



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

ECONOMIC REVIEW

PALGHAT DISTRICT

1980-81

Department of Economics and Statistics

Government of Kerala

GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1980/81

Department of Technical and Vocational Education
Government of Kenya

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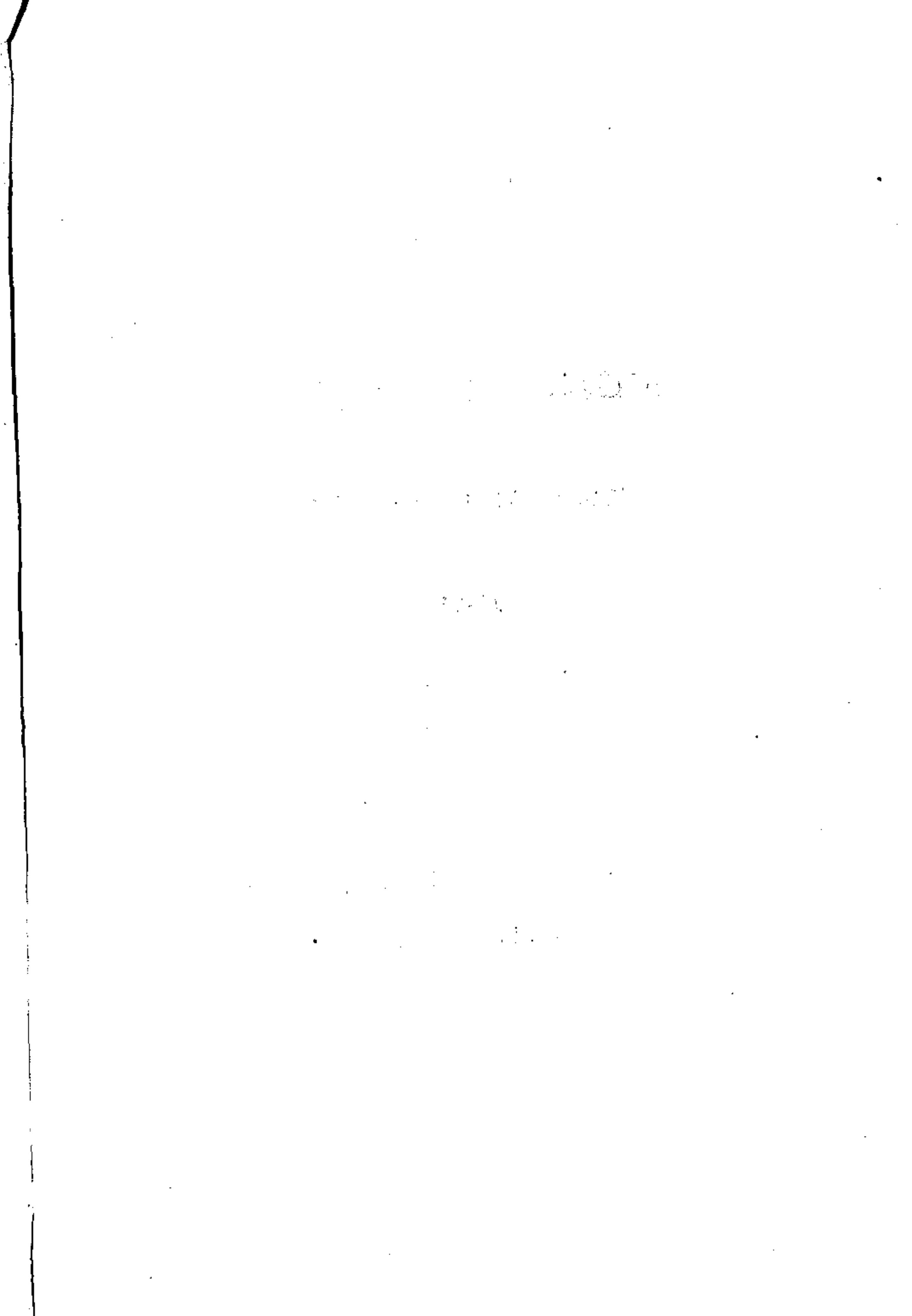
ECONOMIC REVIEW

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PREFACE

The Economic Review of Palghat District for the year 1980-81 presented in this report attempts to give a vivid picture of the various aspects of the districts economy in a nut shell. Efforts have been made to cover all spheres of the economy.

The report has been prepared by the District Officer, Economics and Statistics, Palghat assisted by his colleagues.

Trivandrum,
26-4-1984.

K. RAMA VARMA,
Director.

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DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

		<u>1971</u>	<u>1981</u>	
1.	Geographical Area	Sq. K.M.	4400	4480
2.	Population	Total	1685342	2044399
		Males	819571	994196
		Females	865711	1050203
		Urban	214079	206669
		Rural	1471263	1837730
3.	Taluks		5	5
4.	Blocks		12	12
5.	Municipal Towns		2	3
6.	Villages Total	Revenue	152	152
		Inhabited	152	152
		Panchayats	89	91
		<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	
7.	Annual Rainfall	2346.3 m.m.	2397.7 m.m.	
8.	Net Area sown (hect.)	287149	213748	
9.	Area sown more than once (hect.)	50225	123209	
10.	Distribution of Fertilizers (M.T.)			
	Total	10480	13803	
	Nitrogen	5787	8629	
	P ₂ O ₅	2238	2275	
	K	2455	2899	
11.	Net Irrigated Area (hect.)	NA	58962	
12.	Production of Rice (MT)	366466	373782	
13.	Total pumpsets (No.)	6234	11396	
14.	Tractors (No.)	482	..	
15.	Co-operative Credit/Primary Agricultural Societies :			
	Numbers	98	..	
	Membership	125800	..	
	Working capital (Rs. '000)	55870	..	
	Loans advanced (Rs. '000)	45082	..	
16.	Veterinary Services :			
	Hospitals	8	} 55	
	Dispensaries/Key Villages	18		
17.	Registered Factories :			
	Number	258	942	
	Average daily employment	6964	11909	

18. Production of Commodities :			1971-72	1980-81
(a)	Rice	MT	366466	373782
(b)	Pulses	MT	2769	6620
(c)	Sugarcane	MT	8154	16245
(d)	Tapioca	MT	140901	177648
(e)	Groundnut	MT	16769	8145
(f)	Cotton	Bales of 170 Kg.	7850	9847
19. Average wholesale price (in Rupees)				
(a)	Ginger	Qtl.	N.A.	751.18
(b)	Areca nut	100	4.16	7.33
(c)	Banana	100	14.80	37.28
Average Annual Retail Price :				
(a)	Rice	Kg.	1.34	3.20
(b)	Chillies	"	7.03	13.20
(c)	Greengram	"	1.93	5.42
(d)	Blackgram	"	1.53	4.34
(e)	Coconut Oil	"	7.44	14.31
(f)	Sugar	"	1.85	6.87
20. Education :				
(a)	Primary Schools Nos.		548	554
	Enrolment		206273	145974
(b)	Middle Schools Nos.		213	217
	Enrolment		78709	139097
(c)	High Schools Nos.		93	112
	Enrolment		42611	119236
21. Medical & Public Health :				
	Hospitals—Allopathy		10	11
	Ayurvedic		3	4
	Homoeo		..	1
	Dispensaries—Allopathy		31	57
	Ayurvedic		26	41
	Homoeo		5	12
	P.H. Centres		11	13
22. Family Welfare :				
	Males sterilised		569	468
	Females sterilised		727	4002
	I.U.C.D. insertions		.	2112
23. Roads Total (P.W.D.) (k.m.)				
	Surfaced		1042.37	1295
	Unsurfaced		837.37	NA
			205.00	NA
24. Post & Telegraphs :				
	Post Offices		382	429
	Telegraph Offices		85	180
	Telephone connections		2270	5172
	Radio Licensees		33103	79970

INDICATORS

1.	Density of Population per Sq. k.m. (1981)	Total	456	
		Rural	419	
		Urban	2186	
2.	Number of females per 1000 males (1981)		1056	
3.	Percentage of Sch. Castes to total population (1981)		18.41	
4.	Percentage of Sch. Tribes to total population (1981)		1.41	
5.	Percentage of main workers to total population (1981)	Total	32.53	
		Rural	32.99	
		Urban	28.4	
6.	Percentage of literacy (1981)	Total	Urban	71.00
			Rural	56.54
			Total	58.00
		Males	Urban	76.42
			Rural	63.49
			Total	64.81
		Females	Urban	65.76
			Rural	49.97
			Total	51.55
7.	Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area (1980-81)		48.69	
8.	Percentage of gross cropped area to net area sown (1980-81)		157.64	
9.	Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown (1980-81)		27.58	
10.	Percentage of villages electrified		100.00	
11.	No. of Schools per lakh of population :	Primary	28.69	
		Middle	11.23	
		High Schools	5.67	
12.	Number of Hospital beds per lakh of population		54.57	
13.	Percentage of villages having potable water supply		61	
14.	Number of Bank Offices per lakh of population		8.89	
15.	Number of Post Offices per lakh of population		22.30	
16.	Length of P.W.D. roads per 1000 sq. k.m. of area		289 k.m.	
17.	Length of P.W.D. roads per lakh of population		63 k.m.	
18.	Percentage of villages connected by surfaced roads		90	

ECONOMIC REVIEW PALGHAT DISTRICT

1980—81

General Review :

The District having an area of 4480 sq. k.m. and accounting for about 13 percent of the total states land accommodates a population of 2044.399 persons (1981), about 8 percent of the state's population. The density of population is 456 per sq. k.m. as against 655 for the state. The district is consist of 152 Revenue villages, grouped in 12 Community Development Blocks located in 5 Taluks. There are 3 Municipalities and 91 Panchayats.

The climate of the district is mainly tropical except the temperate areas of Attappady Valley and Nelliampathy hills. During March to May the normal temperature gets very high and records the maximum temperature.

The rainfall is moderate and is almost consistent from June to September. The soil of the district can be grouped under laterite soil seen in Ottappalam. Alathur, Chittur, and Palghat Taluks, Virgin forest soil of Mannarghat Taluk and Black soil in th Eastern side of Chittur Taluk and Attappady Valley.

The underground strata bearing water varied from 10 feet to 90 feet from the ground.

About 91 percent of the population lives in villages. Nearly 20 percent of the population belong to scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes. The literacy percentage is 58.00 as against 70.42 for the state (1981).

During the year 1980-81 an area of 2.13 lakh hectares was put under cultivation which accounts for 48.69 percent of the total geographical area. Nearly 58 percent of the net sown area was cropped more than once and the gross cropped area was 3.37 lakhs hectares.

Production of paddy decreased by percent during 1978-79 while there was a slight increase in the production of pulses, cashewnuts and plantations.

There was slight increase in the net area under irrigation during the year under review. The main source of irrigation was Government Canals. There are a good number of irrigation projects in this district of which Malampuzha Dam is the biggest.

All the 152 villages in the district are electrified and about 90 percent of villages are connected by surfaced roads.

There are 13 large and medium industries in the district. This includes two major Public Sector undertakings viz. Instrumentation Ltd. and Indian Telephone Industries. Palghat being a predominantly Paddy growing area, has more than 1500 Rice Mills of different sizes and capacities. There are 33 Handloom Co-operative Societies and 29 other Industrial Co-operative Societies.

There are two major industrial estates in the district.—One at Shornur and the others at Olavacode. Eleven industrial units are functioning at the Olavacode Estate at present, which include rubber, Chemical Engineering and electronic industries and 22 units are functioning in Shornur Estate which includes, production of Agricultural Implements, Engineering goods, Rubber and Electronic goods.

Nine Mini Industrial Estates have been set up in the District. Out of these six estates are under co-operative sector. The Mini Industrial Estates are located at (i) Ottappalam (ii) Vaniumkulam (iii) Tarur (iv) Pattambi (v) Pudussery (vi) Muthalamada (vii) Koduvayur (viii) Vadakkencherry and (ix) Kavassery.

As on 30th June, 1979 as many as 451 Co-operative Societies of all types having a membership of about 4 lakh persons were functioning in the district. About 60 percent of the societies were Agricultural Credit Societies.

Medical service continued to be provided by a multiplicity of agencies—State Government, local bodies and voluntary organisations and individuals. There are 15 civil hospitals, 58 Allopathic dispensaries, 40 Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries and 13 Primary health centres and 141 Family Welfare Sub Centres under the Government Sector to provide medical care facilities. A part from these a number of private hospitals and clinic are also functioning.

As far as school education is concerned 552 Lower Primary, 216 Upper Primary and 109 High Schools continued to provide educational facilities which had an enrolment of about 4.05 lakhs. Regarding higher education 8 Arts and Science Colleges and one Teachers Training College are functioning with 12946 students on the roll.

Technical education is provided by one Engineering College, One Industrial Training Institute, 3 Junior Technical Schools, One Polytechnic and One Printing and Technology Institute.

I LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

1. Location :

Palghat is located in the middle east of Kerala State. It has no coastal line. Its main land extends between 10.20' and 11.14' North latitude and between 76.02' and 76.54' East longitude. It is bounded by Nilgiri District of Tamilnadu in the North, Malappuram district in the north and west, Trichur district in the south and Coimbatore district of Tamilnadu in the east. The river Bharathapuzha flows from east to west throughout the district.

2. Area and Administrative Divisions :

With an area of 4480 sq. km. Palghat is the fourth largest district of the State, according for 13 percent of the total land of the State. For Administrative purposes the district is divided into two revenue divisions

viz., Palghat and Ottappalam and five taluks viz., Palghat, Ottappalam, Mannarghat, Chittur and Alathur. The District Headquarters, is located at Palghat at a distance of 48 kilometers from Coimbatore on Salem Trivandrum National Highway No. 47. Among taluks, Mannarghat accounts for 25 percent, Chittur 26 percent, Ottappalam 19 percent, Alathur 14 percent and Palghat 16 percent of the total area of the District :

All the 152 villages in this district are inhabited and the Talukwise distribution of Revenue Villages is as follows:

Ottappalam 41, Mannarghat 19, Palghat 29, Chittur 34, and Alathur 29.

There are 12 Development Blocks and One Tribal Development Project for the purpose of integrated rural and Tribal developments. Of these 4 blocks are in Ottappalam Taluk (Ottappalam, Pattambi, Sreekrishnapuram and Thuthala) 2 in Mannarghat Taluk (Mannarghat and Attappady Tribal Block), One in Palghat Taluk (Palghat).

Three in Chittur Taluk (Nemmara, Chittur and Kollengode) and two in Alathur Taluk (Alathur Coyalmannam). Regarding local bodies, there are Municipalities viz., Palghat, Chittur, Thathamangalam and Shornur and 91 Panchayats.

3. Physical Features :

The district has a varied topography of valleys and undulating lands. The two important valleys in the district are Attappady valley on the northern side and Nelliampathy valley on the southern side. The River Bharathapuzha and its tributaries watering the whole district and the valleys are fertilized by the deposits from the western ghats which stands on the western side ranging from 500 to 1000 meters above the plain. The main gap of the Western Ghat called the "Palghat Gap" lies in the eastern part of this district.

4. River System :

River Bharathapuzha flows from east to west through the middle of this district. But the Bhavani River in Attappady Valley flows from west to east through the northern part of the district. Eight Irrigation Dams built up in the river Bharathapuzha and its tributaries namely Mangalam, Pothundy, Chittur, Meenkara, Walayar, Malampuzha, Kanhirapuzha and Chitturpuzha provide irrigation facilities. The much debated Silent Valley Project is also situated in the Attappady Valley of this district.

5. Climate and Rainfall :

The climate of the district is mainly tropical except in the Attappady Valley and Nelliampathy, where it is temperate. March to May are the hottest period of the year. The rainfall is moderate and is almost consistent from June to September. The average rainfall varies from 175 cm. to 250 cm. per year.

6. Soils :

Soils of the district can be grouped under laterite soil seen in Ottappalam, Alathur, Chittur and Palghat Taluks Virgin Forest soil of Mannarghat Taluk and Black Soil in Attappady Valley and Eastern part of Chittur Taluk.

About 20 percent of the area in the district lies in High land.

II POPULATION

Census :

According to 1971 census, the district had a population of 16,85,342 persons comprising 8,19,571 males and 8,65,711 females. But in 1981, the population increased to 20,44,399 persons with a decadal growth rate of 21.30 percent. Of the total population Ottappalam taluk accounted for 31 percent, Palghat 22 percent, Chittur 18 percent, Alathur 17 percent and Mannarghat 12 percent.

Density :

The District with 13 percent of the total state area, accommodates only 8 percent of the total population (1981). It has a density of 456 persons per Sq. K. M. as compared to 655 for the state. For the taluks the density is highest in Ottappalam taluk with 740 and the lowest in Mannarghat taluk with 212. The density of the other taluks are as follows: Palghat 622, Chittur 319 and Alathur 617.

Rural and Urban Population :

Ninety percent of the total population lives in villages. Of the urban population of 1,76,750, 2,06,669 52 percent lives in Palghat Municipal town—ie. the head quarters of the District.

Sex Ratio :

The sex ratio (the number of females per 1000 males) works out to be 1056 for the district as against 1032 for the state. Highest sex ratio is in Ottappalam taluk and the lowest in Mannarghat taluk. The talukwise sex ratio is as follows: Ottappalam 110, Mannarghat 1013, Palghat 1032, Chittur 1036 and Alathur 1033.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes :

Scheduled Castes in the District accounts for 18.41 percent of the total population as against 10.02 percent for the state. Similarly the Scheduled Tribes in the district accounts for 1.41 percent of the total population against 1.03 percent in the state literacy rates of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the district were 41.93 and 12.04 respectively as against 55.96 and 31.79 in the State as a whole.

Work participation rate (Main workers) of scheduled castes in Palghat district was 44.37 and that of scheduled tribes was 48.77 in 1981.

Workers :

According to 1981 census total working population (main workers) formed 32.53 percent of the total population. Of this 15.7 percent were cultivators, 48.4 per cent Agricultural Labourers, 3.9 per cent workers engaged in mining and quarrying etc., 1.27 percent in small scale industries, 6.9 percent in industries and commerce, 2.8 percent in transport and communication, 7.03 percent in manufacturing, processing services and repairs and the remaining 10 percent in other unclassified services.

Literacy rate :

Of the total population 58 percent are literates as against 69.17 percent for the state. It is verify the lowest rate among the districts in the state. The literacy among males and females is 62.66 percent and 49.47 percent respectively. Taluk-war literacy rate is as follows: Palghat 60.14, Ottappalam 59.85, Alathur 54.40, Chittur 49.44, and Mannarghat 49.89 (1981 census). The literacy rate in Chittur Taluk is the lowest among the taluks in the state.

Occupied Residential Houses and House holds :

According to 1981 census the total number of occupied residential houses are 3.59 lakhs of which 3.24 lakhs are in rural areas. The number of household in the district was about 3.71 lakhs of which 3.34 lakhs was in rural areas.

III AGRICULTURE**Land Utilisation :**

The total geographical area is 4,38,980 hectares as per Village Records. Of this 31.04 percent ie. 136,257 hectares are under forests; Land put to non-agricultural use is about 7.4 percent ie. 31351 hectares. 25271 hectares were cultivable waste. Land under current fallow comes to 6547 hectares.

During 1980-81 the area under cultivation was 248,683 hectares. The net sown was 213,748 hectares. More than 55 percent of the net sown area was sown more than once raising the total cropped area to 336,957 hectares.

Land Holdings :

According to the Agricultural census 1977 the number of operational land holdings in the District was 276,512. Of this 226,699 holdings accounting for 50,962 hectares were upto 1 hectares.

Cropping pattern and Cropping intensity :

The main cultivation in the district is paddy. There are three seasons ie. Autumn (June to September), Winter (October to January) and Summer (February to May).

During the year 1980-81 Autumn paddy was cultivated in an area of 89762 hectares, Winter 89550 hectares and Summer 4322 hectares. The coverage under paddy for the corresponding seasons in 1979-80 was 88981, 85721 and 4059 hectares respectively. There was slight increase in the coverage for Winter and Summer seasons. The coverage for Autumn season was slightly less.

Pulses are also being cultivated in all the three seasons and the coverage was 3699 hectares for Autumn, 5663 hectares for Winter and 1368 hectares for Summer seasons of 1980-81.

The area of cotton cultivation is 6223 hectares and Ragi 968 hectares. Another important crop of this district is groundnut which covers an area of 9309 hectares. In Kerala, Groundnut is grown mainly in this district. Other crops are Tapioca, Rubber, Tea, Coffee, Cardamom etc.

Due to the high percentage of production of rice among the district this district is also known as one of the "Granaries of Kerala".

Plantation Crops :

The important plantations in the district are Rubber, Coffee, Tea, Cardamom etc. The area and the total production of the crops for 1980-81 are as follows:

<i>Name of Plantation</i>	<i>Area hectares</i>	<i>Production M. T.</i>
Rubber	11084	4516
Coffee	2264	656
Tea	665	1219
Cardamom	3366	198
Cashew	13287	3920

Crop Production and yield of principal Crops :

Natural resources like rainfall, climate, texture and fertility of soils, availability of water etc. are adequate in the district for raising the crops successfully.

Production of Rice decreased from 381561 tonnes in 1979-80 to 373782 tonnes in 1980-81. Pulses increased from 6080 tonnes in 1979-80 to 6620 tonnes in 1980-81.

Sugarcane production has come down from 16676 tonnes to 16245 tonnes. Similarly the production of raw Tapioca has also decreased from 190294 tonnes to 177648 tonnes. Groundnut also decreased from 11122 tonnes to 8145 tonnes.

Production of other crops in 1980-81 are as follows. Ragi 678 tonnes, Pepper 170 tonnes, Ginger 439 tonnes, Sweet Potato 11302 tonnes, Tea 1219 tonnes, Coffee 656 tonnes and Rubber 4516 tonnes.

The seasonal average yield of Paddy for 1980-81 was as follows: Autumn 3232 Kg. rice/hectare, Winter 2994 Kg. rice/hectares, Summer 2470 Kg. rice/hectare.

High yielding varieties :

High yielding varieties of Paddy continued to be sown extensively in the district during the year. Out of the total area under paddy high yielding varieties accounted for 60 percent.

There is scope for introduction of new crops and intensive cultivation in some areas in the district. Adoption of modern agricultural practices, suitable cropping pattern, water management, storage, processing and marketing facilities are some of the main fields where improvements have to be made. Increased cultivation of cash and food crops like sugarcane, rubber, coconut, banana etc. and mixed farming have to be encouraged.

Horticulture and Vegetable :

The area under fruits and vegetables increased from 48940 hectares in 1979-80 to 49523 hectares in 1980-81 registering an increase of 1.2 percent.

Among fruits Oranges and lemon are grown in an area of about 400 hectares owned by the Agricultural Department at Nelliampathy. The important Vegetable Farms are Nelliampathy Orange and Vegetable Farm, Eruthempathy Government Farm and Attappady Co-operative Farms.

Distribution of Fertilizers :

The consumption of fertilizers in the district during 1980-81 amounted to 13803 M. tonnes in terms of NPK ie. Nitrogen 8629, Phosphorous 2275, Potash 2899.

Storage and marketing of Agricultural Produces :

There are 12 major markets and many sub markets for marketing of agricultural produces, Agricultural marketing Co-operative Societies are functioning in the District with a view of providing better marketing facilities. The marketing societies also arrange for proper storage of the products.

From the neighbouring states like Tamilnadu and Andhra, Paddy arrives in the markets of this district.

The Food Corporation of India owns a large godown very near to the Palghat Town. Similarly there are two godowns of Kerala State Warehousing Corporation at Muthalamada and Palghat having a total capacity of about 10,000 Metric Tonnes.

Land Development Programme :

Land Development Programme includes land levelling, land reclamation, soil conservation, construction of water channels, installation of pumpsets and construction of wells under Integrated Rural Development Programme to small and marginal farmers.

Other Programmes :

A new centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme was taken up in 3 out of 12 Community Development Blocks during the year 1979-80 namely Ottapalam, Trithala and Chittur. A

number of small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers were benefited by the various programmes under this scheme during the year.

Similarly with central aid, the Department of Agriculture issued coconut seedlings, Cocoa plants and other fruit trees to small farmers. The district is also included within administration of this Command Area Development Authority aimed at developing the agricultural situation in the state.

Under the Western Ghat Development Programme, Government have been organising co-operative farms in Attappady area.

IV IRRIGATION

The net area irrigated has increased slightly from 57351 hectares in 1979-80 to 58962 hectares in 1980-81. Contribution of various means of irrigation in 1980-81 was Government Canals 45672 hectares, Private Canals 315 hectares Government Tanks and wells 353 hectares, private tanks and wells 7925 hectares, Minor and lift irrigation scheme 1407 hectares and other sources 3290 hectares.

Major and Minor Irrigation Programmes :

The number of pumpsets working in the district increased from 6513 in 1977-78 to 7627 in 1978-79. Of the 8 major irrigation projects started here 5 have been commissioned viz. Malampuzha, Pothundy, Gayathri, Walayar and Mangalam. The remaining were under construction viz. Chitturpuzha, Kanjirapuzha and Attappady Valley.

Investigation surveys have also been undertaken on two projects namely the Kuriarkutty Karappara and Silent Valley.

The command area of the projects in the districts are the following :—

<i>Name of project</i>	<i>Area in hectares</i>	
	<i>Net</i>	<i>Gross</i>
1. Malampuzha	29463	42080
2. Pothundy	8792	10930
3. Gayathri	7651	10930
4. Walayar	4536	6470
5. Mangalam	4816	6880
6. Chitturpuzha	17287	32550
7. Kanjirapuzha	9713	21863
8. Attappady Valley	5187	6200

Area under Irrigation—Crop war :

During 1980-81 about 97436 hectares was irrigated different sources. Cropwise position was, Paddy 91461 hectares, Vegetables 273 hectares, Coconut 1972 hectares, Arecanut 774 hectares Banana 582 hectares and others 2374 hectares. As the rain was fairly good during the year, paddy and groundnut utilised a very little irrigation potential.

Floods and Damages :

There was no flood during 1978-79 and 1979-80 and no heavy damages of crop was reported.

V. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY**Live Stock Population :**

According to 1977 live stock census, live stock population was 5,28,505 as compared to 5,68,131 in the census conducted in 1972. Of the total live stock population in 1977 Cattle constituted to 2,58,924, Buffaloes 1,27,049, Sheep 2,237 Goats 1,38,672 Horses and Ponies 45, Mules and Donkeys 200, Pigs 1,378. The live stock density in the district was 120 heads per Sq. k. m. as against 137 in the State.

The 1977 census indicated a 7 percent decrease in livestock population over the 5 year period. The decrease was a percent in cattle and 12 percent in buffaloes.

There was an increase in the population of pigs (200 percent) and goats (2 percent)

Poultry farming in the district has been taken up at a much larger scale than before. The poultry population increased from 9.22 lakhs in 1972 to 10.04 lakhs in 1977, registering about 9 percent increase during the period.

There is a poultry farm at Malampuzha, and a Bull Station at Dhoni managed by the Kerala Live stock Development and Milk Marketing Board.

Livestock and Poultry Feed Factory :

A cattle feed factory named "L and P Feed Compounding Factory" located at Malampuzha is functioning in this district. The factory was under the management of the Animal Husbandry Department and it was subsequently handed over to the Kerala Livestock Development and Milk Marketing Board on 1-5-1976. A total number of 118 persons are being employed in this factory out of which 90 are workers and the rest supervisory and office staff. The annual production on the institution comes to 9000 tons.

Live Stock Products :

The estimate value of live stock products during the year 1979-80 was Rs. 184 lakhs brings the major portion from the sale of milk and milk products and the balance from the sale of poultry birds. During 1981 as many as 42000 animals were slaughtered in rural areas and nearly 30000 in the three Municipalities in the district.

Incoming meat animals :

Meat animals are being brought from Tamilnadu and are being transported to other parts of Kerala. There are seven checkpoints under the supervision of the Deputy Director of Rinderpest Eradication Scheme, in

the Palghat border viz. Walayar, Kozhipara, Nadupooni, Gopalapuram, Meenakshipuram, Muthalamada and the Rail Check post at Palghat. The total number of animals brought through the checkpoints during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 are furnished hereunder. A decreasing trend in the number of animals brought can be noticed in figures furnished.

<i>Name of Checkpost</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>
1. Walayar	62482	50802	60424
2. Kozhipara	24996	12697	7190
3. Nadupooni	12082	12595	10019
4. Gopalapuram	36699	34010	22215
5. Meenakshipuram	43359	53065	55707
6. Muthalamada	54428	46335	49047
7. Palghat	4402	5386	3592
Total	238448	214890	208194

The State Head Quarters of the Rinderpest Eradication scheme is located at Palghat.

Veterinary Services :

During 1980-81 there were 36 Veterinary hospitals and 19 Veterinary dispensaries. Besides one poultry farm and one Bull Station are also functioning in the district. They altogether treated 2.1 lakhs cases during 1980-81. More than 4 lakhs inoculations were done to prevent diseases like rinderpest, blackquarter, hamorrhagic, septicidant, runnikhet and foul pox.

Development Schemes :

(i) *Tribal Area Supply Plan Scheme.*—The Scheme aimed at cultivating interest in poultry keeping and goat rearing among the tribals of Attappady area as a supplementary occupation. During the year 1979-80, 202 families were supplied at the rate of 10 chicks to a family and other 80 families were supplied with one goat each. A grant @ Rs. 50 was also distributed to those families supplied with chicks. In addition to this 5 families were supplied with one cross breed cow each free of cost. An amount of Rs. 54,967 was expended during 1979-80 as against Rs. 50,000 during 1978-79.

(ii) *Scheme for the supply of chicks to Harijan families.*—Under this scheme 175 families in the "One lakh Housing Colony" were supplied with 5 chicks to each family and another 20 families were given one goat each in 1979-80. An amount of Rs. 13,488 was spent during the year under this item as against Rs. 9,000 during the last year.

(iii) *Foot and mouth disease eradication Programme.*—Foot and Mouth disease to cattle is common in the area and to safeguard the animals against the disease vaccination is undertaken at subsidised cost.

The Government subsidy is being given for the vaccine to the extent of 50% to ordinary farmers and supplied free of cost to farmers belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. The scheme continued to be implemented during 1979-80.

In order to extent animal husbandary activities at the farmers premises, a mobile farm aid unit was started at Mannarghat. During 1979-80 a new Poly Clinic at Alathur, and Hospitals at Koppom and Ezhuvangad were started. The Veterinary Dispensary at Ezhuvangad was shifted to Edathanaitukara. During the year the management of the Palghat Milk Supply Union was handed over to Kerala Live-stock Development and Milk Marketing Board.

VI FISHERIES

This District has no coastal line. So it enjoys the facility of the Inland Fisheries. The fisheries programmes were implemented mainly at the reservoirs of Walayar, Mangalam, Pothundy, Chulliar, Meenkara and Malampuzha Dams.

During the year 1979-80 40,56,454 fish fingerlings were produced in the above areas. During 1978-79 32,298 Kg. fish produced and marketed but in 1979-80 only 23,237 Kgs. were produced and marketed.

Development Schemes :

During the year 1979-80 eight fish ponds were repaired at Walayar and six at Mangalam. A hatchery was started at Malampuzha and compound wall was constructed for the fish farm at Malampuzha and 13 fish ponds were constructed at Chulliar.

A Fish Farmers Development Agency is functionings at Meenkara to assist the interested fish farmers for rearing fish. So far 251 cultivators were registered under the Agency. Fish fingerlings issued during the period comes to 93,890 and 70 cultivators were benefited by thus. Thirty six applications were recommended for the loan of Rs. 74,416 through banks and Rs. 18,604 were expended as subsidy to 21 persons. Training was imparted to 46 persons in piciculture for six weeks.

VII FORESTS

Area :

According to village records the area under forests is 1,36,257 hectares forming 31.04 per cent of the total area of the district. Of the total forest area about 40 per cent is in Chittur Taluk, 35 per cent in Mannarghat Taluk and the balance of 25 per cent is in Palghat, Alathur and Ottappalam Taluks.

Administration :

The Administration of the forest land is done by three Forest Divisions namely. Nemmara Division, Olavacot Division and Parambikulam Teak Plantation Division Further the divisions were divided into 6 Ranges, namely Nemmara, Parambikulam, Sungam, Nelliampathy, Mannarghat and Olavacode.

Vested Forest :

There is an area of 825.045 Sq. K. M. of vested Forest in the district and its administration is being attended to by the Vested Forest Divisional Office at Olavacode.

Forest School :

The only Forest School in Kerala is located at Walayar. 24 kilometers from the District Head Quarters in Palghat, Coimbatore main road. Foresters and Forest Guards are being trained in this institution. The total number of trainees admitted in an year is 80.

Forest Resources :

During 1978-79 an income of Rs. 140.31 lakhs was realised from the sale of trees, poles, roundlogs and firewood and it is Rs. 14.30 lakhs higher than the amount realised during the previous year. The development schemes have been taken up by the Special Forest Division, Palghat to raise the economic plantation. The programme will lead to higher availability of firewood and more revenue.

Among forest produce, the major product is timber. Bamboo the second important forest produce is purchased by Messrs, Gwalior Rayons Mavoor. A very small portion is utilised within the district for cottage industries for making bamboo mats, baskets, etc.

Forest Plantations :

The total area under Forest Plantation accounts to 12,578 hectares. The category wise plantation area is as follows :

1. Teak	11,623
2. Soft wood	1,069
3. Rose wood	33
4. Baisa	4
5. Bamboo	178
6. Cashew	234
7. Eucalyptus	134
8. Mixed	220

The area leased out for Taungya Cultivation comes to 135.80 hectares.

V. II. ELECTRICITY

Electricity is available in almost all the towns and villages of the district. The number of pumpsets energised went up from 6513 in 1977-78 to 7627 in 1978-79 indicating an increase of 16.3 percent over the year. The number of electricity consumers increased from 97838 in 1979-80 to 110365 in 1980-81.

Most of the electric connections are for domestic purposes.

Silent Valley Hydro Electric Scheme :

The Silent Valley Hydro Electric Scheme is located in Mannarghat Taluk and it contemplates the utilisation of the waters of Kunthipuzha a tributary of Bharathapuzha. The scheme is to produce 120 MW electricity during the first stage and to raise it to 240 MW during the second stage.

The scheme commenced in 1973 but was slowed down due to the scarcity of funds in the initial stages and later due to objections raised on the disturbances of the ecology of the area. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5800 lakhs.

Kuriarkutty—Karappara Hydro Electric Scheme

This scheme comprises of three power stations utilising the waters of Karappara, Pulikalur and Kuriarkutty rivers, tributories of Chalakudy River. The power potential of the scheme is 37 MW and the plant capacity will be 100 MW. On completion of the scheme the energy availability in the state will be raised by 325 MKW. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4855 lakhs. The preliminary work was started during 1978-79 and is in progress. This scheme is situated in Chittoor Taluk.

IX MINERALS AND INDUSTRIES

Minerals :

There are no major minerals in the district. The minor minerals like granite and lime stone are seen in some parts of the district. The granite is used for the construction purposes and a Cement Factory to produce cement using lime stone as raw material is under construction.

Industries :

The district is industrially backward and the per capita income of the district is less than that of the state. There are 13 major industrial units, about 650 registered small scale industries, 30 industrial co-operatives and about 1500 rice mills of different capacities are functioning in the district. Industrial sectors provides employment for about 50,000 persons.

The major industrial units of the district are the following:—

1. Premier Cotton Spinning Mills, Kanjikode.
2. Madras Spinners, Chullimada.
3. Sree Bhagavathy Textiles, Vannamada, Chittur.
4. Chittur Co-operative sugars Ltd. Menonpara.
5. British Physical Laboratories, Palghat.
6. Premier breweries, Kanjikode.
7. Indian Telephone Industries, Pudusserry.
8. Carborandum Universal, Kanjikode.
9. Rallis India Limited, Kanjikode.
10. Instrumentation Limited, Kanjikode.
11. Kumar Industries, Edathara, Palghat.
12. Malabar Cements Limited, Walayar.
13. Power Systems and Projects Limited, Palghat.

Cotton Mills :

There are three major Cotton Spinning Mills in the district. The Premier Cotton Spinning Mills Kanjikode have 25,000 spinddles, Madras Spinners Chullimada have 19,000 spindles and Sree Bhagavathy Textiles, Vandamada 12,500 spindles respectively. These three mills provides employment for about 2,000 persons.

Agricultural Implements

The Palghat district known as the Granary of Kerala enjoys monopoly in production of Agricultural Implements in the state. Eleven small scale units and one medium sector unit existing in the district are situated in Parli-Shornur industrial belt. The total investment in the sector is more than 60 lakhs and the employment potential is about 800. The main units are Messrs. Shankar Tools, Parli, Kumar Industries; Edathara Palghat and Messrs. Simco Ottappalam, and Sreenarayana Engineering Industries (P) Ltd. Shoranur.

Sugar :

The Chittoor Co-operative sugars Limited, the only sugar mill in the northern region of the state, with a crushing capacity of 1,000 M. T. of sugarcane is situated at Menonpara in Chittoor Taluk. It is the only sugar mill in the Co-operative sector in the state. "CHICOP" Distillery is attached to this sugar mill. Arrack and denatured spirit are the main products. These factories provides employment to about 650 persons.

There is a well established plywood unit under private sector functioning at Nemmara in Chittoor Taluk giving employment to 45 persons. This unit faces the shortage of soft wood.

A Government Printing Press for printing books and forms is located at Shornur in Ottappalam Taluk. There are a number of printing presses in private sector functioning through out the district.

There are 94 Saw Mills in the district.

Two tea factories are functioning in the Nelliampathy Plantation sector. They are the following: (i) Manalaroo Tea Factory and (ii) Chandramala Tea factory.

A few well established units manufacturing bricks and tiles are also functioning in this district. The major of them are the following :—

1. Parli Tile Works, Parli.
2. The Common wealth Tiles Limited, Olavacot.
3. Taj Tile Works, Palghat.
4. Sree Meenakshi Tile Works, Chittoor.
5. S. M. R. Tile Works, Olavacot.
6. Sri Andavan Tile Works Palghat.

Now Khadi and Village Board has also started a new factory at Kodumbu very near to Palghat town.

Industrial Estates :

There are two major industrial estates in the district. One at Olavacot and the other at Shoranur. Altogether 71 sheds are there in these Industrial Estates.

Industrial Estate at Olavacot (established in 1958) had an area of 21.93 acres. There are 49 units A class 5, B class 18 and C class 26. At present only eleven units are functionig in this estate. Which includes Rubber, chemical engineering and electronics industries.

Shornur industrial estates established in 1963 with an area of 10.96 acres, have 22 sheds. A class 1, B class 5 and C class 16. This estate has to its credit a number of well established SSI units engaged in the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, Engineering, Rubber Electronic, Printing and other items.

Mini Industrial Estates :

Nine Mini Industrial estates have been set up in the district at the following places out of which six are in the Co-operative sector. The following are the Mini Industrial Estates stated in the district. (i) Ottappalam (ii) Tirur, (iii) Vaniamkulam, (iv) Pattambi, (v) Pudukkottai (vi) Muthalamada, (vii) Koduvayur (viii) Vadakkencherry, (ix) Kavassery.

Each estate has accommodation to start 10 units by entrepreneurs selected for implementation of the 10,000 new S.S.I. unit scheme sponsored by the Government of Kerala.

Industrial Development Area :

An area of 134.15 acres has been acquired at Pudukkottai on the side of National Highway and developed for distribution among the intending industrialists. A 66 KV sub station, road and water facilities have also been provided there.

There are a good number of rural artisans scattered all over the district without proper accommodation of their own to carry on their production activities. Majority of them are financially very poor. With a view to provide help to these artisans it is proposed to set up common facility workshops where they can come and work by availing the facilities provided.

X LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Industrial Disputes :

As many as 693 industrial disputes were reported during 1979-80. There involved 4937 workers and resulted in loss of 11047 mandays. In 1978-79, 1013 disputes were reported and it affected 6573 workers and resulted in a loss of 12160 mandays. Hence the position is better in 1979-80 when compared to that of 1978-79.

Employment in Registered Factories :

The total employees in 942 registered factories was 11909 in 1980 a compared to 908 registered factories and 11682 workers in 1979.

Employment in Public and Private Sector :

The total employment covering both private and public sectors was 65656 in March 1980. Of the total employment in Public Sector, the maximum was in Central Government sector i.e. 18318, different branches of State Government 17318, different branches of local bodies 1217, Quasi Government 3823. The number of employment in the private sector as on 31st March, 1980 was 24980.

Employment Exchanges :

There was only one employment Exchange in the District. As on 31st March, 1980 the live register had 74380 applicants on roll which was 20.4 per cent higher as compared to the last year. Scheduled Caste applicants formed 9.4 per cent of the total applicants. The category-wise break up of the persons registered is furnished below :—

1. Professional an, Technical and related workers	4540
2. Administrative Executive workers	195
3. Clerical and related workers	8516
4. Workers in Transport, Communication etc.	5114
5. Service Workers.	2716
6. Others	53299
	74380
Total	

As many as 4226 vacancies were notified during the year of which 3521 were filled up.

Industrial Training Institutions :

There is only one Industrial Training Institute in the district located at Malampuzha, 14 Kilometers away from Palghat. The total intake capacity in this institution was 764 in 1979-80 against 756 in 1978-79. Total number of applicants in 1979-80 was 6865 as against 7015 in 1978-79. No. of trainees on roll in 1978-79 is 768 (Boys 755, Girls 13) and in 1979-80 is 767 (Boys 752, Girls 15).

Junior Technical Schools :

There are two Junior Technical Schools in the district located in Chittur and Shornur. The total students on roll in 1979-80 is 385. In addition to this a Government Polytechnic is also functioning at Karingarappully very near to Palghat and a Printing Technology Institute at Shornur with a total strength of enrolment of 102 trainees.

Average Daily Wages of Labourers :

During 1980-81 skilled workers like carpenters and masons in the construction sector (Urban) were paid an average daily wage rate of Rs. 16.80 and 16.65 respectively, compared to Rs. 14.55 and Rs. 14.25 respectively during the previous year. The average daily wage rate of other labourers such as Paddy Field Labour Men and Women were Rs. 8.08 and Rs. 6.08 respectively as against Rs. 6.75 and Rs. 5.77 respectively during 1979-80.

XI CO-OPERATION

During 1979-80 there were 428 Co-operative Societies of all types having a membership of 354,127 persons, of which 91 were Agricultural Credit Societies. There were 51 Milk Supply Societies and one Milk Supply

Union. There was only one Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Society and 19 primary consumers societies. There were 14 Harijan Girijan Credit Societies and 194 College and School Co-operative Societies.

All these societies had a total memberships of 354,127 persons. Of this 189,700 were in Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies 26,000 in Non-Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies.

The Co-operative Banks issued a loan of about Rs. 1623 lakhs to the members.

XII BANKING

Banks :

There are 177 branches of commercial banks functioning in the district in 1980. Of these 93 were in rural areas and remaining in urban and semi urban areas. The prominent bank functioning in this district is Messrs. Canara Bank. They have altogether 24 branches in the district.

Deposits :

During the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 76.78 crores were collected as deposit through the 168 branches of the commercial banks in the district.

Advances :

During the 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 32.38 crores were issued as advances by the commercial banks.

Development Activities :

All the 152 villages of the district have been adopted by different branches & commercial banks for intensive development. The outlay under crop loans for action plan 80 was Rs. 10.12 crores. The banks proposed to give loans for the following items. (i) Land Developments (2) Pump-sets (iii) Plantation Developments (iv) Farm Mechanisation (v) Dairying and goat rearing (vi) Gobbar Gas Plants, (vii) Small Scale Industries, (viii) Road Transport Operators, (ix) Professional and self employment, (x) Housing loan scheme.

A number of other schemes are also under consideration for implementation. They are (i) integrated Rural Development Programme (ii) Margin money scheme for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes (iii) Cashew Development (iv) Dairy Development Schemes, (v) District Rural Development Agency, (vi) District Industries Centre etc.

XIII TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Length of Roads and Railways :

Palghat District enjoys a facility of a well developed roads and railway system. The important mode of transport of goods and passengers within the district is by road. Net length of the P.W.D. Roads was

1295 kms. in 1980-81. National Highway No. 47 runs to a length of 67 kms. and State Highways account for 149 kms. The District Roads run to 899 kms. In addition to these P.W.D. Roads there are roads constructed by the Irrigation and Forest Departments and Local Bodies.

Both Broad Gauge and Meter Gauge Railway lines passes through this district and the total length of railways is 157 kilometres. Broad Gauge line connects Palghat to Trichur, Coimbatore and Calicut. The Metre Gauge line connects Palghat with Pollachi of Tamilnadu. The Divisional Head Quarters of Olavacot Division is at Palghat. Another important line is the Shornur Nilambur line.

Registered Motor Vehicles :

The total number of different types of Vehicles registered upto 1980-81 was 11656 as compared to 10858 in 1979-80. Of these 1055 were Goods Vehicles, 401 Stage Carriers, 887 Taxies, 2883 Private Cars, 4015 Motor Cycles/Scooters, 468 Auto Rikshaws, 277 Tractor Trailors and 1670 others. The district is favourably placed in so far as the availability of various types of vehicles for the movement of men and materials.

Goods Traffic :

As many as 809 Motor Vehicles were registered upto 1979-80 as Goods Vehicles in the District, Heavy Industries being concentrated in Pudukkottai, the Goods Traffic both of raw materials and finished goods is heavier in the Palghat Town as compared to other towns of the district. Lorries registered in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka also plays a good role on the movement of goods from and to this district.

Posts and Telegraph :

Almost all the villages enjoys the facility of Post Offices. There are 386 Post Offices in which 4 are Head Post Offices, 150 are Sub Post Offices and 232 extra Departmental Post Offices. There are 180 Telegraph Offices functioning in the district and the total number of letter boxes comes to 1781.

Telephone Exchanges and Telephones :

There are 39 Telephone Exchanges with 4268 Telephone subscribers during the year 1979-80. Among these Palghat Exchange had the highest number of Telephone connections.

Palghat Exchange enjoys, the facility of S.T.D. with the important cities in India and all the District Head Quarters except Malappuram and Idukki.

Radio :

Radio licenses of the District accounted to 35642 for the year 1980 indicating an increase of 12 percent compared to that of the previous year.

XIV PRICES

Wholesale Price :

The price of paddy was constant during January 1979 and January 1980. (Massoory Rs. 124 per Quintal and Jaya Rs. 118 per Quintal). But there was a slight change in the price of rice i.e. for Massoory Rs. 170 per Quintal and Rs. 175 per Quintal for January 1979 and 1980 respectively. Similarly for Jaya Rs. 168 and Rs. 165 respectively. Regarding Sugar there was a more than doubling of price from January, 1979 to January 1980. i.e. from Rs. 215 to Rs. 465 per Quintal. The price of Ginger decreased from Rs. 575 to Rs. 450 per Quintal in January 1980. For almost all other items the price increased slightly from January 1979 to January 1980. For example Wheat Rs. 132 to Rs. 140.30 per Quintal. Groundnut Rs. 265 to Rs. 330 per Quintal. Banana Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per one thousand numbers. Coconut Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,100 per thousands numbers.

Retail Prices :

The average annual price per kilogram of important food articles in 1979-80 were Wheat Rs. 1.46, Rice Rs. 2.00 Green gram Rs. 4.90, Black gram Rs. 3.80, Coconut Oil Rs. 14.00 Groundnut Oil Rs. 10.00, Sugar Rs. 6.00. The prices of non food items like Soap Lux Rs. 1.78 per cake, Fire wood Rs. 0.35 per kg., Aluminium Cooking Pot Rs. 25 per kg. The corresponding figures for 1978-79 are Wheat Rs. 1.37, Rice Rs. 2.18, Green gram Rs. 4.43, Black gram Rs. 3.74, Coconut Oil Rs. 12.65, Groundnut Oil Rs. 9.60, Sugar Rs. 2.94, etc.

Consumer Price Index numbers :

With base 1970 = 100 the Consumer Price Index numbers (new series) for Industrial Workers in Palghat Centre varied only by 5 points in the year 1978-79 (161 in April 1978 and 166 in March 1979) where as the variation was 18 points in the year 1979-80 (lowest at 170 in April 1979 and the highest at 188 in March 1980).

XV EDUCATION

Schools and Colleges :

There are 554 Primary, 217 Upper Primary and 112 High Schools in the District during the year 1980-81 about 90 per cent of the Schools are located in the rural areas of District. About sixty five per cent of the Schools were Aided Private Schools. Of the total enrolment of 402611 students in 1980-81 about 53 per cent were in Primary 28 percent in Upper Primary and 19 percent in High Schools.

Eight Degree Colleges with an enrolment of 14,484 students functioned during the year 1980-81.

In addition to this there are a number of Parallel colleges working in the district.

Training Colleges and Schools :

Seven Teachers Training Schools with an enrolment of 1564 students functioned during the year 1980-81. The only Teachers Training College where 117 students were admitted functioned at Ottappalam under the management of the Nair Service Society.

There is an Engineering College in the private sector which admits about 150 students per year. The courses offered in this institution are Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering Civil Engineering and Instrumentation.

XVI MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Health [Services :

The medical facilities continues to be provided by multiplicity of agencies like State Government, Local Bodies, Voluntary Organisations and Individuals. There are many private hospitals and dispensaries owned by private individuals and voluntary organisations.

As on 31-3-1981, 16 Government hospitals (Allopathic 11, Ayurvedic 4, and Homoeo 1), 110 Government Dispensaries (57 Allopathic, 41 Ayurvedic and Homoeo) and 13 Primary Health Centres provided medical care. All of them were owned by the State Government.

The number of beds in medical institutions were as follows : Allopathic 1403, Ayurvedic-Indian System of medicine 110 and Homoeopathic 25. The number of Government Medical Officers as on 31-3-1980 was 217 (Allopathic 150, Ayurvedic 54 and Homoeo 13)

Family Welfare Programme :

141 Family Welfare sub centres continued to function during the year 1979-80. As against 2746 cases of Sterilization (Males 473, Females 2273) during 1977-78 the number increased to 3027 (Males 361, females 2666) in 1978-79. The number of IUCD insertions also increased from 863 in 1977-78 to 943 in 1978-79.

About 20 percent of the total villages are provided with protected water supply upto the end of March, 1980.

XVII WEAKER SECTIONS

For the welfare of the weaker sections of the Society special Programmes were implemented in the district. A number of houses were constructed for the Tribals in Attappady. Roads were constructed in the Tribal areas, Drinking water supply schemes were implemented in the Harijan Colonies. Books and Uniforms were supplied to the Harijan students. Tribal Development Block Attappady spent Rs. 11 lakhs during 1979-80 for implementation of different schemes.

XVIII MISCELLANEOUS

District Revenue :

During the year 1978-79 and amount of Rs. 11.98 lakhs were collected as Basic Tax. In 1979-80 Rs. 12.09 lakhs were collected. Similarly land Revenue other than Basic Tax was Rs. 1.24 lakhs, Irrigation Tax Rs. 27.93 lakhs, and Plantation Additional Tax Rs. 4.22 lakhs were collected by Revenue Authorities during the year 1979-80.

In the year 1978-79 Rs. 16.69 lakhs were collected as Agricultural Income Tax and Rs. 408.94 lakhs as Sale Tax and Rs. 24.24 as surcharge on Sale Tax and Rs. 59.31 lakhs as Central Sale Tax. During 1979-80 Rs. 18.40 lakhs were collected as Agricultural Income Tax, Rs. 511.26 lakhs were as Sale Tax, Rs. 34.49 lakhs as surcharge on Sale Tax and Rs. 93.91 lakhs as Central Sale Tax were collected.

In 1979-80, 44883 documents were registered with a total value of Rs. 1,913.26 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs were collected as registration fees through the 16 Sub Registrar Offices of this district.

The rentals obtained from the Auction Sale of Abkari shops in 1979-80 were as follows: Toddy shops Rs. 83.76 lakhs Arrack shops Rs. 310.29 lakhs Foreign Liquor Shops Rs. 57.53 lakhs, Tree Tax collected Rs. 3.72 lakhs and licence fee collected Rs. 57.53 lakhs.

The district-wise bifurcation of other departmental revenues like Panchayat Taxes, Municipal Taxes, Property Taxes, Wealth Taxes are being not available and have not been included.

Housing Schemes :

Under the category of low and middle income groups, loans to the extent of Rs. 4.85 lakhs were distributed during 1979-80 compared to Rs. 4.10 lakhs during 1978-79.

Fire Services :

One Fire Station located at Palghat continued to function during the year 1979-80.

Municipality :

There are three Municipalities in the District, viz. Palghat, Shornur and Chittur, Tathamangalam. The total income amounted to Rs. 123.33 lakhs and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 113.41 lakhs in 1979-80.

Police :

There are 26 Police Stations and 8 out posts functioning in the district during 1979-80. There were 1148 Police Officials in the district during 1979-80. The total cost amounted to Rs. 128.28 lakhs in 1979-80. During 1980, 3200 serious crimes were reported. Of these 318 rioting, 48 murder, 5 offences relating to Bank notes and currency, 319 house breaking and 291 thefts and other crimes accounted to 2178. The property stolen during 1980 valued to Rs. 13.07 lakhs and recovered to Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

Libraries and Reading Rooms :

There were 225 reading rooms and libraries functioning in the district during 1978-79 and the membership was 32746 persons. The total number of books in the libraries was 4.74 lakhs in 1978-79.

Recreation :

There were 97 cinema theatres in the district. Of which 82 were in the Panchayat areas and 15 in the Municipal areas. An amount of Rs. 13.61 lakhs were collected as entertainment tax from Panchayat areas and Rs. 7.23 lakhs as Additional Entertainment Tax in 1979-80. Similarly an amount of Rs. 15.02 lakhs were collected as Entertainment Tax and Rs. 9.21 lakhs as Additional Entertainment Tax from the Municipalities in 1979-80.

APPENDIX

TABLE NO. I

Area and Population of District and State (1981)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Palghat</i>	<i>State</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total Population	2044399	25453680
Males	994196	12527767
Females	1050203	12925913
Sex Ratio (for 1000 males)	1056	1032
Density per K.M.	456	655
Growth Rate	21.30	19.24
Literacy Rate	46.69	60.42
Do. Males	54.58	66.62
Do. Females	39.22	54.31
Total Literates	1185731	17924732
Male Literates	644362	9428092
Female Literates	541369	8496640
Area in Sq. K.M.	4480.00	33863.00

TABLE NO. II

Area and Population of Municipalities in the District, 1981

<i>Description</i>	<i>Palghat</i>	<i>Chittor</i>	<i>Shornur</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total Population	111245	30407	35120
Males	55222	14893	17102
Females	56023	15514	18018
Sex Ratio (for 1000 males)	1015	1042	1053
Density per Sq. km.	4181	2067	1756
Growth Rate	16.11	6.65	12.02
Literacy Rate	70.74	64.03	72.30
Do. Male	76.47	71.36	76.94
Do. Female	65.09	57.00	68.37
Total Literates	79394	20173	26005
Male Literates	42577	10967	13369
Female Literates	36817	9206	12636
Area in Sq. km.	26.60	14.71	32.28

TABLE No. III

Area and Population of Taluks in the District—1981

Description	Ottappalam		Mannarghat		Palghat		Chittur		Alathur		Palghat District	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
Total Population	625820	250949	447958	368647	351025	2044399						
Male Population	297936	124641	220424	181042	170153	994196						
Female Population	327884	126308	227534	187605	180872	1050203						
Sex Ratio (for 1000 males)	1101	1013	1032	1036	1063	1056						
Density per Sq. k. m.	740	212	622	319	617	456						
Growth Rate	19.88	39.95	21.40	17.41	18.68	21.30						
Literacy Rate	63.21	53.23	61.14	50.88	55.58	58.00						
Do. Male	67.27	58.80	69.08	60.19	64.31	64.81						
Do. Female	59.53	47.74	53.46	41.89	47.37	51.55						
Total Literates	395593	133581	273903	187551	195103	1185731						
Male Literates	200409	73284	152266	108968	109432	644362						
Female Literates	195184	60294	121637	78583	85671	541369						
Area in Sq. k. m.	845.8	1185.6	720.3	1155.1	569.0	4480.00						

865

