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INDICATORS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTAN APPRAISAL

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, TRIVANDRUM, FEBRUARY 1976



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PREFACE

Balanced development of the various regions in the country is one of the objectives of the programme of planned development in India. This aspect is of significance at the State level also. An assessment of the relative development of the various regions is therefore of importance in relation to the planning process. In the State, districts are units of planning to a certain extent.

An attempt is made in this monograph to present a broad picture of the relative level of development of the districts in the State with special reference to some important economic indicators for the latest available year. On account of the reorganisation of the districts in Kerala, it has not been found possible to study the relative changes in the districts in the various sectors of the economy over the decade.

This monograph has been prepared by Sri M. K. Bhaskaran Pillai, Research Officer of this Bureau.

It is hoped that the Statistical picture presented in this monograph will be of value in the context of studying problems of development of backward areas.

Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum, 3-2-1976.

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INDICATORS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Introduction:

One of the declared objectives of our Five Year Plans is the elimination of regional imbalances in the country. An important feature of the Indian Economy is the serious imbalances that have grown among the different regions of the country. For instance the Bombay and Calcutta ports through which exports and imports took place have reached a high level of development. Economic factors have also contributed to the wide disparity in development between regions. Due to the development of infrastructure facilities, industries have a tendency to cluster in areas which are already developed. Similarly the high development of Irrigation facilities etc., play a vital role in the development of agriculture. Thus due to economic and social factors further development takes place in and around the already developed areas. In order to ensure the benefits of investments for economic development evenly to the country as a whole, balanced regional development is necessary.

In the context of drawing up the programme for regional development, a knowledge of the level of development in different regions of the State is necessary. An attempt has been made in this brief report to highlight the inter regional differences in the level of development in the various sectors of the economy of the State. Attempt has also been made to compare the data available for the latest year with that of the previous years. But the formation of Malappuram district in 1969 and Idikki district in January 1972 has acted as a handicap in the job since comparable data for the previous period for these two districts are lacking in many cases. In view of the territorial changes in the composition of the districts of Kozhikode, Palghat, Ernakulam and Kottayam (from which the above two districts have been carved out) comparison over time for these districts is also difficult in respect of certain items.

General Features of the State:

Kerala State came into existence on the 1st November 1956, consequent on the reorganisation of the States. The State lies between 8° 18' and 12° 48' north latitude and between 74° 52' and 77° 22' east longitude. It is alongated in shape and is bounded on the eastern side by the western ghats which form a continuous barrier except the Palghat gap towards the middle and flanked on the western side by the Arabian sea. The breadth of the State varies from 30 Kms. in the extreme north and south to about 130 Kms. in the middle.

The State is divided into 11 districts, for the purpose of administrations, viz., Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Idikki, Ernakulam, Trichur, 37/1052/MC

The State can be divided into 3 natural regions viz., low land, mid land and high land. These regions form parallel belts running across the length of the State. In the coastal strip of Kerala the soil is mainly sandy loam which is suited for paddy and coconut cultivation. The soil in the mid land area is loamy and gravelly. It is fertile and suited for cultivation of pepper, ginger and tapioca. In the high land region the soil is mainly laterite combined with humus which is suitable for cultivation of tea, coffee and cardamom. The State has a good number of rivers originating in the ghats.

For various economic, social and historical reasons all the districts of the State have not reached the same level of development.

The analysis attempted below bring out the extent of the differences in the level of development on the basis of available statistics.

1. Population

The population of Kerala has been growing rapidly in recent years. During the 40 years period from 1901 to 1941, the population of the State almost doubled from 63.96 lakhs to 110.31 lakhs and it almost doubled again in the next 30 years reaching 213.47 lakhs in 1971. The population of Kerala formed 3.89% of the population of the Indian Union.

(a) Population and urban Population

The following table gives the district-wise population of Kerala and the urban population to the total population of the state during 1961 and 1971.

Table 1.1

District-wise Population and Percentage of Urban Population to total Population (1961 and 1971)

		1961		1971		
SI. No.	District	Population (in lakhs)	Percentage of urban population to total	Population (in lakhs)	Percentage of urban population to total	Decennial growth rat 1961-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey Kottayam Idikki Ernakulam Trichur Palghat Malappuram Kozhikode Cannanore Kerala	17.45 , 19.41 18.11 13.21 5.90 16.82 16.88 13.70 13.87 15.89 17.80	25.71 7.43 17.14 12.53 23.50 11.00 10.87 5.48 23.89 16.86	21.98 24.13 21.26 15.39 7.66 21.64 21.29 16.85 18.56 21.06 23.65	26.00 7.87 16.92 13.56 3.30 29.39 11.74 12.70 6.73 26.66 13.74	26.03 24.29 17.36 16.55 29.69 28.64 26.09 23.06 33.80 32.60 32.83
	TXCI AIA	169.04	15.11	213.47	16.24	26,29

The decennial growth rate of population during 1961 to 1971 was 26.29% for the State as against 24.80% for India. The variation in the growth of population in the State ranged from 16.55% to 33.80% during the decade. The maximum growth rate was observed in Malappuram district and the minimum in Kottayam district. The decade variation was above the State value in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Ernakulam and Idikki districts.

Only 16.24% of the total population of the State are living in urban area. During 1971 census all places which had a minimum of 5000 population of which about 75% of male working population was non-agriculture and having a density of population above 400 per sq. km. were classified as urban areas. If this classification was accepted in Kerala where the villages are large and contiguous and with a density of population of 549 per sq. km. as many as 400 places would have fallen under this category. Since most of the villages do not possess the necessary urban facilities, only selected places were included in the category of towns.

According to 1961 census, Trivandrum district had the highest percentage of urban population whereas in 1971 census Ernakulam district had the highest percentage (29.39%) of urban population. As per 1961 census Trivandrum, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Cannanore have higher percentage of urban population than the State value. But in 1971 census Trivandrum, Alleppey, Ernakulam and Kozhikode districts alone have higher percentage of urban population than the State average. Idikki district had the lowest percentage of urban population (3.3%) according to 1971 census.

The fall in the percentage of urban population in Cannanore district was due to the declassification of towns in 1971 and the increase in percentage in Ernakulam district was due to the formation of more towns in addition to migration.

It is seen that the decennial growth rate during 1951 to 1961 was lower (24.8) than the decadal variation during 1961 to 1971 viz., (26.36). Most of the backward districts have higher growth rate of population.

(b) Density of Population.

Though the area of the State is only 1.18% of the Indian Union its population form 3.89% of the Indian population according to 1971 census. The high growth rate of population in the State has its impact on the density of population. The pressure of population is highest in Kerala when compared to other States of the Indian Union. The density of population of the State is 549 (according to 1971 census) per sq. km. as against 167 for India as a whole. West Bengal is the only other State in India having a density of above 500 persons per sq. km.

The density of population in the State according to 1961 and 1971 censuses is given in the following table.

TABLE 1.2

Density of Population in Kerala (1961 and 1971)

				Densit	y		
Sl. No.	District		1961	•		1971	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	T.:	.∜ 798	638	2885	1003	799	3676
2.	Trivandrum	2 410	383	3661	522	485	4820
3.	Alleppey	988	886	2211	1128	1013	2562
4.	Kottayam	584 S	560	844	701	665	1065
5.	Idikki	114	114	•••	151	146	902
6.	Ernakulam	746	599	3708	910	673	5944
7.	Trichur	564	516	2210	702	641	2464
8.	Palghat	327	298	1667	383	343	1841
9.	Malappuram	360	344	1899	510	486	1603
10.	Kozhikode	430	346	1905	565	438	2819
	Cannanore	314	269	1657	415	369	1794
:	Kerala	435	381	2074	549	477	2584
: .			•	· (4.1		

The above table shows that Alleppey district has the highest density and Idikki district has the lowest density both during 1961 and 1971. During 1961 census Trivandrum, Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Trichur districts have density above the State value. But in 1971 in addition to the above districts Kozhikode district also has density above the State value. One characteristic of the denser districts is that they have more lowland areas. The density of population according to 1971 censusin lowlandarea of the State is 1385 persons per sq. km. whereas in the midland area the density is 778 and in the highland region the density of population is only 172 per sq. km.

Alleppey district has no highland region while Palghat and Idikki districts contains no lowland regions. Out of the 3979 sq. kms. of low land area in the State 31% in is Alleppey district and 66% of the area of Alleppey district is covered by lowland region. Considering the lowland area alone, the density of population is highest in Quilon district with 1995 persons per sq. km. (1971 census) followed by Trivandrum with 1942 persons per sq. km. This may be due to the greater employment opportunities available in these districts. Quilon district has the maximum number of cashew industries and Trivandrum is the capital city of the State. The density of population in the midland region is highest in Trivandrum with 1277 persons per sq. km. and lowest in Malappuram district with 561 persons per sq. km. In the high land region the density is highest in Palghat with 257 persons per sq. km. and lowest in Trichur with 84 persons per sq. km.

(c) Sex composition

A peculiar feature of Kerala's sex composition is that in all the census periods from 1901 to 1971, female out numbered males, while opposite is the case with most of the other Indian States. The sex composition has an impact on the characteristics of population with regard to birth, death, marriages etc. In 1971 census the sex ratio of the State decreased from 1022 to 1016 per 1000 males. The corresponding figures for All India was 941 and 930 in 1961 and 1971 respectively. During 1961 census female out numbered males in all the districts except Quilon, Kottayam, Idikki, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. The sex ratio was highest in Trichur district and lowest in Idikki district. During 1971 census also the same trend continued except in the case of Quilon district where the sex ratio was 1001 as against 996 during 1961.

(d) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

According to 1961 census 8.49% of the total population of Kerala belonged to scheduled castes. In 1971 there was an increase of 3.37 lakh population of scheduled caste, the percentage of scheduled castes to the total population being 8.3%. During 1961 and 1971 the percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population was 1.26%.

The percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population to the total population is furnished in the following table.

TABLE 1.3

District-wise Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

					4	Population		· [
Sl. No.	District		Sch	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes	Tribes	
		-	1961		1971		1961	1	1971
		Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population	Population Petcentage to total population	Petcentage to total population
Ξ	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)
		00017	ç	0.19741	0 79	0784	95.0	11059	0.50
.;	Invandrum	101902	9.23	980632	11 63	9799	61.0	9737	0.15
; 0	Allegation	166591	0.00	200770	9.44	584	0.03	435	0.02
. 4	Kottavam	73195	5.54	94528	6,14	10769	0.82	11059	0.72
; kć	Idikki	91843	15.56	97819	12.78	19886	3.37	23181	3.03
Ġ	Ernakulam	143463	8.53	182775	8.45	992	0.05	580	0.03
. 7	Trichur	174893	10.36	216237	10.16	6271	0.37	9383	0.44
8	Palghat	176199	12.87	210765	12.51	. 19423	1.42	25594	1.52
6	Malappuram	. 111409	8.03	140826	7.59	6716	0.48	8882	0.48
01	Kozhikode	64527	4.06	76338	3.62	63829	4.02	84982	4.03
=	Cannanore	43520	2.44	57737	2.4	70905	3.98	90464	3.82
	STATE	1434817	8.49	1772168	8.30	212762	1.26	269356	1.26

caste population to the total population in the district during 1961 and 1971. The Scheduled Caste population in Idikki district formed 6.40% of the total scheduled caste population in 1961 and 5.58% in 1971. In absolute terms scheduled caste population was maximum in Quilon district in 1961 and 1971. But the percentage of scheduled caste population to the total population in Quilon district was only 11.67% in 1961 and 11.63% in 1971. During 1961 the State ratio of scheduled caste population to total population was 8.49 and that the ratio in 1971 was 8.30. Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Idikki, Ernakulam, Trichur and Palghat districts have higher percentage of scheduled caste population to total population to total population and 1971

The percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population stood at 1.26% during the decade 1961 to 1971. Kozhikode district has the largest percentage of scheduled tribe population and Alleppey district has the least percentage both during 1961 and 1971. The percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population is higher than the State value in Idikki, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore districts.

(e) Age composition

Age composition has an important bearing on the economic development of a country. Most of the under developed countries have disadvantageous age composition in population. Such countries have very high percentage of dependent persons particularly in the lower age groups. According to 1961 census 42.63% of the population of the State is below the age group 15-59 and 5.84% is over the age 60. It is thus seen that about 48.5% of the total population in Kerala are dependents in 1961. The age distribution of population according to 1961 and 1971 census is given in the table 1.4.

Table 1.4

Distribution of Population according to Age

		Ke	rala	India
Sl. No.	Age group	1961	1971	1971
1.	0—14	42.63	40.26	42.02
÷.	15—19	8.48	10.95	8.66
2. 3.	20-24	8.48	9.32	7.86
4	25-29	7.64	6.50	7.44
4. 5.	30-39	12.33	11.66	12.60
6	40-49	8.66	9.16	9.34
6. 7.	50-59	5.93	5.92	6.09
8.	60 and above	5.84	6.23	5.97
	Age not stated	0.01		0.02
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is seen that there is reduction in the population of younger age groupin 1971 in Kerala. This revealed that Family Planning Programmes implemented in the State have helped to reduce birth rates during the decade 1961 to 1971.

(f) Workers and Non-Workers

While about 70% of the workers of the Indian Union are cultivators and agricultural labourers, in Kerala only less than 50% of the workers come under this category. Thus there is differences in the distribution of working population according to industry between Kerala and India. The industrywise distribution of workers in Kerala and India is as given below:

Table 1.5

Classification of Workers according to Industry 1971

(Population in lakhs) Kerala India Sl. No. Industry No. of Percentage No. of Percentage workers workers (2)(3)(1)(4) (5) (6)1. 17.8 Cultivators 11.1 781.8 43.3 2. 19.1 30.7 Agricultural labourers 474.8 **26.3** 3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and 4.3 7.0 43.0 allied activities 2.5 0.3 0.5 4. Mining and quarrying 9.2 0.5 5. Manufatcuring, processing, cing and repairs: 2.7 4.3 63.5 3.5 (a) Household industry Other than household (b) 7.1 11.4 107.2 5.9 industry 6. 1.2 Construction 1.1 1.7 22.2 7. 5.7 9.1 100.4 5.6 Trade and commerce 8. Transport, storage and communi-2.4 3.9 44.0 2.4 ctions 9. 8.4 13.6 157.6 Other services 8.8 Total 62.2 100.00 1803.7 100.00

It is seen that Industrial sector provides jobs for 15% of the workers in Kerala as against 9% for the country as a whole. This shows that as regards industrial employment Kerala is ahead when compared to other parts of India. But the share of the industrial sector to the State income is very low since a good majority of the industries in Kerala are traditional industries characterised by very low productivity and low wages.

The distribution of workers in different districts, of the State is furnished in the following table.

TABLE 1.6

District-wise distribution of workers 1961 and 1971

					Workers			
,	,	1961					1971	
District	Percentage of workers to total population	Total	Rural	Urban	Percentage of workers to total population	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(3)	(8)	(6)
Trivandrum	31.06	540891	410001	130890	28.58	628293	10801	157492
Onilon	32.51	631350	586654	44696	28.61	690283	637496	52787
Allepsev	33.72	610424	518814	91610	28.15	598468	504619	93849
Kottavam	29.32	387179	340208	46971	27.33	420659	363861	26798
Jdukki	39.09	230782	230782	:	34.62	265090	257562	7528
Frankulam	33.56	564437	449529	114908	28.71	621117	446075	175042
Trichar	33,11	559054	504539	54515	28.35	603551	538506	65045
Palohat	40.47	550375	502596	47779	35.89	604825	541055	63770
Malappuram	31.56	447248	424053	23195	27.08	502644	470780	31864
Kozhikode	30,49	478874	372103	106771	26.92	566936	428280	138656
Cannanore	35.37	629719	535922	93797	30.21	714593	621969	92624
STATE	33.31	5630333	4875201	755132	29.12	6216459	5281004	935455

According to 1961 census the worker participation rate in Kerala was 33.31. The worker participation rates were higher than the State value in Cannanore, Ernakulam, Alleppey, Palghat and Idukki disticts. In all other districts the percentage of workers to total population was lower than the State value. The worker participation rate was maximum in Palghat district and minimum in Kottayam district.

During 1971 the percentage of workers to total population was only 29.12. Only 3 districts viz., Cannanore, Palghat and Idukki have higher worker participation rate than the State value. In these three districts agriculture is the main occupation. The worker participation rate was maximum (35.89%) in Palghat district and minimum (26.69%) in Malappuram district.

Out of the total number of 56.30 lakhs workers in 1961, as many as 48.75 lakhs (86.6%) were in the rural area and rest in urban area. The percentage of urban workers to the total workers was higher than the State value in Trivandrum, Alleppey, Ernakulam and Kozhikode districts.

In 1971 the percentage of workers in the urban area to the total workers in the State was 15.04. Trivandrum, Alleppey, Ernakulam and Kozhikode districts have higher percentage of urban workers than the State value.

The following table gives the percentage distribution of agricultural and industrial workers to the total workers in the different districts of the State.

TABLE 1.7

Percentage distribution of working population in the Agricultural and Industrial sectors in Kerala

1961 and 1971

				19	1961					1971	71		
			Agricu	Agricultural workers	175	Industrial			Agn	Agricultural workers		Industrial	
	District	Total Workers	Cultiva- tors	Agricul- tural la- bourers	Total	workers (Manufac- turing in u dustry) including household industries	Other workers	Total workers	Cultiva- tors	Agricul.; tural la- bourers	Total	(Manufac- luring in- dustry) including household industries	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(+)	(5)	(9)	(3)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				;	:	;				i	9		
<u>.</u> ;	Trivandrum	100,00	21.51	14.65	36.16	19.06	44.78		14.U5	29.83	43.90	27.7	36.30 30.48
, o	Quilon	38	31.07	13.70	40.47	25.61	20,12		16.03	30.66	46.67	17.31	36.02
• ₹	Kortavam	38	25.33	16.19	37.10 49.45	19.91	44.14		24.65	28.09	52.75	10.96	36.29
: 7	Idukki	186.00	12.77	11.25	24.02	5.82	70.16		25.56	22.46	48.02	4.62	47.36
	Ernakulam	100,00	15.90	14.23	33,73	20.14	46.13		12.84	21.94	34 78	20.98	45.24
	Trichur	100.00	16.58	15.11	31,69	18,45	59,86		13.65	32.84	46.48	16.67	37.85
	Palghat	00.00	20.06	34,50	54.56	12.83	32.61		15.74	48.42	5 5 5 5	11.30	24.34 4.54
	Malappuram	90.00	21.21	19.06	40.27	11.83	58 95	38	18.84	39.12 96.34	86.04	13.76	32.03 46.33
i≓	Cannanore	190.00	24.29	17.48	41.77	16.87	41.36		18.31	33.92	52.23	16.40	31.37
		7					•					٠,	
s.*	Total	100.00	20.02	17.38	38,30	18.08.	43.62	100.00	17.80	30.69	48.49	15.73	36.88
	• (• :- •	٠.	••				1					

The above table shows that 48.49% of the total workers in Kerala were cultivators and agricultural labourers in 1971 as against 38.30% in 1961. In this connection it has to be noted that in 1961 census there was some misclassification in the enumeration of workers particularly in agricultural labourers, a part of whom were misclassified under other categories.

As per 1971 census, the percentage of agricultural workers to total workers was maximum in Palghat District (64.16%) followed by Malappuram District (57.96%) and minimum in Ernakulam District (34.78%). The districts of Kottayam, Palghat, Malappuram and Cannanore have higher percentage of agricultural workers to total workers than the State value.

As regards industrial workers, it is seen that 15.73% of the total workers of Kerala were engaged in manufacturing and household industries during 1971 as against 18.08% in 1961. This may be due to the reduction in the percentage of employment in traditional industries like coir, cashew etc. The percentage of Industrial workers to total workers in the district was maximum in Quilon District (21.82%) followed by Ernakulam District (20.98%), and minimum in Idukki District (4.62%) during 1971. Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Trichur Districts have higher percentage of industrial workers to total workers than the State value in 1961. During 1971 census also the same trend continued in addition to the Cannanore District. In this connection it is to be noted that a good number of industries in Kerala are traditional industries like coir, cashew etc., where the productivity per worker is very low.

According to 1971 census the maximum percentage of cultivators to total population in the district was in Idukki District with 8.88 followed by Quilon District with 7.71 while the State value was only 5.19. The percentage of cultivators was least in Ernakulam district.

During 1971, Palghat District had the highest percentage of agricultural labourers to the population in the district with 17.39 followed by Malappuram District with 10.61. The percentage of agricultural labourers was least in Quilon District with 5.97 while the State value was 8.94.

In the case of household industries the maximum percentage of workers to the population in the District was in Alleppey District with 1.99 followed by Trichur District with 1.65. The percentage was minimum in Idikki District with 0.26 while the State value was 1.25 in 1971.

As regards manufacturing industries other than household industries the maximum percentage of workers to total population in the district was in Quilon District with 5.14 followed by Ernakulam with 4.81 while the State figure was 3.33 during 1971.

The number of cultivators and agricultural labourers in terms of total cropped area is given in the following table.

Table 1.8

Number of cultivators and agricultural labourers per hectatre of total cropped area

District	Culti	vators	Agricultural la	bourers	Total agricu work	
District	1961	1971	1961	. 1971	1961	1971
Trivandrum	0.59	0.36	0.40	0.77	0.99	1.13
Ouilon	0.78	. 0.35	0.34	0.42	1.12	0.77
Alleppey	0.49	0.41	0.53	0.79	1.02	1.20
Kottayam	0.36	0.40	0.27	0.43	0.63	0.83
Ernakulam	0.57	0.36	0.39	0.42	0.96	0.78
Trichur	0.46	0.34	0.42	0.81	0.88	1.15
Palghat	0.44	0.29	0.68	0.88	1.12	1.17
Malappuram		0.38		0.78		1.16
Kozhikode	0.36	0.30	0.32	0.55	0.68	0.85
Cannanore	0.57	0.36	0.41	0.66	0.98	1.02
STATE	0.50	0.38	0.42	0.65	0.92	1.03
					:	

The number of cultivators per hectare of cropped area was maximum in Alleppey district with 0.41 and minimum in Palghat district with 0.29 during 1971. Alleppey, Kottayam and Malappuram districts have more number of cultivators per hectare of cropped area than the State value.

The proportion of agricultural labourers to total cropped area was highest in Palghat district with 0.88 per hectare followed by Trichur with 0.81 and Alleppey with 0.79 and minimum in Quilon and Ernakulam districts with 0.42 each during 1971.

As regards the total number of Agricultural workers, the number of workers per hectare of cropped area was maximum in Alleppey district with 1.20 followed by Palghat district with 1.17 and minimum in Quilon district with 0.77. The districts of Trivandrum, Alleppey, Trichur, Palghat and Malappuram have higher number of agricultural labourers in relation to cropped area than the State value.

(g) Area and Percentage of Urban Area.

The distribution of area in the different districts of the State and the percentage of urban area are given in the following Table.

TABLE 1.9

District-wise area and percentage of urban area (Area in sq. kms.)

			1971	
Sl. No.	District	Area	Percentage of urban area	Average household size
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Trivandrum	2192.0 4623.0	7.09 0.85	5.66 5.84
2 3	Quilon Alleppey	1884.0	7.45	5.86
4	Kottayam	2196.0	8.93	5.36
5	Idukki	5087.0	0.55	6.21
6	Ernakulam	2377.0	4.50	6.20
7	Trichur	3032.0	3.34	6.22
8	Palghat	4400.0	2.64	5 .56
9	Malappuram	3638.0	2.14	6.37
10	Kozhikode	3729.0	5.34	6.32
11	Cannanore	5706.0	3.17	6.40
	Kerala	38864.0	3.45	6.03

Cannanore district has the largest area in the State and Alleppey district is the smallest. The percentage of urban area to the total area is highest (8.93) in Kottayam district and lowest (0.55) in Idukki district. Trivandrum, Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Kozhikode districts have higher percentage of urban area than the State value. The average houshold size was higher than the State value in Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Trichur, Ernakulam and Kottayam districts. Eventhough the density of population was highest in Alleppey district during 1971 its average household size was less than the State value. The average household size was maximum in Cannanore district (6.40) followed by Malappuram district (6.37) and least in Idukki district (5.36).

2. STATE INCOME

Per Capita income is considered as one of the indicators of the level of development of a region. Kerala continues to be one of the less developed States of the Indian Union despite its high natural and human resources. The per capita income (at current prices) of Kerala and the Indian Union for the period 1960-61 to 1972-73 is given in the following Table.

TABLE 2.1

Per capita income of Kerala and India (in Rs.) provisional

	Year		Per capita income	(at current prices)
	1 ear	en de la companya de	Kerala	India
	1960-61		270.6	306.3
	1961-62		287.0	316.4
	1962-63		294.5	327.6
	1963-64	*	308.1	368.4
	1964-65	*1 *1	355.2	423.2
	1965-66	•	404.2	426.1
	1966-67		423.4	482.9
211	1967-68		496.8	560.8
	1968-69		515.5	554.7
	1969-70	• .	554.8	589.3
	1970-71	•	600.4	627.5
-	1971-72		589.1	645.4
	1972-73		655.7	687.6

The per capita income of the State thus continues to be less than the national value. During 1960-61 Maharashtra State had the highest per capita income followed by West Bengal and Punjab. During 1971-72 Punjab has the maximum per capita income (Rs. 1054) followed by Hariyana, (Rs. 915) Gujarat (Rs. 833), Maharashtra (Rs. 831), West Bengal (Rs. 810) and Tamilnadu (Rs. 688).

Information relating to per capita income at the District level is not available at present. However provisional estimates of State income, computed at the district level for the year 1968-69 is furnished in the following table.

Table 2.2

Per capita income (at current prices) 1968-69

Sl	No.	District	Per capita income (Rs.)
	1	Trivandrum	471
	2	Quilon	633
	3	Alleppey	470
	4	Kottayam	536
	5	Ernakulam	567
	6	Trichur	494
	7	Palghat	540
	8	Kozhikode	502
	9	Cannanore	519
		State	526

Source:-Fifth Five Year Plan, A draft outline page 41,

It is seen from the above table that Quilon, Kottayam Ernakulam, and Palghat districts have higher per capita income than the State value.

3. AGRICULTURE

There are 3 distinct major roles that agriculture can play in the development process of a country. Firstly, in order to meet the increase in population, agriculture ought to supply food. In the second place agriculture expansion is required as working capital for the non-agricultural development to generate raw materials for the secondary sector and to earn foreign exchange. Thirdly an increase in agricultural income can provide expanded markets for chemical fertilizers, agricultural equipments, etc., and also form an important source of increased tax revenues.

A considerable percentage of the population of Kerala depends on agriculture for their livelihood. A major portion of the State income is from the agricultural sector. Thus agriculture becomes one of the most important sectors of Kerala economy.

Agriculture depends on soil condition and climate, Kerala receives the benefits of both the north east and south west monsoons. There is a progressive increase in the distribution of rainfall from the south to the north. There are 41 rivers in the State arising on the western ghats and flowing west. However three small rivers in the Malabar region arising on the western ghats are flowing east. Due to heavy rains floods occurred periodically causing substantial damages to the crops grown in different parts of the State.

The distribution of land according to use in the different districts of the State for the years 1962-63 to 1973-74 (selected years) is given in the table appended.

Area under cultivation:

The area under cultivation (net area sown) is given in the following Table.

TABLE 3.1

Distribution of net area sown by districts

suki ji Namari Namari	1972-73	and 1973-7	4 (Area in 10	00 hectares.)
		a.c - 697. T	1972-73	1973-74
II. No.	District	. Se nakudin	Net grea sown,	Net area sown
	Trivandrum		153.25 (6.98)	152.28 (6.91)
2	Quilon	and the second second	230.72 (10.50)	229.59 (10.43)
3	Alleppey		164.45 (7.49)	162.89
4	66 46		183.55 (8.35)	182.60 [] (8.29)
5	Idukki		165.65 (7.54)	166.21 (7.55)
6	Ernakulam		186.16 (8.47)	184.54 (8.38)
7	Trichur		(6.35)	138.56 (6.29)
8	Palghat	:	289.09 (13.16)	292.35 (13.27)
9	Malappuram		212.24 (9.66)	210.92 (9.58)
10	Kozhikode		163.58 (7.45)	165.65 (7.52)
11	Cannanore		308.74 (14.05)	316.69 (14.38)
nice. Signal	State	en e	2196.99 (100.00)	2202.28 (100.00)

(The figures in brackets are percentage to total).

The area under net area sown during 1973-74 was 22.02 lakhs hectares as against 21.97 lakh hectares in 1972-73.

Area under Forest:

The total area under forest in the State was 10,53,229 hectares in 1973-74 as against 10,54,864 hectares in 1972-73 and 10,56,140 hectares in 1962-63. The distribution of area under forest in the different districts of the State is as given below:

والأخطية أأ

Table 3.2

Percentage distribution of area under forest

Sl. No. District	Percentage (of area under forest
COLUMN CO	1972-73	1973-74
Trinon I	4.10	
1 Trivandrum	4.16	4.16
2, Quilon	19.97	20.00
3 C A Alleppey	0.05	0.05
4 Kottayam	0.60	0.61
5 7 Idukki	28.37	28.41
6 Ernakulam	0.24	0.12
7 Trichur	12.55	12.53
8 Palghat	6.37	6.38
9 Malappuram	9.26	9.27
10 Kozhikode	12.19	12.21
11 Cannanore	6.24	6.26
20.012 State + State +	100.00	100.00

The percentage of forest area is highest in Idukki district (28.41%) followed by Quilon district (20%) during 1973-74. Alleppey district has the least percentage (0.05%) of area under forest during the year. The same trend is observed during 1972-73 also. Quilon, Idukki, Trichur, Malappuram and Kozhikode districts have higher percentage of forest area to the total area in the District than the State ratio.

Area under cultivable waste:

The total area under cultivable waste in the State was 74,169 hectares in 1973-74 as against 74,010 hectares in 1972-73 and 1,26,775 hectares in 1962-63. The percentage area of land under cultivable waste is given in the subjoined Table.

TABLE 3.3

Percentage of area under cultivable waste land

Via:	Percentage of area
Sl. No. District	1972-73 1973-74
Trivandrum	0.59
1 Trivandrum 2 Quilon	2.91 dolinG 2.72
3 Alleppey	1.05 (1.11)
4 Kottayam	2.24
	18.11
5 Idukki	2.44 indeta 2.31
6 Ernakulam 7 Trichur 2.00	2.53
	5.53
8 . Palghat	30.59 31.46
9 Malappuram	11.29 10.78
10 Kozhikode	
11 Cannanore 11 feets	**************************************
	100.00

The area under cultivable waste is maximum in Malappuram district (31%) followed by Cannanore (23%) and Idukki districts during 1972-73 and 1973-74. The area under this category for the state as a whole was 74,169 hectares in 1973-74 as against 1,26,775 hectares in 1962-63. It is thus seen that there is considerable reduction in area under cultivable waste land in Kerala.

The area of land put under non-agricultural use was 2,85,791 hectares during 1973-74 as against 2,75,726 hectares in 1972-73. The percentage of area under this category was highest in Cannanore district and lowest in Alleppey District.

The percentage of net area sown to total cropped area for the State as a whole was 73.42% as against 73.56% during 1972-73. The distribution in each district is as follows:—

TABLE 3.4

Percentage of net area sown to total cropped area

Percentage of ne total ar 1972-73	1973-74
61.54 64.22	n : 62.33
04.22	in 62.33
98.47 84.00 57.25 85.00 82.40 59.34 84.85	61.82 67.88 97.06 81.97 56.35 85.19 81.17 59.51
	98.47 84.00 57.25 85.00 82.40 59.34

In this connection it may be interested to know the percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown. The subjoined table gives the percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown.

Table 3.5
Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown

~				
Sl. No.	District		1972-73	1973-74
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey Kottayam Idukki Ernakulam Trichur Palghat Malappuram Kozhikode Cannanore		62.50 55.72 44.12 47.29 1.56 19.05 74.68 17.65 21.36 68.51 17.85	60.43 61.77 47.32 47.98 3.03 21.99 77.48 17.39 23.20 63.03 10.53
	State	-	35.94	36.20

The percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown is maximum in Trichur district and minimumin Idukki district during 1972-73 and 1973-74. Due to better irrigation facilities it is possible to cultivate more than once in Trichur district. The progressive farmers utilise the facilities provided by Government for intensive cultivation. Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Trichur and Kozhikode districts have higher percentage of net area sown than the State value.

Gross area sown!

The total cropped area during 1973-74 was 29,99,581 hectares as against 29,86,478 hectares in 1972-73, 27,57,439 hectares in 1967-68 and 24,46,771 hectares in 1962-63. It is seen that there is increase in the total cropped area over the years. The percentage distribution of this area for the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given in the Table 3.6.

Fundamental Control

TABLE 3.6

Percentage distribution of total cropped area sown with the 1972-73 and 1973-74

Sl. No.	District	· ·	:	* 41	1972-73	1973-74
	Trivandrum	· -•		1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	8.34	8.14
2	Quilon			Section 1	12.03	12.38
3	Alleppey				7,94	8.00
, 4 5	Kottayam	* * * * * * *.	1 :7	te e di	9.05	9.01
6	Idukki Ernakulam				D - 5.63	5.71
7	Trichur				7.42	7.51
8	Palghat	100	. ,	,	8.16 11.40	8.20
9	Malappuram				8.62	11.44
10	Kozhikode				9.23	8.66 9.28
11	Cannanore			, E*	12.18	11.67
	State				100.00	100.00

The per capita availability of total cropped area in the different district of the State during 1962-63, 1967-68, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is as follows:—

Table 3.7

Per capita availability of total cropped area (Area in Ares)

Districts	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74
n t 1	10.78	11.45	10.88	10.47
Trivandrum	13.27	14.24	14.35	14.58
Quilon	11.62	11.08	10.85	10.86
Alleppey	17.55	17.03	17.12	16.93
Kottayam		e jai	20.95	20.83
Idukki - • •	11.60	12.65	9.82	9.78
Ernakulam	11.82	11.63	11.00	10.56
Trichur	17.59	18.03	19.48	19.32
Palghat	11.00		13.18	12.96
Malappuram	13.37	13.35	12.44	12.27
Kozhikode	16.39		14.62	13.73
Cannanore	10.53			
State	13.75	13.88	13,43	13.16

The per capita availability of cropped area in the State was only 13.16 ares in 1973-74 as against 13.75 ares in 1962-63, 13.88 ares in 1967-68 and 13.43 ares in 1972-73. During 1973-74, the per capita availability of cropped area was maximum in Idukki district with 20.83 ares and minimum in Trichur district with 10.56 ares. The districts of Quilon, Kottayam, Idukki, Palghat and Cannanore have more per capita cropped area than the State value. The increase in the per capita cropped area in Palghat district during 1972-73 and 1973-74 was due to the re-organisation of the district.

Cultivable area:

Cultivable area includes net area sown, current fallow, fallow lands other than current fallow, cultivable waste and miscellaneous crops and groves not included in net area sown. The total area under these categories was 24,26,174 hectares in 1973-74 as against 24,32,402 hectares in 1972-73. The per capita availability of cultivable area in the different districts of the State during 1972-73 and 1973-74 is as furnished below:—

TABLE 3,8

Per capita availability of cultivable area

(Area in Ares)

Sl. No.	District	1972-73	1973-74
			1.
1	Trivandrum	6.66	6.61
2,	Quilon	9.38	9.18
3	Alleppey	7.92	7.83
4	Kottayam	12.23	12.07
5	Idukki	23.01	22.54
6	Ernakulam	8.63	8.44
7	Trichur	6.63	6.27
8	Palghat	17.62	17.11
9	Malappuram	12.53	12.20
10	Kozhikode	8.15	8.04
11	Cannanore	16.75	16.32
i	State	10.94	10.67
•			10.0

The per capita availability of cultivable area is maximum in Idukki district with 22.54 ares and minimum in Trivandrum district, with 6.61 ares during 1973-74. The districts of Kottayam, Idukki, Palghat, Malappuram and Cannanore have more per capita availability of cultivable area than the State value in 1973-74.

Area under Commercial Crops:

The important commercial crops of the State are Ginger, Pepper, Cashewnut, Cardamom, Arecanut, Coconut, Tea, Coffee and Rubber. Area cultivated under these commercial crops in the State was 13,90,688 hectares in 1973-74 as against 13,79,853 hectares in 1972-73 and 10,16,191 hectares in 1962-63. The distribution of area under commercial crops during 1972-73 and 1973-74 is as follows:

TABLE 3.9 Percentage distribution of area under commercial crops 1972-73 and 1973-74

St. No. District	1972-73	1973-74
1 Trivandrum 2 Quilon 3 Alleppey 4 Kottayam 5 Idukki 6 Ernakulam 7 Trichur 8 Palghat 9 Malappuram 10 Kozhikode 11 Cannanore	10.53 8.63 6.70 6.47 3.81 8.72 12.67	7.09 12.59 10.54 8.71 10.54 6.91 10.54 8.71 10.56 6.61 10.56 8.84 12.88 14.95
Total English	100.00	100.00
	•	

It is seen that the area under commercial crops has decreased in 1973-74 The decrease is observed in Trivandrum, Alleppey, and Cannanore districts. The area under commercial crops is maximum in Cannanore district (14.95%) followed by Kozhikode (12.88%) and Quilon (12.59%) districts during 1973-74. Palghat district has the least (3.93%) area under commercial crops. During 1972-73 also Cannanore district had the highest area under commercial crops and Palghat district the least area.

Area irrigated:

The net area irrigated through major and medium irrigation schemes in the State was 97,087 hectares up to 1973-74 as against 83,744 hectares in 1970-71. The gross area irrigated through major and medium irrigation schemes was 1,96,442 hectares up to 1973-74 as against 1,65,916 hectares in The district wise break up of this area is given in the appendix.

The net area irrigated through minor and lift irrigation schemes upto 1973-74 was 1,52,501 hectares while the gross area irrigated under this category was 1,85,904 hectares during the period.

The distribution of area irrigated under major, medium minor and lift irrigation schemes in the different districts of the State up to 1973-74 is presented in the Table 3.10.

A study of the progress achieved under the benefits of major and medium irrigation schemes shows that while the total estimated area benefited by the schemes by the end of 1970-71 was 1,65,916 hectares of gross area (83,744 hectares of net area), the area at the end of 1973-74 was 1,96,442 hectares of

Table 3.10.

Area irrigated through Major, Medium, Minor Lift Irrigation
Schemes etc. upto 1973-74

(area in '000 hectares) (Provisional) Major and medium Minor & lift irrigation etc. Total area irrigated irrigation SI. District Gross Net Gross Net Net Gross No. 13:96 14.16 14.16 21.14 28.12 6.98Trivandrum 3 19.47 19.47 19.47 19.47 Ouilon 25.94 25.94 25.9425.94 Alleppey 10.81 10.81 10.81 10.81 Kottayam 0.37 0.370.370.375 Idikki 37,55 35.50 ≛.79.59 14.48 21.02 42.04 6 Ernakulam 12.59 47.34 12.59 · 75.68 34.75 63.09 7 Trichur 24.76 103.11 12.38 51.65 39.27 78:35 Palghat 11.61 11.61 11.6111.61Malappuram 7.28 3.50 5.68 9.18 1.60 5.6810 Kozhikode 18.47 18.47 18.47 18,47 Cannanore .. - - - - - - - - - -196.45 152.50 185.90 249.58 §382.35 97.08 State

Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department,

gross area (97,087 hectares of net area). The percentage increase in the net area during the four years period from 1970-71 to 1973-74 was 115.9% while the increase in gross area was 118.4% during the period. The area irrigated through major and medium irrigation schemes upto 1973-74 was maximum in Palghat district followed by Trichur, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Idikki, Malappuram and Cannanore districts were without any major or medium irrigation schemes during the period.

The net area irrigated under minor and lift irrigation schemes upto 1973-74 was 1,52,501 hectares as against 1,85,904 hectares of gross area. Alleppey district has the maximum benefits under minor and lift irrigation schemes followed by Quilon district.

Considering the irrigation schemes as a whole, Palghat district has the maximum area under irrigation followed by Trichur and Ernakulam districts, while Idikki district has the least area under irrigation.

Average size of operational land holdings.

The land reforms survey conducted in 1966-67 shows that the average size of operational land holdings in Kerala was 1.82 acres (0.74 hectares). Kottayam (including Idikki), Trichur and Cannanore districts have higher average size of operational holdings than the State value.

Area, production and average yield of important crops.

The important crops in the State during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are rice, pulses, sugarcane, pepper, ginger, cardamom, arecanut, banana and plantain, cashewnut, tapioca, coconut, tea, coffee, and rubber. Their average area, production and yield per hectare for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 (combined) are given in the subjoined table.

Average area, production of yield per hectare of important crops in Kerala for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 (combined production in tonnes) (Area in hectares)

TABLE 3.11

ε • DISTRICTS

ı	%,	JΞl	_		2			3		
	Grops	(2)	. Rice:	Average area Average production Average yield (per hectare) (kg.)	Pulses:	Average area Average production	(1 onnes) Average yield (per hectare) (kg.)	Sugarcane:	Average area Average production	Average yield (per
	murbnowir T	(3)		39625 58617 1479	• •	2449 946	386		::.	:
	nolinQ	€	-	51172 76213 1489		7464 2471	331		1540 6654	4321
	Coddony	(5)		91585 134775 1471	•	546 215	394		4034 19851	4921
	Kottayam	(9)		44418 68674 1546		243 120	494		625 3174	5078
	IYIFF	8		13523 20945 1549		254	429		1130 6711	5939
	Ernokulam	(8)		86349 115395 1336		1666 836	201	• •	350	4474
	whoirT	(6)		110203 142178 1290		7825 2734	349			· •
	InhglaT	(10)	-	182706 347622 1903		12498 3842	307		1050 8263	7870
	mozuddololvi	(11)		92312 152111 1648	, ,	::	:		::	:
	poziikode	(12)	·	64285 70617 1098		3286 1212	369		: 1	•
	Cannanore	(13)		98010 129569 1322		1256 775	617		190 679	3593
	Sinte	(+1)		874189 1316718 1506	. 1	37487 13260	35 4		8648 45682	5282

TABLE 3.11 (Contd.)

Average production (cons.) 2412 3783 2884 16211 5427 7311 2472 1109 4608 18854 40727 117293 (cons.) 2412 3783 590 4609 1365 1571 546 190 876 3967 6538 26447 (cons.) Average production (cons.) 2412 3783 590 4609 1365 1571 546 190 876 3967 6538 26447 (cons.) 2412 3783 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 2	Ξ	(2) (3	(3)	£	(5)	(9)	3	(8)	(6)	(10)	E	(13)	(13)	(14)
ca 7122 10568 2284 16211 5427 7311 2472 1109 4008 18854 40727 1108 cdu(tjer 338 358 205 284 252 215 221 171 190 210 161 161 1629 cdu(tjer 338 358 205 284 252 215 221 171 190 210 161 1629 cdu(tjer 338 358 205 284 252 215 221 171 190 210 161 161 1629 cdu(tjer 2290 7391 1833 1869 66 1491 2813 8096 1036 1036 164 1516 2246 2417 1629 cdu(tjer 3) 43093 1042 1886 1075 392 164 1564 1564 1564 1564 1564 1564 1564	-	Pepper:		1										
eld (per 338 358 205 284 252 215 221 171 190 210 161 165.) Frea cuction (tons) 2290 2218 2219 2241 868 1644 1516 2346 2417 249 43093 1042 1886 1075 392 2417 2290 2290 2218 2219 2241 868 1644 1516 2346 2417 249 1886 1075 392 241		Average area Average production	2412	10568 3783	288 4 590	16211 4609	5427 1365	7311 1571	2472 546	190	4508 876	3967	40727 6538	117293 26447
rea uction (tons) 214 3332 826 834 76 907 1855 3450 429 429 uction (tons) 2290 2218 2219 2241 868 1644 1516 2346 2417 2290 2218 2219 2241 868 1644 1516 2346 2417 2290 2218 2219 2241 868 1644 1516 2346 2417 2290 2218 2219 2241 868 1644 1516 2346 2417 2290 2218 2219 2241 868 1644 1516 2346 2417 2561 2417 20299 155573 100292 120841 120764 148771 126339 155385 184650 124097 12016rt	٠.	(tonnes) Average yield (per hectare) (kg.)	338	358	205	284	252	215	221	171	190	210	161	226
rea viction (tons) 214 3332 826 834 76 907 1855 3450 429 429 votion (tons) 2290 2218 2219 2241 868 1644 1516 2346 2417 (kg.) 2290 2218 2219 2241 868 1644 1516 2346 2417 (kg.) 2290 2218 2219 2241 868 1644 1516 2346 2417 (kg.) 2290 2218 2219 2241 868 1644 1516 2346 2417 (kg.) 2290 2218 2219 2241 868 1644 1516 2346 2417 256 614 256 61491 22142 466 220 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256 614 256	5	Ginger:	-		:							S.		
Led (per 1125 46 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 11	•	Average Area Do. Production (tons Average yield (per hectare) (kg.)	: : :	214 490 2290	:::	3332 7391 2218	826 1833 2219	834 1869 2241	76 66 868	907 1491 16 44	1855 2813 1516	3450 8096 2346	429 1036 2417	11923 25085 2103
Area (tons)	ć	Cardamom:		÷			-		•	-	٠	-		
Area 4528 8936 5033 5135 1713 7701 14398 3641 14847 8091 15641 1461 704 1814 783 515 207 930 2142 460 2307 1494 1941 1941 1941 1941 1941 1941 15547 202999 155573 100292 120841 120764 148771 126339 155385 184650 124097 1 18 Other 4198 5562 3331 4647 1852 3099 5289 4942 2586 5024 6475 1 1850 124097 1 1851 1577 7543 7877 7536 7567 7516 7663 7569 7561 (kg.)	•	е (Б.	:::	: : :	:::		43093 1125 26	2401 34.		1886 115 60	• • •	1075 66 · 61	392 222 56.22	47492 1376 29
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Banana & Other plantain: Average Area 4198 5562 3331 4647 1852 3099 5289 4942 2586 5024 6475 Average Area 4198 5562 3331 4647 1852 3099 5289 4942 2586 5024 6475 Average yield (per 7578 7551 7577 7543 7877 7536 7567 7516 7663 7569 7561 hectare) (kg.)	-	- T. +	55477	202999	155573	100292	120841	120764	148771	126339	155385		124097	148304
(tonnes)31813 41996 25239 35051 14589 23354 40025 37637 19559 38025 48959 (per 7578 7551 7577 7543 7877 7536 7567 7516 7663 7559 7561	~	Banana & Other plantain:							<i>i</i> ,					
		(tonnes)	4198 31813 7578	5562 41996 7551	3331 25239 7577	4647 35051 7543	1852 14589 7877	3099 23354 7536	5289 40025 7567	4942 37637 7516	• •	1.	6475 48959 7561	47004 356251 7579

\equiv	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	· (9)	(2)	(8)	ે (હ)	(01)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(£)
စီး	ut: Area duction(tonnes)	4431 4972 1122	6086 9633 1583	3774 4235 1122	1334 1497 1122	1938 2174 1122	3974 4459 1122	7023 7879 1122	8889 9974 1122	16106 15267 948	5751 6452 1122	43021 48269 1122	102327 114812 1122
•	Average Area 76 Do. Production 1072 (tonnes) Average yield (kg.) 14	76111 5 1072784 18 14095 1	94745 87320 19920	19124 394228 20614	38230 865632 22643	3077 74283 24141	11991 241333 20126	8345 162519 19475	12553 269711 21486	22959 379972 16550	10974 168996 15399	7528 159159 21142	305637 5675939 18571
:	:	76575 10 442 5772	106798 568 5318	79941 474 5929	68152 326 4784	23040 119 5165	52678 284 5391	56869 340 5974	24037 81 3370	69383 312 4497	96433 539 5589	91223 323 3541	745129 3812 5116
12.	tion 1	1065 013 951	2355 2408 1023		280 329 1175	27763 32568 1174	188 280 1489	436 733 1681	636 1156 1817	174 138 793	3869 6006 1552	1358 1506 1109	38031 46017 1210
13.	(tonnes) per	45 30 667	271 35 129		1124 489 · 435	1139 497 436	106 46 434	#:::##	4351 2581 593		22998 9373 408	5195 2137 411	35229 15188 431
* *	Rubber: Average Area 76 Do. Preduction(tonnes)4 Average yield (per hectare) (kg.)	7630 3; 4199 1; 550	32272 17928 557	3792 2028 535	50401 26957 535	15231 8108 532	20561 10911 531	9346 5949 637	7629 3014 395	17192 8531 496	15979 8883 556	17571 8426 480	197604 104892 531

There are important differences in the cropping pattern with regard to the different districts of the State. Paddy is the most important cereal crop of the State. Palghat district has the maximum percentage of area under paddy cultivation. During 1972-73, the area under paddy was 873704 hectares as against 874675 hectares in 1973-74. Both these years the area under paddy is highest in Palghat and lowest in Idikki district. The combined average area under paddy during 1972-73 and 1973-74 was 874189 hectares of which 21% was in Palghat district. The production of rice during 1973-74 was 12.57 lakh tonnes as against 13.76 lakh tonnes in 1972-73. The average yield of rice (per hectare) was highest in Palghat district and lowest in Kozhikode district. The combined average yield of rice in 1972-73 and 1973-74 was 1506 kg. per hectare for the State. Kottayam, Idukki, Palghat and Malappuram districts have higher average yield rate than the State value.

Sugarcane is cultivated in the districts of Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Idikki, Ernakulam, Palghat and Cannanore districts, the highest area under cultivation being in Quilon district. The average yield is highest in Palghat district. Palghat and Idikki districts have higher productivity than the State value.

Pepper is cultivated in all the districts of the State. The area and production under pepper are highest in Cannanore district and least in Palghat district. Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Idukki Districts have higher productivity than the State value.

Kozhikode district has the highest percentage of ginger cultivation followed by Kottayam and Malappuram districts. The average yield per hectare is highest in Cannanore district followed by Kozhikode. The productivity is higher than the State value in Quilon, Kottayam, Idikki, Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Cannanore districts.

Eventhough cardamom cultivation is almost the monopoly of Idikki district, the average yield per hectare is highest in Kozhikode district. Idikki district has the highest percentage of area under cardamom and tea cultivation. Production of cardamom and tea is also highest in this district. The average yield of tea per hectare is highest in Palghat district followed by Trichur district.

Arecanut and coconut are cultivated in all the districts of Kerala. The area under arecaunt is greatest in Cannanore district while the area under coconut is highest in Quilon district. The production of arecanut is highest in Malappuram district followed by Trichur District and least in Kottayam district. The average yield of arecanut per hectare is maximum in Quilon district followed by Kozhikode. Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Trichur, Malappuram and Kozhikode districts have higher productivity in respect of arecanut than the State value.

The production of coconut is highest in Quilon district followed by Kozhikode district. The average yield per hectare under coconut cultivation is highest in Trichur district followed by Alleppey district and least in Palghat district. Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Idikki, Ernakulam,

Trichur and Kozhikode districts have higher productivity in respect of coconut cultivation than the State value.

Cashew industry is giving employment to a considerable number of workers in the State. Cashew is cultivated in all the districts of the State. The area under cultivation is highest in Cannanore district followed by Malappuram district. The production is also highest in these districts. The average yield per hectare is highest in Quilon district and least in Malappuram district.

Tapioca is an important crop cultivated in Kerala. The area under cultivation and production of this crop is highest in Quilon district and least in Idikki district. The average yield per hectare is highest in Idikki district and lowest in Trivandrum district.

The area under cultivation of coffee is maximum in Kozhikode district followed by Cannanore district. About 70% of the area under coffee cultivation is in Kozhikode district. The average yield per hectare is maximum in Trivandrum district and minimum in Quilon district.

Rubber is cultivated in all the districts of the State. The area under rubber is maximum in Kottayam District followed by Quilon district. Production of rubber is also highest in Kottayam district followed by Quilon district.

Change in the productivity of important crops

The percentage change in the productivity of important crops during the decade 1960-61 to 1970-71 has been worked out and presented in the table appended. In the case of rice the productivity has increased by 8.24% for Kerala during the decade. The increase in percentage was maximum in Cannanore district (26.11%) followed by Trichur (14.91%) and Alleppey (12.00%) districts.

Distribution of chemical fertilizers

A total quantity of 207938 tons of chemical fertilizers was distributed in Kerala during 1972-73 as against 64357 tons during 1962-63. Consumption of fertilizer is maximum in Alleppey district followed by Ernakulam district during 1972-73. The quantity distributed was least in Malappuram district just behind Quilon district. The quantity of chemical fertilizer distributed in Kerala during 1962-63 to 1972-73 is given in the following table.

TABLE 3.12

Distribution of chemical fertilizers in Kerala

(Quantity in metric tons)

Cr. 3.6		*.	Years	٠.
Sl. No.	. Programme District	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73
1	Trivandrum	2930	9042	12620
$\tilde{2}$	Quilon	5438	9482	12771
. 3	Alleppey	13346	15962	28643
4	Kottayam	13577	11328	44337
5	Idikki	4 - 1	;	
6	Ernakulam	5733	8948	25699
7	Trichur	5702	10982	20201
8	Palghat	10331	15531	23384
9.	Malappuram			9526
10	Kozhikode	3911	8964	17003
11	Cannanore	3389	7616	13754
	State	64357	97856	207938

Though the distribution of fertilizer has increased considerably from 1962-63 to 1972-73, there is significant differences in the distribution between districts. The chemical fertilizer distributed per hectare of gross area cultivated in the State during 1972-73 was 70 kg.

The quantum of distribution per hectare of total cropped area was highest in Alleppey district and lowest in Malappuram District during 1972-73 as is given in the following table.

Table 3.13

Distribution of chemical fertilizers per hectare of cropped Area (in kg.)

District	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73
Trivandrum	14.8	37.6	50.7
Quilon	20.1	28.4	35.5
Alleppey	60.3	69.4	120.9
Kottayam	42.4	31.9	101.1
Idikki J Ernakulam	25.2	32.8	116.0
Trichur	27.9	49.9	82.9
Palghat	31.4	43.3	68.8
Malappuram	••	• •	37.0
Kozhikode	10.6	21.7	61.7
Cannanore	11.0	22.9	37.8
State	26.3	35.5	69.6

Gross value of Agricultural output

For the purpose of computing the gross value of Agricultural output all the important crops for which farm price and wholesale prices are available have been taken into account. These crops include Paddy, Sugarcane, Pepper, Ginger, Cardamom, Arecanut, Banana and Plantain, Cashewnut, Tapioca, Coconut, Tea, Coffee and Rubber. The value of Agricultural output of gross area sown for the above crops (combined) was Rs. 110647.4 lakhs in 1973-74 as against Rs. 63065.8 lakhs and Rs. 77078.5 lakhs in 1967-68 and 1972-73 respectively.

The value of Agricultural output per hectare of gross area sown and per capita output (value) for the crops (combined) for the years 1967-68, 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given below:—

Table 3.14

Gross value of Agricultural output per hectare and per capita

District	Value per hectare (in Rs.)			Per capita output (value) (in Rs.)		
	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74
1 1 1				·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:
Trivandrum	4155	4414	5533	302	290	361
Quilon	3861	4950	6787	368	456	612
Alleppey	4102	4329	6308	321	326	465
Kottayam	2354	4034	6041	357	469	691
Idikki [*]		2474	3713		510	751
Ernakulam	2745	3113	4606	275	273	369
Trichur	4002	4586	6339	290	289	377
Palghat	2800	2723	4207	380	451	693
Malappuram		2961	4199		322	442
Kozhikode	2477	4304	6485	288	318	421
Cannanore	2096	2106	3151	287	261	391
State	2962	3508	5024	317	347	487

The gross value of Agricultural output per hectare of gross area sown for the important crops in the State was Rs. 5024 in 1973-74 as against Rs. 3508 in 1972-73. This is due to the increase in the gross cropped area in 1973-74 over 1972-73 and the increase in the price level during 1973-74 over 1972-73. The value of Agricultural output per hectare for the crops (combined) was maximum in Quilon district and minimum in Cannanore district during 1973-74. During 1972-73 also the gross value per hectare was highest in Quilon district and lowest in Cannanore district. The districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Trichur and Kozhikode have highest Agricultural output (value) per hectare than the State value.

The per capita gross value of Agricultural output for the important crops in Kerala during 1973-74 was Rs. 487 as against Rs. 317 and Rs. 347 in 1967-68 and 1972-73 respectively. The per capita agricultural output is maximum in Idukki district and minimum in Trivandrum district in 1973-74. This is due to the predominance of plantation crops like Tea, Coffee and Rubber in Idukki district with the least density of population. Quilon, Kottayam, Idukki & Palghat districts have higher per capita agricultural output than the State value in 1973-74.

The percentage of gross value of Agricultural output for food crops and commercial crops to the total value of agricultural output for the years 1967-68, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is furnished in the table below.

Table 3.15

Percentage of gross value of Agriculture output

District	Food crops*		Commercial crops†			
	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74
Trivandrum	67.42	65.02	52.05	39.75	41.86	52.98
Quilon	68.82	62.70	62.00	42.49	44.95	47.16
Alleppey	62.63	59.16	59.56	41.95	45.55	44.58
Kottayam	45.97	59.32	54.47	66.84	49.05	54.83
Idukki		29.84	31.47		85.03	83.0
Ernakulam	66.49	64.11	57.67	44.51	41.58	51.4
Trichur	73.16	65.58	60.80	42.17	48.33	52.1
Palghat	89.83	90.69	89.31	17.10	14.56	15.8
Malappuram		70.39	72.49		44.29	43.2
Kozhikode	45.58	33.94	37.89	70.30	76.70	75.3
Cannanore	74.30	69.30	62.17	46.36	59.04	60.3
State	64.07	62.49	59.69	46.45	48.08	51.0

^{*}Food crops—include Rice, Sugarcane, Pepper, Ginger, Cardamom, Arecanut, Banana and Plantain, Cashewnut and Tapioca.

The above table shows that 59.69% of the gross value of Agricultural output in the State are from food crops in 1973-74 as against 62.49% in 1972-73. The value of food crops in relation to total Agricultural output is higher in the districts of Quilon, Trichur, Palghat, Malappuram and Cannanore than the State value during 1973-74. Palghat district produces more food crops than the other districts of the State.

Of the total value of Agricultural output from important crops in the State 51.01% are from commercial crops during 1973-74 as against 48.08% in 1972-73. The proportion of the value of commercial crops is highest in Idukki district where plantation crops are predominant. Trivandrum, Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam, Trichur, Kozhikode and Cannanore districts have higher percentage of Commercial crops than the state value.

37/1052/MC

[†]Commercial crops include Pepper, Ginger, Cardamom, Arecanut, Coconut, cashewnut, Tea, Coffee and Rubber.

4. INDUSTRY AND POWER

There is a tendency for the industries to cluster in areas which are already developed. This tendency is due to the better infrastructure facilities, the availability of capital, managerial efficiency, the concentration of enterpreneurial talents and the availability of technical personnel etc., in these places. The Bombay-Poona region in Maharashtra, the Culcatta-Durgapur region in West Bengal etc., have reached a high level of development when compared to the other parts of the country. Deliberate measures are to be taken for the development of the backward regions also in order to avoid exploitation by the developed areas.

The percentage contribution of important industrial characteristics of different States in India for the years 1962, 1964 and 1968 are given in the appendix. It is seen that only 5.11% of the total registered factories are in Kerala as against 21.27% in Maharashtra. The four States of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil nadu and Gujarat have 53.39% of the registered factories with 47.14% of the productive capital. As far as Kerala is concerned the percentage of productive capital is only 2.56% when having a population of 3.89% of all India. The percentage of factory employment in Kerala was only 4.33 as against 19.85 in Maharashtra 18.81 in West Bengal 9.68 in Tamil nadu and 8.22% in Gujarat. Kerala has produced only 2.97% of the industrial out put as against 25.02% in Maharashtra 16.39% in West Bengal 9.20% in Tamil nadu and 8.55% in Gujarat. It is seen that only 3.63% of the value added by manufacture was from Kerala as against 26.96% in Maharashtra 16.29% in West Bengal and 9.22% in Tamil Nadu.

According to 1971 census, industrial sector in Kerala accommodates 15% of the workers as against 9% for India as a whole. But the contribution of the Industrial sector to the State Income is not commensurate with the labour force engaged in it, as the bulk of the Industries in the State are traditional industries like cashew, coir, handicrafts, handloom etc. which require only very low investment and hence very low productivity. There are only very few large scale industries in the State and the organised industrial sector absorbs only a very low percentage of labour force in the State.

The large scale industrial units show concentration in certain districts of the State depending on the availability of infrastructure facilities and raw materials. The total number of registered factories in the State by the end of 1972 was 3499 as against 2400 during 1960 and 3055 in 1969. These factories in Kerala provide employment to 2.26 lakhs of people in 1972 as against 1.67 lakhs in 1960.

The growth of the registered factories and employment generated in the factory sector in Kerala in each district during the year 1960 to 1972 is given in the following table.

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Table 4.1

Growth of registered working factories and employment in

Kerala by districts, 1960 to 1972

		No. 0	f factorie	.s	Average dail	y employmen	ıt
Sl. No.	Districts State	1960	1972	Percentage increase decrease	1960	1972	Percentage increase/ decrease
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey Kottayam Idukki Ernakulam Trichur Palghat Malappuram Kozhikode	118 346 278 229 251 299 221 290 368	114 530 555 303 64 430	49.15 34.39 14.03 (—)0.88 111.16 85.62 37.10 48.28 (—)3.59	7402 67279 15512 7794 15137 16146 6444 17433 13870	14543 104239 12618 5247 4370 26278 18027 7576 1793 18414 12983	96.47 54.94 ()18.66 ()32.68 70.60 11.65 17.57 5.63 ()6.40
11	Cannanore State	2400	3499	45.79	16701 7	226088	35.37

There are very important differences in the growth of factories and employment between districts during the period. The number of registered factories has increased to 111.16% in Ernakulam district, while in Cannanore district the number has decreased by 3.59%. The number of factories decreased in Kottayam district may be due to the formation of Idukki district in 1972. Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Trichur and Kozhikode districts have higher percentage of increase in the number of industries than the state value.

Eventhough the growth in the number of registered factories was 45.79% during the period under report, the corresponding increase in employment was only 35.37% for the State as a whole. The percentage increase in employment was highest in Trivandrum district followed by Ernakulam and Quilon districts. There was decrease in employment in Alleppey, Kottayam and Cannanore districts. The decrease in employment in Kottayam district was due to the formation of Idukki district.

In order to study the concentration of factory employment in the different districts of the State a location factor has been worked out. Location factor has been worked out by taking the ratio of the two proportions viz., the proportion of factory workers in the population of the region and the corresponding proportion for the State as a whole. The table below gives the location factor for various districts of the State.

Table 4.2

Location factor

Sl. No.	Distri	ct	Location factor 30-6-1963	31-12-1972
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
1	Trivandrum		0.42	0.62
2	Quilon		3.71	4.09
3	Alleppey	•	0.74	0.56
4	Kottayam		0.47	0.32
5	Idukki	A	•••	0.54
6	Ernakulam		0.88	1.15
7	Trichur		0.91	0.80
8	Palghat	' · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.37	0.43
9	Malappuram	·		0.43
10	Kozhikode		0.64	0.82
11	Cannanore		0.77	0.52

Concentration of factory workers is higher in Quilon, Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Trichur districts. The location factor is highest in Quilon district where there are more cashew factories which are labour intensive. Many of the major industrial units are in Ernakulam district.

Apart from factory industries, plantation industries (Tea, Coffee and Rubber) have a vital role in the states economy providing employment for about 2.7 lakh persons. The distribution of employment in these industries during 1973 is given below:

Table 4.3

Empie	Dyment in Plantations			1973
D	Emp	loyment		
District	Rubber	Tea	Coffee*	Total
Trivandrum	8821	1798	45 •	10664
Quilon	34305	2869	310	37484
Alleppey	3723			3723
Kottayam	27454	491	1495	29440
Idukki	8345	48130	2573	59048
Ernakulam	10667	396	126	11189
Trichu r	12420	839		13259
Palghat	5214	1596	10098	16908
Malappuram	11717	219	10030	11936
Kozhikode	11529	9388	29691	50608
Cannanore	13634	3103	6484	23221
State	147829	68829	50822	267480

Figure relates to the financial year.

Employment in plantations was maximum in Idukki district where Rubber, Tea and Coffee are cultivated extensively. Kozhikode district has the second place in this regard and the least place is for Alleppey district. Alleppey district has no Tea cultivation and Trichur, Alleppey and Malappuram districts have no coffee cultivation.

Based on the Annual Survey of Industries conducted in the State certain economic indicators have been worked out for the years 1962, 1964 and 1971. The survey covered all factories in the state employing 10 or more workers and using power and those employing 20 or more workers and not using power. The district-wise economic indicators in respect of Industries covered by A. S. I. are given in the appendix.

The important economic indicators in respect of industries for the year 1971 for different districts of the State is given in the following table.

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Important economic Indicators by district-1971

TABLE 4.4

		41114	7.70	ALIDY	KTM	IDIKKI	EKM	TCR	PGT	MLPM	KZDE	CNNR STATE	STATE
56.70.	, item	7A7 A T	ž,						5	5	(19)	(13)	(14)
Ξ	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(9)	3	(8)	(A)	(II)		(2)		
-	Number of factories	1 92	بر بر	2.28	2.32	0.92	3.79	3.59	0.84	0.22	2.65	0.95	2.10
2	per 100 sq. km. Number of factories	76:1		2 5	9 81	, Y	4.16	5.12	2.20	0.43	4.70	2.28	9.83
•	per lakh population Productive capital	1.91	9.80	7.07	6.6				-1		•		
	employed per	35992	1859	8551	15950	10889	37805	12128	12727	12995	9329	6162	13589
4	Productive capital	448	4	28	46	43	389	29	<u>8</u>	ທີ	. 65	23	119
ņ.	Factory employment per 1,000 sq.	1248	1788	366	203	09	937	388	46	18	395	156	481
ė.	Factory employment per lakh population		3426	324	289	399	1029	552	245	35	669	375	875
7.	Wages paid per em- ployee per annum	•	835	1818	2740	1819	5669	2661	2506	2947	3329	. 1983	2303
ထံ	Input, required to produce Rs. 1000		1432	1288	1338	1324	1538	1194	1338	1604	1443	1790	1528
0	Output per employee			•	40653	37516	47501	20716	20844	25809	21780	17488	17115
10.	Percapita output	144.65	239.86	58.89	117.65	149.70	488.82	114.43	50.97	60 6	152.24	65.64	149.79
= :		6089	2064	3644	9904	8432	14034	4942	5213	9226	5893	3645	5187
12.	Per capita value added by manu- facture (Rs.)	84.73	70.73	11.81	28.66	33.65	144.51	27.30	12.75	3.25	41.20	13.77	45.40

Quilon district has the maximum number of industries per 100 sq. kms. Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur and Kozhikode districts
have more industries than the state value. The number of factories per lakh of population is highest in Quilon district followed by Idukki, Trichur, and Kozhikode districts. Malappuram district has the least number of factories. Productive capital employed per employee is highest in Ernakulam district followed by Trivandrum and lowest in Quilon district. Trivandrum, Kottayam and Ernakulam districts have more productive capital per employee than the state value. Per capita productive capital is highest in Trivandrum district followed by Ernakulam and the least is in Malappuram district. Quilon district has the highest factory employment followed by Trivandrum and the least number is in Malappuram district. Wages paid per employee per annum is highest in Ernakulam district and least in Quilon district just below the Cannanore district. Inputs required to produce Rs. 1000 worth of output is highest in Trivandrum district and least in Trichur district. output per employee per annum is highest in Ernakulam and lowest in Ouilon district.

Per capita output from industries is maximum in Ernakulam district and minimum in Malappuram district just behind Alleppey district. Quilon, Ernakulam and Kozhikode districts have higher per capita output than the state value.

Value added by manufacture per employee is highest in Ernakulam district and lowest in Quilon district. Trivandrum, Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam, Palghat, Malappuram, and Kozhikode districts have higher values added by manufacture than the state value.

The per capita value added by manufacture is highest in Ernakulam district followed by Trivandrum district. Trivandrum, Quilon, Ernakulam and Kozhikode districts have higher per capita value added by manufacture than the state value.

Power:

Availability of power is an essential pre requisite for industrial development. Generation of power is cheaper in Kerala when compared to other states in India. The installed capacity of power system in Kerala rose from 28.5 M.W. in 1951-52 to 621.5 M.W. in 1973-74. Idukki, hydro-electric project is under construction and it is expected that the first stage of the project will be completed in 1976.

The number of consumers of electricity has increased nom 7.11 lakhs in 1972-73 to 7.77 lakhs in 1973-74. The total units of power generated in 1973-74 was 2510.50 M.K.W.H. as against 2351.2 M.K.W.H. in 1972-73 and 2293.0. M.K.W.H. in 1971-72. The per capita consumption of electricity per annum increased to 79.09 units in 1973-74 as against 73 units in 1971-72 and 77.41 units in 1972-73.

The number of Consumers of Electricity (excluding street lights) per lakh population has increased from 1267 in 1962-63 to 3396 in 1973-74.

The distribution of Consumers of Electricity per lakh population in the different districts of the stage during 1962-63, 1967-68, 1972-73 and 1973-74 are as follows:—

Table 4.5

Consumers of Electricity (excluding street lights) per lakh population by districts

District	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74
Triyandrum	2014	2887	4225	4542
Ouilon	1375	2159	3385	3613
Alleppey	1603	1949	3976	4275
Kottayam	1393	1975	2719	2902
Idukki		••	968	1033
Ernakulam	1194	1547	4941	5404
Trichur	1460	2326	3777	3833
Palghat	1275	2040	3176	3324
		4010	1232	1315
Malappuram	630	1270	1799	1908
Kozhikode	726	1812	2989	3239
Cannanore State	1267	1956	3193	3396

The Consumers of Electricity per lakh population was highest in Ernakulam district followed by Trivandrum and Alleppey districts and lowest in Idukki district during 1972-73 and 1973-74. But in 1962-63 and 1967-68 the maximum number of Consumers of Electricity in relation to population was in Trivandrum district. It is seen that the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon Alleppey, Ernakulam and Trichur have higher number of Consumers of Electricity per lakh population than the state value during 1972-73 and 1973-74.

The percentage of Villages electrified, under the rural electrification scheme, to the total villages (rural) in Kerala is presented in the subjoined table.

Table 4.6

The percentage of villages electrified under the Rural Electrification Scheme

District	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74
Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey Kottayam Ernakulam Trichur Palghat Kozhikode Cannanore State	95.40	97.70	97.70
	93.87	98.98	100.00
	98.99	98.99	98.99
	85.14	87.13	87.13
	98.12	100.00	100.00
	85.77	94.12	95.38
	62.54	75.84	80.54
	47.41	62.58	64.84
	40.00	62.55	67.66
	69.74	80.48	82.84

It is seen that 83% of the rural villages in the State have been electrified under the rural electrification scheme till the end of 1973-74. All the rural villages in Quilon and Ernakulam districts have been electrified. In Kottayam district (including Idukki) only 87% of the rural villages have been electrified. Most of the remaining villages to be electrified are in Idukki district. In Kozhikode district (including Malappuram district) only 65% of the villages have been electrified so far. Majority of the villages to be electrified are in Malappuram district. Only 68% of the rural villages in the Cannanore district have been electrified at the end of 1973-74. The most backward districts in this respect are Idukki, Malappuram, Cannanore and Palghat.

The per capita consumption of electricity during the year 1974-75 was 79.65 KWH for the State as a whole. The distribution of per capita consumption of electricity for various purposes in the different districts of the State is as furnished below.

Per Capita consumption of electricity (K.W.H.)
1974-75

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		and the state of	134148-35
District	Per Capita total con- sumption	consumption	Commercial	power at	Industrial power at high voltage	and Irri-
Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey Kottayam Idukki	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17.58 7.16 7.30 4.94	5.91 3.78 2.90 2.66	8.90 7.74 7.93 7.69	5.30 21.44 33.77 21.11	0.23 0.32 0.75 6.99
Ernakulam Trichur Palghat Malappuram Kozhikode Cannanore	** ** ** ** ** **	7.08 7.12 6.28 2.28 6.27 5.76	3.52 3.80 3.73 2.06 6.82 2.90	6.70 8.67 6.60 2.59 7.37 3.49	386.56 12.90 8.39 0.27 18.19 5.00	19.45 7.74 6.14 1.59 0.12 0.28
State	79.65	7.25	3.87	6.80	51.81	4.38

With regard to domestic consumption Trivandrum district stands first with a per capita consumption of 17.58 KWH. The minimum per capita domestic consumption was in Malappuram district. Separate figure for Idukki district is not available. Considering Kottayam and Idukki districts together the per capita domestic consumption is only 4.94 K.W.H., just above the per capita domestic consumption in Malappuram district. Trivandrum and Alleppey districts have higher per capita domestic consumption of electricity than the State value.

As regards industrial power at low and medium votlage the per capita consumption for the State was 6.80 K.W.H. during 1974-75. The per capita 37/1052/MC

consumption under this category was highest in Trivandrum district with 8.90 K.W.H. and lowest in Malappuram district with 2.59 K.W.H. Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Trichur and Kozhikode districts have higher per capita consumption under this category than the State value.

The per capita consumption of Industrial power at high voltage for the State as a whole was 51.81 K.W.H. during 1974-75. The per capita consumption under this category is maximum in Ernakulam district and minimum in Malappuram district.

The per capita consumption of electricity for agricultural purpose was 4.38 K.W.H. for the State. The per capita consumption under this category is highest in Ernakulam district with 19.45 K.W.H. and lowest in Kozhikode district with 0.12 K.W.H. Kottayam, Ernakulam and Palghat districts have higher per capita consumption of electricity under this category than the State value.

5. EDUCATION

In the matter of literacy Kerala stands very high among the Indian States. According to 1971 census the percentage of literacy in the State was 60.42 as against 46.85 in 1961. The percentage of literacy for India as a whole was 29.34 in 1971 as against 24.03 in 1961. The literacy rate is highest in Kerala followed by Tamilnadu with 35.72%, Punjab with 33.39% and West Bengal with 33.05% during 1971. The least percentage of literacy is in Jammu and Kashmir with 18.30 just below Rajasthan with 18.79. The States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamilnadu and West Bengal have higher percentage of literacy than the All India value in 1971.

The percentage of literacy in the different districts of the State in 1961 and 1971 is given in the Table below.

Table 5.1

Percentage literate to total population

Sl. No. District		r	ear
Andrew Control Control		1961	1971
1. Trivandru 2. Quilon 3. Alleppey 4 Kottayam 5 Idukki 6. Ernakular 7. Trichur 8. Palghat 9. Malappur 10. Kozhikod 11. Cannanor	n	45.30 50.39 57.04 61.52 44.33 50.33 47.08 35.02 34.29 44.88 41.29	62.54 64.97 70.44 72.88 56.42 65.37 61.61 46.69 47.90 57.23 54.84
State	-	46.85	60.42

According to 1961 and 1971 ceasuses, Alleppey district had the highest percentage of literacy. But after the formation of Idukki district, carving out portions of Kottayam and Ernakulam disticts., Kottayam district has the highest percentage of literacy in the State and Malappurlin district has the lowest percentage. Trivandrum, Quilon, Allepey, Kottayam Ernakulam and Trichur districts have higher percentage of literacy than the State value during 1971.

The following Table shows the number of schools, the number of scholars and the number of teachers in the different districts of the State during the years 1967-68 and 1974-75.

TABLE 5.2

Number of Schools, Number of Scholars and Number of Teachers for General Education

Type of Schools						DISTRICTS	CTS					
	MAL	QLN	ALPT	KTM	IDUKKI	EKM	TCR	PGT	MIPM	KZD	CNR	STATE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(+)	(2)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. No. of Schools (Nos.)												
(a) Lower Primary					-					. [• • • •	1
1967-68 1974-75	527 534	70 5 70 6	648 643	609	196	588	529	778	. 60	1452	1095	6931
(b) Upper Primary			•)		770	3	250	ŝ	0/0	COTT.	٠٠
1967-68 1974-75	138 198	258	222	231	32	219	210	278	:	432	4	2479
(c) High Schools	•	•	647	707	9	700	77.7	215	734	377	472	2639
1967-68 1974-75	121 143	160 185	158	167	. 4	881	146	92	:5	126	104	1262
(d) Total 1067 Co	000			1	;	3	202	'n	ň	711	130	50C1
(u) 10tal 190/-68 1974-75	836 875	1123	1028 1054	1007 879	326	995 911	885 946	1148 856	1158	2010 1312	1640 1705	10672
2. No. of Scholars (in lakhs) (Section-wise)	hs)								! :	*:		
(a) L.P. Section									.,			į
1967-68 1974-75	2.73	3.21 3.15	2.75	2.69	NA 88	3.26 9.93	2.79	2.36	, .0	4.23	2 79	26.81
(b) U. P. Section					3		5	7: 7	7.00	5.13	37.5	20.02
1974-75	1.23	1.54	1.43	1.28	0.48	1.35	1.20	0.74 0.95	0.95	1.22	1.03	11.02
										•		

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5	(13)	99.6	53.59 53.59	11 11 11 11	27.5	49173	32816	295 264	enter d'argent gett 1
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	l	H 967. 974.	Ę	Sect	967-68 974-75	U. 967- 974-	H. S. 1967-68 1974-75	T I	Sur January
	ĺ	ତ୍ୟ	©	×) (8)) — <u> </u>	9	(a)	(g	

The number of scholars for general education during 1974-75 was 53.59 lakhs as against 44.49 lakhs in 1967-68. The number of students for general education was maximum in Kozhikode District followed by Quilon and Alleppey Districts and the least number was in Palghat district during 1967-68. The maximum number of scholars in 1974-75 was in Quilon district followed by Trichur, Ernakulam and Alleppey districts and the minimum number was in Idukki district.

The number of scholars in the L. P. section was maximum in Kozhikode district in 1967-68, while it was highest in Cannanore district in 1974-75.

Similarly the minimum number of students in 1967-68 was in Palghat district. Quilon district has the maximum number of scholars in U. P. section in 1974-75 followed by Alleppey, Ernakulam and Trichur districts and the minimum number was in Idukki district. The number of scholars in the secondary section was maximum in Quilon district followed by Alleppey district and the minimum number was in Idukki district during 1974-75.

As regards the number of teachers in schools, Kozhikode district had the maximum number of teachers in 1967-68 followed by Quilon district, while it was minimum in Palghat district. During 1974-75 the number of teachers was maximum in Cannanore district followed by Quilon district and the least number was in Idukki district.

The number of schools per 100 school going childern in the different districts of the State is furnished in the following Table.

TABLE 5.3

Number of Schools per 100 school going children

1962-63 to 1974-75

SI.	District	<u> </u>	No. o	f schools per 100) students	
Nc.		1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1.	Trivandrum	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.16
2.	Quilos	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18
3.	Alleppey	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19
4.	Kottayam	0.24	0.42	0.20	9.19	0.20
5.	Idukki •	••				0.20
6.	Ernakulam	0.21	0.18	0.17	0. i 6	0.16
7.	Trichur	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16
8.	Palghat	0.41	0.33	0.26	0.24	0.24
9.	Malappuram **	•••	· ·	0.30	0.27	0.28
10.	Kozhikode	0.42	0.38	0.31	0.30	0.20
11.	Cannanore	0.47	0.38	0.31	0.30	0.31
	State	0.28	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.21

^{*} Idukki district was formed in 1972 only.

^{**} Malappuram district was formed in 1969 only.

The above Table shows that the number of schools per 100 school going children was maximum in Cannanore district during 1974-75. Palghat, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Cannanore districts have more number of schools in relation to students than the State value.

The subjoined table gives the number of students per lakh population in the various districts of the State during 1974-75.

Number of students per lakh population 1974-75

Si.	District		100	Students per lak	hs population	, · ,	
No.	Distret		Lower primary stage	Upper primary stage	Higher secon- dary stage	Total	
1.	Trivandrum	- 9	11402	6820	4465	22687	÷
2.	Quilon	1.	12119	7625	4974	24718	
3	Alleppey		11641	7736	5515	24892	٠
4.	Kottayam	a ** • • •	12716	8295	5561	26572	
5.	Idukki		10464	5723	3088	19275	
6.	Ernakulam -	carlo kirming	12444	7320	4555	24319	
7.	Trichur	1 4 1 4 4 4 24 E	12664	7200	4412	24276	٤,
8 .	Palghat	*	11686	5266	3010	19962	
9.	Malappuram		13800	4592	1948	20340	
10.	Kozhikode		13453	6159	3203	22815	
11.	Cannanore	***	12301	5991	3019	21311	
	State		12339	6673	4027	23039	F

The above Table shows that 23% of the total population in the State are students for general education. The percentage of primary students (L. P. and U. P.) above was 19%. Kottayam district had the maximum percentage of students with 26.57% of the total population in the district. The least percentage was in Idukki district. Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur, Malappuram and Kozhikode districts have higher percentage of students in lower primary section in relation to population, than the State value. The number of students in upper primary stage was maximum in Kottayam district with 8.3% of the population in the district and minimum in Malappuram district with 4.59%. The number of students per lakh population in the higher secondary stage was highest in Kottayam district. Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Trichur districts have higher percentage of students in relation to population than the State yalue.

The teacher-student ratio in L. P., U. P., and Higher Secondary stages is given in the following Table.

TABLE 5.5

Teacher-student ratio in the different districts of the State 1974-75

The state of the state of the state of

SI.	District	. i A	Jan 15 No.	of students per t	eacher : 2 : 1	do ale i
No.			Lower primary	Upper primary	Higher secon- dary	Total
1.	Trivandrum	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	43.45	30.73	28.91	35.52
2.	Quilon		46.79	30.09	28.61	36.02
3.	Alleppey Kottavam	and the second	43.12	31.45	27.06	34.58
4.			40.74	30.41	27.41 az = 1	32.46
5.	Idukki	1. 3. Car	49.20	30.85	29.55	38.34
6.	crnakulam			35.61	31.32	36.92
	_ 1 FICHUR		34.31	38.80	29.19	32.84
8.	Palghat		33.28	28.57	26.89	30.84
9.	Malappuram	(1 <u>6</u> 8e)	37.83	32.09	31.73	35.73
	Kozhikode	1,11	30.29	30.20	27.99	29.94
11.	Cannanore		31.58	31.43	27.24	30.85
	State	10	37.60	31.54	28.53	33.84

The number of students per teacher for general education in the State was 33.84 during 1974-75. The students per teacher was highest in Idukki district followed by Ernakulam district. Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam, Trichur and Kozhikode districts have higher ratio than the State value.

The highest number of students per teacher in the primary stage was in Idukki district and lowest number was in Kozhikode district. The districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam and Malappuram have higher number of students per teacher than the State value.

Malappuram district had the maximum number of students per teacher in the U. P. and Higher Secondary stages during 1974-75. Trivandrum, Quilon, Ernakulam, Trichur and Malappuram districts have higher number of students per teacher than the State value.

e feir ode i stat i e ee 6. HEALTH

During the past few years of Planning Medical and Public Health activities in the State expanded considerably. The total number of medical institutions also increased substantially. The per capita Government expenditure on health services in Kerala was Rs. 9.23 in 1973-74 as against Rs. 8.42 for India as a whole. The per capita expenditure was highest in Nagaland with Rs. 47.67 followed by Meghalaya with Rs. 21.50 and least in Bihar during 1973-74. The number of beds per lakh population in Kerala was 99 in 1968 as against 57 for all India. The bed population ratio was highest in Nagaland and least in Bihar.

The total number of medical institutions (Modern medicine) increased from 518 in 1967-68 to 874 in 1973-74. The number of beds available in these institutions was 24106 in 1973-74 as against 20116 in 1967-68. Ayurvedic system of medicine and Homoeo system are also popular in the State and Government have started hospitals and dispensaries to cater to the needs of the people.

The growth in the number of medical institutions (modern medicine) in the State from 1967-68 to 1973-74 and their bed strength is given below.

Table 6.1

Number of medical institutions (Modern Medicine) and bed strength

Sl. No.	District	No. of	Institution			No. of beds	
	District	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Trivandrum	60	85	86	4274	4940	4795
2.	Quilon	52	80	88	1260	1557	1617
3.	Alleppey	ភ ា	72	83	2525	3 159	3249
4,	Kottayam	53	54	60	1403	1969	2000
5.	Idikki	••	35	41	••	265	261
6.	Ernakulam	68	83	88	2446	2608	2391
7.	Trichur	53	7 8	83	2863	3150	2925
8.	Palghat	63	71	78	1192	1071	1107
9.	Malappuram		57	68		758	776
0.	Kozhikode	66	64	72	2804	3043	3170
ı.	Cannanore	52	104	127	1399	1664	1815
	State	518	783	874	20166	24184	24106

During 1967-68 the number of medical institutions for modern medicine was maximum in Ernakulam district whereas in 1972-73 and 1973-74 the maximum number was in Cannanore district. During the five year period the number of institutions for modern medicine has been doubled in Cannanore district. During 1967-68, Alleppey district had the least number of medical institutions. After the formation of Idukki district in 1972, the number of institutions was least in Idukki district. Trivandrum district ranks first in regard to bed strength when compared to other districts. Idukki district had the least number of bed strength during 1972-73 and 1973-74.

The table below gives the number of medical institutions (Modern medicine) per lakh population during the year 1962-63 to 1973-74.

Table 6.2

Number of Medical Institutions per lakh population
(Modern Medicine)

Sl. No. District	1962-6	3 1967-68	1972-73	1973-74
1. Trivandrum	3.1	0 2.85	3.64	3.69
2. Quilon	2.0	6 2.22	3.19	3.46
3. Alleppey	2.3	2.46	3.30	3.76
4. Kottayam	2.2		3.42	3.76
5. Idikki	-		4.36	4.99
6. Ernakulam	3.1		3.68	3.82
7. Trichur	2.7	2 2.80	3.52	3.57
8. Palghat	2.7	3.16	4.07	4.39
9. Malappuram			2.92	3.39
0. Kozhikode	2.6		2.89	3.17
1. Cannanore	1.5		4.18	4.98
S	tate 2.4		3.52	3.84

There were 3.84 medical institution per lakh population under modern system of medicine (private non-grant-in-aid institutions are excluded) during the year 1973-74 as against 2.46 in 1962-63. These institutions include Hospitals, dispensaries and T. B. centres, M. C. H. centres, Secondary health centres, P. H. centres, Mobile dispensaries, grant-in-aid institutions etc. The number of institutions per lakh population was highest in Idukki district with 4.99 followed by Cannanore district with 4.98 and Palghat district with 4.39 and lowest in Kozhikode district with 3.17. The percentage of medical institutions in relation to population was higher in Idukki, Palghat and Cannanore districts than the State value.

Considering the system of modern medicine (Government and subsidised medical institutions) the number of hospitals and dispensaries (Including T.B. centres) per lakh population was 3.09 for the State during 1973-74 as against 1.63 in 1962-63. The following table gives the number o hospitals and dispensaries per lakh population during 1962-63 to 1973-74.

TABLE 6.3

Number of hospitals and dispensaries (including T. B. Centres) per lakh population

25	District		Hospitals	itals			Dispe	Dispensaries			Total	tai		
Š		1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73 1973-74	1973-74	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	
١												:		
		5	79 0	0 64	0.64	1.25	1.00	1.97	2.10	1.96	1.67	2.61	2 74	
-	Lrivandrum		200	1	4.3	0.0	1.02	1.96	2.24	1.32	1.40	2.40	2.67	
~	Curlon	6.0	000		5	0,70	0 63	1.88	2.31	1.26	1.40	2.34	2.81	
~	Alleppey	0.47	0.40) ·	5	2.5	- -	1 77	2.13	1.75	1.73	2.47	2.83	
4	Kottayam	0.27	0.48) (2.5	1.10	?	19	4.26) : :	3.86	4.50	
S	Idukki		:	0.23	47.0	: -		80	9.5	9.15	2.14	2.83	3.08	
ø	Ernakulam	0.72	0.79	0.75	- / t	1.40	90	9.5	80	- 1	175	9.57	2.75	
_	Trichur	0.75	0.82	0.77). 	36.0	9.00	200		1 03	9 31	40	3.72	
8	Palghat	0.43	0.55	0.52	0.51	00.1	1.70	00.0	9.70	2.1	10.7	9.31	2.74	
6	Malappuram	:	:	0.31	0.35	t.	: 6	1.76	5.5	1.76	1.30	9.16	2.52	
9	Kozhikode	0.59	0.36	0.40	0.40	1.7		2 26		1.19	1 83	3 66	4.43	
=	Cannanore	0, 18	0.42	0.40	0.43	5	14.1	2.50		100	3	100	0	
:	State	0.48	0.54	0.53	0.53	1.15	1.16	7.20	2.30	60.	0/ 1	7.7	5	

The number of hospitals and dispensaries per 10 lakh population was 31 in 1973-74 as against 27 in 1972-73. The districts of ldukki, Pal_ohat and Cannanore have higher number of hospitals and dispensaries in relation to population than the State value during 1973-74.

The number of beds available per lakh of population in the Government and subsidised medical institutions (modern medicine) in the State during 1973-74 was 106. The distribution of the number of beds per lakh population in the different districts of the State is as follows:—

Table 6.4

Number of beds per lakh population—Modera Medicine
1962-63 to 1973-74

Sl. No.	Districts	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74
1	Trivandrum	202	199	216	206
2	Quilon	49	53	62	62
3	Alleppey	103	120	145	147
4	Kottayam	4 6	66	125	125
5	Idukki	••	• •	33	32
6	Ernakulam	110	112	116	104
7	Trichur	131	150	142	126
8	Palghat	49	60	61	62
9	Malappuram	••		39	39
0	Kozhikode	73	89	137	139
1	Cannanore	50	65	67	71
	State	89	99	108	106

The number of beds per lakh population was 106 in 1973-74 as against 89 in 1962-63 and 99 in 1967-68. The availability of beds came to 206 per lakh population in Triva drum district which was very much higher than the number available in the other districts of the State. Trivandrum, Alleppey, Kottayam and Kozhikode cistricts have more number of beds per lakh population than the State average. This is due to the existence of Medical Colleges in these districts. Idukki and Malappuram districts have very low ratio.

Indigenous system of medicine is also very popular in the State. The district-wise distribution of institutions and beds under the Indigenous system of medicine is given in the subjoined table.

Table 6.5

Distribution of Medical Institutions and beds under the Indigenous (Ayurvedic and Homocopathi system)

SI.				Institutions & Dispensaries)	No. of be	ds
No.	District		1967-68	1972-73	1967-68	1972-73
1	Trivandrum		24	38	50	430
2	Quilon		30	40	50	70
3	Alleppey		34	44	60	96
4	Kottayam		23	27	150	186
5	Idukki			16		ÌÕ
_			37	39	78	179
6	Ernakulam		54	64	103	154
7	Trichur	-	30	36	50	50
. 8	Palghat		, 30	31	••	36
. 9	Malappuram		23	32	40	60
10	Kozhikode		== :	= -	30	101
11	Cannanore		22	46	30	
		State	277	413	611	1372

The number of hospitals under the indigenous system of medicine in the State has increased from 41 in 1967-68 to 66 in 1972-73 and that of the dispensaries increased from 236 in 1967-68 to 347 in 1972-73. There was 61% increase in the number of hospitals and 41% increase in the number of dispensaries during the five year period. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries was 413 in 1972-73 as against 277 in 1967-68. During 1973-74 the maximum number of Institutions under Indigenous system of medicine was in Trichur district followed by Cannanore and Alleppey districts. The least number was in Idukki district.

As regards the number of beds it can be seen that Trivandrum district has the maximum number with 31.35% and Idukki district has the minimum number with 0.73% just below Malappuram district with 2.62%. Trivandrum, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Trichur districts have higher number of beds than the State average. Idukki and Malappuram districts have very small number of beds when compared to other districts of the State.

The total number of medical Institutions and beds available in the Government and subsidised medical Institutions (Modern Medicine and Indigenous) in the State during 1972-73 was 1196 and 25556 respectively as against 795 and 20777 respectively in 1967-68. The number of medical institutions was highest in Cannanore district followed by Trichur and Trivandrum Districts and the least number was in Idukki district just below Malappuram district. With regard to the number of beds Trivandrum district has the highest rank and Idukki district has the lowest position.

The table below gives the number of medical Institutions and beds in the Government and grant in aid Institutions in Kerala during 1967-68 and 1972-73.

TABLE 6.6

Number of medical Institutions (Modern Medicine and Indigenous)

C)	D			Number of I	stitutions	No. q	f beds
Sl. No.	District			1967-68	1972-73	1967-68	1972-73
1	Trivandrum		 	84	123	4324	5370
2	Ouilon			82	120	1310	1627
3	Alleppey			85	116	2585	3255
4	Kottayam	5 1 2		76	81	1553	2155
5	Idukki			•••	51	•••	275
6	Ernakulam			105	122	2524	2787
7	Trichur			107	142	2966	3304
ġ.	Palghat			93	107	1242	1121
ý	Malappuram			•••	88		794
10	Kozhikode			89	96	2844	3103
11	Cannanore			74	150	1429	1765
		State		795	1196	20777	25556

In addition to the Government and grant-in-aid medical Institutions there are a good number of private medical Institutions functioning in the State. Their details are not available at present.

The number of medical institutions and beds per lakh population in the Government and subsidised medical Institutions (Modern medicine and Indigenous) are furnished in the table below.

Table 6.7

Number of medical Institutions and beds per lakh population (Modern Medicine and Indigenous)

	****	Institu	tions	Ве	eds
Sl. No.	District	1967-68	1972-73	1967-68	1972-73
1234567891011	Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey Kottayam Idukki Ernakulam Trichur Palghat Malappuram Kozhikode	4.00 3.50 4.09 3.65 4.87 5.66 4.67 2.87	5.27 4.79 5.31 5.13 6.35 5.41 6.41 6.13 4.50 4.33 6.03	206 56 125 75 117 157 62 92 67	235 65 149 136 34 124 149 64 41 140 71
11	Cannanore State	4.00	5.38	105	115

The number of medical Institutions in the Government and grant-in-aid Institutions (Modern medicine and Indigenous) in the State per lakh population was 5.38 in 1972-73 as against 4.00 in 1967-68. Trivandrum, Idukki, Ernakulam, Trichur, Palghat and Cannanore districts have more number of medical Institutions in relation to population than the State average in 1972-73. The number of beds available per lakh population for the State was 115 in 1972-73 as against 105 in 1967-68. Trivandrum, Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur and Kozhikode districts have more beds than the State average. Idukki and Malappuram districts have only very few beds in relation to population.

Family Planning.

There were 211 family planning centres in Kerala during 1973-74. They include Urban Family Welfare Centres, Female Sterilisation Ward, Rural Family Welfare Centres Sterilisation Units, Mobile Sterilisation Units and Mobile I.U.C.D. Units. The number of family planning centres per lakh population in the State during 1973-74 was 0.93 as against 0.93 in 1972-73, 1.07 in 1967-68 and 1.08 during 1962-63.

The achievements in family planning programme in the different districts of the State is furnished in the following table.

TABLE 6.8 Achievements in family planning programme

		Achievenie	nts in raini			1974-	75
		1967	-68	1972-	.73	1371	
Sl. Vo.	Districts	Sterili- sation	I.U.C.D.	Sterili- sation	I.U.C.D.	Sterili- sation	I.U.C.D.
2 Q	ivandrum uilon	10451 8478	6963 5554 ' 6109	7307 16955 2486	3459 3419 3893	8110 10460 3354	3471 3784 3708
3 Al	leppey ottayam	8180 5828	3872	15263	2597	6098	2014
5 Id 6 Er 7 Tr 8 Pr 9 M 10 K	ukki nakulam richur alghat Ialappuram ozhikode	7633 6671 3994 9090 4830	3998 3220 4239 2236 1362	19258 3997 11283 1453 5523 6864	2541 1393 1338 1540 766 2498	4672 4904 1072 1570 - 6874 3378	1405 1669 1701 1600 892 1489
11 C	annanore State	65155	37553	90389	23444	50492	21733

The above table shows that there was increase in Sterilisation operation during 1°72-73 over 1967-68, but again declined in 1973-74, over 1972-73. During 1972-73 sterilisation operations were maximum in Ernakulam district followed by Quilon district and minimum in Malappuram district. But in 1973-74 sterilisation operations were maximum in Quilon district and minimum in Malappuram district.

The district-wise achievements in family planning programme per lakh population is presented in table 6.9.

TABLE 6.9

District-wise achievements in Family Planning Programme per lakh Population

Sl.	District	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	Cumulative total for the period from 1967-68 to 1973-74
No.	•	Sterilisation	Sterilisation	Sterilisation	Sterilisation
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Trivandrum	337	313	348	3455
2	Quilon	362	677	411	2594
3	Alleppey	394	114	152	1865
4	Kottayam }	280	710	280	2265
6	Ernakulam	354	7 74	18 4	5436
7	Trichur	353	180	211	2364
Ŕ	Palghat	201	646	60	1447
9	Malappuram	••	74	78	312*
10	Kozhikode	293	24 9	303	2 126
11	Cannanore	227	276	133	1880
	State	328	407	222	2456

figure relates to the year 1970-71 to 1973-74 only. Separate figures prior to 1970-71 is not available.

7. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The total length of Railways in Kerala was only 896 kms. during 1967 as against 57515 kms. for the country as a whole. This forms only 1.55% of the total length of the Indian Railways. As regards route length per 1000 sq. kms. of area, Kerala has only 23 kms., whereas Punjab has 42 kms., Weng Bengal 35 kms., Haryana 32 kms., Bihar 30 kms., Gujarat and U.P. 29 kms. each and Tamil Nadu 28 kms. The length of railways in Kerala has remained stationary for a number of years.

The length of railways per 1000 sq. kms. of area in Kerala during 1974 is given in the following table.

Table 7.1 Length of Railways per 1000 sq. kms. of Area, 1974

Sl. No.	District	Railway length	Railways per 1000 Sq. Kms. Area (KM)
1	Trivandrum	48	21.95
2	Quilon	128	27.05
3	Alleppey	54	29.45
	Kottayam	49	7.70*
4 5	Ernakulam	78	23.36
5 6	Trichur	69	23.43
0		149	29.06
<u>′</u>	Palghat	157	23.59
8 9	Kozhikode Cannanore	137	24.14
K	erala.	896	23.06

[·] Prior to the formation of Idukki District.

It is seen that Kozhikode district had the highest length of railways during 1969. But after the formation of Malappuram district the position has been changed. Now Palghat district has the highest length of railways and Kottayam district has the least length. Idukki district has no railways at present. Railways serves satisfactorily only in Quilon, Palghat, Trichur, Kozhikode and Cannanore districts.

With regard to road mileage Kerala holds comparatively a high place in terms of area. But in relation to population the position is not so satisfactory.

The road mileage in Kerala (excluding roads maintained by Panchayats, C.D. Blocks and Irrigation department) was 19103 kms. during 1972-73 as against 18037 kms. in 1967-68.

The length of roads per 100 sq. kms. of area during 1972-73 is furnished in the subjoined table.

Table 7.2

Length of roads* per 100 Sq. Kms. of Area 1972-73

Sl. No.	District	Length of Roads (Kms.)	Roads per 100 Sq. Kms. of Area (Kms.)	Surface Roads per 100 Sq. Kms. of Area (Kms.)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey Kottayam Idukki Ernakulam Trichur Palghat Malappuram Kozhikode Cannanore State	1729.71 2478.34 1360.41 1781.35 1506.65 2362.30 1738.46 1369.73 1050.94 1504.69 1949.97	78.64 53.87 71.58 80.95 29.55 98.42 57.97 37.27 29.19 40.68 34.21 49.11	68.95 40.89 50.53 69.27 21.10 74.46 50.57 29.25 24.22 30.05 23.39 38.21

^{*}Excluding roads maintained by Panchayats, N.E.S. Blocks and Irrigation Department. Variation in length of roads is due to transfer of roads to Panchayats and Municipalities.

The road mileage is greatest in Quilon district and least in Malappuram district. There was 49.11 kms. of roads per 100 sq. kms. in the State. This is inclusive of National and State highways. Surfaced roads formed 38.11 kms. per 100 sq. kms. Considering roads per 100 sq. kms. of area, Ernakulam district has the greatest mileage with 98.42 kms. followed by Kottayam district with 80.95 kms. and least in Malappuram district with 29.19 kms. just below Idukki district with 29.55 kms. Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam & Trichur districts have higher road mileage per 100 sq. kms. of area than the State ratio. With regard to surface roads, Ernakulam district has the maximum road mileage per 100 sq. kms. of area with 74.46 kms. followed by Trivandrum district with 68.95 kms. and Kottayam with 69.27 kms. and minimum in Idukki district with 21.10 kms. just below Cannanore district with 23.39 kms. The districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Trichur have higher surface roads per sq. kms. than the State average.

There were 104465 motor vehicles in the State having valid registration at the end of 1973-74. The distribution of these vehicles in the different districts of the State is as follows.

Table 7·3

Number of Motor Vehicles having valid registration as on 31-3-1974

Sl. No.	District	Goods vehicles:	Stage arrier.	Taxi s Cars	Motor Cars	Motor Cycles	Auto- Rikshas	Tractor Trailors	Jeeps	Others	Total
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey Kottayam Idukki Ernakulam Palghat Trichur Malappuram Kozhikode Cannanore	2520 1607 752 1100 382 2234 755 1280 496 1849 946	2631 342 402 497 34 573 293 653 234 596 490	1214 1424 902 1124 497 1559 937 1140 548 488 904	4069 2223	4849 1497 1405 3103 313 3238 1401 2170 317 2143 1056	3 2 13 113 453 259 51 471 593	28 68 71 186 221 271 935 289 184 264 131	1024 424 90 676 356 360 249 169 68 1676 370	846 208 132 20 156 39 39 349 53 1850	20246 9433 5863 12612 2750 15179 7439 8370 2766 12206 7601

The number of motor vehicles was highest in Trivandrum district with 20% of the total vehicles followed by Ernakulam district with 15% and Kozhikode district with 12% and least in Idukki district with less than 3%. In the case of goods vehicles Ernakulam district had the maximum number and Idukki district had the least number.

The number of motor vehicles per lakh population in the different districts of the State is as furnished below.

TABLE 7.4

Number of Motor Vehicles per lakh population in 1970-71 and 1973-74

SI. No.	District	Total number o cles per lakh	of Motor vehi- population	Number of co vehicles) ve popula	ommercial (Goods hicles per lakh tion
		1970-71	1973-74	1970-71	1973-74
	Trivandrum	744	868	101	108
2.	Quilon	327	370	53	63
3.	Alleppey	266	266	35	34
4.	Kottayam	525	790	83	69
5.	Idukki		335		47
6.	Ernakulam	528	659	96	97
7.	Trichur	310	320	52	32
8.	Palghat	368	471	53	72
9.	Malappuram	143	138	29	25
10.	Kozhikode	455	538	72	82
10.	Cannanore	227	298	37.	37
11.	Total	404	459	62	61

The number of motor vehicles per lakh population was 459 in 1973-74 as against 404 in 1970-71. The motor vehicles per lakh of population was highest in Trivandrum district and lowest in Malappuram district during 1970-71 and 1973-74. The districts of Trivandrum, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Palghat and Kozhikode have more motor vehicles per lakh population than the State average. As regards the number of commercial vehicles (Goods vehicles) per lakh population it is seen that Trivandrum district had the highest number with 108 and Malappuram district had the least number with 25. Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Palghat and Kozhikode districts have higher number of Commercial Vehicles (Goods vehicles) per lakh population than the state average. The position with regard to Malappuram, Trichur, Alleppey and Cannanore districts is not satisfactory.

The number of Post Offices per lakh population in the different districts of the state during 1973-74 is as follows:

Table 7.5

Number of Post Offices per lakh population 1973-74

 Sl. No.	District	Number of Post Offices per lakh Population
 1.	Trivandrum	16
ĵ.	Quilon	14
3.	. Alleppey	17
4.	Kottayam	23
5.	Idukki	. 16
6.	Ernakulam	17 ·
0. 7	Trichur	18
/.	Palghat	22
8.		17
.9.	Malappuram	i 9
10.	Kozhikode	19
11.	Cannanore	
•	State	18

The number of Post Offices per lakh population was highest in Kottayam district with 23 followed by Palghat district with 22 and least in Quilon district with 16 during 1973-74. Kottayam, Trichur, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore districts have more number of Post Offices per lakh population than the State average. There is not much differences in this regard between districts.

The number of Radio sets per lakh population during 1970-71 is as follows:

Table 7.6

Number of Radio sets per lakh population 1970-71

of Radio sets per lakh population 1457
1057 1064 1115 1699 1451 1947 790 903 1228

The number of Radio sets per lakh population was highest in Palghat district and lowest in Malappuram district. Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Trichur and Palghat districts have higher per capita Radio sets than the State value.

8. BANKING

The pace of economic development depends on the rate of savings, the rate of investment and the input-output ratio. The principal objective of our planning is the promotion of rapid rate of economic growth for the establishment of a socialistic society. Monetisation proceeds with the process of industrialisation and expansion in the size of marketable surplus. One of the most important functions of the banking system is to mobilise the savings of the community and induce the people to hold their savings in the form of bank deposits. The efficiency of the banking system has to be judged from the rate of savings, the rate of investment and the pattern of investment. Better Banking facilities in a region could help the economic development of that

The number of scheduled commercial Banking offices functioning in each district and the position of deposits and advances in these Banks are given below.

TABLE 8.1

Details of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Kerala
(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

					(Timoun	c 18s. III iai	riis)
Sl.No.	District	Position	n as on last Fr December 19	riday of 172	Positio D	n as on last Jecember 197	Friday of
	<u> </u>	No. of Offices	Deposits	Advances	No. of Offices	Deposits	Advances
1.	Trivandrum	91 (9.61)	3792 (15.33)	1887 (10.79)	105 (10.11)	4777 (15.06)	2576 (12.28)
2.	Quilon	75 (7.92)	1908 (7.71)	1954 (11.17)	84 (8.08)	2684 (8.46)	2127 (9.48)
3.	Alleppey	78 (8.24)	2256 (9.12)	1183 (6.76)	89 (8.57)	3033 (9.56)	1446 (6.44)
4.	Kottayam	82 (8.66)	1933 (7.82)	1061 (6.07)	95 (9.14)	2501 (7.89)	1395 (6,21)
5.	Idukki	26 (2.74)	279 (1.13)	91 (0.52)	30 (2.89)	367 (1.16)	149 (0.66)
6.	Ernakulam	164 (17.32)	6355 (25.61)	6231 (35.63)	175 (16.84)	7637 (24.08)	8197 (36,51)
7.	Trichur	133 (14.04)	2690 (10.88)	1281 (7.33)	140 (13.47)	3535 (11.15)	1773 (7.90)
8.	Palghat	84 (8.87)	1808 (7.31)	537 (3.07)	86 (8.28)	2370 (7.47)	705 (3.14)
9.	Malappuram	42 (4.43)	391 (1.58)	272 (1.56)	46 (4.43)	544 (1.72)	369 (1.64)
10.	Kozhikode	76 (8.03)	1566 (6.33)	1698 (9.71)	86 (8.28)	2015 (6.36)	1810 (8.06)
11.	Cannanore	96 (10.14)	1776 (7.18)	1292 (7.39)	103 (9.91)	2247 (7.09)	1723 (7.68)
	State	947 (100.00)	24733 (100.00)	17487 (100.00)	1039 (100.00)	31710 (100.00)	22450 (100.00)

The figures in brackets are percentages to total

The above table shows that the maximum number of banking offices are in Ernakulam district (17%) followed by Trichur district (13%) and least in Idukki district (3%). In the case of deposit and advances also Ernakulam district stands first and Idukki district the last. Banking Offices have a tendency to cluster around the already developed areas. Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Trichur, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Quilon and Alleppey districts are well served in this regard.

The number of persons per banking offices and the per capita Bank deposits in the scheduled commercial banks in the different districts of the State are given below:

Table 8.2

Number of persons per Banking office and per capita Bank Deposits

Diani		er Banking offices in thousands)	Per capita Bo (Rs.	
Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey Kottayam Idukki Ernakulam Trichur Palghat Malappuram Kozhikode Cannanore	Last Friday of December 1972	Last Friday of December 1973	Last Friday of December 1972	Last Friday of December 1973
Trivandrum	25	22	165.75	204.76
Ouilon	33	30	76.20	105.38
	28	25	103.30	137.24
	20	17	122.42	156.70
Idukki	31	27	34.74	44.65
Ernakulam ·	14	13	280.68	331.61
Trichur	17	16	121.34	151.85
Palghat	20	21	103.55	133.45
Malappuram	48	43	20.01	27.12
	29	27	70.70	88.81
Cannanore	26	24	71.34	88.15
State	23	22	111.23	139.45

The number of Banking offices in relation to population is lowest in Malappuram district and highest in Ernakulam district. Trivandrum, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur and Palghat districts have more Banking offices in relation to population than the State value. Similarly per capita Bank deposits is greater than the State value in Trivandrum, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Trichur districts.

9. CONCLUSION

The analysis of available data reveal that there are marked differences in the level of development of the different regions of the country and also of different districts of the State. In all our Five Year Plans due emphasis bave been given for the reduction in differences in the level of development between regions.

It is seen that the disparities in the level of development in the different districts of State have been reduced to a certain extent in recent years due to the implementation of various development schemes in the backward area of the State. Further measures are needed to improve the level of development of the backward areas.

The important indicators of Regional Development in the State for the latest available year are as follows.

Table 9.1 INDICATORS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

	I.V.L.	2 = (±1)		16.24	549 2584 477	8.30	1.26	3.45	29.12	30.69 17.80	15.73
	งเอนซนนบ <u>"</u>	33		13.74	415 1794 369	2.44	3.82	3.17	30.21	33.92 18.31	16.40
	poyiyzog	(21)	-	26.66	565 2819 438	3.62	4.03	5.34	26.92	26.34 14.57	13.76
	niozuddojojĄ	Ê		6.73	510 1603 486	7.59	0.48	2.14	27.08	39.12 18.84	9.95
	าอก่ลูโอฯ	(10)		12.70	383 1841 343	12.51	1.52	2.64	35.89	48.42 15.74	11.30
ž.	Trichur	(6)		11.74	702 2464 641	10.16	0.44	3.34	28.35	32.84 13.65	16.67
Districts	Ernakulam	(8)		29,39	910 5944 673	8.45	0.03	4.50	28.71	21.94 12.84	20.98
	iAhubI	(7)		3.30	151 902 146	12.78	3.03	0.55	34.62	22.46 25.56	4.62
	Kottayam	(9)	-	13.56	701 1065 665	6.14	0.72	8.93	27.33	28.09 24.65	10.96
	К эф ф]]ү	(5)		16.92	1128 2562 1013	9.44	0.03	7.45	28.15	30.66 16.01	17.31
	nolinQ	(4)		7.87	522 4820 485	11.63	0.15	0.85	28.61	20.81 26.89	21.82
	murbanitT	(3)	_	26.00	1003 3676 799	9.72	0.50	7.09	28.58	29.85 14.05	17.20
ſ	Item	(2)	Percentage of Urban population to total	population (1971) Population Density	(1971) Census Urban (1971) Rural (1971) Percentage of Sch.	Castes to total population (1971) Percentage of Sch. Tribes to total	population (1971) Percentage of Urban	arca (1971) Percentage of work-	ers (1971 Census) Of which Agrl.	labourers (1971) Cultivators (1971) Of manufacturing	#(1971) 17.20 21.82 17.31
	St. No.	E	-	2	22.2	4.2	е. 	4.	4.1.0	4.4.	* 1

*Household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry.

TABLE 9.1 (Contd.)

						į							
Ξ	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ທ່	Per capita cropped area 1973-74 (Ares)	10.47	14.58	10.86	16.93	20.83	9.78	10.56	19,32	12.96	12.27	13.73	13.16
9.	Per capita culti-												
	(in Arcs)	19'9	9.18	7.83	12.07	22.54	8.44	6.27	17.11	12.20	8.04	16.32	10.67
7.	Percentage of net area sown to total												
	cropped area 1973-74	62.33	61.82	67.88	67.58	97.06	81.97	56.35	85.19	81.17	59.51	90.47	73.42
7.1	Percentage of area sown under com-		•										
	mercial crops to total cropped area	40 97	7.7	40.91	24 30	9		1	ŗ		5	9	. 55
œ	Gross value of	7.0	61.14	<u>.</u>	31.40	67.07	10.13 42.11	37.12	10.07	£7.7±	04.01	39.43	40.30
	agricultural output												
	per hectare 1973-74 (Rs.)	5533	6787	6308	6041	3713	4606	6339	4207	4199	6485	3151	5024
 	Per capita (Rs.)	361	612	465	169	751	369	377	693	442	421	391	487
G]	{							
	per hectare (in kg.)	50.7	35.5	120.9	101.1	-	116.0	82.9	68.8	37.0	61.7	37.8	9.69
10.	Location factor of Industries 1972	0.62	4.09	0.56	0.32	0.54	1.15	0.80	0.43	0.09	0.82	0.52	:
10.1	Per capita value												
	facturing organised sector (1971) (Rs.)	84.73	70.73	11.81	28.66	33.65	144.51 27.30	27.30	12.75	3.25	41.20	13.77	45.40
=	Percentage of villages electrified										ا ا ر		
9	(1973-74)*	97.70	100.00	98.99	87.13	13	100.00	95.38	80.54	64	64.84	99.79	82.84

Separate figures for Idukkí and Malappuram districts are not available.

Consumers of Electricity per lakh population (73-74)

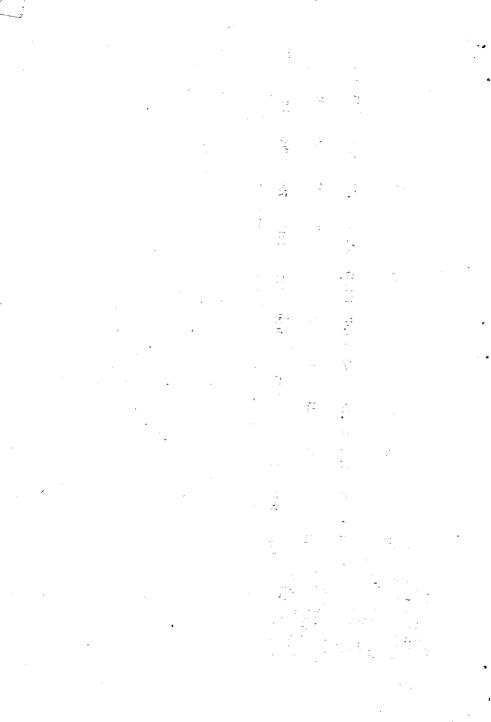
12:

12.1							f !				:		•	•
12.2	domestic purposes (1974-75) (KWH) 2 Percapita consump- tion of electricity for commercial	17.58	7.16	7.30	<u>्</u>	46.	7.08	7.12	6.28	2.28	6.27	5.76	7.25	
12.3		5.91	3.78	2.90	2	2.66	3.52	3.80	3,73	2.06	6.82	2.90	3.87	
12.4		0.23	0.32	0.75	9	6.99	19.45	7.74	6.14	1.59	0.12	0.28	4.38	
12.5		8.90	7.74	7.93	7	7.69	6.70	8.67	6.60	2.59	7.37	3,49	6.80	
13.	purposes (nign voltage) (KWH) Surfaced road per	5.30	21.44	33.77	21.11	1	386,56	12,90	8,39	0.27	18.19	5.00	51.81	65
4.	hundred sq. kms. of area 1972-73 * (Kms.) Total roads per hundred sq. kms.	68.95	40.89	50.53	69.27	21.10	74.46	50.57	29,25	24,22	30.05	23.39	38.21	_
15.	of area * 1972-73 (Kms.) Total motor vehi-	78.64	53.87	71.58	80.95	29,55	98.42	57,97	37.27	29.19	40.68	34.21	49.11	
16.	cles per lakh of population (1973-74) No. of commercial vehicles (goods vehi-	898	370	265	790	335	629	320	471	138	238	298	459	
17.	cles) per lakh of population (1973-74) No. of schools per hundred School	108	8	34	69	46	6	35	72	25	83	37	19	
	1974-75	0,16	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.16	0,16	0.24	0.28	0.25	0.31	0.21	
	 Excluding roads maintained by panchayats, N. E. S. Blocks and Irrigation Department 	aintaine	d by pan	chayats, I	N. E. S. E	Hocks and	Irrigation	n Denart	nent	-	1.5	136		

37/1052/MC

					٠		٠		66	5					
(14)		23039	12339	6673	4027	33.84	37.60 31.54	28.53	60,42			106	`.	5.38	<u>#</u>
(13)		21311	12301	5991	3019	30.85	31.58 31.43	27.24	54.84			11	.	6.03	
(12)		22816	13453	6159	3203	29.94	30.39 30.20	27.99	57.23		7.	139		4.33	5
Ξ		20340	13800	4592	1948	35.73	37.83 32.09	31.73	47.90	•		33		4.50	.
(10)		19962	11686	5266	3010	30.84	33.28 28.57	26.89	46.69			62	· ".	6,13	73
(6)		24276	12664	7209	4412	32.84	34.31 38.80	29.19	61.61			126		6.41	. 041
(8)	(d) (e)	24319	12444	7320	4555	36.92	40.84 35.61	31.32	65.37			104	.2	5.41	194
È		19275	10464	5723	3088	38.84	49.20 30.85	29.55	56.42			32	**	6.35	45
(9)	•	26572	12716	8295	5561	32.45	40.74 30.41	27.41	72.88			125		5.13	136
(2)		24892	11641	7736	. 5515	34.58	43.12 31.45	27.06	70,44			147		5.31	149
£		24718	12219	7625	4974	36.02	46.79 30.09	28.61	64.97			62		4.79	65
(3)		22686	11402	6820	4465	35.52	43.45 30.73	28.91	62.54	:		. 206	:	5.27	. 235
(2)	No. of students per lakh of population	1974-75' Do. primary		sectic Do.	secondary 1974-75	No. of students per teachers 1974-75 Do. Lower	primary Do. Middle Do. Higher	y Jiterac	(1971 Census) No. of beds per	lakh of population Modern Medicine	Govt.&Grant in-aid	institutions) 73.74 No. of Medical Insti-	tutions (Modern & indigenous medicines)	per lakh of popula- tion Govt, and grant-in-aid insti- tutions) (1972-73) No. of beds (modern	cines) per lakh of population (Govt. & grant-in-aid institu- tions) 1972-73
ε	18.	18.1	18.2	18.3		i9. 19.1	19.2 19.3	20.	21.			22.		23.	

. 22		139.45		18		1339
24 44		88.15		19		1228
27		88.81		19		803
<u>\$</u>		27,12		17		790
21	٠	204.76 105.38 137.24 156.70 44.65 331.61 151.85 133.45 27,12 88.81 88.15 139.45		22		1947
16		151.85		18		1451
27 13		331,61		17		1699
27		44.65		16 17		1115
17		156,70		23		-
25		137,24		17		1064
90		105.38		14		1057
. 23		4.76		16		1457
24. No. of persons per scheduled commercial Banking Offices (persons in thousands) 1973	Percapita Bank de- posita 1973 (scheduled commercial Banks)	(Rs.) 20	No. of post offices	tion 1973-74	No. of radio sets per	
24.	25.		5 6.		27.	



APPENDIX

TABLES

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Page No. 8 8 8 101 101 Percentage of area and population covered by community development programme in Kerala by districts Percentage distribution of working population of Agricultural and other workers—Kerala 1961 and 1971 Percentage contribution of different states in India in respect of important industrial characteristics in Percentage changes in productivity of important crops in Kerala by Districts 1960-61 to 1970-71 Percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (District-wise) 1961 and 1971 Area irrigated through Minor and List irrigation schemes upto 1973-74 Average size of operational holdings (for each size group) 1966-67 Percentage distribution of operational land holdings 1966-67 Percapita availability of cultivable area 1962-63 to 1973-74 No. of students per lakh of population (General Education) Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown Per capita income of states and India at current prices. Area irrigated through Major and Medium irrigation Percentage distribution of livestock population 1966 Chemical fertilizers distributed 1962-63 to 1972-73 Workers in Kerala (District-wise) 1961 and 1971 Percentage of net area sown to total cropped area Industries covered by A.S.I. Economic Indicators Area under commercial crops 1962-63 to 1973-74 No. of schools per thousand school going children Higher Secondary students per lakh of population Lower Primary Students per lakh of population Upper Primary students per lakh of population and use particulars—classification of Area District-wise population 1961 and 1971 Cultivable area 1962-63 to 1973-74 Density of population in Kerala. 962, 64 and 1968 .5 9 2.1 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4. 3.5 3.10. 3.11. 4.1. 3.12. 3.13, 5.1. 3.14. 5.3. 5.4.

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		1961				1261		
District	Population	Rural	Urban	% of urban population to total	Population	Rural	Urban	% of urban population to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)
Trivandrum	1744591	1005000	1000					(e)
Quilon	1941228	1295962 1796992	448569 144236	25.71 7.48	2198606	1627040	571566	26.00
Alleppey	1811252	1500821	310431	17.14	2125722	2766026	189903 359696	7.87
Idikki	1320506	1155037	165469	12.53	1539030	1330268	208762	13.56
Ernakulam	1681959	1986649	305910		765608	740346	25262	3.30
Trichur	1688271	1502619	185652	11.00	21636/4	1527664	636010	29.39
Paighat Malant	1369500	1220627	148873	10.87	1685349	16/6932	249845	11.74
Watappuram Korhikodo	1387378	1311413	75965	5.48	1856362	1731510	124859	12.70
Cappapore	1388468	1208949	379519	23.89	2106249	1544675	561570	26.66
Kerala	16903715	14801// 14349574	300117 2554141	16.86	2365164 91947375	2040260	324904	13.74
					21011012	11000370	0.4004£9	16.24
			Va	Variation in 71 over 61	r 61			
District	Population	Percentage	ge	Rural	Percentage	7	Urban	Percentage
	(01)	(11)		(12)	(13)		(14)	(15)
Trivandenm							,	(61)
Quilon	454075	26.0		331078	25.55	122	266	27.42
Alleppey	314470	17.3		#23926 965905	23.70		299	$\frac{31.66}{1}$
Kottayam	218524	16.5	,	175231	15.17	2.4. 2.4.	C07.	15.87
- Idikki Frashilam	175280	29.60	•	150018	25.41	25	262	20.16
Trichur	481/15 440526	28.6		241015	18.73	240	1700	60.89
Palghat	315842	23.0		250636	20.05	20.5	193	34.58
Malappuram	468984	33.80		420097	32.03	64	200 887	43.80
Cannanore	517781	32.6	•	335730	27.77	182	051	47.97
Kerala	4443660	32.83 26.29		560083 3531352	37.84 24.61	0.24	24787	8.26
						217	one	35.72

TABLE 1.2

Density of population in Kerala (District-wise)

Total Rural Urban Total Urban Urban Total Urban Urban <th< th=""><th>District</th><th>1961</th><th>19</th><th></th><th></th><th>1971</th><th>**</th><th>Van</th><th>Variation in 71 over 61</th><th>over 61</th></th<>	District	1961	19			1971	**	Van	Variation in 71 over 61	over 61
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (11 mm) (11 mm) (12 mm) (138 mm) (138 mm) (14 mm)		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1 798 638 2885 1003 799 3676 205 161 410 383 3661 522 485 4820 112 102 988 886 2211 1128 1013 2562 140 127 584 560 844 701 665 1065 117 105 114 114 151 146 902 37 32 146 599 3708 910 673 5944 164 74 2 367 516 2210 702 641 2464 138 125 3 380 344 1899 510 486 1603 150 45 1 430 346 1905 564 438 2819 101 100 1 435 381 209 1774 2584 114 96 5	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(2)	(8)	(6)	(10)
410 383 3661 522 485 4820 112 102 988 886 2211 1128 1013 2562 140 127 584 560 844 701 665 1065 117 105 114 114 151 146 902 37 32 146 599 3708 910 673 5944 164 74 23 564 516 2210 702 641 2464 138 125 32 327 298 1667 383 343 1841 56 45 13 360 344 1899 510 486 1603 150 142 2 430 346 1905 564 438 2819 135 92 9 314 269 1657 415 369 1774 101 100 11 435 381 2074 549 477 2584 114 96 53 <td>Trivandrum</td> <td>798</td> <td>638</td> <td>2885</td> <td>1003</td> <td>799</td> <td>9676</td> <td>205</td> <td>191</td> <td>797</td>	Trivandrum	798	638	2885	1003	799	9676	205	191	797
988 886 2211 1128 1013 2562 140 127 584 560 844 701 665 1065 117 105 114 114 151 146 902 37 32 146 599 3708 910 673 5944 164 74 2 564 516 2210 702 641 2464 138 125 3 327 298 1667 383 343 1841 56 45 1 360 344 1899 510 486 1603 150 142 2 430 346 1905 564 438 2819 135 92 9 314 269 1657 415 369 1774 10 10 11 435 381 2074 549 477 2584 114 96 5	Quilon	410	383	3661	522	485	4820	112	10.	1159
584 560 844 701 665 1065 117 105 114 114 151 146 902 37 32 146 599 3708 910 673 5944 164 74 564 516 2210 702 641 2464 138 125 327 298 1667 383 343 1841 56 45 430 344 1899 510 486 1603 150 45 430 346 1905 564 438 2819 135 92 314 269 1657 415 369 1794 101 100 435 381 2074 549 477 2584 114 96	Alleppey	988	988	2211	1128	1013	2562	140	127	351
114 114 151 146 902 37 32 146 599 3708 910 673 5944 164 74 564 516 2210 702 641 2464 138 125 327 298 1667 383 343 1841 56 45 360 344 1899 510 486 1603 150 45 430 346 1905 564 438 2819 135 92 314 269 1657 415 369 1794 101 100 435 381 2074 549 477 2584 114 96	Kottayam	584	260	844	701	665	1065	117	105	221
146 599 3708 910 673 5944 164 74 564 516 2210 702 641 2464 138 125 327 298 1667 383 343 1841 56 45 360 344 1899 510 486 1603 150 142 430 346 1905 564 438 2819 135 92 314 269 1657 415 369 1794 101 100 435 381 2074 549 477 2584 114 96	Idikki	114	114	:	151	146	902	37	66	.
t 327 298 1667 383 343 1841 56 45 turram 360 344 1899 510 486 1603 150 142 ode 430 346 1905 564 438 2819 135 92 ore 314 269 1657 415 369 1794 101 100 435 381 2074 549 477 2584 114 96	Ernakulam	146	599	3708	910	673	5944	164	4,	3866
t 327 298 1667 383 343 1841 56 45 warm 360 344 1899 510 486 1603 150 142 ode 430 346 1905 564 438 2819 135 92 ore 314 269 1657 415 369 1794 101 100 1 435 381 2074 549 477 2584 114 96 5	Trichur	564	516	2210	702	641	2464	138	261	0677
nuram 360 344 1899 510 486 1603 150 142 ode 430 346 1905 564 438 2819 135 92 ore 314 269 1657 415 369 1794 101 100 435 381 2074 549 477 2584 114 96	Palghat	327	298	1667	383	343	1841	56	45	+C7
ode 430 346 1905 564 438 2819 135 92 ore 314 269 1657 415 369 1794 101 100 435 381 2074 549 477 2584 114 96	Malappuram	360	344	1899	510	486	1603	051	CF .	*/1
ore 314 269 1657 415 369 1794 101 100 435 381 2074 549 477 2584 114 96	Kozhikode	430	346	1905	564	438	2819	135	7 <u>+</u> 1	290
435 381 2074 549 477 2584 114 96	Cannanore	314	269	Ĭ 6 57	415	369	1794	<u> </u>	7 00	137
	Kerala	435	381	2074	549	477	2584	114	96	510

TABLE 1.3
Percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe (District-wise) 1961 and 1971

		1961			1971	71				Variation in 71 over	in 71 over	61
District	Scheduled Caste	Socieduled Scheduled Caste to total	sdirT bəlubədə2	bəlinbərləz to % latoT ot ədirT noitaluqoq	Scheduled Caste	% of Scheduled Caste to total population	sdivT bəlubəhə?	behubeded to % To scheduled for the fort of the fort of the forter of t	Scheduled Caste	% of Scheduled Caste to total population	odirT bəlubədə2	belubed Scheduled Into to soirT footulation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(+)	(5)	(9)	3	(8)	6	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	161982	9.29	9784	0.56	213741	9.72	11059	0.50	51759	11.40	1275	0.28
Quillon	227265	11.67	3799	0.19	280632	11.63	3737	0.15	53367	11.32	-62	0.01
Alleppey	166521	9.22	584	0.03	200770	9.44	435	0.02	34249	10.89	-149	-0.00
Kottayam	73195	5.54	10769	0.82	94528	6.14	11059	0.72	21333	9.76	290	0.13
Idikki	91843	15.56	19886	3.37	97819	12.78	23181	3.03	5976	2.73	3295	1.88
Ernakulam	143463	8,53	992	0.02	182775	8.45	280	0.03	39312	8.16	-186	-0.04
Trichur	174893	10.36	6271	0.37	216237	10.16	9383	0.44	41344	9.39	3112	0.71
Palghat	176199	12.87	19423	1.42	210765	12.51	25594	1.52	34566	10.94	6171	1.95
Malappuram	111409	8.03	9129	0:48	140826	7.59	8882	0.48	29417	6.27	2166	0,46
Kozhikode	64527	4.06	63859	4 02	76338	3.62	84982	4.03	11811	2.28	21123	4.08
Cannanore	43520	2.44	70905	3.98	57737	2.44	90464	3.82	14217	2.43	19559	3.34
Kerala	1434817	8.49	212762	1.26	1772168	8.30	269356	1.26	337351	7.59	56594	1.26

TABLE 1.4 Workers in Kerala (District-wise) 1961 and 1971

		1301		į	1/61	1/		Variation	Variation in 71 over 61
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(2)	(8)	(6)	(10)
Trivandrum	540891	410001	130890	628293	470801	157492	87402	90809	26602
Quilon	631350	586654	44696	690283	637496	52787	58933	50842	. 1608
Alleppey	610424	518814	91610	598468	504619	93849	-11956	-14195	2239
Kottayam	387179	340208	46971	420659	363861	56798	33480	23653	
Idikki	230782	230782	:	265090	257562	7528	34308	26780	7528
Ernakulam	564437	449529	114908	621117	446075	175042	56680	-3454	60134
Trichur	559054	504539	54515	608551	538506	64045	49497	33967	10530
Palghat	550375	502596	47779	604825	541055	63770	54450	38459	15991
Malappuram	447248	424053	23195		470780	31864	55396	46727	8669
Kozhikode	478874	372103	106771		428280	138656	88062	56177	31885
Cannanore	629719	535922	93797	714593	621969	92624	84874	86047	
Kerala	5630333	4875201	755132	6216459	5281004	935455	586126	405803	180323

Percentage Distribution of working Population by Agricultural and other Workers Kerala 1961 and 1971

TABLE 1.5

	Persons,	i,	Agr	Agricultural workers	rkers	Workers	Workers other than cultivator and	dtivator and
District	ratates Females	t otat workers	1961	1971	Agricational tabourers 1961 1971	t tabbarers 1971	agrandina tabahen 1961 1971	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)
Kerala	n F	100.00 100.00 100.00	20.92 22.91 16.25	17.80 21.81 4.64	17.38 13.10 27.42	30.69 25.10 49.06	61.70 63.99 56.33	51.51 53.09 46.30
Cannanore	면 <u>X</u> R	100.00 100.00 100.00	24.29 21.88 29.15	18.31 20.95 10.23	17.48 11.24 30.04	33.92 24.92 61.53	58.23 66.88 40.81	47.77 54.13 28.24
Kozhikode	ЧЖ	100.00 100.00 100.00	12.78 13.21 11.36	14.57 16.75 4.32	11.24 6.63 19.81	26.34 22.67 43.59	75.98 78.16 68.83	59.09 60.58 52.09
Malappuram	P N	100.00 100.00 100.00	21.21 23.27 15.33	18.84 21.86 6.07	19.06 12.99 36.34	39.12 32.42 67.45	59.73 63.74 48.33	42.04 45.72 26.48
Palghat	чЖн	100.00 100.00 100.00	20.06 21.68 17.37	15.74 19.93 7.44	34.50 24.11 51.75	48.42 35.14 74.76	45.44 54.21 30.88	35.84 44.93 17.80
Trichur	σXπ	100.00 100.00 100.00	16.58 18.18 13.52	13.65 17.28 4.81	15.11 9.69 25.44	32.84 24.53 53.03	68.31 72.13 61.04	53.51 58.19 42.16

Percentage Distribution of Working Population by Agricultural and other workers-Kerala

I ABLE I.5—Contd.

1961 and 1971

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(9)	(2)	(8)	(6)
					()			
Ernakulam	Ъ	100.00	19.50	12.84	14.23	21.94	66.27	65.22
	¥	100.00	19.23	15.60	9.14	16.36	71.63	68,04
	ш	100.00	2.03	2.89	26.23	42.02	53.62	55.09
Idikki	Ъ	100.00	12.77	25,56	11.25	22.46	75.98	51.98
	¥:	100.00	14.89	33.06	19.94	20.67	74.41	46.27
	ſĿ,	100.00	7.80	3.12	12.55	27.83	79.65	69.05
Kottayam	4	100.00	25.99	24.65	16.96	28.09	57.05	47.26
	Z	100.00	29.04	29.06	13.39	24.12	42.43	46.82
	Ĺīų	100,00	14.37	2.16	30.60	48.38	55.03	49,46
Alleppey	d,	100,00	17.99	16,01	19.19	30,66	62.82	53.33
	¥	100.00	22.67	20.55	14.97	24.47	62.36	54.98
	<u> </u>	100.00	8.59	1.97	27.69	49.77	63.76	48 26
Quilon	д	100.00	31.67	26.89	13.70	20.81	54.63	
	۲	100.00	37.95	34.21	13.51	20.43	48.54	
	Ē.	100.00	16.62	1.70	14.17	22.10	69.21	76.20
Trivandrum	д	100.00	21.51	14.05	14.65	29.85	63.84	
	∑ ;	100.00	23.80	17.17	15.19	30.53	61.01	52.30
	<u>.</u>	100.00	14.96	2.08	13.12	27.26	71.92	

TABLE 1.6

Percentage of area and population covered by community development programme in Kerala by districts, 1971

,	
Percentage of population covered	79.05 96.45 83.91 97.74 77.74 91.63 93.08 88.53
Percentage of areas covered	81.84 69.91 87.46 78.21 86.49 71.61 84.39 99.15 97.77 83.92
Number of blocks	12 17 17 17 17 13 13 14 14
District	Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey Kottayam Ernakulam Trichur Palghat Malappuram Kozhikode Cannanore

Table 2.1

Per Capita Income of states in India at current prices

Sl. No. States	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andra Pradesh	572.18	606.19	627.99
2. Assam	523.0	535.5	572.1
3. Bihar	426	440	469
4. Gujarat	806	833	733
5. Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6. Haryana	844	915	982
7. Himachal Pradesh	638.5	678.1	726.9
8. Kerala	600.35	589.13	655.65
9. Madhya Pradesh	489.6	527.6	572.5
l0. Maharashtra	787.5	831.0	867.1
11. Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2. Karnataka	530.30	539.51	587.05
3. Orissa	496.0	511.44	N.A.
4. Punjab	995	1054	1105
5. Rajasthan	632	563	590
6. Tamil Nadu	622	688	746
7. Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8 Utter Pradesh	520,15	591.39	652.18
9. West Bengal	747.4	810.2	798.6
All India	627.5	645.4	687.6

source: Statistical Bureaus.

TABLE 3.1

Land use particulars classification of Area

	Total geog	raphical area	Total geographical area according to village	village		Founds		
District	4.5	papers	ers	0		1000		
	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1962-63	1967-68	1979-73	1078 74
(1)	(2)	(3)	4	3	(9)	į	21.7	11-0101
				2	(0)	S	(8)	<u>(</u>
Trivandrum	216,096	216,096	216,096	216,096	44,613	44,538	43.849	34 840
Quilon	450 051	(30.00)	(3.60)	(5.60)	(4.22)	(4.22)	(4.16)	(4, 16)
11	(12:16)	(12.16)	(12.16)	469,051 (12.16)	213,120 (20, 18)	210,857	210,651	210,651
rueppey	186,790	186,790	186,790	186,790	513	513	512	(20.00)
Kottavam	(4.84)	(4.84)	(4.84)	(4.84)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.05)	513
	026,225	626,225	215,695	215,695	248,758	252,964	6,398	6, 398
Idukki	(200-)	(64:01)	(0.03)	(80.09)	(23,38)	(23.96)	(0.60)	(0.61)
	•	**************************************	(13, 13)	300,72	:	:	299,221	299,221
Ernakulam	317.428	317 498	991 183	991 109	1	1	(28.37)	(28.41)
E	(8.23)	(8.22)	(5.73)	(5,73)	(5, 23)	55,212	2,512	1,312
Tichur	294,262	294,262	299,149	299,149	132,929	130 876	199 950	(0.12)
D-1-1.	(7.63)	(7.63)	(7,73)	(7.73)	(12.59)	(12.54)	(12,569)	131,934)
t algnat	510.424	510,424	437,087	437,087	99,665	99,663	67.185	67.185
Malappuram	(67:61)	(13.63)	(11,33)	(11.83)	(9.44)	(9.44)	(6.37)	(6,38)
	: :=	:-	353,045	363,045	:	:	97,627	97,627
Kozhikode	661.586	661 586	366 901	(7::0)	0.0		(9.76)	(9.27)
	(17.15)	(17,15)	(9.51)	(9.51)	(18.36)	193,756	128,607	128,607
Cannanore	576,661	576,661	576.661	576 661	67 091	(50.57)	(12.19)	(12.21)
	(14.94)	(14.94)	(14.94)	(14.95)	(6.36)	(6,24)	65,932	65,932
State	3858,523 (100.00)	3858,523 (100.00)	3858,523 (100.00)	38 58,523 (100,00)	1056.140	1055,811	1054,864	(6.26) 1053,229
					(2000)	(200:00)	(100.001)	(100.00)

IABLE 3. 1-Contd.

						-		
District	Lai	d put to nor	Land put to non-agricultural use	asn		Barren unc	uncultinatie !	
	1962-63	89-2961	3 1972-73	1973-74	1962-63		1070 20	- '
(E)	[65]					1307-00	19/2-73	1973-74
	(iii)	Gi)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(12)
Trivandrum								
•	12,424	16,665	15,845	17,026				565
Quilon	(30.0)	(60.0)	(07.6)	(5.95)				(0.86)
:	12,388	15,580	14,983	16,142				7.085
Alleppey	10.781	19 510	(0.43)	(5.65)	_			(10.81)
	(5.84)	(5.17)	(4.53)	12,199				731
roctayam	14,152	16.935	19 119	10 400				(1.12)
Idukki	(6,61)	(6.72)	(4.39)	(4.36)	(18, 49)	15,130		1,671
	:	:	13,704	13.770				(2.35)
Den L. L.			(4.97)	4.82)		:		7,160
Linakulam	19,278	21.300	90.857	09 940	0			(10.93)
Trichir	(9,01)	(8,01)	(7.57)	(7.82)	9,897	5,140		1,577
	13,883	15,890	17,191	18,491	3.240			(14.2)
Palghat	(6.49)	(6.57)	(6.24)	(6.47)	(2,67)			2,206
	61,488	61,935	48,787	52,527	28,093			10.756
Malappuram	(F7:07)	(10.67)	13 184	(18.38)	(23,13)			(16.41)
Kozhikoda	,		(4.78)	(4.79)	:			363,045
	27,236		45,126	43,868	15,761			0619
Cannanore	(17.73)		(16.37)	15.35)	12,98)			(14.61)
State	(19,69)	(20.82)	(22.28)	63,266 22.14	25,849 21.28)	23,100 (25,16)	20,510	19,458
	213,962 (100,001)		275,726 (100,00)	35,791	21,455			65,530
	•		(22.22.2)	(%)				100.00)

TABLE 3.1—Contd.

			Downsoner	Description Description and other number Ind	than any	land	I and made	I and and the Misself account The said	1	
District	1	• •	311011111111111111111111111111111111111	astates aua	oner Brazing	*****	incl	included in net area sown	s 1 ree crops rrea sown	•00
		l	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	-		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	:	ļ.		: 						
Trivandrum			570	550	550	550	629	216	643	489
			(1.64)	(1.98)	(1.98)	(1.98)	(0.33)	(0.13)	(0.56)	(0.48)
Quilon			1340	1300	1300	1300	4724	2000	749	980
			(3.85)		(4.68)	(4.68)	(2.26)	(1.24)	(0.65)	(0.97)
Alleppey	•		336		250	250	7840	7221	6150	7993
			(0.96)	(06.0)	(0.90)	(06.0)	(3.75)	(4.46)	(5.35)	(2.38)
Kottayam			4503		2513	2513	16,820	3156	4343	4549
•	4		(12.92)	_	(6.03)	(9.03)	(8.05)	(1.95)	(3.78)	(4.54)
Idukki			:	:	1388	1388	:	:	1948	1636
		÷ :	:	:	(4.98)	(4.98)	:	:	(1.69)	(1.63)
Ernakulam	- 45		3606	. 2000	1599	1599	10,506	3994	505	630
	1.		(10.35)	(7.19)	(5.75)	(5.75)	(5.03)	(2.47)	(0.44)	(0.63)
Trichur			649	200	200	. 500	1501	1160	3631	3364
			(1.86)	(1.80)	(1.80)	(1.80)	(0.72)	(0.72)	(3.16)	(3.36)
Palghat			6,265	2000	2810	2810	31,311	24,303	9363	2004
			(17.98)	(17.99)	(10.11)	(10.11)	(14.99)	(15.02)	(8.14)	(2.00)
Malappuram			:	:	2369	2369	•	:	5359	5034
					(8.52)	(8.52)	:	:	(4.66)	(5.05)
Kozhikode			2780	2700	2521	2521	42,463	29,012	8338	3576
			(2.38)	(0.71)	(6.02)	(0.6)	(20.33)	(17.92)	(2.90)	(3.57)
Cannanore		:	14,793	12,000	12,000	12,000	93,020	90,800	78,978	69,914
			(42.46)	(43.18)	(43.18)	(43.18)	. (44.55)	(26.09)	(28 67)	(69, 79)
State	٠		34,841	27,800	27,800	27,800	2,08,864	161,862	115,007	100,169
				\\	/	(221222)	(22.22.)	(22.22.)	(00.001)	(200.002)

,								84	•					
		1973-74		231	(U.83)	(1.74) 561	2868 10.26)	3711 (13.28)	5080 (18.17)	1744 (6.24)	2108 7.54)	481 3 7.22)	2082 (7.45)	4266 (15.26) 27952 100.00)
	goot	1972-73	(36)	239	399	(1.36) · 594 (2.31)			3691 (14.38) (1554 (6.06)		4057 (15.81) (1		4756 18.53) (1 25664 3 00.00) (100
	Current Jattow	1967-68	(35)	466	1384	(2.12)	1815 (7.75)		_	1860 (7.67)			5093 (21.83) (3	
		1973-74 1962-63 1967-68 1972-73 1973-74	(34)	2238	2218	3439 (7.84)	5986 (13.64)			2455 (5.59) ((29.02) (21)	_
it fallow		1973-74	(33)	717	, (3. 70)					414 (1.92) (\sim		3082 (14.25) (29 8171	
han curre	1	1972-73	(32)	718 (3.46)	768			308 (1.49) ($\overline{}$	430 (2.07) (_		7493 (14 7493	
Fallow land other than current fallow	1001	1502-03 1507-08 1972-73	(31)	741 (2.50)	1246 (4.20)		872 (2.94)			437 (1.47) (3966	_	() 4019	Ž)	
Fallow to	1069 69	1302-03	(30)	2912 (6.73)	1782 (4.12)	618 (1.43)	1728 (3.99)			(1.39) (606)		7991		\smile $:=$
	1979.74	1/2/2	(53)	390 :	(2.72)	826 (1.11)	1451 (1.96)	_		(2.61) (4108		1.46) 7996		(22.88) (48 74169 4 (100.00) (10
e Waste	1972.73	!	(28)	433 (0.59)	2157 (2.91)	775 (1.05)	(2.24) 13401		(2.44)	(2.53) (4096	5.53) (2,639 2	0.59) (3 8359		74010 7 74010 7 (100.00) (10
Cultivable Waste	1962-63 1967-68		(27)	677 (0.69)	00		(17.16)	8846		(2.80) 19,631			(23.31) (1 23467 1	S &
	1962-63	(00)	(50)	1382 (1,09)	4115 (3.25)	(2.04) (2.1774	_	8734		(3.79) 22,663			(21.55) (2 33391 2 (26 34) (2	\sim
		3		Trivandrum	Quilon Alleppev	Kottayam	Idukki	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Cannanore	State

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(41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) 15279 47849 88177 95778 92015 198106 240750 249023 244294 (6-91) (10.94) (14.02) (12.13) (11.54) (8.09) (8.73) (8.34) (8.14) 229590 55109 110254 12858 141817 271043 333639 359281 371497 (10.43) (17.54) (16.28) (17.75) (11.08) (12.10) (12.03) (12.38) (10.43) (10.44) (17.54) (16.28) (17.77) (11.08) (11.08) (12.10) (12.03) (12.38) (10.44) (14.38) (10.77) (9.19) (9.67) (9.05) (8.34) (7.94) (8.00) 182601 (6.20) (11.00) (10.99) (13.09) (12.86) (9.01)	7166 6176	Jee are	. ĺ	sown		Area	sown more	e than onc	•	-	Total cro	bped area	
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Table 3.2 LAND UTILISATION

Percentage of net area sown to total cropped area

Districts	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74
Trivandrum	75.85	63.37	61.54	62.33
Quilon	79.67	66.95	64.22	61.82
Alleppey	71.69	70.56	69.39	67.88
Kottayam	90.57	89.00	67.89	67.58
Idukki			98.47	97.06
Ernakulam	90.27	79.33	84.00	81.97
Trichur	65.77	62.35	57.25	56.35
Palghat	75.05	75.23	85.00	85.19
Malappuram			82.40	81.17
Kozhikode	89.93	86.94	59.34	59.51
Cannanore	90.09	87.60	84.85	90.47

LAND UTILISATION

Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown

TABLE 3.3

District	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74
Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey Kottayam Idukki Ernakulam Trichur Palghat Malappuram Kozhikode Cannanore	31.84 25.52 39.49 10.41 10.78 52.04 33.24 11.17	57.79 49.36 41.72 12.36 26.05 60.38 32.93 15.03 14.15	62.50 55.72 44.12 47.29 1.56 19.05 74.68 17.65 21.36 68.51 17.85	60.43 61.77 47.32 47.98 3.03 21.99 77.48 17.39 23.20 68.03 10.53
Kerala	21.76	29.53	3 5. 94	36.20

TABLE 3.4

Area Irrigated through Major and medium irrigation schemes in Kerala 1970-71 to 1973-74

(Area in hectares)

			Cumu	lative ar	ea irrigate	d in he	ctares	
District	1 9 7	0-71	197	1-72	19	72-73		73-74
: -	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Trivandrum	10734	5367	11554	5777	13164	6582	13964	6982
Ernakulam	21132	8196	30490	11775	32246	12453	37546	14483
Trichur	61642	34027	61748	34080	62686	34549	63086	34749
Palghat	72408	36154	72582	36291	75607	37831	78346	39273
Kozhikode				••	1750	800	3500	1600
Total	165916	83744	176374	87923	185453	92215	196442	97087

Source: Chief Engineer (Irrigation Department).

TABLE 3.5

Area irrigated by Minor irrigation and lift irrigation Schemes upto 1973-74

		<u> </u>	Cumula	tive area irr	igated as	on 31-3	1974.	
District	M.I. C	ass I and II	Lift is	rigation	. (Others		Total
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	<u></u> :
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Frivandrum Quilon Alleppey Kottayam dukki Ernakulam Frichur Palghat Malappuram Kozhikode	14156 18781 20401 7385 374 10503 8516 11259 8555 4952 18117	14156 18781 20401 7385 374 21006 8516 22518 8555 4952 18117	636 4823 482 10236 3138 1120 3057 17 350	636 4823 482 20472 3138 2240 3057 17 350	55 716 2940 285 941 706	55 716 2940 570 941	14156 19472 25940 10807 374 21024 12595 12379 11612 5675 18467	14156 19472 25940 10807 374 42048 12595 24759 11612 5675 18467
Total	122999	144761	23859	35215	5643	5928	152501	185904

Source: Chief Engineer (Irrigation Department).

Percentage change in productivity of important (crops in Kerala by districts 1960-61-1970-71)

TABLE 3.6

		I Mananari	1 rvandrum Union Alleppey Kotlayam Ernakulam Trichur Palghat Kozhikode Cannanore	teppey .	Aottayam	Ernakulam	I richur	Palghat R	oznikode	Cannanore	Kerala
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	6	(8)	(6)	(01)	. 👅
,000	Food Gaps:	***									;
-	Rice	5	7. PV 64	00	27	0					
e:	Jowar	3	- - -	3 :	+ /•0+	72.70 +12.00 +0.74 +0.31 +14.31 +8.003.00 +20.11 +28.31	14.91	+8.00	B	+20.11	+8.24 +26.83
ຕ້	Range Kagi	:	+39.27	:	: :	-33.90 -20.62 -55.34 -60.57	-20.62	-55.34	-60.57	-7.38 -32.48	-32.48
÷ ,	Other cereals and millets	:	:	:	:	:	:	+18.15	:	:	-11.06
c (Pulses	+1.31	-16.63 + 12.09 - 42.71 + 31.95	12.09	-42.71		-2.61	-27.49	-50.11	-2.61 -27.49 -50.11 $+36.46$ -11.06	-11.06
ှင်	Sugarcane	•	-3,32 +	F5.56	+29.07	+5.56 +29.07 +19.53	:	+95.41	:	-17.03	+18.08
	Pepper	-14.39	+3.81 —	24.88	-22.76	+3.81 -24.88 -22.76 -32.60 $+85.68$ -32.18 -31.58 -23.50	85.68	-32.18	-31.58		-2I.40
æ	Chillics	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	;
C	Ginger	•	+21.16	:	+104.25	+104.25 + 74.41 - 57.92 + 67.88 + 54.91 - 82.62 + 72.39	-57.92	+67.88	+54.91	-82.62	+72.39
0	Turmeric	•	•	:	+2.12	+2.12 + 74.89	:	+47.16	+67.99	+ 47.16 + 67.99 + 161.34 + 38.35	+38.35
Ξ.	Cannanore	•	:	:	48.89	-48.89 + 17.39		+40.91	+24.44	+40.91 +24.44 +27.27 -42.22	42.22
12	Arecanut	+8.93	+41.32 +	-9.18	-29.70		+4.25	-9.84 -87.06 -12.30	-87.06	-12.30	+4.09
13	Banana and other plantain	+3.11	+6.30 +	+2.77	+3.15		+4.49		+0.95	+1.65	
<u>.</u>	Cashewnut	-27.98	—27.98 —28.03 —27.98 —27.98 —27.98 —27.98 —28.03 —27.98 —27.98	28.03	-27,98	-27.98 -	-27.98	-27 98 -	-28.03	27 98	-27 98
15.	Tapioca	+71.37	+160.85+156.40+167.63+121.01+110.62+46.47+133.83+84.03+126.35	56.40+	-167.63-	-121.01+	110.62	+46 47+	135,83	+84.03+	126 35

. TABLE 3.7

Area under Commercial Crops *

District	0000							
	1962-63	အ	19	1967-68	1972-79	73	2070	1
3						?	19/3-/4	-/4
	(z)	_	:: 	(3)	(4)	•	(5)	
T								
1 iivandrum		(7.79)	05966	(20.0)		.!		
Carlon			00700	(0.07)	104172	(7.55)	98620	(7.09)
Alleppev		(11.40)	135157	(±,±)	164747	(1194)	175059	(01.01)
Vottern		(7.70)	91097	(7.71)	04199	(60,0)	CC7C11	(60.21)
Notrayam		(18 41)	000000		24133	(p.82)	96719	(6.95)
Idikki		(110.11)	70207	(17.75)	145327	(10.53)	146662	(10.54)
Ernakulam		÷:	:	·•	119146	(8.63)	191999	(10.01)
T		(8.28)	114262	(4.67)	07440	(01.9)	777171	(Q./I)
Lichar		(5.86)	00323	(6:4)	01170	(0.70)	96154	(6.91)
Palghat) i	600/0	(3.72)	89255	(6.47)	91984	(6.61)
Malappuram	C+C 7C	(2.13)	96229	(5.31)	52565	(3.81)	54840	(3.03)
Kozhikode		:	:	:	120306	(8.72)	192094	(200)
	_	(19,19)	226230	(19.16)	174849	(2001)	170071	(8.84)
Cannanore		(16.29)	170982	(15.17)	710171	(17:0/)	178169	(12.88)
·		(04:00)	. 413433	(12.17)	222912	(16.16)	208041	(14.95)
State	1016191	00.00	1181302	100	010000		1	(2000)
		•		20.00	13/3033	3.33	1390688	100,00

* Commercial crops includes Pepper, Ginger, Cardamom, Arecanut, Cashewnut, Coconut, Tea, Coffee and Rubber.)

Table 3.8
Chemical fertilisers distributed (M.T.)

District	19	1962-63	_	89-4961	-	1979.73	Chemical hectare of t	Chemical fertilizer distributed hectare of total croped area (K.g.)	distributed rea (K.g.)	bea
							1962-63	89-4961	1972-73	~
, (1))	(2)		(3)		(4)	(2)	(9)	3	1
Trivandrum		(4.55)	6700	(70 0)	0000	[;			<u> </u>
Quilon		(0.46)	2100	(3.24)	12620		14.8	37.6	50.7	
Alleppev		(0.40)	9482	(6.69)	12771		20.1	28.4	35.5	
Kottavam		(20.74)	15962	(16.32)	28643		60.3	69.4	120.9	
Idikki		(21.10)	11328	(11.58)	44337		42.4	31.9	101.1	_
Ernakulam	5733	(8,90)	8048	(0.14)	95600	130 01/	: 0	: 6	:	۰.
Trichur		(0.00)	200,	(21.5)	52033		7.67	37.8	110.0	_
Palchar		(0.00)	10983	(11.22)	20201		27.9	49.9	82.9	
Malanninam		(16.05)	15531	(15.87)	23384	_	31.4	43.3	68.8	
Kozhikode		:	:	1	9526		:	:	37.0	
Cannanore		(6.08)	8964	(9.16)	17003		10.6	21.4	61.7	
2 TOTTOTTOT		(5.27)	7616	(7.78)	13774		11.0	22.9	37.8	
State	64357 1	100.00	97856	100.00	207938	-	26.3	85.4	9.69	

Table 3.9
Cultivable Area*

tivable Area*
(In Hectares)

District	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Frivandrum	157468	154673	155278	154106
Duilon	228773	230464	234796	233874
	173256	172567	172874	173097
Meppey	336353	338396	193150	192647
ottayam	330333	330330	184791	185236
dikki	999997	233726	194726	194346
rnakulam	229387		147046	146018
richur	143561	143396	307623	303809
alghat	314913	323026		244653
1alappuram	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	244784	
ozhikode	4 21759	420670	180551	182383
annanore	426656	425284	416783	416005
Kerala State	2432126	2442202	2432402	2426174

Cultivable area includes net area sown, current fallow fallow land other than current fallow, cultivable waste and miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown.

Separate information pertaining to Idikki and Malappuram districts are not available for 62-63 and 67-68

Table 3.10

Per Capita availability of cultivable area †

(Area in Ares)

District	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	8.57	7.36	6.66	6.61
Ouilon	11.20	9.84	9.38	9.18
Alleppey	9.09	8.31	7.92	7.83
Kottayam	18.43	16.25	12.23	· 12.07
ldikki			23.01	22.5 4
Ernakulam	11.72	10.84	8.63	8.44
Frichur	8.32	7.58	6.63	6.27
	16.83	16.22	17.62	17.11
Palghat	10.65		12.53	12.20
Malappuram	15.31	13.58	8.15	8.04
Kozhikode		19.97	16.75	16.32
Cannanore	22.77	19.57	10.75	10.02
State	13.67	12.29	10.94	10.67

Cultivable area includes net area sown, current fallow, fallow land other than current fallow, cultivable waste and miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown.

Average size of operational holdings in Kerala by districts (for each size group) 1966-67, TABLE 3.11

of the of operational holdings										
(acres)		Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey Kottayam Ernakulam Trichur Palghat Kozhikode Cannanore	Cannanore	State
(3)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(9)	(6)	(8)	6	(10)	18
Less than 1.00	0.39	0.39	0.36	0.38	0.34	0.32	0.35	47 0	9	
1.00-2.50	1.50	1.42	1.63	1.71	1.59	9	- 58	1 40	0 .	, .
2.50-5.00	3.77	3.71	3.72	3.36	3.66		44	01.1 90 %	6.0	ኝ: .
5.00—10.00	09.9	7.23	7.63	6.90		· ·	. 68.9	2. 2.	9.60	70.0
10.00-15.00	12.07	10.41	12.50	12.8	_	-	11 03	19 67		9. 9
15,00-20.00	11.00	16.00	17.00	6.3			3 5	17.90		12.04
20.00-25.00	:	:	21.67	16.5			. 29 16	17.38 91.96		16.68
25 and above	20.00	32.00	91.20	39.6					74 40 4	22.23
· · Total	1.21	1.48	1.17	3.25						1.82

Course: Land Reforms Survey of Kerala.

TABLE 3.12

Percentage distribution of operational land holdings in Kerala by districts 1965-67,

				ercentage	distributio	ado fo u	Percentage distribution of operational holdings	dings		
Size of operational holdings	Tri	Trivandrum	3	Quilon	HIP	Alleppey	Kotte	Kottayam	Ernakulam	ulam
	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	3	(8)	6	(10)	(11)
Less than 1.00	9.99	21.3	57.4	15.0	72.9	22.0	46.3	5.4	66.1	13.8
1.00-2.50	22.6	28.0	26.8	25.7	16.6	22.8	23.2	12.3	15.4	15.1
2.50-5.00	6.1	18.9	8.7	21.8	8.0	28.1	11.8	12.2	9.2	20.7
5.00-10.00	3,5	19.2	5.9	28.5	1.0	6.9	12.0	25.6	7.5	8
10.00—15.00	1.2	11.6	1.2	8.1	0.2	1.7	3.5	13.7		6
15.00-20.00	:	4.0	:	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.1	5.5	0.3	3.4
20.00-25.00	•	:	:	:	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	6.0
25 and above	•	9.0	; ;	9.0	0.2	15.2	2.1	24.8	0.3	5.0
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00 100.00	100.00	100.00 100.00	100.001

Source: Land Reforms Survey of Kerala,

TABLE 3.12 (Contd.)

			7	Percentage d	istribution o	Percentage distribution of operational holdings	holdings		
_	Size of operational holdings	Trichur	u.	Palghat	at	Kozhikode	ikode	Саппапотв	22
	(00783)	No. of holding	Area	No. of holding	Area	No. of holding	Area	No. of holding	Area
	(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(61)
	Less than 1.00	59.2	8. 8.	63.3	12.5	60.3	20.2	42.2	5.6
	1.00-2.50	16.2	11.4	18.4	16.3	25.8	28.4	22.5	15.1
	2.50-5.00	11.9	18.7	9.3	18.0	11.1	27.0	14.7	17.7
	5.00-10.00	7.3	24.4	5.8	22.7	1.9	9.2	8.4	19.1
	10,00—15.00	2.0	9.7	2.2	15.0	4.0	3.4	2.9	11.6
	15.00-20.00	6.0	6.9	0.3	2.9	0.2	2.8	8.0	4.4
	20.00-25.00	0.8	8.3	0.2	2.9	0.2	2.8	9.0	4.3
	25 and above	0.7	12.3	0.5	10.3	0.1	6.5	6.0	22.2
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
									•

Sources Land Reforms Survey of Kerala.

TABLE 3.13

Percentage distribution of livestock population in Kerala by districts 1966

	Item	Tr	ivandrum	Quilon .	Trivandrum Quilon Alleppy Kottayam Ernakulam Trichur	ottayam E	nakulam	Trichur	Palghat .	Palghat Kozhikode Cannanore	Cannanore	State
	(1)		(2)	(3)	€	(5)	(9)	3	8)	(6)	(10)	Ξ
ŭ :	Cattle:		is per							9 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
-:	Total males over 3 years		3,52	10.00	3.52	6.46	15.94	10.89	15.99		14.20	100.00
7	Cattle in milk		6.29	12.27	11.99	15.05	9.27	7.69	11.56		13.97	100.00
ຕໍ	Total females over 3 ye		5.45	13,10	13.68	15.06	9.00	6.46	10.16	12.96	14.13	100,00
4.	Young stock	÷	5.72	13.28	11.61	14.78	9.88	7.74	10.37		13.77	100.00
	Total cattle	• .	5.20	12.61	11,42	13,38	10,61	7.77	11.30		14.00	100.00
II	Buffaloes: Total males over 3 years		6.39	4.64	3.33	2.28	4.41	13.92	45.51	12.02	7.50	100.00
બં	Buffaloes in milk	2 -	13.11	7.21	3.25	5.81	6.30	16.24	20.59	15.68	11.81	100.00
ີ່ ຕໍ່	Total females over 3 years		13,09	7.49	3,90	5.87	5.03	14.06	20.44	16.97	23.15	100.00
4;	Young stock		10.74	6.24	2.32	5.45	3.75	14.21	30.50	15.49	11.30	100.00
	Total buffaloes		9.07	5.74	3.31	3.86	4.47	14.02	35.71	14.04	9.78	100.00
III.	Total sheep and goat		10.79	11.53	6.75	13.46	12.06	9.73	13.31	13.79	8.58	100.00
ïV.	Total pigs		3.40	0.53	0.15	56.75	33.48	1.30	0.32	1.10	2.97	100.00
>	Total livestock	:	6.99	11.37	9.12	13.47	10.89	8.73	14.11	13,43	11.89	100.00
\rightarrow{\center}{\center}	Total poultry		8.11	9.87	11.51	13.81	13,18	10.31	9.53	15.34	8.34	100.00
												-

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Source. Livestock Census-1966.

Percentage distribution of livestock population in Kerala by districts 1972

4.	. ~		000	00	900	_		
State	(13)	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00
Canna- nore	(12)	16.19 11.63	12.51 12.55 13.02	7.53	10.66 9.30 8.90	7.77	4.87 10.84	8.22
Kozhi- kode	(11)	8.26 9.35	9.33 8.14 8.70	5.08	6.87 5.37 5.73	9.31	2.92 8.45	4.46
Mala- ppuram	(10)	12.16 5.96	5.63 4.99 6.27	14.57 11.40	12.13 12.61 13.39	9.29	0.07	9.81
Trichur Palghat Mala-	(6)	15.12 9.16	9.14 8.75 9.80	39.98 16.61	19.26 27.44 30.72	9.63	0.33 11.50	7.56
Trichur	<u>@</u>	12.10 7.35	6,55 7,75 7.80	∞, →	12.80 15.03 13.57	9.71	1.66 8.76	97.01
Ernakulam	(7)	14.12 8.43	7.95 9.08 9.26	~~ ~	5.53 4.83	11.03	24.98 9.78	11.53
Idukki	(9)	3.10	5.04 5.01 4.77	0.83 4.53	4.34 3.96 2.59	4.14	19.88	3.81
Kottayam	(5)	3.31 9.70	10.20 10.64 9.43	0.86 3.25	3.01 1.90 1.77	9.99	33.88 9.50	8.92
Alleppey Kottayam	(4)	3.00 13.50	13.63 12.62 11.76	2.64 3.51	3,68 2,44 2.95	6.82	0.11 9.13	13.53
Quilon	(3)	9.06 12.66	13.72 14.40 13.36	4.17	8.25 7.31 6.12	12.18	0.75	9.50
Trivan- drum	(2)	3.58 7.22	6.30 6.07 5.83	6.21 13.97	13.47 10.53 9.43	10.13	10.85	8.40
Item	(1)	I. CATTLE 1. Total males over 3 years 2. Cattle in milk	over 3 years 4. Young stock Total cattle	11. Buffaloes 1. Total males 2. Buffaloes in milk 3. Total females	over 3 years 4. Young stock Total buffaloes	 Total sheep and goat 	IV. Total pigs V. Total livestock	VI. Total poultry

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Source: Livestock census 1972.

TABLE 4.1

Industries covered by ASI-Economic Indicators

		No. of fact	No. of factories reported	1	Productive of	Productive cabital (Rs. in lakhe.	in lakhe.	No of her	No of horons ambland	
	State/District	1962	1964	1471	1969	1064	1071	1000	acondura cura	-
=	107				7007	1001	13/1	1907	1964	1/61
\exists	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(9)	<u>(</u>	(8)	(6)	(01)	(II)
ij	Trivandrum	25	. 22	42	380.00	279.44	9846.28	8401	7690	97957
ç	,	(4.70)	(3.80)	(5.13)	(6.70)	(3.80)	(38.79)	(6.13)	(5.28)	(14.64)
•	Zamon	(31.77)	181	238	730.00	891.77	1536,75	65879	72154	826674
c		33	27	43	280.44	391.14	(a. (5)	(46.06)	(49, 59) 10000	(44.25
. ⊿	Aucppey Vottone	(6.20)	(4.66)	(5.26)	(4.95)	(5.32)	(2 32)	(8.28)	(7.55)	(3.69)
:	1000 and	(11.47)	(12,09)	(6 23)	440.00	595, 12	710.41	5484	6014	4454
S.	Idukki	· :	:	47	(: :	(at .	332.67	(30°±)	(4.13)	(2.38)
ي	Franchilom	Ş	;	(5.75)			(1.3)	:	:	(1.64)
5		(8.08)	(8.82)	(11,00)	2635.00 (46.47)	2964.04 (40.34)	8417.66 (33.16)	13269	13192	22266
7.	Trichur	67	92	109	433.00	624.72	1426.17	9946	10814	(11.52)
c		(12.60)	(13.13)	(13.33)	(7.64	(8.50)	(5.62)	(7.26)	(7.43)	(6.29)
.	Fai g hat	28 (5.26)	33 (5 70)	37	83.00	196.24	524.47	3095	3254	4121
6	Malappuram	;	(a)	(76:1)		(70.7)	(4.07)	(4.20)	(2.24)	(2.21)
	•	:	:	(0.98)	:	:	(0.33)	:	:	654
10	Kozhikode	68	92	66	405.00	1056,49	1373.51	12490	13933	14793
Ξ	Č	(12.78)	(13.13)	(12.10)	(7.16)	(14.38)	(5.41)	(9.12)	(9.58)	(7.88)
;	Cannanore	(7 14)	43	54	283.00	349.16	547.08	7101	7454	8878
	Stote	(E1.7)	(72.7)	(0.00)	(4.39)	(4.73)	(2.15)	(5.18)	(5.13)	(4.76)
	State	(100.00)	579 (100.00)	818 (100.00)	5670.44 (100.00)	7348.12 (100.00)	25389.30 (100.00)	137013 (100.00)	145494	186833
-								,	(001001)	(100.00)

TABLE 4.1-Conld.

(1) (2) 1. Trivandrum 2. Quilon	*					
	1962	1964	1971	1962	1964	1971
-	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
_	Š			-		
	(6.86)	99.34	944.54	90.00	147.11	1862.82
	378.00	·-	(21.30) 690 47	(3.73)	(4.39)	(19.22)
	(28.18)		(16.05)	(25, 57)	(29.01)	(17.61)
Aueppey	94.25	95.13	125.30	144.27	138.51	251.12
4. Kottayam	20,00		(2.91)	(5.98)	(4.70)	(2.59)
#:12: F1	(5.22)	(5, 53)	(2.84)	(8.08)	(9.78)	441 II (4,55)
•	:	:	55.56	•	:	257.59
6. Ernakulam	357.00	354.37	(1.29)	00 023	000	(2.66)
- E	(26.62)	(22.85)	(29.34)	(28.14)	(26.67)	3126.76
Irichur	109.00	135.65	312.94	252.00	265.65	581.16
8. Palohat	(0.13)	(6.73)	(7.28)	(10.43)	(0.01)	(00.9)
	28.00	35.38	103.28	55.00	55.97	214.81
9. Malappuram	:	(07:-)	19 97	(2.28)	(1.90)	(2.22)
	• .		(0.45)	:	:	00.34
10. Kozhikode	140.00	193.28	490.19	250.00	293.10	867.68
Connection	(10,43)	(12.46)	(11.39)	(10.36)	(9.94)	(8.95)
Camano	73.00 (5.44)	89.48 (5.77)	176.02 (4.09)	131.00 (5.43)	(4.00)	325.57
State	1341.25 (100.00)	1550.83 (100.00)	4301.83 (100.00)	2413.27 (100.00)	2948.15 (100.00)	9691.44 (100.00)
(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)						

Percentage contribution of different States in India in respect of important industrial characteristics in 1962, 64 and 68

		Regi	Registered Factories	tories	Pro	Productive capital	apital	No. of pe	No. of persons employed	loyed	Total va	Total value of output		Value added by manufactur	by manu	facture
Ş,Ş,	State -	1962	1964	1968	1962	1964	1968	1962	1964	1968	1962	1964	1968	1962	1964	1968
Ε	(5)	(3)	(£)	(3)	(9)	6	88	(e)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
-	Andbra															
:	Practical	5.10	5.67	00.9	2.89	3.87	5.20	4.77	5.49	6.91	3.25	3.60	4.56	2.54	2.99	3.35
2.		4.83	4.09	3.97	2.80	2.25	1.82	2.06	2.01	1,78	2.33	$^{2.00}$	1.53	2.34	1.64	0.99
i		3.12	2.85	3.21	8 43	7.01	8.54	5.68	5.32	5.53	7.45	6.71	6.29	7.57	7.00	6.26
4		10.09	8.91	8.57	7.38	6.47	7.39	9.48	8,55	8.22	8.42	8.27	8.55	8.74	7.92	7.85
ŗ.	Jammu &	,u											,	;	ţ	9
	Kashmir		0.33	0.29	0.17	0.08	90.0	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.17	0.13
6.	Kerala	5.50	4.85	5.11	1.65	1.39	2.56	4.19	3.84	4.33	2.16	1.97	2.97	2.17	1.96	3.63
7.	Madhya										1	,			6	;
	Pradesh	4.23	6.22	5.11	9.12	8.33	7.36	4.20	4.09	4.23	3.39	3.69	4.39	1.80	8.80 S.80	3.61
φ.		8,88	8,65	10,15	5.72	7.93	8.42	7.25	8.33	9.6	7.63	8.16	9.20	8.03	6.00	3.77
ဝ်	Maharash	: -	:		:	:		:			- !	: ;	- 6	i		0
	tra	21.44	20.94	21.27	18,89	17.33	16.90	20.64.	19.89	19.85	24.42	24.30	25.03	27.77	22.30	20.30
10.	Mysore	3.99	5.35	4.40	3.02	4.28	4.72	3.77.	4.29	4.42	2.98	3.40 4.40	3.03	6/0	4.35	
11.	Orissa	1.12	1.41	1.69	8.06	6.11	5.39	1.63	1.64	1.87	1.96 9.56	7.01	1.93	1.04	2.12	1./1 9-17
12	Punjab	4.38	4.66	2.99	2.64	4.98	2.45	2.64	3.54	c6.1	3.20	. t. c	2.7	7.4) -	71.7
13.	Rajasthan		1.74	1.39	1.02	1.95	2.43	1.50	1.72	1.76	1.09	1.27	1.33	1,14	17.1	1./4
7.			,		,	0	9	1		60 9	7 01.	6.91	7.25	5.61.	5.95	99 9
	Pradesh	6.9	99.9	6.73	5.06	7.23	ά.43	0	07.7	1						8
15		1	;	:	. :		0	00		18 81	99.61	91,45	16.39	22.69	91 97	16.99
		15.88	15.44	13,40	22.01	19.28	14.43	1 30	1 67	10.01	 	80	1.73	1.45	1.67	1.53
86	Delhi	1.8/	 8	7.58	0.30	67.1	1.13	 		:	:	; ;		:		}

	0.14	0.15	0.01 0.12 2.23	: 8
	0.05	$0.15 \\ 0.02$: 8
	0.02	0.21	. ! :::	. 00.00
	0.11	0.15 0.02	0.02 0.07 2.24	: 00.00
	0.05	0.17	L L L	00.00
	0.05	0.19	::::	: 8
			a in the second	199
	0.24	$0.26 \\ 0.05$	0.07 0.08 1.99	100.00
	0.08	0.28	::::	00.00
-	0.10	0.30	::::	00.00
	0.15	0.08	0.02 0.04 2.32	00.00
,	0.06	0.12	:::::	100.00
	0.06 0.01	0.17	::::	00.00
	0.44	0.10	0.07 0.12 2.01	100.00
:	0.11	0.16	::::	100.00
hal	n 0.15	0.22	garh 1a	100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Himach	Pradesh Tripura Pondi-	cherry Goa A & N.		India
:	. 81 . 03	20. 21.	22. 24.	

Source: Annual Survey of Industries.

Table 5.1

Number of schools per hundred school going children

	1.5	100	and the second	10 to			
District			1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Trivandrum			0.19	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.16
Quilon			0.22	0.18	0.19	ŏ. 18	0.18
Alleppey			0.22	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19
Kottayam		100	0.24	0.42	0.20	0.19	0.20
Iddikki			••				0.20
Ernakulam	45 3 5		0.21	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16
Trichur			$0.\overline{22}$	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16
Palghat			0.41	0.33	0.26	0.24	0.16
Malappuram		•		0.55	0.30	0.27	
Kozhikode			0.42	0.17	0.26	0.26	0.28
Cannanore			0.47	0.38			0.25
Camanore	State	434	0.47		0.31	0.30	0.31
	State	1, 1	0.28	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.21

Table 5.2

Number of students per lakh of population (general education)

District	2 + 5 2	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Trivandrum		22327	22473	22269	22522	22687
Quilon	receptor exerting as	23173	24860	24232	24712	24718
Alleppey		23779	25147	24547	24196	26892
Kottayam		21125	22946	12177	23505	26572
Idikki	•		• •	• •	••	19275
Ernakulam	en in de la companya	22477	25102	24174	24351	24319
Trichur		21250	24803	24307	23472	24276
Palghat	•	14967	17481	19096	19485	19962
Malappuram		. 1.20	••	17995	19487	20340
Kozhikode		16746	19420	21605	21566	22815
Cannanore		18759	20181	21427	20898	21311
Sta	ite	20355	22389	22575	22543	23039

Table 5.3

Lower primary students per lakh of population

District	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Trivandrum	12656	12864	12337	11841	11402
Quilon	13296	13708	12973	12677	12119
Alleppey	12933	13227	12440	11822	11641
Kottayam	12158	12948	1 3 355	12506	12716
Iddikki :	••				10464
Ernakulam	13047	15136	13548	13046	12444
Trichur	12303	14732	14131	12649	12664
Palghat	10115	11866	1204 I	11692	11686
Malappuram	••		12496	12990	13800
Kozhikode,	11961	13655	13496	12891	13453
Cannanore	12009	13082	13398	12794	12301
State	12274	13493	13081	12515	12339

 ${\bf TABLE~5.4}$ Upper primary students per lakh of population

District		1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Trivandrum		6070	5813	6278	6492	6820
Quilon	•	6673	6568	7027	7374	7625
Alleppey		6436	6882	7274	7252	7736
Kottayam		5760	6152	6805	6957	8295
Idikki	,					5723
Ernakulam		6277	6284	6796	7101	7321
Trichur		5996	6323	6559	6862	7200
Palghat		3413	3705	4544	5053	5266
Malappuram			• •	3926	4805	4592
Kozhikode		3572	3943	5462	5722	6159
Cannanore		4433	4823	5992	5557	5991
	State	5324	5545	6087	6372	6673

Table 5.5

Higher secondary students per lakh of population

District	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Trivandrum	3601	3796	3 654	4189	4465
Quilon	3204	4582	4232	4661	4974
Alleppey	4409	5038	4835	5122	5515
Kottayam	3206	3846	4017	4041	5561
Idikk i	•			••	3088
Ernakulam	3153	3682	3830	4204	4555
Trichur	2950	3748	3616	3960	4412
Palghat	1439	6736	2511	2739	3010
Malappuram			1573	1692	1948
Kozhikode	1784	1823	2646	2953	3203
Cannanore	1576	2276	2637	2546	3019
State	2757	3351	3407	3656	4027

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