased from 18,798 hectares to 20,022 hectares, the percentage increase being about 7. Similarly production has gone up from 8,271 tonnes in 1961-62 to 8,568 tonnes in 1963-64, the overall rise in production being only to the margin of about 4% .

3.12. The provisional estimate at the all India level for 1963-64 is 70 thousand tonnes as against the production of 56 thousand tonnes in 1962-63, and 46 thousand tonnes in 1961-62.

TABLE—3.1  
Consumption of Rubber in India during the year 1963-64 (in tonnes)

Year	Consumption of natural rubber	Consumption of synthetic rubber	Consumption of reclaimed rubber	Total consumption	Production of Natural rubber	Gap between total consumption & production of Natural rubber (6-7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1955-56	28445	461	2647	31553	23730	7823
1960-61	48148	7397	5453	60998	25697	35301
1961-62	48410	10186	6046	64642	27446	37196
1962-63	53553	10723	6850	71126	32239	38887
1963-64	61155	11959	7982	81096	37487	43609



TABLE-3.2

## State-wise distribution on rubber holdings and estates at the end of 1963-64 (Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	States	Small growers (holdings)			Large growers (estates)			Total			
		Number of units	Area	Average area of a unit	Number of units	Area	Average area of a unit	Number of units	Area	Average area of a unit	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Kerala	69309	92258 (227974)	1.33 (3.29)	565	51950 (128372)	227.22 (91.95)	69874	144208 (356346)		2.06 (5.10)
2	Madras	815	2362 (5836)	2.90 (7.16)	41	4442 (10977)	108.35 (267.73)	356	6804 (16813)		7.95 (19.64)
3	Mysore	25	158 (392)	6.35 (15.68)	11	1596 (3945)	145.13 (358.63)	36	1755 (4337)		48.75 (120.47)
4	Andamans & Tripura	1	8 (20)	8.09 (20.00)	1	171 (422)	170.78 (422.00)	2	179 (442)		89.44 (221.00)
	Total	70150	94786 (234222)	1.35 (3.34)	618	58160 (143716)	94.11 (232.55)	70768	152946 (377938)		2.16 (5.34)

Note:—The figures in brackets indicate the area equivalents in acres.

TABLE—3.3

**State-wise details of tappable area, production and average yield of rubber**

Sl. No.	Name of States	1963-64				
		Total area (hectares)	Tappable area (hectares)	%age of tappable area to total area	Production (Metric tonnes)	Average yield per hectare of tappable area (Kg.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Kerala	144208 (356346)	89529 (221231)	62.08 ..	33792 ..	378 (153)
2	Madras	6804 (16813)	4319 (10672)	63.47 ..	3176 ..	736 (298)
3	Mysore	1755 (4337)	1487 (3675)	84.73 ..	468 ..	314 (127)
4	Andamans & Others	179 (442)	171 (422)	95.47 ..	51 ..	299 (121)
	Total	152946 (377938)	95506 (236000)	62.44	37487 ..	393 (159)

*Note.*—The figures in brackets indicate the area equivalents in acres.

TABLE-3.4

Area under cultivation, total production and average yield per hectare of tea in each State of India during 1962-63

State	Area in '000 hectares			Production in '000 kg.			Average yield per hectare in kg.		
	1961 (2)	1962 (3)	1963* (4)	1961 (5)	1962 (6)	1963* (7)	1961 (8)	1962 (9)	1963* (10)
1. Assam	162,367	163,281	163,874	182,311	173,900	170,085	1,123	1,065	1,038
2. West Bengal	82,705	82,864	83,615	86,258	84,700	82,914	1,043	1,022	992
3. Tripura	5,055	5,171	5,125	2,689	2,277	2,449	532	440	478
4. Bihar	534	534	534	55	49	61	103	92	114
5. Uttar Pradesh	2,084	2,084	2,070	804	787	696	386	378	336
6. Punjab (Kangra)	3,763	3,763	3,763	1,074	1,027	1,027	285	285	285
7. Himachal Pradesh	420	420	420	114	91	91	271	271	271
8. Madras	32,723	32,750	32,932	39,768	41,196	44,289	1,215	1,258	1,345
9. Mysore	1,794	1,776	1,782	1,779	1,829	2,177	992	1,030	1,222
10. Kerala	39,784	39,881	39,921	39,545	40,879	42,107	994	1,025	1,055
Total	331,229	332,524	334,036	354,397	346,735	345,896	1,070	1,043	1,036

\* Provisional

TABLE—3.5

**Area and Production of tea according to the sizes of estates in Kerala  
1962-63**

<i>Size of estate (hectares)</i>	<i>No. of estates</i>	<i>Area in hectares</i>	<i>Production in Kg.</i>	<i>Average yield per hectare in kg.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Upto 5 hectares	1,864	1,308.87	N.A.	N.A.
2. Above 5 hectares and below 50 hectares	96	1,508.51	459,147	304.4
3. Above 50 hectares and below 100 hectares	29	2,193.29	1,284,594	585.7
4. Above 100 hectares and below 200 hectares	34	4,792.77	4,896,509	1021.6
5. Above 200 hectares and below 400 hectares	66	18,760.36	22,230,802	1187.7
6. Above 400 hectares	22	11,179.31	11,093,031	992.7
Total	2,111	39,743.11	40,019,053	1007.0

- Notes 1. No. of estates and area (in hectares) relate to those on 31st March 1963.  
2. Production (in kg.) relate to calendar year 1962.  
N.A.—Not available.

TABLE—3.6

**Disposal of Indian Tea during 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1962-63  
(Figures in thousand kg.)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Opening stock at the beginning of the financial year</i>	<i>Production during the year</i>	<i>Import during the calendar year</i>	<i>Export during the financial year</i>	<i>Closing stock at the end of the financial year</i>	<i>Estimated internal consumption (2+3+4) —(5+6)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1955-56	39652	307704	222	183769	63367	100442
1960-61	60559	322429	..	196473	59709	126806
1961-62	59709	355493	4	205329	70231	139646
1962-63	70231	341911	..	220800	58226	133116

TABLE—3.7

**Area and Production of Coffee in Kerala**

<i>District</i>	<i>Area (Hectares)</i>			<i>Production (Tonnes)</i>		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Quilon	237	193	237	6	6	6
2. Kottayam	1798	1872	1991	488	514	535
3. Ernakulam	80	160	244	39	40	57
4. Palghat	2035	2021	2055	1723	1733	1710
5. Kozhikode	12901	13150	13706	5169	5333	5402
6. Cannanore	1747	1734	1789	846	854	858
Total	18798	19130	20022	8271	8480	8568

## CHAPTER IV

### MINERALS

4.1. The production and sale of mineral sands showed a marked decline during 1963-64 owing to unfavourable market conditions. Most of the mineral plants in the State remained closed. Only M/s. F.X.P. Minerals, Chavara, worked during the year fully. The major mineral concerns, Messers Travancore Minerals, Quilon and Messers Hopkins and Williams (Travancore) Limited, remained closed during 1963-64. The Travancore Minerals concern, however, continued the sale of minerals, though on a negligible scale.

4.2. The production and sale of only a few items such as ilmenite, rutile, white quartz and china clay have been undertaken during 1963-64. The production of ilmenite and rutile was 7345 and 1900 metric tons respectively. Six mining lease holders exploited china clay resources during the year. The production and sale of processed china clay during the year were 10789 and 10803 metric tons respectively. Production and sale of processed quartz were 10525 and 10207 metric tons respectively during 1963-64.

4.3. The Punalur Mica Mine and the Veli Graphite Mines remained closed during the year and therefore, no production and sale of mica and graphite were undertaken. Tables 4.1 and 4.2 give the details of production and sale of rutile and ilmenite during 1963-64. Table 4.3 gives similar figures relating to white quartz and china clay.

TABLE—4.1  
**Production and Export of Rutile**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (Tonnes)</i>	<i>Export (Tonnes)</i>
1958	457	368
1959	389	503
1960	982	1053
1961	807	775
1962	1603	2753
1963	1767	1722
1964	1900	1893

TABLE—4.2

**Production and Sale of Ilmenite**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (Tonnes)</i>	<i>Export (Tonnes)</i>
1958	290334	278558
1959	289257	283513
1960	138856	228697
1961	169878	131621
1962	138006	104486
1963	23650	77747
1964	7345	31162

TABLE—4.3

**Production and Sales—1964**

<i>Items</i>	<i>Production (Metric tons)</i>		<i>Sales (Metric tons)</i>	
	<i>Raw</i>	<i>Processed</i>	<i>Raw</i>	<i>Processed</i>
White quartz	13108	10525	1586	10207
China clay	31000	10789	1480	10803

4.4. A Geological survey of limited scope was carried out during the year for iron ore deposits in certain areas in Kozhikode District. The total reserves of iron ore in the areas covered during the reconnaissance survey is likely to be of the order of a few million tonnes. The possibility of economic exploitations of the ore is yet to be determined.

## CHAPTER V

### INDUSTRY

5.1. The basic structure of industries in Kerala did not experience any noticeable change in 1963 compared to 1962. Year by year several factory units are sprouting up in the State while certain others are getting closed down. While there are several retarding factors such as lack of capital, lack of entrepreneurship, poor level of technology and low productivity which are at play in the industrial sphere in Kerala, there are a few factors like intelligent labour, cheap electricity and good industrial relations which favour industrialisation. Large scale industries which can make a real impact on the industrial front in the State are few and far between and as long as such units do not get started the basic structure of industries is bound to be weak.

5.2. The growth of industries is reflected in the nature of technology applied in the existing industrial units, the level of productivity, the volume of production, the pattern of employment and the like. The non-availability of crucial data in these fields makes it difficult to give a clear picture of industrial growth. However, the available data are presented here.

5.3. Table 5.1 gives the distribution of working factories according to employment on 31-3-1963. The number of factories rose from 2559 at the end of March 1962 to 2587 at the end of March 1963. Factory employment rose from 175222 to 175855. Table 5.2 gives the district-wise distribution of factories as at the end of March 1963. Quilon is ahead of the other districts in the matter of employment. As much as 42% of the factory workers are in the Quilon district. Out of 197 cashew factories in the State 167 are located in the Quilon District. The clustering of cashew factories and subsidiary units like tin factories and saw mills accounts for the higher factory

employment in the district. The distribution of factory employment has remained more or less unchanged for several years with Quilon occupying the top position and Alleppey the bottom.

### **Earnings of workers**

5.4. The low technology and productivity of the industrial units in the State result in low wages for the factory workers. A comparative statement of industrial wage rates in the different States of India for the years 1961 and 1962 separately for workers earnings less than Rs. 200 and Rs. 400 per month is given in Table 5.3. The figures for 1963 indicate that the average daily earnings are the lowest for Kerala among the different States. Table 5.4 gives the average daily earnings of factory workers in 1963 in the State covered by the Payment of Wages Act.



TABLE-5.1

## Distribution of working factories in Kerala according to employment as on 31st December 1963

Sl. No.	Industry	1-49			50-99			100-499			500-999			1000 & above			All				
		A	B	(3)	A	B	(5)	A	B	(7)	A	B	(9)	A	B	(11)		A	B	(13)	(14)
1	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables	1	39	2	137	2	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	428
2	Do. fish and other seafoods	7	150	2	139	2	388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	677
3	Rice and flour mills	106	1283	3	150	1	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	1555
4	Sugar	265	1908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	599
5	Oil mills	67	1888	50	3278	8	1032	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	1958
6	Tea factories	23	491	10	618	105	35110	54	35160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	6198
8	Starch and other food articles	18	343	3	212	7	1370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	78965
9	Beech and cigar	59	1097	13	734	1	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1925
10	Cotton textiles	206	3981	22	1357	20	4134	6	4198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	2081
11	Knitting	10	153	1	52	2	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	15040
12	Coir	113	2096	22	1519	19	3670	1	521	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	497
13	Other textiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7806
14	Umbrellas	13	295	5	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2769
15	Saw mills	156	2441	12	750	5	582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	589
16	Plywood	3	85	4	332	7	1206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3773
17	Other timber industries including splints and veneers	151	3311	30	1876	8	1198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	6385
18	Paper mills	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	633
19	Paper board, straw board and other paper products	2	38	..	..	1	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	258
20	Printing and binding	174	2222	10	662	4	673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	4212
21	Rubber products including tyre retreading	104	1588	4	266	4	780	1	514	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	3148

TABLE-5.1—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Industry	1-49		50-99		100-499		500-999		1000 & above		All	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
22	Artificial manures	6	106	2	126	..	..	..	..	1	2035	9	2267
23	Pharmaceuticals	14	335	2	101	..	203	..	..	..	..	17	639
24	Soap	4	109	1	88	1	116	1	977	..	..	7	1290
25	Other chemicals including matches	27	476	3	231	5	1029	..	..	..	..	35	1736
26	Bricks and tiles	96	2748	67	4219	28	5830	2	1172	..	..	193	13969
27	Glass	..	..	..	..	1	306	..	..	..	..	1	306
28	Pottery, china and earthenware	7	192	1	71	2	429	..	..	..	..	10	682
29	Cement	..	..	..	..	1	384	..	..	..	..	1	384
30	Cutlery	..	9	188	3	196	154	..	..	..	..	13	538
31	Bolts, nuts, nails etc.	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18
32	Other metal products including basic metal industries	56	1003	8	483	6	1426	..	..	..	..	70	2912
33	Agricultural implements	3	63	1	50	1	116	..	..	..	..	5	229
34	General and jobbing engineering	32	500	5	284	6	1185	..	..	..	..	43	1969
35	Other machinery except electrical machinery	11	182	2	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	307
36	Electrical machinery	15	243	2	105	2	319	..	..	..	..	19	667
37	Marine engines building and repairing	3	73	2	113	..	..	1	514	..	..	6	700
38	Repair of motor vehicles	105	1608	10	711	7	1109	..	..	..	..	122	3428
39	Manufacture of bicycles	2	29	1	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	81
40	Other industries not classified above	58	724	11	570	6	1310	..	..	..	..	75	2604
Total		1929	32023	315	19951	264	65195	71	46583	8	12103	2587	175855

A. Number of factories

B. Employment

Source: Bureau of Economics &amp; Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE-5.2

## District-wise distribution of working factories in Kerala as on 31st December 1963

Sl. No.	Industry	Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam		Ernakulam	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
		1	Canning & preservation of fruits and vegetables	..	..	1	87	..	..	..	..
2	Do. of fish and other sea foods	..	..	1	16	1	16	..	..	6	530
3	Rice and flour mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	53
4	Sugar	..	..	..	..	1	599	..	..	..	..
5	Oil mills	20	100	18	162	96	758	17	74	39	267
6	Tea factories	5	244	9	306	..	..	83	4401	1	9
7	Cashew factories	5	2496	167	64373	6	6202	..	..	3	766
8	Starch & other food articles except beverages	2	32	5	267	6	162	..	..	2	84
9	Beedi and cigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	98
10	Cotton textiles	9	815	1	999	..	..	..	..	6	1514
11	Knitting	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Coir	1	16	1	20	121	4939	5	142	14	1714
13	Other textiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	907
14	Umbrellas	..	..	..	..	3	44	..	..	1	17
15	Saw mills	1	5	18	464	1	5	10	183	20	238
16	Plywood	..	..	1	106	..	..	5	353	1	23
17	Other timber industries including splints and veneers	6	238	37	877	8	226	12	298	20	706
18	Paper mills	..	..	1	616	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Paper board, straw board & other paper products	..	..	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	..
20	Printing and binding	30	1021	10	383	15	141	29	630	38	728
21	Rubber and rubber products including tyre retreading	6	233	18	431	3	214	36	1041	13	630

Sl. No.	Industry	Trichur		Palghat		Kozhikode		Cannanore		State	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
		1	Canning & preservation of fruits and vegetables	3	291	..	..	1	50	..	..
2	Do. of fish and other sea foods	1	12	..	..	2	103	..	..	11	677
3	Rice and flour mills	32	641	67	747	4	74	4	40	110	1555
4	Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	599
5	Oil mills	55	470	4	21	8	54	9	52	266	1958
6	Tea factories	..	..	4	237	17	835	6	166	125	6198
7	Cashew factories	9	2175	..	..	3	1328	4	1625	197	78965
8	Starch & other food articles except beverages	1	19	..	..	9	1016	3	345	28	1925
9	Beedi and cigar	7	296	31	915	7	185	24	587	73	2081
10	Cotton textiles	5	2365	1	20	19	1940	214	7387	255	15040
11	Knitting	1	159	1	9	2	98	8	226	13	497
12	Coir	..	..	..	..	13	975	..	..	155	7806
13	Other textiles	1	1112	..	..	1	750	..	..	3	2769
14	Umbrellas	3	101	..	..	11	427	..	..	18	589
15	Saw mills	23	322	10	131	64	1818	26	607	173	3773
16	Plywood	2	257	1	54	..	..	4	830	14	1623
17	Other timber industries including splints and veneers	29	815	35	1737	26	891	16	597	189	6385
18	Paper mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	2	633
19	Paper board, straw board & other paper products	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	234	3	258
20	Printing and binding	24	341	7	120	24	719	12	129	189	4212
21	Rubber and rubber products including tyre retreading	15	236	4	80	16	274	2	9	113	3148

Sl. No.	Industry	Tritanidrum		Qnilon		Allithey		Kottayam		Ernakulam	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
		22	Artificial manures	..	..	..	..	1	15	2	73
23	Pharmaceuticals	2	34	..	..	1	33	1	15	2	84
24	Soap	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1026
25	Other chemicals including matches	1	227	8	179	5	76	1	9	3	944
26	Bricks and tiles	..	..	32	2070	3	61	3	77	17	977
27	Glass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	306	..
28	Pottery, china and earthenware	..	..	3	274	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	384	..	..
30	Cutlery	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	..	..
31	Bolts, nuts, nails etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15
32	Other metal products including basic metal industries	5	244	19	953	2	30	7	40	18	814
33	Agricultural implements	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	General and jobbing engineering	2	345	4	276	1	13	5	283	10	173
35	Other machinery except electrical machinery	2	14	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..
36	Electrical machinery	2	13	2	319	1	47	1	8	4	60
37	Marine engines building & repairing	..	..	2	63	..	..	..	..	4	637
38	Repair of motor vehicles	15	1091	5	153	1	69	20	505	15	326
39	Manufacture of bicycles	1	52	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Other industries not classified above	10	514	10	87	7	78	3	104	23	1231
Total		127	7748	975	73510	284	13752	243	8677	285	17028

Sl. No.	Industry	Trichur		Palghat		Kozhikode		Cannanore		State	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
		22	Artificial manures	..	..	..	..	1	28	..	..
23	Pharmaceuticals	6	135	3	115	2	223	..	..	17	639
24	Soap	1	20	..	..	3	244	..	..	7	1290
25	Other chemicals including matches	8	227	1	50	2	13	1	11	35	1736
26	Bricks and tiles	101	5054	10	749	20	4357	7	624	193	13969
27	Glass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	306
28	Pottery, china and earthenware	2	115	1	20	3	246	1	37	10	692
29	Cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	384
30	Cutlery	1	3	10	470	1	15	..	..	13	538
31	Bolts, nuts, nails etc.	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18
32	Other metal products including basic metal industries	5	193	10	584	1	11	3	43	70	2912
33	Agricultural implements	..	..	4	220	..	..	..	..	5	229
34	General and jobbing engineering	13	528	..	..	6	302	2	49	43	1969
35	Other machinery except electrical machinery	3	80	3	24	2	102	2	80	13	307
36	Electrical machinery	2	30	3	66	2	65	2	59	19	667
37	Marine engines building & repairing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	700
38	Repair of motor vehicles	15	349	12	181	29	594	10	160	122	3426
39	Manufacture of bicycles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	81
40	Other industries not classified above	5	107	6	318	4	57	7	108	75	2604
	Total	374	16456	228	6868	303	17794	370	14022	2587	175855

A. Number of factories

B. Employment

Source: Bureau of Economics &amp; Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE—5.3

## Earnings of Factory Workers

State	Less than Rs. 200		Less than Rs. 400	
	Average percapita daily earnings (Rs.)		Average percapita daily earnings (Rs.)	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.96	2.90	4.18	3.07
2. Assam	2.96	2.85	3.41	3.34
3. Bihar	4.48	4.35	5.51	5.38
4. Gujarat	5.11	5.16	5.37	5.46
5. Kerala	2.43	2.77	2.89	2.90
6. Madhya Pradesh	4.94	5.70	4.39	4.84
7. Madras	4.21	4.61	5.45	6.07
8. Maharashtra	4.92	5.48	5.41	6.04
9. Mysore	3.89	4.09	4.19	4.31
10. Orissa	3.46	3.80	3.57	3.87
11. Punjab	3.93	3.88	4.05	4.13
12. Rajasthan	2.71	..	2.49	4.33
13. Uttar Pradesh	4.06	4.20	4.26	4.56
14. West Bengal	4.35	4.28	4.69	4.79
15. Delhi	5.06	3.48	5.47	3.87

TABLE—5.4

## Average daily earnings of factory workers (1963) in Kerala

Industry	Average daily earnings (Rs.)
(1)	(2)
1. Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables	1.29
2. Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods	3.80
3. Rice and flour mills	2.10
4. Sugar	7.19
5. Oil mills	2.56

TABLE--5.4

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Average daily earnings (Rs)</i>
(1)	(2)
6. Tea factories	2.80
7. Cashew factories	1.46
8. Starch	5.60
9. Other food articles except beverages	..
10. Beedi and Cigar	2.92
11. Cotton textiles (mill cloth)	4.21
12. Cotton textiles (hand loom)	2.69
13. Knitting	3.96
14. Coir	3.30
15. Thread mills	6.18
16. Umbrellas	2.83
17. Saw mills	3.87
18. Plywood	3.88
19. Other timber industries including splints and veneers	..
20. Paper mills	5.18
21. Paper board, straw board and other paper products	3.15
22. Printing and binding	4.86
23. Rubber products including tyre retreading	3.50
24. Artificial manures	4.96
25. Pharmaceuticals	3.84
26. Soap	8.42
27. Other chemicals including matches	5.54
28. Bricks and tiles	3.25
29. Pottery china and earthen ware	3.12
30. Cutlery	2.99
31. Bolts, nuts, nails etc.	2.71
32. Other metal products including basic metal industries	.. 8.35
33. Agricultural implements	3.37
34. General and jobbing engineering	6.11
35. Other machinery except electrical machinery	..
36. Electrical machinery	8.51
37. Marine engines—building & repairing	3.02
38. Repair of motor vehicles	4.09
39. Manufacture of bicycles	3.09
40. Other industries not classified above	..



TABLE—5.5

## Indices of Industrial Production—Kerala

Year	Sugar			Coffee			Tea			Salt					
	Index of production	% change over the previous year	(2)	Index of production	% change over the previous year	(4)	Index of production	% change over the previous year	(6)	Index of production	% change over the previous year	(8)	Index of production	% change over the previous year	(9)
1957	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	85	-15	100	100	..	100	102	+2	102	100	..	100	..	..	..
1959	83	-3	126	126	+26	126	98	-4	98	142	+42	142	+42	+42	+42
1960	104	+26	123	123	-2	123	106	+7	106	99	-31	99	-31	-31	-31
1961	86	-18	166	166	+35	166	110	+4	110	155	+57	155	+57	+57	+57
1962	81	-6	96	96	-42	96	108	-2	108	42	-73	42	-73	-73	-73
1963	101	+25	124	124	+29	124	107	-1	107	85	+102	85	+102	+102	+102
1964	76	-25	149	149	+20	149	102	-5	102	57	-33	57	-33	-33	-33

Year	Vegetable oil			Yarn			Cloth			Cement		
	Index of production	% change over the previous year	(10)	Index of production	% change over the previous year	(12)	Index of production	% change over the previous year	(14)	Index of production	% change over the previous year	(16)
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)				
1957	..	..	100	..	100	..	100	..				
1958	100	..	95	-5	102	+2	110	+10				
1959	177	+77	106	+11	121	+19	64	-42				
1960	274	+55	95	-11	79	-35	136	+113				
1961	365	+33	107	+13	92	+17	108	-21				
1962	327	-10	104	-3	245	+166	111	+3				
1963	328	+0.3	75	-28	164	-33	115	+4				
1964	315	-4	93	+24	85	+58	115	-0.4				

5.5. There are considerable differences in the level of earnings in the different industries. It is discernible that in technologically-oriented industries like electrical machinery, metal works and soap making the earning levels are high compared to that in food processing units like cashew. Increased productivity through the application of higher levels of technology will tend to bring higher levels of wages to the workers. Obsolete and primitive techniques, on the other hand, have a tendency to keep the wage levels low. Industrial planning in Kerala will have to bestow due attention to the problem of technology.

### Production indicators

5.6. Production of most items showed a tendency to fall in 1964 compared to 1963. The fall is discernible in items such as sugar, tea, salt, vegetable and cement. In the production of coffee and yarn a rise is seen in 1964. The industrial production in the State as revealed by the figures in Table 5.5 indicate a slight set-back in 1964 compared to 1963. Table 5.6 shows production figures in some of the selected industries in the State.

TABLE—5.6

#### Production of selected Industries in Kerala 1964

Article	Unit	Qty.	%age share in all India production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Sugar	Metric tons	9174	0.36
2. Coffee	do.	11528	18.04
3. Tea	do.	36322	10.72
4. Salt	do.	400	0.01
5. Vegetable oil products (vanaspathi)	do.	1769	0.45
6. Yarn	do.	8884	1.14
7. Cloth	(thousand metres)	15933	0.43
8. Plywood	Sq. metres	2147285	21.29
9. Dipped rubber goods	Nos.	6165360	2.14
10. Cement	Metric tons	56564	0.59
11. White wares (crocery)	do.	761	3.44
12. Sanitary wares	do.	456	5.13
13. Stone ware pipes	do.	1667	2.44

5.7. The total number of factory enterprises in the State as at the end of 1963 was 2600. About 100 industrial units have been added during the year 1964 to the existing units.

### Company enterprises

5.8. There were 1227 new companies registered in India during 1963-64 as against 1497 in 1962-63. The total authorised capital of all the newly registered companies in 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 340.5 crores as against Rs. 257.6 crores during 1962-63. Thus the total authorised capital of the newly registered companies during 1963-64 recorded an increase of Rs. 82.9 crores over the previous year even though the number of companies declined by 270. The State-wise distribution of new companies registered in 1962-63 and 1963-64 is shown in Table 5.7. The total number of new registrations during 1963-64 was highest in the State of Maharashtra. West Bengal which used to lead the other States in the matter of company registration was relegated to the second position in 1963-64 with 238 registrations followed by Madras with 158 registrations. In Kerala 42 new companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 25.47 crores were registered during 1963-64. The total authorised capital of the newly registered companies during the year under review recorded an increase of Rs. 11.25 crores even though the number of companies declined from 45 in 1962-63 to 42 in 1963-64.

5.9. During the year 1963-64 in India as a whole 749 new companies involving an aggregate paid up capital of Rs. 7.50 crores have gone into liquidation or have been struck off the register. In Kerala 56 companies with a paid-up capital of Rs. 33 lakhs were reported to have gone into liquidation or have been struck off the register as against 31 companies with a paid up capital of Rs. 51 lakhs in 1962-63.

5.10. The total number of companies at work as on 31st March 1964 in Kerala decreased by 41 over the previous year. While it was 1033 companies on 31-3-1963, the number on 31-3-1964 was 1019.

TABLE—5.7  
Registration and Failures of Joint Stock Companies

State	New Registrations				Failures			
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	No. of companies	Authorised capital (Rs. crores)	No. of companies	Authorised capital (Rs. crores)	No. of companies	Paid up capital (Rs. crores)	No. of companies	Paid up capital (Rs. crores)
1 Andhra	55	10.71	27	5.33	33	0.17	22	0.25
2 Assam	19	1.88	16	4.29	12	0.14	8	0.02
3 Bihar	26	6.22	21	0.90	21	0.13	21	0.09
4 Gujarat	66	20.00	62	6.21	30	0.24	31	0.44
5 Kerala	45	14.22	42	25.47	31	0.51	56	0.33
6 Madhya Pradesh	11	1.00	25	0.86	8	0.01	7	0.15
7 Madras	252	32.41	158	28.62	149	0.66	73	0.34
8 Maharashtra	293	72.65	243	38.92	119	0.99	132	2.42
9 Mysore	43	3.46	31	13.44	15	0.13	20	0.11
10 Orissa	16	5.89	18	13.61	13	0.26	13	0.05
11 Punjab	38	3.40	50	8.73	53	0.40	42	0.18
12 Rajasthan	14	8.04	10	8.19	18	0.23	32	0.64
13 Uttar Pradesh	53	6.17	52	6.89	43	0.44	70	0.40
14 West Bengal	327	45.44	238	31.48	224	2.23	181	1.91
15 Delhi & other Union territories	239	26.07	234	147.54	56	0.21	41	0.17
	1497	257.56	1227	340.48	825	6.75	749	7.50

## CHAPTER VI

### POWER

Since the commissioning of the first Hydro electric project at Pallivasal in 1950, Kerala is gradually progressing to meet her demand for power. Kerala's only source of power has been the rivers, that flow across the State. The hydro-electric power resources of the State are mainly concentrated in the river basins of Periyar, Chalakudy, Pamba, Kuttiadi, Chaliar and Bharathapuzha.

TABLE—6.1

#### A. Projects in Operation

<i>Project</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Power capacity (K.W.)</i>
1. Pallivasal	Periyar	37,500
2. Sengulam	do.	48,000
3. Neriamangalam	do.	45,000
4. Peringalkuthu (left bank)	Chalakudy	32,000
5. Panniar	Periyar	15,000
Total		1,77,500

#### B. Projects under execution

<i>Project</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Power capacity (K.W.)</i>
6. Sabarigiri	Pamba	300,000
7. Panniyar	Periyar	15,000
8. Sholayar	Chalakudy	54,000
9. Kuttiadi	Kuttiady	75,000
10. Idikki	Periyar	500,000
Total		9,44,000

6.2. The installed power capacity of the projects now in operation is 177500 K.W. By the commissioning of the new projects now under execution, Kerala will have an additional estimated power capacity of 944000 K.W. (vide Table 6.1).

TABLE—6.2

**Generation of Electrical Energy and Purchase from Madras State**

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Electricity generated in the State	488.00	581.82	694.38	715.55	762.88
2. Purchase from Madras	45.00	50.34	56.76	59.56	78.89

TABLE—6.3

**Number of consumers and connected load as on 31-3-1964**

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of consumers</i>	<i>Connected load K.W.</i>
1. Light and Fans	220584	112330
2. Domestic Heat and Small Power (Commercial)	9055	11613
3. Industrial Power L. T.	7450	81226
4. Industrial Power H.T.	212	121422
5. Public Lighting	875	3549
6. Irrigation and Agriculture	3740	33767
7. Waterworks and Sewage pumping	152	3594
8. Bulk supplies to licences and export	7	35186
<b>Total</b>	<b>242075</b>	<b>402687</b>

6.3. Data pertaining to the generation of electrical energy and purchase from Madras during 1963-64 is given in Table 6.2. The connected load of the State electricity power system till the end of March 1964 is given in Table 6.3.

TABLE—6.4

## Statistics relating to Kerala Power System

Description of work	Travancore-Cochin						Kerala State		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		At the beginning of first plan	At the beginning of second plan	At the beginning of third plan	Programme for the third plan	Achievement upto March 63 during third plan	Total at the end of March 1963	Expected at the end of the third plan	Total at the end of March 1964
1 Centres electrified	158	902	1849	750	190	2039	2599	2147	
2 Consumers	28119	79575	174993	100000	31441	226434	274993	242075	
3 Street lights installed	7905	25489	82645	47000	8663	91308	12964	93042	
4 Generation capacity(KW)	28500	85500	147500*	184000*	15000	147500	346500	192500	
5 Maximum Demand	24400	62900	126300	365000†	..	134600††	365000	143900	
6 220 K. V. Lines (Circuit K.M.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 110 "	..	..	552.75	..	454.75	544.10	..	544.82	
8 66 "	910.70	1070.02	1373.08	..	101.92	1475	..	1766.81	



9	11	"	1073.43	2788.99	5209.05	..	783.00	5992.10	..	5953.27
10	3.3	"	..	..	..	..	33.10	33.10	..	35.10
11	E. T. Lines		997.79	3687.00	8899.10	..	1992.00	10891.10	..	11106.88
12	Units generated Million									
	units/annum		150.98	349.78	581.82**	1410	..	715.55	1410	762.88
13	Units purchased		16.84	1.46	50.34	..	..	59.56	..	78.89
14	Punja load (dewatering K. W.)		8700	12057	20211	..	..	24478	..	..
15	Total connected load K. W.		69569	142353	311343	..	..	380571	..	..
16	Per capita consumption annum (units)		133.00	18.50	30.10	59.50†	..	39.80§	59.50	39.80

\* Includes also 15000 K. W. of installed capacity of Neriamangalam II commissioned on 9-4-1961.

\*\*Neriyamangalam III at the end of the third plan.

†At the end of 3rd plan.

‡During April 1962 to March 1963.

§ At the end of March 1963.

6.4. Table 6.4 gives the progress of power generated and consumed in Kerala till the end of March 1964. Since the beginning of the Third Plan the number of centres electrified from 1849 to 2147, and 67082 additional consumers were connected to the above centres. The installed generating capacity was raised from 147500 K.W. as at the beginning the Third Plan to 192500 K.W. at the end of March 1964. The power generated increased to 762.88 million units at the end of March 1964 from 581.82 million units at the beginning of the Third Plan. Per capita power consumption rose from 30.10 units per annum at the beginning of the Third Plan to 39.80 units.

6.5. The provision for power development in Kerala for the Third Plan is Rs. 43.56 crores. An amount of Rs. 41.60 crores has actually been spent during the period 1961-64 and it is expected that Rs. 17.00 crores would be spent in the year 1965-66. This will make the total plan expenditure for power development, Rs. 58.60 crores or over a third of the entire state plan outlay. By the end of the Third Plan period the installed generating capacity of the State system would be 346000 K.W. with a firm power output of 203000 K.W.

TABLE—6.5

**Consumption of Energy and Receipts  
(1963-64)**

<i>Category of consumers</i>	<i>Energy consumed%</i>	<i>Révenue collected%</i>
1. Domestic heat and small power	1.22	2.90
2. Light and fans	7.60	41.61
3. Commercial heat and small power etc.	0.38	1.20
4. Industrial power L.T.	8.21	12.15
5. Industrial Power H.T.	70.93	30.31
6. Public lighting	1.25	5.49
7. Irrigation and agriculture	2.29	2.36
8. Water works and sewage pumping	1.00	0.81
9. Bulk supplies to licences and export	7.12	3.17
	100.00	100.00

6.6. The major consumer of electric power in the State is industries. Power to industries is supplied at rates much lower than that for domestic consumption. Domestic consumption accounts for nearly 44.51% of revenue collected though the power consumed for domestic use is only 8.82%. The power consumed by industries on the other hand is 72.18% while the revenue from this sector is only 42.46%.

6.7. A comprehensive scheme for the development of power in Kerala requires a proper assessment of the demand for power in the State. The generating capacity of the State's power system at the close of the current plan is estimated at about 203 K.W. and the generating capacity of the spill-over projects which will be commissioned during the Fourth Plan period will work out to 268 M.W. According to assessment made by the State Industries Department, the power load required towards the close of the Fourth Plan will be of the order of 644 M.W. These estimates indicate that the State will face a deficit of 173 M.W. at the end of the Fourth Plan. The State is depending solely on hydel stations for her power supply and hence is completely left to the vagaries of the monsoon. Power cuts are a regular feature during summer months. Even at present about 13000 K.W. of power is being purchased from Madras to meet the shortage of power. The loss incurred by the State's Industrial Sector due to power cut is more than the fixed investment and working expenses required for the setting up of one or two thermal stations. To safeguard against loss due to power cuts and to stabilise the power supply position a proposal for a thermal power station with a capacity of 100 M.W. is being considered by the Central Government.

## CHAPTER VII

### TRANSPORT

7.1. The transport needs of the State are growing with the development of the State's economy. Transport aids the expansion of almost all the sectors of the economy. As a major sector of development transport requires increased emphasis in the coming years.

#### Road Transport

7.2. Even though road transport in Kerala can vie with the transport systems in most other States of the country, adequate plans are required to be drawn up in developing a network of roads which will satisfy the industrial needs of the State. Transport planning is especially needed in the industrially advanced areas of the State. The total length of roads in the State is 17182.4 kilometres comprising 448 kilometres of National Highways, 2140.8 kilometres of Provincial Highways, 6304 kilometres of district roads and 8289.6 kilometres of village roads. There are several shortcomings in the present road system which need early attention.

7.3. The Kerala State Transport Department employed 5355 permanent and 861 temporary staff during 1963-64. Over and above this there were 500 reserve drivers, 585 reserve conductors, 227 mechanical staff on daily wages and 79 contingent workers. The overall ratio of permanent and temporary staff per vehicle schedule works out to 9:1. The ratio was 9:4 at the beginning of 1963.

7.4. The Department was operating passenger services in 448 routes covering a distance of 13891 kilometres at the close of 1962-63. During 1963-64 the number of services increased to 529 with a route distance of 16792 kilometres. The number of schedules in operation went up from 614 as on 31st

March, 1963 to 652 as on 31st March, 1964 covering a daily distance of 156936 kilometres and 158975 kilometres respectively. The route distance covered by goods services also increased considerably. Newly built De-Luxe Services were introduced in the Trivandrum-Cannanore route from 1-9-1964.

TABLE—7.1

<i>Type of Service</i>	1962-63		1963-64	
	<i>Distance Operated (in lakhs of kms)</i>	<i>Earnings (in lakhs of Rs.)</i>	<i>Distance Operated (in lakhs of kms)</i>	<i>Earnings (in lakhs of Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
De-Luxe Services			7.7	5.5
Express Services	26.9	16.0	5.5	3.1
Fast Passenger Services	78.2	67.5	107.3	95.0
Ordinary Services	373.1	276.9	386.6	306.6
City Services	57.8	35.7	62.3	42.7
Parcel Services	4.7	1.9	3.9	2.1
Goods Services	7.0	7.9	8.8	8.0
Private hire	1.8	2.3	1.5	3.0
Others (Non-remunerative distances)	9.4	26.1	11.3	11.0
Total	558.4	434.3	594.9	477.0

7.5. An analysis of Table 7.1 clearly indicates that the Department was operating services profitably. Earnings of 1963-64 increased by 10% over that of 1962-63, from service operations alone.

TABLE—7.2

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Profit</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1959-60	247.17	259.63	-12.46
1960-61	294.18	284.01	10.17
1961-62	361.95	330.39	31.56
1962-63	434.20	394.70	39.50
1963-64	476.90	448.26	28.65

7.6. The revenue and expenditure statement for the past five years (vide Table 7.2) reveals that except for 1959-60 there was a steady upward trend in the profits earned by the Department till 1962-63. During 1963-64 there was a sudden decline. The net profits earned during 1963-64 was Rs. 28.65 lakhs while during the previous year it was Rs. 39.50 lakhs.

### Inland Navigation

7.7. The inland navigation system in Kerala developed mainly due to the presence of a large number of west-flowing rivers and a coast line interspersed with numerous back waters and inter-connecting canals extending from Trivandrum in the South to Badagara in the North. The West Coast Canal System starts from Trivandrum and stretches upto Hosdurg with a length of 347 miles. There are about 387 miles of inland cross canals and they are confined mostly within the Travancore-Cochin area. Out of the 1200 miles of waterways, the rivers of Kerala provide about 500 navigable miles. The inland waterways in the State accounts for 20% of the inland navigation in India as a whole. About 25000 country crafts, 1300 other crafts and 500 motor boats have been licensed to ply in the waterways of Kerala.

7.8. The Water Transport section of the State Transport Department continued to operate services during 1963-64. The department had 11 powered boats and one junghar with a capacity of 1550 passengers. The revenue and expenditure statement for the past five years of the Water Transport section is shown in Table 3. This section is running at a loss.

TABLE—7.3

(in Rupees)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Profit</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1959-60	584470	616781	(—)32311
1960-61	580007	750036	(—)170029
1961-62	555542	729698	(—)174156
1962-63	582903	755118	(—)172215
1963-64	605670	786263	(—)180593

7.9. The proceeds under Motor Vehicles Act of Kerala for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 are given in Table 7.4. There was an overall increase of 26% in the collections of 1963-64 compared to that of 1962-63. Receipts under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act increased only by 14%, while the proceeds under the provincial Motor Vehicles Tax Act increased by 30% over that of the previous year.

TABLE—7.4

<i>Head</i>	<i>Rupees in lakhs</i>		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 (Budget estimate)
1. Receipts under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act.	42.62	48.00	50.00
2. Receipts under Provincial Motor Vehicles Tax Act	255.27	330.00	339.00
3. Receipts under non-motor Vehicles	3.28	1.50	..
4. Other receipts	1.02	1.00	1.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>302.19</b>	<b>380.50</b>	<b>390.50</b>
<b>Minus refunds</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>Net Total</b>	<b>301.62</b>	<b>380.00</b>	<b>390.00</b>

## Railways

7.10. The total length of railways in Kerala remain unchanged (at 892 kilometres) for a number of years. The mileage per lakh of population is 3.4 which is one third of that of all India (9.5 miles).

TABLE—7.5

<i>Division</i>	<i>(Kilometres)</i>		
	<i>Broad gauge</i>	<i>Meter gauge</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madurai	..	333	333
Olavakkode	553	6	559
<b>State total</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>892</b>

## CHAPTER VIII

### EXPORT-IMPORT TRADE

Exports have assumed a new significance in the economy with the successive plans for economic development. The pressing problem of the day is whether the increase in our export trade will be commensurate with a desired increase in the rate of economic development. This is because growing exports enable a developing economy to finance a considerable portion of the developmental outlay. As the field of industrialisation enlarges, and basic items are produced at home, the need for specialised industries and raw materials grows rapidly. A profitable export trade also attracts foreign capital for investment in export oriented industries and ancillary activities. This further accelerates the rate of industrialisation. The future of our industrialisation depends upon the pace at which we are likely to pay for imports through our foreign exchange earnings. The need to export is a powerful stimulus to increase productivity and to improve the products as things to be sold abroad have to be competitive in quality and price. It is estimated that India would have to double her present level of exports by 1970-71 in order to meet her import requirements and other obligations.

8.2. Export earnings of Kerala shown a progressive increase during the period 1956-63 from Rs. 83.04 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 117.89 crores in 1962-63. Although our export performance has been improving steadily, there is greater need to intensify the efforts. While world exports went up from \$54 billion in 1948 to \$136 billion in 1963, a rise of 152%, India's exports improved during the same period only by 20%. This is more or less true of Kerala's exports also. 1964 has been marked by important measures initiated by the Union Government to help the



exporters. The Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation has been set up to provide insurance and guarantees to exporters to get finance from banks. Another important development has been the report of the working party on Cost of Export Credit which has been submitted to the Government. The measures suggested when implemented would bring down the cost of credit to exporters, which at present ranges from seven to nine percent, by 1.0 to 1.5 per cent. The Working Party has suggested that the Rupee Export Bills Scheme should be placed on a permanent footing and its scope be extended to other currency bills. If the suggestions are implemented, banks would be able to get more refinance from the Reserve Bank for providing credit to exporters. Currently the export credit made available by the banks is estimated to be nearly 1/6 of the total bank credit in the country. Another important Committee to deal with the exports problem has been the Mudaliar Committee on selectivity in export trade which has recommended categorisation of the ranks of exporters into a three tier pattern with a view to developing our export trade on sound lines. The three tiers would consist of registered exporters, export houses and consortia of exporters.

8.3. The import of several low priority items has been cut by the government to utilise the scarce foreign exchange resources to augment defence production, maintain and develop the economy and to meet the needs of export oriented industries. The subsequent deterioration in the food situation may push up the level of food imports as also their share in total imports. The performance of some of the exports in which Kerala is the leading contributor is briefly reviewed below.

### **Coconut and coconut products**

8.4. The coconut grows in abundance all along the West Coast of India. There are about 8 million acres under coconut in the world as a whole. India holds the second place in coconut production with about 1.6 million acres under the crop. The world output of coconut is about 19000 million of which

India's share is about 25%. Kerala contributes nearly 3¼ of the total Indian production. Two principal industries in Kerala, viz. coconut oil and coir making, are solely dependent on coconut cultivation. The export earnings from coconut and its products inclusive of coir products are of the order of Rs. 20 crores. Exports of coconut and coconut products have been steadily increasing during the last few years.

### Coir and Coir Products

8.5. Coir, the golden coloured fibre with its versatility, is extracted from the husk of the coconut. The industry is largely concentrated in Kerala, chiefly because of the natural facilities readily available in the State for retting the coconut husks. Out of an annual production of nearly 336.5 crores of coconuts in the State, it is estimated that nearly 180 crores (54%) used for extraction of fibre. Outside Kerala, out of an estimated production of 140 crores of coconuts, only 10 crores (7%) are now being so used. Having regard to the fairly sustained demand for yarn from foreign countries, it can be assumed that the extraction of fibre would continue to increase during the next few years. Although there are several other competing industrial fibres in the world market, the recent price trends indicate that coconut fibre and coir yarn are able to hold their own.

8.6. According to the Panel for Coir and Coir Manufacturers set up by the export sector of the Board of Trade, the production capacity during the III and IV plan periods could be increased as follows:—

	Present level of Production		Production at the end of III Plan		Production at the end of IV Plan	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
Kerala	144,000	17.86	206,300	25.58	239,000	29.64
Other areas	8,400	1.04	19,300	2.39	27,400	3.40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152,400</b>	<b>18.90</b>	<b>225,600</b>	<b>27.97</b>	<b>266,400</b>	<b>33.04</b>

The total value of exports of coir manufactures envisaged for 1965-66 was Rs. 9.05 crores. This target has been exceeded in the very first year of the Third Plan. The increase was more in the value of goods exported than in the quantity exported. The following are the figures of exports in the first 3 years of the current plan.

(Quantity in Million Kilograms, Value in Rs. lakhs)

Items	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coir Manufacture	74.6	11.17	76.7	12.01	75.3	11.62
(a) Coir Yarn	56.2	7.77	57.4	8.33	54.2	7.59
(b) Coir Mats & Mattings	14.5	2.76	15.3	2.99	18.7	3.73

The principal export markets for coir fibre and yarn are Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Italy, West Germany and the U. K. and for mats, mattings, rugs, carpets, the U. K., U. S. A., Australia, Canada, Iraq, West Germany, Denmark and Italy. The U. K. has been the traditional market for coir products and accounts for over half of the total exports.

8.7. The Government have decided to mechanise one-third of the coir matting production as a first step in the progressive modernisation of this industry. With a view to producing better quality goods at competitive prices, the Panel has suggested revised export targets at the end of the Third and Fourth Plan periods. It is expected that exports would go up to Rs. 15 crores by the end of 1965-66 and Rs. 20 crores by 1970-71. An incentive scheme under which exporters of coir yarn and coir products are enabled to import their basic requirements such as dyes and chemicals, machinery etc. has been in operation since October 1962. The Panel has recommended that the scheme should be made more flexible in that exporters may have free choice of items subject to such control as the Coir Board may wish to exercise. The Coir Board has recently introduced a scheme of voluntary quality control and pre-shipment inspection which

will soon be made compulsory. Export commodity inspection is being carried out by the departmental units of the Coir Board at two important manufacturing Centres—Shertallai and Alleppey. The Indian standards Institution has also laid down standards for coir fibre and products.

### Cashewnut

8.8. Cashew Kernels occupy a special position in the export trade of India, and are one of our important cash and dollar earning crops. India supplies nearly 95% of the world demand of cashew kernels and holds a virtual monopoly in the cashew trade. Total exports come to about 53,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 22 crores. Cashew shell oil, a by-product of the industry, is also exported and the exports at present stand at 8,000 tonnes and fetch foreign exchange of Rs. 70 to 80 lakhs. Since the raw nut production is far short of the capacity of the existing processing factories substantial quantities of nuts are imported from East Africa. In view of the possibility of emerging nations of Africa setting up indigenous processing factories sooner or later, the question of increasing the production of raw nuts in India has assumed a new significance and urgency. The prevailing methods of collection and marketing of nuts in India also need to be improved to a great extent. The average annual import from Africa are reckoned at 1,00,000 tonnes almost the entire quantity available for export from Africa. Imports are so regulated that the prices of raw nuts do not fluctuate widely. Import licences now specifically carry a condition (introduced in April 1963) that clearance of goods will not be allowed without production of a standard contract form signed both by the buyer and the seller. This is aimed at improving the quality of the nuts imported.

8.9. Our principal export markets are the U. S. A., the U.S.S.R., East Germany, U.K., Australia, Canada, West Germany, Jappan, Iran etc. Affluence has generated new tastes and habits both in regard to food and other comforts of life. As a result of increasing demand and development of new markets prices of cashew kernels are maintained on a fairly even

level. Besides quality control measures, the cashew Export Promotion Council is attempting to prevent the problem of infestation of wooden cases for packing cashew tins by the use of cardboard cartons. In Western Europe the Council has drawn up a vigorous promotional campaign by which the present exports to this region estimated at 5000 tonnes (Rs. 2¼ crores) will bound up to 15,000 tonnes (Rs. 10 crores).

### **Cashew Shell Liquid**

8.10. Cashew shell oil is a dark brown viscous oil extracted from the hard outer coat of the nut. It is an important and useful commercial product employed as a water proofing agent and as a raw material for insulating varnishes, paints, acid proof cold setting cements, automobile brake linings etc. With more and more units switching over to oil bath system of roasting, production of oil is expected to increase substantially and within the next couple of years exports may reach a figure of well over 20,000 tonnes. Increasing export has brought with it the problem of storage facilities at the port. Arrangements are being made to put up storage tanks at the Cochin port.

### **Pepper**

8.11. Owing to the tense political situation in S. E. Asia, the chances of increased pepper exports to the U.S.A. appear brighter than in the previous years. Russian and East European purchases of Indian pepper continue to expand, especially with the inclusion of black pepper in the list of commodities to be purchased under fresh trade agreements with the above countries. It is also proposed to establish a pilot plan for making white pepper out of black pepper on the Malabar coast. This is in tune with the suggestion of a delegation of the Spices Export Promotion Council, which stressed the relative preference for white pepper in western markets. A noteworthy step was the establishment of forward trading in pepper at Alleppey in December 1964. Forward trading in pepper was hitherto conducted only at Cochin and Bombay.

## Cardamom

8.12. Among the spices, next to pepper, cardamom is particularly important from the export angle. India is the largest producer and supplier of cardamom. Around 90% of the production is exported to foreign markets, such as Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Finland, Pakistan and Kuwait. Of late Indian Cardamom is facing stiff competition from Guatemala and Ceylon. The main difficulty of our producers is the relatively high cost of production. Introduction of new methods of production has been suggested to cut down the cost of production which at present is weakening our competitive position. A bill relating to the setting up of a Cardamom Board on the lines of the Coffee Board is to be introduced in the coming Budget Session of Parliament. It is aimed at placing the Cardamom Industry on a firmer basis.

## Ginger

8.13. Another major spice exported from India, is ginger. Nearly 60 countries use Indian ginger which is noted for its fibre content. Mostly dry ginger is exported. Increased production can be achieved by replacing the existing varieties by higher yielding varieties. Two foreign varieties of ginger "Rio De Janeiro" and "Chino" introduced from Brazil and China respectively are already found to give an yield of 20,000 lbs. to 30,000 lbs. per acre compared to the 10,000 lbs. per acre yield of the indigenous variety. Ginger production can be considerably stepped up without incurring additional expenditure, if foreign varieties are used. Such a step would enable Indian ginger exporters to quote lower prices because of the reduced cost of production. This in turn would increase ginger exports to U.S. and European countries where there has been of late a significant decline in exports owing to higher prices of Indian ginger.

TABLE—8.1

## Exports (Foreign and Coastal) from the Ports of Kerala

Commodities	Unit	1956-57		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
		Quantity	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Tonnes	2502.58	75.75	8882.80	465.66	11499.01	650.90	12436.98	679.71
2	Cardamom	255.19	58.51	380.30	78.07	414.29	68.31	453.52	58.57
3	Cashew kernel	26348.21	1194.11	36373.53	1695.61	41878.35	1701.27	47087.82	1841.98
4	Cashew shell liquid	5121.00	39.60	5182.91	48.53	5953.64	57.41	7175.32	77.03
5	Coconut	1355.80	233.99	1069.17	237.49	1384.28	311.40	856.17	193.97
6	Coconut oil	4285.00	73.63	12793.59	317.76	13637.72	361.79	9502.42	257.32
7	Coconut oil cake	2443.60	8.52	3325.00	13.99	2376.20	9.95	4680.10	20.76
8	Copra	10347.45	142.12	23584.07	460.21	23248.80	429.09	14687.90	288.20
9	Coffee	3578.83	200.56	8130.10	226.10	8341.12	258.73	9804.46	355.40
10	Coir & coir products	93357.26	1033.88	81856.90	1042.19	89244.32	1298.75	89081.06	1239.03
11	Fish and meat	4683.74	124.87	6084.51	194.17	6585.60	260.14	7153.45	351.12
12	Ginger	12312.85	240.21	10893.94	188.58	10893.33	177.73	9367.14	168.99
13	Lemongrass oil	1213.23	147.19	1144.67	200.76	995.61	276.88	1179.90	215.58
14	Pepper	21308.60	484.57	23486.06	1065.49	26858.76	1017.96	24502.59	766.22
15	Rubber	20663.56	696.98	21090.49	806.44	23776.91	851.28	23824.67	831.78
16	Rubber manufacture			1304.83	41.40	1595.86	53.86	2196.62	77.39
17	Tea	37366.48	2233.71	41413.10	2317.30	41017.12	2252.13	50106.60	2640.22
18	Wood & timber		39.72		230.08		326.88		339.90
19	Sundries		1285.68		1799.53		1447.60		1385.83
	TOTAL		8304.00		11429.36		11811.56		11789.00

1962-'63—Exports increased by 41% compared to 1956-57.

TABLE—8.2

## Coastal Exports from the Ports of Kerala

Commodity	Unit	1956-57		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63			
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Cardamom		Tonnes	17.32	3.67	10.40	1.79	8.8	1.49	6.00	0.96
2	Cashew kernel		"	16.26	0.88	94.60	4.17	240.70	10.19	48.93	2.15
3	Cashew shell liquid		'000 litres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Coffee	402.35	Tonnes	15.07	1897.00	47.21	2711.10	111.91	950.76	35.72	
5	Coir & coir products	13132.95	"	119.77	17074.30	187.21	13966.70	202.46	16911.63	185.11	
6	Fish	5.39	"	0.15	304.60	1.04	87.00	1.60	134.00	0.65	
7	Ginger	8367.53	"	178.81	6380.90	120.11	5678.50	93.73	4795.87	94.32	
8	Lemongrass oil	0.37	'000 litres	0.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	Pepper	5946.48	Tonnes	135.76	7731.36	351.62	5930.50	260.06	6077.32	207.42	
10	Tea	4767.33	"	244.16	4884.40	248.01	5009.70	264.94	4721.02	233.46	
11	Betchnuts	2502.58	"	76.75	8882.80	465.66	11499.01	650.90	12434.98	679.60	
12	Coconut	1355.80	Lakhs	233.99	1069.07	237.45	1384.07	311.31	856.16	193.97	
13	Coconut oil	4285.00	'000 litres	73.63	12793.59	317.76	13637.72	361.79	9502.42	257.32	
14	Oil cakes	2443.60	Tonnes	8.52	1848.00	9.24	1037.40	5.92	2015.40	11.65	
15	Copra	10347.45	"	142.12	23584.07	460.21	23248.80	429.09	14131.85	283.63	
16	Rubber (raw)	20663.56	"	696.38	21090.30	806.43	23776.50	851.25	23824.67	831.79	
17	Rubber manufactures	..	"	..	1295.23	41.01	1595.68	53.29	2154.92	76.20	
18	Wood & timber	N.A.	"	30.72	..	87.90	..	87.27	..	97.10	
19	Sundries	..	"	681.73	..	1298.60	..	565.21	..	818.56	
	TOTAL	..		2641.30	..	4685.42	..	4262.41	..	4011.70	



TABLE—8.3

## Foreign Exports from the Ports of Kerala

Commodity	Unit	1956-57		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
		Quantity	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Cardamom	Tonnes	247.87	54.84	369.90	76.28	405.49	66.82	447.52	57.61
2 Cashew kernel	'000 litres	26331.95	1193.23	36278.93	1691.44	41637.65	1691.08	47038.89	1839.83
3 Cashew shell liquid	Tonnes	5121.00	39.60	5182.91	48.53	5953.64	57.41	7175.32	77.03
4 Coffee	"	3176.48	185.49	6233.10	178.89	5630.02	146.82	853.70	319.68
5 Coir and coir products	"	80224.91	914.11	64782.00	854.98	75277.62	1096.29	72169.43	1053.92
6 Fish and meat	"	4678.35	124.72	5789.91	193.13	6498.60	238.54	7019.45	350.47
7 Ginger	"	3945.32	61.40	4513.04	68.47	5214.83	84.00	4571.27	74.67
8 Lemongrass oil	'000 litres	1212.86	147.00	1144.67	200.76	95.61	276.38	1179.90	215.58
9 Pepper	Tonnes	15362.12	348.81	15745.70	713.87	20928.26	757.90	18425.58	558.80
10 Tea	"	32599.15	1989.55	36528.70	2069.29	36007.42	1987.19	45385.58	2406.76
11 Betelnuts	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	0.02
12 Coconuts	Lakhs	..	..	0.10	0.04	0.21	0.09	0.01	0.02
13 Coconut oil	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Oil cake	Tonnes	..	..	1477.00	4.75	1338.80	4.03	2664.70	9.11
15 Copra	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	556.05	4.51
16 Rubber (raw)	"	..	..	0.19	0.01	0.41	0.03	..	..
17 Rubber manufactures	"	..	..	9.60	0.39	0.18	0.57	41.70	1.19
18 Wood and timber	"	..	..	N.A.	142.18	N.A.	239.61	..	242.80
19 Sundries	"	..	603.95	..	500.93	..	882.39	..	565.32
TOTAL		..	5662.70	..	6743.94	..	7549.15	..	7777.30

TABLE—8.4

## Valuation of Imports through the Ports of Kerala

Commodity	Unit	1956-57			1960-61			1961-62			1962-63		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1 Cotton	Tonne	18215.00	597.38	27444.10	1033.34	26687.74	965.09	27634.14	1045.02				
2 Cotton piece goods	'000 litres	N.A.	319.19	16750.66	237.81	17176.52	261.76	13761.18	241.69				
3 Building & engineering materials			66.13		126.11		129.87		140.50				
4 Copra	Tonnes	45045.00	255.77	20720.91	223.43	19778.26	187.58	18328.22	171.52				
5 Fruits & vegetables including cashewnuts		63034.98	464.78		891.05		593.45		877.06				
6 Grains, pulses etc.		109322.00	543.49	37920.43	215.85	126593.54	646.90	82025.39	429.77				
7 Soap		3683.00	106.00	3191.65	72.08	3594.30	87.29	2607.00	68.85				
8 Sugar		14344.00	130.21	48.85	0.61	20101.56	222.38	29494.61	324.39				
9 Drugs & medicines			25.00		17.33		18.43		16.88				
10 Manure		50108.00	112.93	70977.01	94.76	74460.99	120.90	100943.13	154.89				
11 Metals		29568.00	457.71	50349.00	634.58	38879.60	503.17	36003.75	564.81				
12 Mineral oils	Lakh litres	2511.95	440.42	5886.23	746.70	6081.65	751.23	3627.57	858.51				
13 Vegetable oil	'000 litres	2937.47	41.01	N.A.	67.72	N.A.	104.55	N.A.	65.63				
14 Beedi leaves	Tonnes	41.00	0.56	1435.23	29.91	2191.21	37.50	608.90	13.69				
15 Chemicals			117.90	N.A.	125.23	N.A.	136.12		180.03				
16 Coal, coke & pitch	'000 Tons	249.57	172.72	385.05	373.17	304.92	272.82	390.26	357.16				
17 Liquors	'000 Lts.	296.06	12.08	143.97	20.12	88.36	10.50	117.30	12.70				
18 Paper & pasteboard	Tonnes	3943.00	46.54		59.02		82.44	9369.76	87.93				
19 Silk manufactures			60.36		59.21		56.83		58.00				
20 Sulphur		12506.00	36.94		55.51		44.62		72.29				
21 Tobacco (manufactured & unmanufactured)		2840.00	108.29	3549.62	138.88	2762.56	104.24	3012.51	121.91				
22 Wood pulp		3257.00	35.12	8210.50	78.86	7953.50	73.22	12400.80	113.74				
23 Sundries			1895.09		2143.01		1757.60		2169.18				
TOTAL			6040.00		7444.39		7168.49		8146.15				

## CHAPTER IX

### PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The rising trend of prices in 1963 assumed serious proportions in 1964. The pace for the rise in various indices was set mainly by the food articles. This persistent increase in the wholesale commodity prices was reflected in the Consumer Price Index Numbers. During 1964 the index numbers in the centres, Trichur, Alwaye, Kozhikode and Chalakudy increased by 65, 71, 77 and 73 points respectively. The rate of increase in the index at most of the centres in 1964 was more than three times that in 1963 as can be seen from Table 9.1.

9.2. The working class cost of living indices for selected cities in India are furnished in Table 9.2. There was an unprecedented rise in the general level of prices, between January and October, 1964—a rise much bigger than that during the corresponding period of the previous year. The all India Index which stood at 140 rose to 163, registering an increase of 16.43% as against 6.15% during the previous lean season. Among the Indian centres, Nagpur recorded the maximum rise of 43 points followed by Cuttack with 23 points and Madras with 20 points.

9.3. As is evident from Table 9.3, the consumer price indices registered a rise in the developed countries like U.S.A. Canada etc. Though the trend was similar, in the developing countries like India the movement was sharper than in the developed countries.

9.4. Table 9.4 gives the consumer price index numbers in selected towns of Kerala during certain months of 1963 and 1964. The index during January, 1964 maintained a comparatively higher level than that in January, 1963. A comparison of the average index for the state leads to the broad conclusion that the rise in the index was much steeper than in the

previous year mainly because of the general food scarcity experienced during the later half of the period under review. The index at almost all the centres was highest during September-October. It may be noted in this connection that the index rose from 523 in January to 597 in October (i.e. by 14.15%) whereas it rose from 492 to 511 (i.e. by 3.86%) during the corresponding period of the previous year.

9.5. The highest percentage increase in the different centres during 1962 and 1963 is given in Table 9.5. It is evident from Table 9.6 that the percentage rise in 1964 compared to 1963 both at the State and all India level, was about double the increase observed during the corresponding period of the previous lean season.

9.6. The price situation can further be explained by taking into consideration, the price trends of agricultural commodities such as food grains, oil seeds, vegetable oils, sugar etc. Among food grains, special mention deserves to be made about the increase observed in the price of rice. Table 9.7 shows the wholesale price of rice in selected centres in Kerala during 1962 and 1963. The wholesale price index of rice in Kerala during the last three years is given in Table 9.8. There was a persistent rise in rice prices till June, 1964. During the harvesting season, there was a declining tendency in the price of rice but it again rose during the subsequent months. Consequent on the fixation of prices of rice in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Madras, rice stockists began to hoard their stocks and were unwilling to dispose of their stocks at the rates fixed by Government. The food problem became rather acute and there was practically no transaction in the open market either at the wholesale or retail level, during a short period. The situation would have become worse had the Central and the State Governments not taken necessary steps by the beginning of the last quarter of the year. Informal rationing system was introduced in urban areas from 1st November, 1964 and from 15th of the same month in rural parts.

9.7. A close scrutiny of the all India price index for rice reveals that the rate of increase at wholesale level was about double the rate during the previous year. The index recorded a steep rise up to September, 1964 only to decline in the subsequent months. The average index for all India was 133 as against 122 during the last year.

9.8. The price situation of rice in the State is to a very large extent determined by the price levels at the important markets of Andhra and Madras from where rice is being imported. The prices prevalent at these centres are given in Table 9.10. The average price levels both in Andhra and Madras during 1962 and 1963 were more or less equal but a spurt in prices was observed during 1964.

9.9. Table 9.11 reveals that the rise in prices of the essential commodities like rice, coriander, tapioca, pulses (especially greengram) and firewood was more pronounced than in the previous year. Tapioca prices reached higher levels on account of the shortage of rice as well as higher demand for tapioca.

9.10. The increase in the index of wholesale prices for the period January to September 1964 (Table 9.12) was larger than in any previous year since the commencement of the Five Year Plans. The major components of the increase were the commodities of agricultural origin such as food grains, fruits, vegetables etc.

9.11. Table 9.13 gives the prices of agricultural commodities in Kerala compared to all India wholesale prices. The rate of increase during 1963-64 was more pronounced in the all India index than in State Index. But when compared to the first year of the second Five Year Plan, the Kerala wholesale price index rose by 31.31% against a rise of 24.76% in India.

9.12. The prosperity of the farmers is to some extent measured by the trend in parity indices which indicate the ratio between the prices received by farmers and those paid by them. A comparison of the parity indices for the last 11 years leads to the conclusion that the rate of increase in respect of domestic expenditure and cultivation cost is much

faster than that in the index of prices received by farmers. The prices received by the farmers rose by 0.89% in 1963-64, while the prices paid increased by 4.51% and this resulted in the decline of index of parity by 3 points. This was brought about by higher domestic expenditure.

9.13. The price trends of some selected commodities including cash crops are furnished in Table 9.15. Eventhough the yearly average prices for pepper and ginger were attractive when compared to those in the previous year, the market was rather dull due to lack of foreign demand. The prices of lemon-grass oil, turmeric and tea were not encouraging and they registered a decline of 20.74%, 10.66%, 2.60% respectively during the year under review. Copra and Coconut oil prices declined till May 1964 followed by a continuous upward trend during the subsequent months. Coconut prices moved irregularly within a narrow range and the average for the year was lower than that in 1963.

9.14. Thus, it can be concluded that the situation with respect to prices and consumer price index was disquieting in 1964. The prices in respect of most of the commodities were on the ascent and the rates of price increase were more than double compared to 1963.

TABLE—9.1

**Working class consumer price index numbers in Kerala**

Centre	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Trivandrum	456	474	487	500	553
2 Quilon	455	493	507	509	567
3 Punalur	458	473	503	516	562
4 Alleppey	439	461	466	492	549
5 Changanacherry	447	468	472	485	554
6 Kottayam	443	470	485	495	557
7 Alwaye	462	479	488	511	582
8 Ernakulam	463	483	489	527	577
9 Trichur	464	484	491	510	575
10 Chalakudy	475	489	489	507	580
11 Munnar	463	477	463	472	510
12 Shertalai	..	..	462	496	552
13 Kozhikode	471	501	512	529	606

Base for Kozhikode is for the year ended June 1936 —100

Base for other Centres—August 1939 —100

TABLE—9.2

**Consumer price index numbers—Working class—for  
selected Cities in India**

Centre	1963				1964			
	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July	Oct.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 All India	130	131	135	138	140	144	154	163
2 Bombay	143	142	146	148	158	162	171	175
3 Delhi	130	132	133	136	140	146	148	155
4 Madras	150	149	151	151	157	159	174	177
5 Nagpur	135	132	143	146	150	157	171	193
6 Ajmer	111	115	121	122	125	124	137	141
7 Cuttack	142	149	149	148	156	156	182	179
8 Trichur	138	138	144	146	147	154	160	173

Base : 1949—100

Source: Labour Bureau, Government of India.

TABLE—9.3

**Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and some principal  
Foreign Countries**

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1959	104	101	101	101
1960	106	102	102	102
1961	108	103	103	105
1962	112	105	104	110
1963	112	105	106	111
1964 January	120	107	107	113
1964 February	122	107	108	113
1964 March	123	107	108	113

Base : 1958—100.

Source : United Nation's Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE—9.4  
Working class consumer price index numbers for selected towns in Kerala

Centres	1964												
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1 Kerala*	492	488	500	511	518	530	523	540	559	597	585	588	
2 Trivandrum	506	487	496	504	511	529	527	523	563	582	574	585	
3 Quilon	501	497	504	522	531	549	538	546	567	607	591	600	
4 Punalur	511	501	509	521	527	543	532	546	560	598	582	584	
5 Alleppey	482	477	487	504	515	522	512	538	553	576	561	564	
6 Changanacherry	475	478	483	490	502	516	512	528	556	596	583	592	
7 Kottayam	487	479	501	500	510	522	522	532	550	602	589	595	
8 Alwaye	497	499	514	522	525	539	528	562	588	622	608	612	
9 Ernakulam	504	503	518	534	539	549	544	557	571	619	600	602	
10 Trichur	494	494	516	523	532	540	528	552	574	621	604	599	
11 Chalakudy	501	486	503	522	529	543	538	562	578	617	609	606	
12 Munnar	470	466	474	473	474	488	482	495	500	539	535	537	
13 Shertalai	480	487	492	515	521	523	516	534	549	588	577	576	
14 Kozhikode	516	516	533	536	544	563	565	591	596	640	629	640	

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

\* Average of the centres excluding Kozhikode.

Base: for other Centres—August 1939—100.



TABLE—9.5

Trends of Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers  
in Kerala

Centre	Maximum rise reached from the beginning of the year	
	1963 (%)	1964 (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Trivandrum	4.55	11.01
2. Quilon	9.58	12.83
3. Punalur	6.26	12.41
4. Alleppey	8.30	12.50
5. Changanacherry	8.63	16.41
6. Kottayam	7.19	15.33
7. Alwaye	8.45	17.80
8. Ernakulam	8.93	13.79
9. Trichur	9.31	17.61
10. Chalakudy	8.38	14.68
11. Munnar	3.83	11.83
12. Shertalai	8.96	13.95
13. Kozhikode	9.11	13.27

TABLE—9.6

Trend of Working Class Cost of Living Index in India &  
Kerala

Year	Maximum rise reached	
	Kerala (%)	India (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1962	2.92	5.51
1963	7.72	6.15
1964	14.15	16.43 (Oct.)

TABLE—9.7

## Wholesale price of rice in selected centres in Kerala

Unit: Quintal.

Centre	Variety	1963					1964						
		January	April	July	October	November	December	January	April	July	October	November	December
1	Trivandrum	Rs. 59.91	Rs. 58.06	Rs. 61.43	Rs. 61.60	Rs. 68.32	Rs. 72.04	Rs. 68.18	Rs. 70.21	Rs. 81.68	Rs. 74.74	Rs. 77.14*	Rs. 74.85
2	Quilon	59.79	57.66	61.56	67.25	68.38	75.00	74.00	73.22	75.42	NA	NA	NA
3	Alleppey	61.22	59.86	62.24	66.41	68.81	70.24	67.31	73.89	75.37	NA	NA	NA
4	Changanacherry	60.81	62.01	61.67	61.85	66.43	72.01	67.39	75.80	79.53	NA	NA	NA
5	Cochin	61.23	58.79	60.65	64.47	67.56	70.09	66.14	72.04	74.85	NA	NA	NA
6	Palghat	52.03	53.78	56.69	52.03	58.85	64.70	66.66	69.23	71.53	70.45	NA	NA
7	Kozhikode	59.71	61.44	63.62	64.55	66.75	72.15	68.25	74.75	72.05	NA	NA	NA

\*Source Agricultural Prices in India by Ecostat.

TABLE—9.8

## Wholesale Price Index of rice in Kerala

Year	Yearly average	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1961	131	124	124	124	126	128	133	135	137	138	135	133	135
1962	128	133	129	127	126	128	130	131	129	126	123	127	123
1963	124	120	115	112	120	121	123	124	127	128	126	133	141
1964	..	133	138	139	147	153	158	154	156	165	NA	NA	NA

Base: 1952-53=100

TABLE—9.9

## All India Price Index for rice

Year	Yearly average	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1961	105	99	100	101	101	103	106	108	110	110	108	106	102
1962	109	101	102	103	106	109	110	112	114	115	115	116	110
1963	122	108	109	110	117	121	124	127	128	131	132	130	122
1964	133	120	121	122	125	131	136	140	146	146	144	132	NA

Base: 1952-53=100.

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser to Government of India.

TABLE—9.10

## Wholesale price of rice at Vijayavada and Kumbakonam

Unit: Quintal.

Centre	Yearly average	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Vijayavada	57.36	59.56	53.88	57.60	58.12	58.38	57.50	57.94	58.50	58.38	58.14	57.91	58.46
(Andhra	57.13	NA	48.38	49.20	53.25	54.36	57.70	58.25	58.54	60.31	62.75	64.08	61.60
Pradesh)	63.47	63.40	67.00	60.19	62.13	62.40	62.44	64.10	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00
Kumbakonam	58.36	62.96	62.96	57.20	56.60	58.94	60.01	59.61	59.61	58.29	54.82	55.10	54.20
(Madras)	58.01	51.07	50.73	49.32	53.42	55.30	56.37	57.29	61.66	66.20	64.51	63.57	66.70
1964	66.29	62.09	61.82	62.67	65.53	70.16	73.08	71.23	68.88	68.54	66.53	62.50	62.50

Source: Agricultural Prices in India—Ecostat.

TABLE-9.11

Retail prices of some important commodities at selected centres in Kerala during 1963 and 1964.

Commodity	Unit	Trivandrum			Quilon			Kottayam			Ernakulam			Trichur			Kozhikode															
		1963	1964	(3)	1963	1964	(6)	1963	1964	(7)	1963	1964	(9)	1963	1964	(10)	1963	1964	(11)	1963	1964	(12)	1963	1964	(13)	1963	1964	(14)				
1	Rice	0.72	0.81	0.67	0.77	0.67	0.80	0.66	0.76	0.72	0.86	0.66	0.76	0.72	0.86	0.66	0.76	0.72	0.86	0.66	0.76	0.72	0.86	0.66	0.76	0.72	0.86	0.66	0.76	0.72	0.86	
2	Corriander	1.35	2.21	1.15	2.14	0.92	1.93	0.93	2.07	1.25	2.08	1.25	2.07	1.25	2.08	1.25	2.07	1.25	2.08	1.25	2.07	1.25	2.08	1.25	2.07	1.25	2.08	1.25	2.07	1.25	2.08	
3	Chillies	3.34	2.92	2.99	2.48	2.88	2.33	3.19	2.59	3.13	2.73	2.95	2.59	3.13	2.73	2.95	2.59	3.13	2.73	2.95	2.59	3.13	2.73	2.95	2.59	3.13	2.73	2.95	2.59	3.13	2.73	2.95
4	Tapioca	0.13	0.17	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.17
5	Greengram	0.82	1.17	0.94	1.21	0.88	1.19	0.92	1.19	0.99	1.42	0.68	1.04	0.99	1.42	0.68	1.04	0.99	1.42	0.68	1.04	0.99	1.42	0.68	1.04	0.99	1.42	0.68	1.04	0.99	1.42	
6	Blackgram	1.08	1.10	0.95	0.91	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.94	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.94	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.94	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.94	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.94	
7	Sugar	1.23	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.24	1.28	1.24	1.28	1.24	1.29	1.24	1.28	1.24	1.29	1.24	1.28	1.24	1.29	1.24	1.28	1.24	1.29	1.24	1.28	1.24	1.29	1.24	1.28	1.24	1.29	
8	Cocconut Oil	2.72	2.79	2.89	2.82	2.65	2.59	2.65	2.66	2.86	2.82	2.79	2.65	2.66	2.86	2.82	2.79	2.65	2.66	2.86	2.82	2.79	2.65	2.66	2.86	2.82	2.79	2.65	2.66	2.86	2.82	2.79
9	Jaggery	1.10	1.18	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.14	1.04	0.89	1.20	1.09	1.14	1.04	0.89	1.20	1.09	1.14	1.04	0.89	1.20	1.09	1.14	1.04	0.89	1.20	1.09	1.14	1.04	0.89	1.20	1.09	1.14
10	Mundu	3.20	3.20	3.12	3.15	3.13	3.39	3.21	3.48	2.97	2.95	3.15	3.48	2.97	2.95	3.15	3.48	2.97	2.95	3.15	3.48	2.97	2.95	3.15	3.48	2.97	2.95	3.15	3.48	2.97	2.95	3.15
11	Fire wood	5.79	6.50	5.68	5.53	3.23	3.59	5.71	6.33	5.45	5.92	5.00	5.21	5.45	5.92	5.00	5.21	5.45	5.92	5.00	5.21	5.45	5.92	5.00	5.21	5.45	5.92	5.00	5.21	5.45	5.92	
12	Arccanut	2.96	4.04	2.92	3.49	3.27	4.66	2.37	2.86	3.31	4.23	2.51	3.45	3.31	4.23	2.51	3.45	3.31	4.23	2.51	3.45	3.31	4.23	2.51	3.45	3.31	4.23	2.51	3.45	3.31	4.23	

TABLE—9.12

## Index numbers of wholesale prices of Agricultural commodities in Kerala

Commodity	1964											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September			
Rice	128	133	138	139	147	153	158	154	156	166		
Molasses	98	159	142	136	139	143	148	144	150	145		
Condiments & spices	156	111	130	141	159	178	155	140	133	133		
Fruits & vegetables	93	90	90	98	98	98	110	110	111	123		
Food crops	125	124	129	132	140	147	149	144	144	153		
Oil seeds	153	159	164	161	157	154	149	147	146	147		
Plantation crops	100	108	109	111	111	110	106	108	110	110		
Non food crops	128	144	147	146	143	141	136	135	135	136		
All commodities	130	127	132	136	137	141	144	141	141	147		

Base: 1952-53—100.

TABLE—9.13

**Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>
1956-57	99	105
1957-58	103	107
1958-59	111	114
1959-60	119	117
1960-61	125	124
1961-62	126	123
1962-63	129	123
1963-64	130	131

(Base 1952-53=100).

TABLE—9.14

**Index Numbers of Parity between Prices received and Prices paid by Farmers in Kerala**

<i>Agricultural Year</i>	<i>Index Numbers of Farm</i>				
	<i>Prices received</i>	<i>Domestic expenditure</i>	<i>Cultivation cost</i>	<i>Prices paid</i>	<i>Parity</i>
1953-54	95	96	103	99	97
1954-55	76	89	90	89	85
1955-56	74	91	89	90	82
1956-57	82	102	96	98	83
1957-58	83	103	99	101	82
1958-59	87	111	101	106	83
1959-60	104	116	109	112	99
1960-61	108	119	117	118	92
1961-62	112	123	129	126	89
1962-63	112	125	141	133	84
1963-64	113	134	145	139	81

Base 1952-53=100.

TABLE 9.15

Statement showing Wholesale Prices of some Important Commodities at Selected Centres in Kerala.

Commodities	Centre	Unit	Variety	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 Jan.	1964 Feb.	1964 March	1964 April
1. Rice	Trivandrum	Qntl.	Champala	58.43	62.15	63.03	62.29	68.18	68.69	68.35	70.21
2. "	Ernakulam	"	"	61.46	66.19	63.51	62.32	67.29	69.43	70.13	74.01
3. "	Kozhikode	"	Tanjore	61.84	64.90	67.11	63.76	68.25	72.88	74.13	74.75
4. Copra	Alleppey	"	Sundried	163.84	160.23	180.31	191.40	188.00	177.75	171.75	173.00
5. Coconut oil	Cochin	"	Mill	239.73	234.01	260.51	277.47	270.80	267.50	254.25	252.25
6. Coconut oil Cake	"	"	"	42.19	40.77	49.24	51.15	57.70	50.25	44.88	44.63
7. Coir	"	"	Parur yarn thin	80.89	108.88	106.43	103.67	107.40	108.50	112.50	113.00
8. Pepper	Alleppey	"	Palai	508.46	372.81	292.89	268.13	263.00	272.87	299.28	342.48
9. Ginger	Cochin	"	Ungarbled	509.84	378.56	294.43	273.82	275.10	277.38	303.63	34.75
10. "	Alleppey	"	Dry	152.60	124.84	174.54	244.35	273.17	288.87	329.52	355.69
11. Turmeric	Cochin	"	"	161.24	129.23	172.88	259.87	283.00	307.50	350.00	382.50
12. Arccanut	"	"	Alleppey	105.59	125.96	143.62	150.80	151.00	173.75	176.25	160.00
13. Lemongrass oil	Alleppey	100 Nos.	Kizhakkam	3.13	2.97	3.90	2.49	2.72	2.88	3.07	4.03
14. Tapioca	Cochin	Qntl.	80 cetrol	1689.19	2224.07	2303.93	1435.50	1975.00	1311.25	1110.00	1125.00
15. Cashew	Nedumangad	"	Raw	7.38	8.02	9.39	8.62	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
16. Cocomnut	Quilon	"	Dry	80.73	76.48	59.00	66.97	78.10	76.65	78.14	76.97
17. Rubber	Alleppey	100 Nos.	"	22.12	22.29	24.66	25.80	25.40	25.00	24.75	24.88
18 Tea	Kottayam	Qntl.	RMA II	353.41	321.92	305.13	310.10	308.20	310.00	312.00	312.25
	Matancherry	Kg.	Sholayar	5.69	5.03	5.03	6.15	5.78	5.69	6.09	6.03

(Contd.)



Commodities	Centre	Unit	Variety	1964 May	1964 June	1964 July	1964 Aug.	1964 Sep.	1964 Oct.	1964 Nov.	1964 Dec.	1964 average
1. Rice.	Trivandrum	Qntl.	Champala	76.55	80.33	81.68	74.74	74.74	74.74	77.14	N.A.	74.12
2. "	Ernakulam	"	"	77.64	78.51	76.08	76.54	84.34	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	74.89
3. "	Kozhikode	"	Tanjore	79.10	83.50	72.05	75.75	76.50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	75.21
4. Copra	Alleppey	"	Sundried	172.60	175.00	181.40	182.75	188.50	193.80	198.25	216.00	184.90
5. Coconut oil	Cochin	"	Mill	247.60	254.44	267.60	263.75	266.25	273.70	283.56	310.94	267.72
6. Coconut oil cake	"	"	"	49.80	54.00	50.60	46.25	51.50	56.20	58.50	62.25	52.26
7. Coir	"	"	Parur yarn thin	116.60	112.00	107.80	105.50	105.50	110.27	109.42	107.17	109.64
8. Pepper	Alleppey	"	Palai	326.04	329.77	330.42	328.08	331.78	333.74	329.26	341.46	319.02
"	Cochin	"	Ungarbled	333.20	333.50	338.80	334.00	336.50	340.60	333.56	378.25	327.36
9. Ginger	Alleppey	"	Dry	331.72	369.92	383.74	378.05	373.98	373.98	365.85	329.48	346.16
10. "	Cochin	"	"	369.20	400.00	399.00	396.25	372.50	365.00	331.25	356.25	359.37
11. Turmeric	"	"	Alleppey	128.00	123.75	124.00	117.50	120.00	120.00	112.50	110.00	134.73
12. Arecanut	Alleppey	100 Nos.	Kizhakkam	5.38	3.37	2.88	3.13	3.13	2.50	2.06	2.56	3.14
13. Lemongrass oil	Cochin	Qntl.	80 cetrol	1105.00	1100.00	1100.00	1075.00	1050.00	1102.50	1100.00	1100.00	1137.81
14. Tapioca	Nedumangad	"	Raw	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.75	13.40	16.50	17.50	10.01
15. Cashew	Quilon	"	Dry	78.16	82.82	90.67	94.55	86.13	89.47	92.22	85.92	84.15
16. Coconut	Alleppey	100 Nos.	"	25.00	24.13	24.20	23.00	23.25	24.60	25.00	26.75	24.66
17. Rubber	Kottayam	Qntl.	RMA II	311.20	312.00	312.00	313.00	311.00	311.00	311.00	312.00	311.30
18. Tea	Mattancherry	Kg.	Sholayar	5.75	5.53	6.07	6.35	6.48	6.25	6.00	5.89	5.99

## CHAPTER X

### SOCIAL SERVICES

10.1. Kerala has taken big strides in the matter of general education of school and collegiate standards. Kerala with 46.8% of its population literate is having the highest literacy rate among the Indian States. Both in the matter of male and female literacy the State is leading the rest of the country (Table 10.1).

TABLE—10.1

#### Literacy rates in the various Indian States

State	Percentage of literates		
	Males	Females	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIA*	34.4	12.9	24.0
Andhra Pradesh	30.2	12.0	21.2
Assam	37.3	16.0	27.4
Bihar	29.8	6.9	18.4
Gujarat	41.1	19.1	30.5
Jammu & Kashmir	17.0	4.3	11.0
Kerala	55.0	38.9	46.8
Madhya Pradesh	27.0	6.7	17.1
Madras	44.5	18.2	31.4
Maharashtra	42.0	16.8	29.8
Mysore	36.1	14.2	25.4
Orissa	34.7	8.6	21.7
Punjab	33.0	14.1	24.2
Rajasthan	23.7	5.8	15.2
Uttar Pradesh	27.3	7.0	17.6
West Bengal	40.1	17.0	29.3

\*Excludes Goa, Daman, Diou.

10.2. The per capita Government expenditure on education for 1964-65 in the State is estimated to be

Rs. 14.54 and is the highest in the country (Table 10.2). With added commitments the per capita expenditure on education is increasing every year. It has increased from Rs. 6.36 in 1957-58 to Rs. 14.54 in 1964-65.

TABLE—10.2

**Percapita expenditure of Government on education  
(1964-65)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Percapita expenditure on Education (estimate)</i>
(1)	(2)
Andhra Pradesh	7.40
Assam	9.49
Bihar	3.70
Gujarat	7.06
Jammu and Kashmir	12.60
Kerala	14.54
Madhya Pradesh	8.85
Madras	9.30
Maharashtra	8.28
Mysore	9.22
Orissa	5.27
Punjab	9.08
Rajasthan	7.17
Uttar Pradesh	4.51
West Bengal	5.86

10.3. The financial commitment of the Kerala Government on general education (school standard) during 1963-64 was of the order of Rs. 19.46 crores. University education (other than technical education) was costing the State Government about Rs. 1.37 crores in 1963-64. Technical education claimed only Rs. 1.21 crores in 1963-64.

#### **General education (School standard)**

10.4. The number of schools for general education during 1963-64 was 10,478 as against 9,631 in 1957-58. The enrolment in 1963-64 was 38.19 lakhs. There was

an increase of 34.38% in the number of pupils during the seven year period; the percentage increase was 30.36% in the case of boys and 39.49% in the case of girls (Table 10.3).

TABLE—10.3

**Pupils in schools for general education in Kerala**

Year	Number of Pupils (in lakhs)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1957-58	15.91	12.51	28.42
1958-59	16.66	13.58	30.24
1959-60	17.11	14.03	31.14
1960-61	17.87	14.79	32.66
1961-62	18.88	15.74	34.62
1962-63	19.68	16.54	36.22
1963-64	20.74	17.45	38.19

10.5. The average school strength was 295 in 1957-58 and this has increased to 364 in 1963-64. About 62% of the schools for general education is managed by private agencies (Table 10.4).

TABLE—10.4

**Distribution of schools for general education according to type of management**

Sl.No.	Type of Schools	Govt.	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	High Schools	315	702	1017
2	Post Basic Schools	..	3	3
3	Upper Primary Schools	705	1581	2286
4	Lower Primary Schools	2923	3991	6919
5	Training Schools	31	74	105
6	Nursery Training Schools	3	..	3
7	Pre-primary Schools	22	116	138
8	Schools for Handicapped	5	2	7
Total		4009	6469	10478
Percentage		(38.26)	(61.74)	(100.00)

The number of teachers in the schools for general education increased from 84,185 in 1957-58 to 1,18,477 in 1963-64. The teacher-pupil ratio thus worked out to 1 : 34 in 1957-58 and 1 : 32 in 1963-64.

10.6. The number of students appeared for and passed in the S.S.L.C. examination is given in Table 10.5 and the standardwise strength during 1963-64 in schools for general education in Kerala in Table 10.6.

TABLE—10.5

**Number of S. S. L. C. Students appeared and passed in 1964**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>% passed</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
March 1964	1,25,225	59,884	47.0
September 1964	56,135	31,302	37.9

TABLE—10.6

**Standard-wise strength in Schools for general education (Kerala) 1963-64**

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	355084	319647	674731
II	310822	281811	592633
III	281270	248387	529657
IV	251651	222554	474205
Total (I—IV)	1198827	1072399	2271226
V	216611	172822	389433
VI	183270	144017	327287
VII	156835	118836	275671
Total (V—VII)	556716	435675	992391
VIII	143553	106123	249676
IX	108894	82985	191879
X	65579	47685	113264
Total (VIII—X)	318026	236793	554819
Grand total	2073569	1744867	3818436

10.7. About 91% of the children in the age group 6-11, 71% in the age group 11-14 and 38% in the age group 14-17 were attending schools in the State during 1962 (Table 10.7).

10.8. The high demand for educational facilities and the limited financial resources available for investment in education has led to the position that adequate accommodation and equipment could not be provided in many schools, particularly at the primary stage. Many of the schools are functioning without proper space and furniture and other equipment. Shift system had to be introduced in many of the schools to meet the situation. In the secondary schools it has been found difficult to provide the equipment required for teaching science subjects. The adverse effect of the lack of proper equipment on educational standard needs no emphasis.

### **Professional and special education**

10.9. The number of polytechnics in the State during 1963-64 was 17 (including 3 women's polytechnics) with an annual intake capacity of 2098. The number of Junior Technical Schools in 1963-64 was 20 providing for admission to about 3600 scholars. There were 16 Industrial Training Institutes with 5576 trainees in 1963-64. There were 7 schools for physically handicapped in the State in 1963-64 (Table 10.8).

### **Higher education**

10.10. The number of colleges for general education in Kerala during 1963-64 was 56 and that for professional education 34. Tables 10.9 and 10.10 give the districtwise distribution of these colleges and the number of scholars. Table 10.11 gives the faculty-wise distribution of the students in 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Percentage of School going students in age groups 6-11, 11-14, 14-17 to the total Population in the respective age groups—1962

Sl.No.	Name of District	Age group 6-11			Age group 11-14			Age group 14-17		
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)	Boys (6)	Girls (7)	Total (8)	Boys (9)	Girls (10)	Total (11)
1	Trivandrum	100.00	100.00	100.00	81.45	52.26	66.64	49.43	29.03	38.97
2	Quilon	100.00	100.00	100.00	96.69	75.82	86.10	54.81	38.16	46.27
3	Alleppey	100.00	100.00	100.00	91.58	77.50	84.44	66.27	48.65	57.23
4	Kottayam	92.36	89.25	90.81	84.93	84.13	84.52	45.83	37.04	41.32
5	Ernakulam	95.46	87.65	91.57	81.26	63.10	72.05	45.46	36.66	40.95
6	Trichur	96.01	89.10	92.57	81.38	64.16	72.59	48.35	36.23	42.14
7	Palghat	76.28	62.88	69.61	66.48	45.61	55.89	30.93	20.62	25.64
8	Kozhikode	89.43	75.09	82.29	69.91	43.89	56.71	33.02	16.17	24.38
9	Cannanore	93.90	78.81	86.39	76.16	53.33	64.58	38.58	18.78	28.43
10	State	95.21	86.27	90.76	80.70	61.39	70.90	45.32	30.59	37.76

TABLE—10.8

## Institutions for professional and special education in Kerala 1963-64

District	Polytechnics			Junior Technical Schools			Industrial Training Institutes					
	Govt.	1963-64		Total	Govt.	1963-64		Total	Govt.	1963-64		Total
		(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)			(6)	(7)	
Trivandrum	3	..	3	2	..	2	2	2	3	5		
Quilon	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	1	2	3		
Alleppey	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	1	1	2		
Kottayam	1	..	1	2	..	2	2	1	..	1		
Ernakulam	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1		
Trichur	2	2	4	4	..	4	4	1	..	1		
Palghat	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1		
Kozhikode	2	1	3	2	..	2	2	1	..	1		
Cannanore	1	..	1	4	..	4	4	1	..	1		
Kerala	11	6	17	20	..	20	20	10	6	16		



District	Survey Training Classes			Teachers Training & Nursery Training			Physically Handicapped		
	1963-64			1963-64			1963-64		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Trivandrum	1	..	1	4	6	10	1	..	1
Quilon	..	..	..	2	13	15	..	..	..
Alleppey	..	..	..	4	14	18	..	1	1
Kottayam	1	1	2	3	10	13	1	..	1
Ernakulam	..	..	..	4	12	16	1	..	1
Trichur	1	..	1	4	7	11	1	..	1
Palghat	..	..	..	3	4	7	..	..	..
Kozhikode	1	..	1	6	5	11	..	..	..
Cannanore	1	..	1	4	3	7	1	1	2
Kerala	5	1	6	34	74	108	5	2	7

TABLE—10.9

## Colleges for general education in Kerala

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Colleges</i>		<i>Number of students</i>	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
Trivandrum	7	8	7194	8640
Quilon	5	5	6329	7907
Alleppey	4	4	4261	5326
Kottayam	7	7	7673	9477
Ernakulam	9	9	7647	9132
Trichur	6	6	4828	6219
Palghat	4	4	2356	2722
Kozhikode	9	9	3907	4656
Cannanore	4	4	2150	2840
State total	55	56	46375	56919

TABLE—10.10

## Colleges for professional education in Kerala

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Institutions</i>		<i>No. of Students</i>	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
Trivandrum	8	8	2947	3162
Quilon	3	3	815	891
Alleppey	3	4	300	420
Kottayam	5	5	562	669
Ernakulam	4	4	703	807
Trichur	3	3	1055	1085
Palghat	2	2	495	608
Kozhikode	4	4	1182	1408
Cannanore	1	1	98	108
State total	33	34	8157	9158

TABLE—10.11

## Faculty wise distribution of students in 1962-63 &amp; 1963-64

Sl.No.	Type of Institution	No. of students		Percentage change in 1963-64 over 1962-63
		1962-63	1963-64	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Arts, Science and Oriental Studies	44341	54284	22.42
2	Fine arts	21	20	-4.76
3	Law	448	436	-2.68
4	Education	2199	2360	7.32
5	Engineering	3243	3817	17.70
6	Commerce	2260	2615	15.70
7	Medicine	1693	1973	16.54
8	Ayurveda	79	84	6.34
9	Agriculture	222	218	-1.80
10	Veterinary Science	293	270	-7.85
	Total	54799	66077	20.58

10.11. During 1963-64 there were 6 Engineering Colleges in the State with an enrolment of 3817 students and 5 Medical Colleges with an enrolment of 1957 students (including Dental Science students). The enrolment of the Agricultural College was 218 and of the Veterinary College 270.

### Health Services

10.12. The per capita Government expenditure on Health Services during 1964-65 in Kerala was estimated at Rs. 5.14 and this was the highest in the country with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir (Table 10.12).

TABLE—10.12

**Per Capita Government expenditure on Health Services  
1964-65**

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated per capita expenditure (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)
1. Andhra	2.64
2. Assam	3.40
3. Bihar	1.95
4. Gujarat	3.15
5. Jammu and Kashmir	8.55
6. Kerala	5.14
7. Madhya Pradesh	2.74
8. Madras	3.25
9. Maharashtra	3.65
10. Mysore	3.52
11. Orissa	2.97
12. Punjab	2.42
13. Rajasthan	3.78
14. Uttar Pradesh	2.05
15. West Bengal	3.36

TABLE—10.13

## District-wise distribution of Medical and Public Health Institutions in Kerala as on 31-3-1964.

District	Hospitals		Secondary H.C.		Primary H.C.		Dispensaries *		Grant-in-aid institutions		Total	
	No. of Instns.	No. of Beds	No. of Instns.	No. of Beds	No. of Instns.	No. of Beds	No. of Instns.	No. of Beds	No. of Instns.	No. of Beds	No. of Instns.	No. of Beds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	14	3408	1	96	17	135	24	71	2	194	58	3904
Quilon	9	865	..	..	13	88	23	91	..	..	45	1044
Alleppey	10	1560	..	..	16	135	18	73	1	210	45	1978
Kottayam	6	680	..	..	11	80	30	203	..	..	47	963
Ernakulam	15	1598	..	..	17	155	30	191	3	229	65	2173
Trichur	14	1983	..	..	13	64	18	75	3	160	48	2282
Palghat	9	693	..	..	10	103	32	121	2	..	53	917
Kozhikode	11	1628	..	..	15	12	22	61	2	263	50	1964
Cannanore	6	742	..	..	9	48	29	136	..	..	44	926
Total	94	13157	1	96	121	820	226	1022	13	1056	455	16151

\*Full time, by weekly, Leprosy Subsidiary Centres, M. C. Health Centres, T. B. Clinics &amp; One Mobile Dental Hospital, Trivandrum.

Towards the end of 1963-64, there were 455 institutions coming under the modern system of medicine with a total bed strength of 16151 (Table 10.13). The growth in the number of medical and public health institutions and bed strength from the year 1957-58 to 1963-64 is given in Table 10.14.

TABLE—10.14

**Growth in the number of Medical Institutions and beds in Kerala**

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Institutions</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1957-58	363	11954
1958-59	382	12352
1959-60	390	12810
1960-61	397	13978
1961-62	422	14108
1962-63	437	15753
1963-64	455	16151

The present availability is 0.90 bed per 1000 population as against the norm of one bed per 1000 population suggested by the Health Survey and Planning Committee of the Government of India. The district-wise availability of the number of beds per lakh of population during 1963-64 is given in Table 10.15.

10.13. Both the Ayurvedic system of medicine and the Homoeopathic system are being given due encouragement. The district-wise distribution of Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries in the State during 1963-64 is given in Table 10.16. The two Government Ayurvedic hospitals at Trivandrum and Trippunithura and three other colleges in the private sector provide facilities for training in the indigenous system of medicine.

TABLE—10.15

**Number of beds available per lakh of population in the  
Districts of Kerala 1963-64**

<i>District</i>	<i>Total number of beds</i>	<i>Population (lakhs)</i>	<i>No. of beds available per lakh of population</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Trivandrum	3904	18.53	210.69
Quilon	1044	20.62	50.63
Alleppey	1978	19.23	102.86
Kottayam	963	18.41	52.31
Ernakulam	2173	19.75	110.23
Trichur	2282	17.42	131.00
Palghat	917	18.87	48.60
Kozhikode	1964	27.80	70.65
Cannanore	926	18.91	48.97
Kerala	16151	179.54	89.95

TABLE—10.16

**District-wise distribution of Ayurveda Hospitals &  
Dispensaries during 1963-64**

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Hospitals</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>	<i>No. of Dispen- saries</i>	<i>No. of patients treated in Hospitals</i>	<i>No. of patients treated in Dispensaries</i>	<i>Total No. of patients treated</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Trivandrum	3	50	16	77567	190970	268537
Quilon	3	40	23	67111	271257	338368
Alleppey	5	50	25	124968	271689	396657
Kottayam	4	50	15	92028	157493	249521
Ernakulam	6	84	25	321268	638643	959911
*Trichur	8	103	41	193791	889006	1082797
Palghat	4	40	21	300118	455143	755261
Kozhikode	2	20	17	157375	463007	620382
Cannanore	3	30	16	131805	399945	531750
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1466031</b>	<b>3737153</b>	<b>5203184</b>

\* 2 Visha Vaidya Hospital.

### Family Planning

10.14. The higher rate of growth of population in the State is the result of the high birth rate and a relatively low death rate. Family planning measures have been taken by the State administration with a view to controlling the population growth. The programmes of family planning launched in the State have been successful in the sense that they have helped to increase the awareness of the need to limit the family size. But as yet there has not been any significant achievement in terms of reduction of birth rate.

10.15. The amount spent on family planning activities during the First Plan was only Rs. 4,407. In the Second Plan the total expenditure incurred for his purpose was Rs. 3.42 lakhs. During the first three years of the Third Plan more than 2.3 lakhs have been spent and more facilities have been provided. Till the end of September 1964 nearly 20 lakh persons have been contacted for family planning education and 10.59 lakh persons have been given family planning advice. Sterilisation, a permanent method of birth control, has obvious advantages over other methods for the low income couples of Kerala and is gradually gaining popularity. The total number of sterilisation operations conducted in the State till the end of August 1964 is 52,954 (Vide Table 10.17).

TABLE—10.17

#### Details of sterilisation operations conducted in Kerala

<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1957	521	158	679
1958	1633	1507	3140
1959	4132	2236	6368
1960	3079	1953	5032
1961	3578	2939	6517
1962	4182	2916	7098
1963	10395	2830	13225
1964 (till the end of August)	8685	2210	10895
<b>Total</b>	<b>36205</b>	<b>16749</b>	<b>52954</b>



## Welfare of Backward Classes

10.16. 2.20% of the total scheduled caste population and 0.70% of scheduled tribe population in India are in Kerala. They form 8.4% and 1.2% respectively of the State's population. The activities of the Government towards welfare of backward classes are mainly grant of educational concessions to students, measures of economic uplift, water supply and medical service.

10.17. Education plays an important role in the uplift of any community. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students are exempted from the payment of all kinds of fees at all stages of education. The students belonging to other backward communities get exemption from the payment of tuition fees subject to certain income limits. Besides, the students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and converts from them are given lump-sum grants ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 40 in pre-matriculation classes for the purchase of books, etc. The students studying in post-matriculation classes are also given boarding and lodging charges and pocket money if they reside in recognised hostels and a monthly stipend of Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 if they reside outside the hostels.

10.18. During 1963-64, 3,82,770 students studying in pre-matriculation classes and 1,157 students studying in Arts and Science colleges were given educational concessions. 202 scheduled caste students and one scheduled tribe student and 1,992 students belonging to other backward and eligible communities were given educational concessions for studying in technical institutions. Four students who were engaged in higher studies in institutions outside the State and 965 students studying in vocational institutions were also given concessions. Apart from these concessions granted by the State Government, Government of India scholarships were also granted. A total of 1,181 scholarships were granted 948 for scheduled castes, 47 for scheduled tribes and 186 for other backward communities.

10.19. In addition to the educational concessions granted 180 welfare schools were run for the special benefit of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students. In order to liquidate illiteracy among the harijan adults and to impart general knowledge, 60 night schools and 112 libraries were functioning in the localities where harijans predominate. There were 42 welfare hostels and 3 cosmopolitan hostels run for the benefit of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students studying in the pre-matric and post-matric classes. In order to avoid segregation of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes 10% of the seats in the welfare hostels and 25% of the seats in the cosmopolitan hostels were reserved for the students belonging to the other communities. Special attention is being given for the welfare and economic uplift of the tribes living in thick and impenetrable forests and in the underdeveloped areas of Wynad, Attappady and Udumbanchola. They are however not concentrated in large numbers in any particular area. They live mostly in scattered areas. The ameliorative works undertaken include provision of educational facilities, medical help, grants for house construction and purchase of agricultural implements, colonisation and water supply schemes.

10.20. The candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who attend coaching classes for I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., examinations are granted a monthly stipend of Rs. 60 from the Education Department for the duration of training. Such candidates are also given Rs. 25 for purchase of books and Rs. 19.62 towards the examination fees. The candidates selected for interview are given assistance as shown below:—

- (i) Dress allowance Rs. 50.
- (ii) Second class railway fare to the place of interview (outside the State) and back
- (iii) Incidental expenses at 2 paise per mile for the to and fro journey.
- (iv) D. A. at Rs. 9 per day for 4 days' halt at the place of interview (outside the State).

The candidates selected and asked to appear for medical test will be given a medical examination fee of Rs. 16.

10.21. Financial assistance in the form of interest free loans are also given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who are desirous of starting small scale industries. During 1963-64 an amount of Rs. 18,500 was disbursed to 11 persons as loans for this purpose.

### **Water supply and sanitation**

10.22. By the end of the Second Plan there were seven urban water supply schemes (Quilon, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Perumbavoor, Trichur, Ottappalam and Palghat) which owing to non-completion were carried over to the Third Plan. Out of these, five schemes (Quilon, Kottayam, Trichur, Ottappalam and Palghat) have been completed. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan the other water supply schemes will also be completed.

10.23. Eight new water supply schemes have been taken up during the Third Plan. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan the water supply schemes for Trivandrum (interim augmentation), Vaikom, Shertallai, Kayamkulam and Badagara will be completed. Thus 13 out of the 32 municipal towns in the State will have protected water supply by the end of the current plan benefiting a population of about 11 lakhs.

10.24. Forty rural water supply schemes were carried over from the Second Plan and 60 new ones taken up during the Third Plan. It is likely that 40 spill over schemes and 30 out of the 60 schemes can be completed by the end of the current plan.

10.25. As regards sanitation schemes, two urban drainage schemes, viz., Trivandrum and Ernakulam, were carried over to the Third Plan. These will go into the Fourth Plan as spill over schemes.

10.26. Housing schemes have been included in the Third Plan under subsidised industrial housing, low

income group housing settlement scheme, poor housing schemes, housing schemes for the employees of local bodies, plantation labour housing, village housing projects, slum clearance scheme, land development and town planning.

10.27. The Trivandrum City Improvement Trust constituted under the City Improvement Act of 1961 has undertaken several Housing Accommodation schemes and Street-cum-General Improvement schemes in different parts of the city. There is much popular enthusiasm for the Housing Accommodation schemes of the Trust which meets a much felt need.

10.28. During 1963-64, the Tapioca Farm Housing Accommodation scheme (91 plots), Nandavanam Housing Accommodation scheme (30 plots), Ulsavamadom Housing Accommodation scheme (40 plots) and the Aranoor Street scheme were under execution. Investigation of 3 schemes, viz., Nandavanam Extension scheme, Ulsavamadom Extension scheme and Palkulangara Housing Accommodation scheme was completed and land acquisition measures undertaken. The Trust has also undertaken several other schemes for detailed investigation.

10.29. Integrated development of the major urban areas of the State has to be planned on a long term basis in order to prevent lopsided development of urban centres. The Town Planning organisation has taken up the work relating to the master plans for most of the district-headquarters and regional plans for Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kozhikode.

10.30. There is a separate department of social welfare in the State to chalk out and implement social welfare measures. The schemes important in this context are aid to orphanages, widows' pension, abala mandirs, old age pension, care homes for disabled persons, shelter for waifs etc.

## CHAPTER XI

### EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

11.1. An increase in employment opportunities poses the most urgent problem to be dealt with at present as the large volume of unemployment coupled with the high rate of population growth acts as a drag on economic growth. The propensity to save is thereby reduced considerably and it has wider repercussions on the economy. The role of agricultural sector in providing fresh avenues of employment is rather very limited even though the sector accommodated the largest number of workers both in 1951 and 1961. This sector has almost attained the point of saturation with regard to employment capacity. The percentage of workers employed came down from 48.7 in 1951 to 38.3 in 1961. In the secondary sector the rate of increase of workers was almost equal to the rate of increase in population. The number of workers in this sector as a proportion to the total number of workers remained constant at 19% during 1951-61. The trade and commerce sector accommodated 5.7% of the workers in 1951 and it increased to 6.6% in 1961. The development activities of the State considerably enlarged the scope of employment in the services sector especially in the fields of education and public health. This together with the dearth of employment opportunities in the productive sectors resulted in a phenomenal growth of the service sector. During the period 1951-61, the services sector registered an increase of 136% in the total number of workers.

11.2. Apart from Census figures, there are no official data which provide measurement of employment trends in the different sectors of the economy on a regular basis. The quarterly indices of employment published by the Directorate of National Employment Service, Kerala showed a rise of 1.9% in 1964 compared to 1.5% in 1963. There was a rise

in the employment both in the private and public sectors. But compared to the public sector, the rise in the private sector was small. Table 11.1 shows the indices of employment in the public and private sectors.

TABLE—11.1

**Indices of Employment (Base 31-3-1961—100)**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Combined</i>
For the quarter ending 30-9-1962	103.4	111.6	106.4
For the quarter ending 30-9-1963	102.4	118.2	108.0
For the quarter ending 30-9-1964	103.1	122.3	110.1

11.3. The employment in organised industries did not show any appreciable increase during the first half of 1964 compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. The employment in cashew industry rose from 0.79 lakh at the end of 30-6-1963 to 0.80 lakh at the end of 30-6-1964. The rate of increase was highest in chemical industry. Industries like plywood, rubber, matches, soap, tiles, automobile repairing also recorded increase in employment.

11.4. The Employment Exchanges are the main source of information on unemployment in the State. Apart from these, there are no reliable official data for gauging the level of unemployment. The registrants in the Employment Exchanges include those who are already employed, but seeking better jobs.

11.5. It is, therefore, difficult to distinguish actual unemployment and the desire for better employment from the data of employment exchanges. A survey conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in 1962 revealed that about 32% of the persons in the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges though registered as unemployed were actually employed. However, the trends in these data may be taken to

represent roughly the changes in the level of unemployment. But this is also found to be difficult because of the changes introduced from time to time in the rules and procedures for registration.

11.6. The number of persons in the Live Register increased from 1.28 lakhs at the end of December 1963 to 1.41 lakhs at the end of December 1964. It was found that part of the increase in the number of persons in the Live Register was due to the relaxation of rules and procedures for registration in 1964. However there is an indication that unemployment is on the increase. It is estimated that during the Third Plan period the average annual increase in the labour force is 1.5 lakhs whereas the additional jobs created per year is only 1.3 lakhs. This difference together with the backlog of unemployment of 7.60 lakhs at the end of 1961 will naturally raise the level of unemployment.

11.7. The employment exchange data on placings and registrations given in Table 11.2 indicate that in 1964 there was a fall both in the number of placings and registration. The number of employers using Exchanges for filling up vacancies had also fallen in 1964. The slight decline in employment opportunities in 1964 can be attributed to the unprecedented occurrence of vacancies in many establishments towards the end of 1962 and during 1963 on account of emergency recruitments which, however, did not continue at the same tempo, during 1964. It may be noted in this connection that the vacancies filled up through the Employment Exchanges form only a very small portion of the total employment generated in the State.

TABLE—11.3

**Employment Exchange data on Placings and Registrations**

	1962	1963	1964
1. Number of Registrations	1,51,883	1,41,878	1,37,379
2. Number of Placings	18,822	18,187	14,024
3. Average number of employers using the Exchange	323	366	337

## CHAPTER XII

### THE ECONOMY IN RETROSPECT

The State's agriculture fared fairly well during 1963-64. The area sown as well the total cropped area showed an increase over that of the previous year. While the net area sown increased by about 130 thousand hectares, the total cropped area increased by 15.4 thousand hectares.

12.2. Most of the important crops registered sizeable increases in production except coconut. Rice production increased by 35 thousand tonnes, sugarcane by 24 thousand tonnes, arecanut by 210 million nuts, tea by 2000 tonnes and rubber by 5000 tonnes. Against the favourable trend in the field of agricultural production, there has been a fall in the production of coconuts to the extent of 43 million nuts.

12.3. Animal husbandry is one of the backward sectors of the agricultural economy of the State which deserves planned development in the coming years. Both milk production and average milk yield of animals have increased in the recent past. The total value of livestock population in the State in 1961 is Rs. 28.53 crores. But the annual income from this sector in 1960-61 has been worked out as Rs. 17.73 crores. The provisional estimate of income from animal husbandry for 1963-64 is Rs. 18.89 crores.

12.4. The data relating to marine fish landing show that 1.67 lakh tonnes of fish was caught in 1963-64 as against 2.16 lakh tonnes in the previous year. There are considerable fluctuations in the total landings of marine fish from year to year. However, the value of marine fish landings has increased to Rs. 4.12 crores in 1963-64 from Rs. 3.53 crores in 1962-63. Mechanisation of fishing is slowly gaining ground in Kerala. Till March 1964, 318 mechanised boats of different sizes have been issued to fishermen



at subsidised rates and on hire-purchase basis. According to the State Fisheries Department, the total landings from the mechanised boats would be of the order of 14000 tonnes. Nearly 1000 fishermen have been trained in the various fishermen training centres in the State.

12.5. Mechanisation of fishing has helped to boost up foreign trade in fish and fish products. Against Rs. 0.51 crore in 1955-56, the export of marine products fetched Rs. 3.94 crores in 1963-64. The earnings in 1962-63 was Rs. 3.30 crores. Kerala can increase her foreign exchange earnings from this source by tapping, the off-shore waters of the State. Therefore, all efforts should be made to intensify the existing programmes and to introduce new programmes of fishery development.

12.6. The output of all major forest products increased considerably during 1963-64 compared to 1962-63. While the outturn of teakwood and other timber increased by 30 per cent, that of firewood increased by 50 per cent. The gross revenue from forests was Rs. 4.87 crores in 1963-64 as against Rs. 4.83 crores in the previous year.

12.7. The food situation in the State passed through certain critical phases towards the last quarter of 1964, mainly due to the fall in the arrivals of rice from sources outside Kerala. The internal supply during the year was not lower. It was even better with an increase of about 35 thousand tonnes in rice production. The central allotment of rice to the State was also higher at 3.36 lakh tonnes in 1964 against 2.04 lakh tonnes in 1963. The monthly arrivals of rice from external sources were of the order of 70 to 90 thousand tonnes upto August 1964. But they fell to 31 thousand tonnes in September 1964, thus leaving the state in the grip of a severe food shortage. Consequently informal rationing was introduced in the State.

12.8. During 1964, there was a sharp increase in the working class cost of living index numbers. The increase was significant in all the centres. There

was a steadily rising trend throughout the year under review. In some centres like Alwaye and Trichur the increase during the year 1964 was of the order of 18 per cent. Even in Trivandrum which showed the lowest rate of increase there was a rise of about 11 per cent. In comparison it may be mentioned that the maximum increase during 1963 was only 9.31 per cent. This trend was not peculiar to Kerala alone. There was a similar order of price increase almost throughout the country.

12.9. The wholesale prices of agricultural commodities also were on the increase during the year under review. In this context special mention deserves to be made about rice. There was a persistent rise in prices throughout the year, which resulted in the introduction of informal rationing in the State from November 1964. Other commodities which registered significant increases in wholesale prices were pulses, corriander, tapioca and firewood.

12.10. The prices received by farmers rose only by 0.89 per cent in 1963-64, while the prices paid by them registered an increase of 4.51 per cent. This resulted in a decline of about three points in the index of parity. The domestic expenditure of farmers has been increasing disproportionately. On the whole the situation with respect to prices was very disquieting in 1964.

12.11. In Kerala, 14 new companies were registered in 1963-64, with an authorised capital of Rs. 25.47 crores. Compared with the previous year though the number of companies is three less, the authorised capital is large by 11.25 crores. As against this 56 companies with a total paid up capital of Rs. 33 lakhs have gone under liquidation in 1963-64. The total number of companies at work as on 31st March 1964 was 1,019 as against 1,033 on 31-3-1963.

12.12. On the whole, there are indications of a slight set back in industrial production in 1964. The fall is discernible in items like sugar, tea, salt and cement. In the production of coffee and yarn a rise is seen.

12.13. The power generated in Kerala increased to 762.88 million units in 1963-64 as against 715.55 million units during the previous year. Simultaneously, however, the purchase from Madras State also increased from 59.56 million units in 1962-63 to 78.89 million units in 1963-64. There were frequent power cuts in industries, the loss due to which should be substantial.

12.14. In 1964-65, the *per capita* government expenditure on education in Kerala was Rs. 14.54, the highest among the Indian States. As against this the Governments of Madras, Maharashtra and West Bengal spent only Rs. 9.30, 8.28 and 5.86 respectively per head of the population.

12.15. The number of institutions for general education increased from 10,205 in 1962-63 to 10,478 in 1963-64 and the enrolment in these institutions from 36.22 lakhs to 38.19 lakhs. Nearly 62% of the schools are privately managed. The teacher-pupil ratio stood at 1:32 in 1964. 91% of the children in the age group 6-11, 71% in the age group 11-14 and 38% in the age group 14-17 were attending schools in the State in 1962.

12.16. In 1963-64 the State had 56 Colleges for general education and 34 for professional education. The six Engineering Colleges in the State have an enrolment capacity of over 3,800 students and the five Medical Colleges over 1,900. 17 Polytechnics in 1963-64 had an intake capacity of 2,098.

12.17. The *per capita* expenditure on medical and health services rose from Rs. 1.85 in 1960-61 to Rs. 5.14 in 1963-64. Kerala tops the States in the Indian Union except Jammu & Kashmir in this respect. At the end of 1963-64 there were 455 institutions coming under the modern medical system with a total bed strength of 16,151. The corresponding figures for 1962-63 were 437 and 15,753. The present availability is 0.90 bed per 1000 population as against the norm of one bed per 100 population.

12.18. Unemployment continues to be the severest of social and economic problems confronting the

State. The capacity for the agricultural sector to accommodate more of the labour force has already reached its ~~minimum~~. The only recourse to be had for creation of additional employment opportunities is to widen and deepen the industrial sector. The development activities help to enlarge the scope of services sector more than the industries sector. In the fields of education and health development planning has enabled the creation of additional jobs. The emphasis should be shifted to the secondary or industries sector in the coming years.

12.19 Employment exchange data for 1964 show that there was some fall in both the placings and registrations (Table 12.1).

TABLE—12.1

<i>Particulars</i>	1962	1963	1964
1. Number of registrations	151883	141878	147379
2. Number of placings	18822	18187	14024
3. Average number of employers using the Exchange	323	366	337

The vacancies filled through Employment Exchanges form only a very limited portion of total employment created in the State. The above data indicate a fall in the employment generation in 1964. One cannot say for sure whether this is the general trend. The quarterly indices of the National Employment Services point to a rise of 1.9% in 1964 compared to 1.5% in 1963. There was a rise in employment in both public and private sectors, but the rise in the private sector was smaller than that of the public sector.



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