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ECONOMIC REVIEW

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CHAPTER 1

AN OVERVIEW

Something unprecedented is happening in the world economy. The entire advanced capitalist world is sunk in recession and mass unemployment, and when this happens the terms of trade usually move against the primary commodities; but what we find today is an upsurge in primary commodity prices. The food price inflation that is occurring everywhere including in India, and that has produced food riots in several third world countries and contributed to the popular uprisings across the Arab world, is a major component of this upsurge, which began in 2008. It subsided, though not to the pre-2008 level, in 2009, but has resumed thereafter.

1.2. The fact that speculation has played a prominent role in this upsurge is undeniable. With the collapse of the “asset price bubbles” in the U.S. and elsewhere, speculators have now latched on to, and produced, a “commodity price bubble” in the world economy. But speculation typically presupposes and feeds on some underlying demand-supply imbalance. Such an imbalance is there in the world economy and has been long in the making. It has arisen because of the stagnation/decline in per capita output in a number of primary commodities. This in turn has been caused *inter alia* by the onslaught on peasant agriculture entailed in the universal pursuit of neo-liberal policies. It follows from this that even if the inflationary upsurge abates somewhat with the subsidence of the speculative frenzy, primary commodity shortages will remain with us for quite some time, until the world economy moves away from neo-liberalism.

1.3. Neither India as a country, nor Kerala as a state, can afford to wait passively until such a new direction has been taken by the world economy. Something has to be done forthwith, some new path charted by us without waiting for the world to change; and even if pan-Indian policies remain confined to the straitjacket of neo-liberalism, Kerala cannot afford to close its eyes to the unfolding reality.

1.4. The belief that Kerala has no reason to get worried by rising food prices as long as non-food primary commodity prices too are rising in tandem, is a grossly mistaken one. This is because the benefits of the higher non-food primary commodity prices do not percolate down to the actual producers of these commodities and accrue largely to the string of intermediaries between the producers and the final buyers; these intermediaries include MNCs, and non-MNC traders and exporters of various kinds. On the other hand, higher food prices affect all these producers of non-food primary commodities who also happen to be buyers in the food market.

1.5. The Public Distribution System as fashioned under the neo-liberal dispensation of the Union government does not protect non-food primary commodity producers from rising food prices. This is so for three reasons: first, the PDS as conceived by the Union government covers only a small range of goods. Second, with the introduction of the Targeted Public Distribution System, the Union government has sought to remove what it considers the APL population from the ambit of public distribution of even this small range of goods. In Kerala for instance the Union government has for some time been recognizing only 11.79 lakh households as BPL; this number will rise somewhat in the wake of the Tendulkar Committee report but to nowhere near the figure of 32 lakh that the state government’s own estimates suggest. Third, even for the BPL population the Union government provides foodgrains neither at a price fixed through time, nor at anywhere near Rs. 2 per kilogramme which most states, including Kerala, charge their BPL population under the PDS.

1.6. A proposal by the National Advisory Council to provide not fixed amounts of foodgrains at fixed prices to the entire population but graded amounts at graded prices to an enlarged target group, but involving some element of subsidy for about 75 percent of the population, has been summarily rejected by a Committee set up by the Union government. And even for the BPL population this Committee has suggested indexation of the issue price of foodgrains to the inflation rate, in which case this segment too will no longer be insulated from the ravages of inflation.

1.7. The primary commodity price movements in the world economy therefore portend ill for a state like Kerala. And if there is a revival in the level of activity and employment in the advanced capitalist countries, this will further aggravate pressures on primary commodity prices and hurt the people of the state even further, unless the state government puts in place certainly timely corrective measures.

1.8. The thrust of the state government's policy in recent months has been dictated by these considerations. The provision of rice at Rs.2 a kilo, which is even lower than the NAC recommendation, and of a number of other essential commodities at subsidized prices through government outlets, has been accompanied by efforts to increase food production in the state through a plethora of measures. These include the provision of remunerative prices for paddy, in excess of what the central government has been fixing; undertaking systematic procurement operations, involving even the co-operatives apart from the usual government agencies; the setting up of rice mills to avoid long-distance transportation of procured paddy; the enactment of legislation to prevent the diversion of paddy land for other purposes; and the encouragement provided for group farming, including to kudumbasree units. These measures are beginning to bear fruit, as is evident from the fact that the steady decline in acreage under paddy that had continued until 2007-8 has got reversed thereafter; and so has the declining trend in rice output. Re-emphasizing foodgrain production in Kerala which had been moving away from it for decades represents a paradigm shift of great significance.

1.9 Equally significant has been the parallel emphasis on livestock production. Foodgrain production and livestock production have a relationship of complementarity. Moving away from foodgrain production typically creates fodder shortage and is associated with a decline in livestock production as well, as had been happening in Kerala. The recent re-emphasis on livestock production has also started to bear fruit. This is evident from the fact that the average annual growth rates in the production of milk and eggs which were -4.86 percent and -9.75 percent respectively for the period 2001-2 to 2006-7 have increased to 6.18 percent and 10.85 percent respectively during 2006-7 to 2009-10.

1.10 The other side of the government's effort has been to put purchasing power in the hands of the workers and petty producers who gain little even when the terms of trade in the world market move in favour of the commodities they produce. For example even in the midst of an upsurge in commodity prices that includes coir, the workers in the coir spinning sector could not even get a minimum daily wage of Rs.150 per day until the government in the current year enforced such a wage. Workers in the petty production sector cannot access the MGNREGS: they can of course do so *de jure* unlike urban workers, but not *de facto*. The government therefore started two special schemes in 2010-11, an Income Support Scheme and an Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme, to help these two sections of workers. The former which should benefit large numbers of traditional sector workers like coir workers, fishermen, khadi and handloom workers, has already been instrumental in enabling an increase in the coir spinners' daily wage rate.

1.11 The development strategy of the state in short has been diametrically opposite to that of neo-liberalism. The hallmark of neo-liberalism is an undermining of peasant agriculture and of petty production generally which leads to an atrophy of output from this sector and to a squeeze on the purchasing power in the hands of the producers engaged in this sector. The development strategy of Kerala has been precisely the opposite of this, to stimulate production in this sector and to put purchasing power in the hands of the producers engaged in this sector. The Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme, under which it is proposed to enroll 35 lakh households (for whom the insurance premium will be paid by the state government and who, in addition to obtaining Rs.30000 of usual coverage per year, will get additional annual coverage of Rs.70000 for critical illnesses) is a part of this strategy: all workers engaged in the traditional sector, like coir workers and fishermen, are covered under this scheme. (A new addition to beneficiary list is unskilled workers who have been working in the Gulf for more than ten years).

1.12. A second crucial way in which Kerala's course has been different from the dictates of neo-liberalism is the emphasis on, and the revival of, the public sector in the state. The state has shown that, with commitment, the public sector can be made to perform successfully even by conventional standards, such as profitability (though these are not necessarily the standards by which the public sector should in principle be judged). And as with public enterprises, the role of the public educational and health facilities has been emphasized during the eleventh plan.

1.13. Alongside the traditional sectors, the state has also focused on modern industry, IT, biotechnology, tourism, and infrastructure projects. All these sectors have drawn very substantial plan funds during the eleventh plan years, and these funds in turn have shown a significant increase over the tenth plan period. In fact while during the tenth plan the actual outlay fell far short of the plan target, the actual outlay during the eleventh plan is likely to exceed the target by a significant margin.

1.14. It is this revival of planning in the state which accounts for the fact that even while Kerala has adopted measures different from what neo-liberalism entails, it has performed well even by conventional criteria like GSDP growth rate. *Kerala's GSDP growth rate during every single year of the first four years of the eleventh plan has been higher than the GDP growth rate of the country as a whole.* The point in short has not been a neglect of sectors or of yardsticks that are emphasized these days in discussions of growth strategy, but locating them within a different theoretical universe. And the real break in Kerala in the eleventh plan period has been in this realm.

CHAPTER 2

STATE FINANCES

Finances of state governments are directly tied to the prevailing economic conditions. The consolidated fiscal position of the State governments witnessed significant improvement in the recent years as reflected in major deficit indicators, viz., revenue deficit (RD), gross fiscal deficit (GFD) and primary deficit (PD) as a ratio to GDP. An improvement in the fiscal situation in recent years has been achieved by pursuing the fiscal correction and consolidation process under a rule-based fiscal framework. The efforts of the State governments towards reducing fiscal imbalances were aided by larger devolution and transfer by the Twelfth Finance Commission (TwFC) through shareable Central taxes (higher buoyancy of Central taxes aided higher devolution) and grants. Higher GDP growth for the period extending to 2007-08 facilitated higher revenue mobilisation. Consequent upon these developments, the State governments achieved revenue surplus for the second successive year during 2007-08 (Accounts). The revenue surplus as per cent of GDP was higher at 0.9 per cent in 2007-08 (Accounts) as compared with 0.6 per cent in 2006-07. Reflecting the improvement in the revenue account, the GFD-GDP ratio also declined to 1.5 per cent in 2007-08 (Accounts) from 1.8 per cent in 2006-07. However, due to the moderation in economic growth during 2008-09, the revenue buoyancy suffered a setback and aggregate expenditure shot up. As a result the level of revenue surplus declined and the GFD-GDP ratio increased significantly. The key fiscal indicators are estimated to deteriorate further in 2009-10. In short, the pace of fiscal correction and consolidation appears to have taken a pause in 2008-09 (RE) and 2009-10 (BE).

2.2 Setback to States' fiscal position witnessed during 2008-09 is estimated to worsen further in 2009-10 as is evident from budget estimates of key deficit indicators. During the period of subdued growth, it is generally perceived that governments attempt to raise public investment to generate aggregate demand. With global economy experiencing a severe slowdown, many advanced and emerging economies announced fiscal stimulus measures in order to boost domestic demand and revive economic activities. A few state governments have announced fiscal stimulus packages envisaging higher spending and lower tax rates for certain sectors in order to boost aggregate demand (see Box.2.1). Consequently, the overall gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) – GDP ratio is estimated to increase to 3.2 percent in 2009-10 (B.E) from 2.6 percent in 2008-09 (R.E) and 1.5 percent in 2007-08 (Accounts). As the recovery process sets in, the State need to return to the path of fiscal consolidation. The key fiscal deficit of all states are given in Table 2.1.

Table - 2.1
Key Fiscal Deficits of All State Governments (₹ Crore)

Year	Gross Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Deficit	Primary Deficit
1998-99	74254(4.2)	43642 (2.5)	38381 (2.2)
1999-00	91480 (4.7)	53797 (2.7)	46309 (2.4)
2000-01	89532 (4.3)	53569 (2.5)	37830 (1.8)
2001-02	95994 (4.2)	59188(2.6)	333488 (1.5)
2002-03	102123(4.1)	555111 (2.2)	31981 (1.3)
2003-04	123070 (4.5)	61145 (2.2)	41306 (1.5)
2004-05	109257 (3.5)	36423 (1.2)	21268 (0.7)
2005-06	90084 (2.5)	7013 (0.2)	6060 (0.17)
2006-07	77509(1.9)	^(c) 24857 (0.6)	-15654 (-0.4)
2007-08	75455 (1.5)	^(c) 42943 (0.9)	-24376 (-0.5)
2008-09 (RE)	146349(2.6)	^(c) 10701(0.2)	40128 (0.7)
2009-10 (BE)	199510 (3.2)	32295 (0.5)	83083 (1.3)

Source : State Finances : A study of Budgets of 2009-10 by RBI (Figures in brackets are percentage to GDP)
Negative (-) sign indicates surplus

Box.2.1

Fiscal Stimulus Measures at State Government Level in India

The recent global financial crisis and the consequent ongoing macroeconomic global downturn necessitated many countries both advanced and emerging market to undertake fiscal stimulus measures to cushion the impact on domestic economy. Many countries have already introduced/announced fiscal stimulus packages. In the Indian context, in keeping with the larger responsibilities assigned to the States, the consolidated State Government expenditure accounts for a substantial portion of the total Government sector expenditure (Centre and States), which stands higher than in several other countries such as Australia, Denmark, Argentina, USA and Germany. The State Governments account for about 60 percent of the combined expenditure of the Centre and the States reflecting the States' vital role for growth and development of the economy. While the State Governments collect about one-third of the total Government sector receipts, they incur more than three-fourth of the total expenditure on social services and more than half of that on economic services. However, there is little evidence of explicit counter-cyclical fiscal measures at the sub-national level for 2009-10 as only a few State Governments have announced dedicated fiscal stimulus packages. These States include Kerala, West Bengal and Haryana. The Kerala Government announced a stimulus package of ₹ 10,000 crore to be spent directly by the Government and Quasi-government organisations over two years for infrastructure development through loans or grants. Unlike Kerala and Haryana, the stimulus package by West Bengal Government appears to focus on boosting demand through revenue expenditure rather than capital expenditure. Although no major stimulus-related tax measures have been announced at the State-level, States like Rajasthan, Punjab, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh announced certain tax exemptions/reductions. (Source: State Finances- A study of Budgets of 2009-10, RBI)

Kerala

Overall Fiscal Position

2.3 The impact of the economic recession undermined the fiscal consolidation process of both the central and the state governments. On the one hand, the growth of revenue receipts declined because of the economic slowdown and, in the case of Central Government, also because of the reduction in the excise and customs duties. On the other hand, the Central Government and to an extent the State Governments were forced to declare stimulus packages and also incur additional social security expenditure. As a result the revenue and fiscal deficits of the Central Government sharply increased. The borrowing ceiling of the State Government was raised from 3 percent to 4 percent of the GSDP. Most of the states that had achieved revenue surplus as a result of the fiscal consolidation went into red. The time trajectory of FRBM Act had to be given up.

2.4 The economic down turn in the domestic economy of the state was much lower than what was expected. The growth of the state domestic economy by 14.57 percent helped to moderate a sharp increase in revenue and fiscal deficits as a ratio to the GSDP. The major deficit indicators for the period from 1999-2000 to 2010-11(BE) are given in Table 2.2. The revenue deficit increased to ₹ 5022.97 crores, during 2009-10 about 35 percent higher when compared to the previous year. The revenue deficit to GSDP ratio had declined from 2.16 percent in 2007-08 to 1.85 percent in 2008-09, but it increased back to 2.18 percent in 2009-10. Similarly there was a sharp increase in fiscal deficit to ₹ 7871.60 crores, about 24 percent above the previous year. As a result the fiscal deficit to GSDP ratio that had declined from 3.48 percent in 2007-08 to 3.16 percent in 2008-09, increased back to 3.42 percent in 2009-10. The quality of the fiscal deficit also deteriorated. While 58 percent

of the fiscal deficit was utilised for financing revenue deficit in 2008-09, the share increased to 63 percent in 2009-10.

2.5 The deceleration in the revenue receipts is primarily responsible for the deterioration of the fiscal balance in state. The total expenditure of the state Government increased to 13.366 percent in 2008-09 when compared to the previous year. It grew only by 10.24 percent in 2009-10. In contrast the growth of revenue declined from 16.13. percent in 2008-09 to 6.52 percent in 2009-10. State's own resources increased only 11 percent. The central transfer declined 4.74 percent. An important feature of the 2009-10 is the initiation of ` 5000 crore stimulus package consisting of investment in infrastructure. Even though the actual expenditure during 2009-10 did not pick up as fast as it was expected given the very nature of this investment project it gave an important psychological boost to the economy.

Table - 2.2
Major Deficit Indicators (` crore)

Year	Revenue Deficit		Fiscal Deficit		Primary Deficit	
	Amount	% to GSDP	Amount	% to GSDP	Amount	% to GSDP
1999-00	3624.21	5.8	4534.56	7.25	2582.29	4.13
2000-01	3147.06	4.51	3877.8	5.56	1620.20	2.32
2001-02	2605.64	3.28	3269.4	4.12	779.94	0.98
2002-03	4118.66	4.53	4990.04	5.49	2043.28	2.25
2003-04	3680.30	3.83	5539.05	5.77	- 2210.75	- 2.30
2004-05	3668.92	3.08	4451.90	3.73	-839.36	- 0.70
2005-06	3129.15	2.29	4181.72	3.06	-382.00	- 0.28
2006-07	2637.95	1.72	3821.87	2.49	+367.83	0.24
2007-08	3784.84	2.16	6100.21	3.48	-- 1770.56	- 1.01
2008-09	3711.67	1.85	6346.21	3.16	-- 1686.52	- 0.84
2009-10	5022.97	2.18	7871.60	3.42	-- 2579.12	- 1.12
2010-11(BE)	3629.55	1.37	8543.28	3.22	-2756.80	-1.04

Source: Finance department, Govt. of Kerala

Financial Indicators

2.6 The Balance from Current Revenue (BCR) deteriorated from ` (-) 712 crore in 2005-06 to ` (-) 2749 crore in 2007-08 and started improving thereafter. In 2009-10, it was ` (-) 2155 crore and estimated to reach at ` (-) 554.07 crore during 2010-11(BE). The interest ratio was as high as 0.25 in 2005-06. It steadily declined thereafter and came to 0.19 in 2008-09. This ratio slightly rose in 2009-10 to 0.20 mainly due to the decline in the growth of revenue receipts.

2.7 The utilization of significant portion of the capital receipts of the state for capital assets creation always remains as an unattainable task due to the diversion of borrowed funds to bridge the gap between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure. This situation started to improve slightly from 2006-07. The ratio of capital outlay to capital receipts that was as low as 0.17 in 2005-06 improved moderately to 0.27 in 2008-09. The steady improvement received a setback in 2009-10 when the ratio remained at 0.26.

2.8 The return of investment ratio continued to be very stumpy during 2008-09 also, while the ratio on asset liabilities remained unchanged. The ratio of outstanding Guarantees to Revenue Receipts was as high as 0.91 in 2004-05 declined progressively to 0.31 in 2008-09.

2.9 The important financial indicators for the period from 2005-06 to 2010-11(BE) are given in Table 2.3.

Table - 2.3

Financial Indicators for Government of Kerala

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (BE)
BCR (₹ crore)	- 712.00	-1332.00	- 2749	- 2306	- 2155	-554.07
Interest Ratio	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.19
Capital Outlay/ Receipt	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.26	0.51
Return of Investment ratio	0.008	0.013	0.011	0.012	0.008	NA
Outstanding Guants/ Revenue Receipt	0.78	0.52	0.39	0.31	NA	NA
Assets/ Liabilities	0.4	0.40	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source : Finance department. Government of Kerala

Pattern of Revenue Receipts

2.10 The State's Own Revenue and Central transfers in the form of shared taxes and grants for plan and non-plan purposes are the components of the total revenue of the State. The adverse impact of the economic slow down on states major revenue contributors together with the reverse growth in the receipts of central transfers affected the revenue receipts of the state very seriously during 2009-10. The revenue receipt to GSDP ratio which was 11.18 percent in 2005-06 had steadily improved to 12.19 percent in 2008-09. But it declined to 11.34 percent in 2009-10. Even in this period of economic slow down the state's own tax resources revealed surprising resilience. The State's own revenue relative to GSDP slightly declined to reach around 8.46% during 2009-10 against 8.73% of 2008-09. But it remained at around the same level in preceding years. Against the buoyant growth rate during the previous two years, State's own Non tax revenue declined to reach to 18% in 2009-10 from 28% in 2008-09. The significant decline in the growth rate of central transfers brought its share in the revenue receipts down from 28% in 2008-09 to 25% of 2007-08. There was substantial shortfall of ₹ 330.55 crore in central transfers. The revenue buoyancy of the State declined severely from 1.09 in 2008-09 to 0.45 in 2009-10. State's own revenue buoyancy also came down from 1.21 to 0.75 during the corresponding period.

2.11 The total revenue receipts of the State for the period from 1999-2000 to 2010-11 is shown in Table 2.4. The total receipts is estimated to increase by ₹ 5071.42 crore (19.42%) in 2010-11 (BE) as against the increase of ₹ 1597.22 crore (6.52%) in 2009-10

2.12 The below Table shows that average annual growth rate of revenue receipts during the last 12 years is 13.09 %. The component wise average annual growth rates are: State's own tax revenue by 13.49 %, State's own non tax revenue by 13.60%, state's own revenue by 13.43% and share of central taxes and grants-in-aid by 12.66 %. The revenue receipt of the state increased from ₹ 7941.75 crore in 1999-2000 to ₹ 31180.82 crore in 2010-11 (BE).

Table - 2.4
Revenue Receipt

(` crore)

Year	State's own Tax Revenue		State's own Non Tax Revenue		State's Own Revenue (2+4)		Share of Central Taxes and Grants		Total Revenue (6+8)	
	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1999-00	5193.51	11.70	530.71	-4.83	5724.21	9.93	2217.53	11.38	7941.75	10.33
2000-01	5870.26	13.03	659.09	24.19	6529.35	14.07	2201.51	-0.72	8730.86	9.94
2001-02	5923.42	0.91	543.38	-17.56	6466.8	-0.96	2589.59	17.63	9056.39	3.73
2002-03	7302.54	23.28	681.26	25.37	7983.8	23.46	2653.58	2.47	10637.38	17.46
2003-04	8088.78	10.77	806.98	18.45	8895.76	11.42	2919.61	10.03	11815.37	11.07
2004-05	8963.65	10.82	819.08	1.50	9782.73	9.97	3717.75	27.34	13500.48	14.26
2005-06	9779.64	9.10	936.77	14.37	10716.41	9.54	4578.11	23.14	15294.52	13.29
2006-07	11941.82	22.11	937.57	0.09	12879.39	20.18	5307.23	15.93	18186.62	18.91
2007-08	13668.95	14.46	1209.55	29.01	14878.50	15.52	6228.29	17.35	21106.79	16.06
2008-09	15990.18	16.98	1559.29	28.92	17549.47	17.95	6962.71	11.79	24512.18	16.13
2009-10	17625.02	10.22	1852.22	18.78	19477.24	10.98	6632.16	-4.74	26109.40	6.52
2010-11	20884.23	18.49	2314.31	24.95	23198.54	19.11	7982.28	20.36	31180.82	19.42
AAGR		13.49		13.60		13.43		12.66		13.09

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

State's Own Tax Revenue

2.13 The growth rate in State's own tax revenue declined temporarily during 2009-10, when compared to the relatively healthy trend existed in previous years. The estimated growth rate in State's own tax revenue for 2010-11 BE is 18.49 percent against the actual growth rate of 10.22 percent in 2009-10. State's own Tax Revenue for 1999-2000 to 2010-11(BE) are given in Table 2.5. The total own tax revenue realized during 2009-10 was `17625.02 crore and the budget estimate for 2010-11 is ` 20884.23 crore. Sales tax was the major source of State's own tax revenue during 2009-10 having contributed ` 12770.89 crore (72.40 percent) followed by stamps and registration fees ` 1896.41 crore (10.75 per cent). The detrimental effects of global economic downturn seriously affected the contributions from Stamps and Registration during 2009-10. The contributions from stamps and registration that decelerated to ` 2002.99 crore in 2008-09 from ` 2027.97 crore in 2007-08, further declined to reach to ` 1896.41 crore during 2009-10. State excise accounted for ` 1514.81 crore (8.59 per cent), motor vehicle tax for ` 1131.10 crore (6.42 percent) and Land revenue for ` 53.93 crore (0.31 per cent)

2.14 The annual average growth rate of State's own tax revenue during the period 1999-2000 to 2010-11 was 13.49 %, 20.11 % for land revenue, 19.18 %for stamps and registration fees, 11.65 % for state excise duty, 13.50 % for sales tax and 12.47 %for motor vehicle tax.

Table - 2.5
State's Own Tax Revenue

(` crore)

Year	Land Revenue	Stamps and Registration fees	State Excise Duties	Sales tax	Motor vehicles tax	Others	Total	Annual Growth rate
1999-00	34.67	279.65	591.10	3853.54	380.83	53.72	5193.51	11.70
2000-01	39.35	341.10	688.94	4344.33	394.85	61.69	5870.26	13.03
2001-02	34.93	394.28	541.46	4440.85	452.18	59.72	5923.42	0.91
2002-03	38.40	486.53	663.07	5343.15	513.20	258.20	7302.55	23.28
2003-04	40.59	549.81	655.91	5991.43	585.78	265.26	8088.78	10.77
2004-05	43.85	775.35	746.45	6701.05	610.48	86.47	8963.65	10.82
2005-06	43.88	1101.42	841.00	7037.97	628.51	126.86	9779.64	9.10
2006-07	47.01	1519.93	953.07	8563.31	707.74	150.76	11941.82	22.11
2007-08	47.21	2027.97	1169.25	9371.76	853.17	199.59	13668.95	14.46
2008-09	47.56	2002.99	1397.64	11377.13	937.45	227.41	15990.18	16.98
2009-10	53.93	1896.41	1514.81	12770.89	1131.10	257.88	17625.02	10.22
2010-11(BE)	155.13	2187.51	1836.21	15125.69	1301.86	277.81	20884.23	18.49
AAGR	20.11	19.18	11.65	13.50	12.47	30.68		13.49

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

State's Own Non-Tax Revenue

2.15 The component-wise details of non-tax revenue receipt from 1999-2000 to 2010-11 are shown in Table 2.6. The annual growth rate in State's Own Non-Tax Revenue is 18.79 % during 2009-10 and in actual terms it increased to ` 1852 crores against ` 1599 crore during 2008-09. The revenue from major components of non-tax revenue, except social development services has increased during 2008-09 over the previous year. The revenue from social development service was ` 310.96 crore during 2008-09 and fell to ` 294.64 crore in 2009-10.

Table - 2.6
State's Own Non-Tax Revenue

(` crore)

Year	Forest		Debt Services (interest)		Social Development Services*		Others		Total	
	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate
1999-00	109.88	-9.21	37.31	-47.42	118.41	-3.46	265.11	9.09	530.71	-4.83
2000-01	141.24	28.54	36.81	-1.34	165.07	39.36	315.97	19.18	659.09	24.18
2001-02	113.70	-19.50	31.08	-15.57	135.51	-17.88	263.09	-16.74	543.38	-17.55
2002-03	149.50	31.56	35.86	15.38	185.67	37.02	306.73	17.89	677.76	24.64
2003-04	187.18	25.14	32.40	-9.65	207.90	11.97	379.50	22.36	806.98	19.15
2004-05	199.69	6.68	40.51	25.03	209.85	0.94	369.03	-2.76	819.08	1.50
2005-06	189.63	-5.04	46.35	14.42	236.67	12.78	464.12	25.77	936.77	14.37
2006-07	174.56	-7.94	44.63	-3.71	242.26	2.36	476.12	2.59	937.57	0.09
2007-08	154.45	-11.52	69.65	56.06	369.76	52.61	615.69	29.30	1209.55	29.01
2008-09	223.71	44.84	83.69	20.16	310.96	-15.90	940.93	52.83	1559.29	28.91
2009-10	272.80	21.94	152.50	82.22	294.64	-5.25	1132.28	20.34	1852.22	18.79
2010-11(BE)	360.11	32.00	119.43	-21.69	736.42	149.94	1098.35	-3.00	2314.31	24.95

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

* It includes education, medical and public health, Agriculture, Rural Development, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries, Community Development and miscellaneous Social Development Organisation

2.16 Component wise realization of own Non Tax Revenue of Kerala and all States from 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in Table 2.7 General Services and Economic Services together account for more than three fourth of the own-non tax revenue of the State for 2009-10.

Table - 2.7
Component-wise realisation of Own- Non Tax Revenue-Kerala & All States
(` crore)

Items	2007-08 Accounts		2008-09 (RE)		2009-10 (BE)	
	Kerala	All states	Kerala	All States	Kerala	All States
States Own-Non tax Revenue	1209.55 (100.00)	77178.52 (100.00)	1296.77 (100.00)	79613.86 (100.00)	1459.58 (100.00)	84017.18 (100.00)
Interest receipts	69.65 (5.76)	12637.21 (16.37)	78.53 (6.06)	16572 (20.82)	89.20 (6.11)	13010.06 (15.48)
Dividend & Profit	28.63 (2.37)	569.53 (0.74)	32.36 (2.50)	477.2 (0.60)	36.56 (2.50)	497.01 (0.59)
General Services	526.09 (43.49)	26397.07 (34.20)	618.56 (47.70)	20546.70 (25.81)	697.87 (47.81)	26706 (31.79)
(Of which) State Lotteries	325.25 (26.89)	5130.01 (6.65)	420 (32.39)	5212.81 (6.55)	474.6 (32.52)	5859.96 (6.97)
Social & Community Service	147.79 (12.22)	7889.2 (10.22)	169.6 (13.08)	6785.25 (8.52)	188.54 (12.92)	7054.69 (8.40)
Economic Service	437.39 (36.16)	29684.29 (38.46)	397.73 (30.67)	35210.41 (44.23)	447.42 (30.65)	36749.32 (43.74)
(Of which) Forestry & Wild Life	154.45 (12.77)	2517.62 (3.26)	211.99 (16.35)	2625.23 (3.30)	227.8 (15.61)	3012.13 (3.59)

Source : State Finances : A study of Budgets of 2008-09 by RBI
(Figures in brackets are percentage to State's own Non-Tax Revenue.)

2.17 A comparative position of non-tax revenue with the neighboring states during 2009-10 (B.E) is given in Table 2.8. It reveals that the non-tax revenue realized by Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are 16.91 percent, 4.51 percent and 5.74 percent respectively of their total revenue expenditure whereas for Kerala it is 4.68 percent. Similarly the ratios of non tax revenue to the revenue receipts for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are 16.39 percent, 4.40 percent and 5.84 percent respectively and for Kerala it is 5.18 percent

Table - 2.8
Comparative Position of States Own Non-Tax Revenue in Neighboring States: 2009-10 (BE)

Items	(` crore)			
	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Kerala
Own Non tax Revenue	12946.00	2129.51	3404.27	1459.58
Revenue Expenditure	76557.17	47237.66	59295.28	31161.84
Revenue Receipts	78963.70	48389.04	58271.14	28153.89
NTR/RE (percentage)	16.91	4.51	5.74	4.68
NTR/RR (percentage)	16.39	4.40	5.84	5.18

Source : State Finances : A study of Budgets of 2009-10, by RBI

Central Transfers

2.18 The main components of central transfers to the state are tax devolution and grants. As regards the growth rate in central transfers to Kerala, it continued to fluctuate throughout the years since 1999-2000. The central transfers to Kerala during the period from 1999-2000 to 2010-11 is shown in Table 2.9.

2.19 The Central Transfers have been a volatile source of revenue to the state ranging from 10% to 27% between 2003-04 and 2007-08 it increased by 11.79 percent when compared to the previous year. But in 2009-10, it declined by 4.75 percent. Absolute decline in the Central Transfers is indeed a rare phenomenon and it imposed severe strain on the state finance. As a result the share of Central Transfers in the revenue receipts which was around 28-29% declined to 25.47 percent in 2009-10. The ratio of central transfers to GSDP which was around 3.3-3.5% declined to 2.88 percent in 2009-10. The allocation of Central Taxes to the State of Kerala varied between 3.50% and 4% of the total sharable taxes as recommended by various Finance Commissions from 2nd FC period to 10th FC period. This ratio fell largely to 3.06% in the 11th Finance Commission period. It declined further to 2.67% and 2.34% correspondingly in the subsequent Finance Commission recommendations

Table - 2.9
Central Transfers: 1999-00 to 2010-11 (crore)

Year	Share in Central taxes & Duties		Grant-in-aid and other receipts from Centre for Plan & Non-Plan		Total Transfers	
	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate
1999-00	1535.22	11.06	682.31	12.11	2217.53	11.38
2000-01	1585.61	3.28	615.90	-9.73	2201.51	-0.72
2001-02	1614.26	1.81	975.33	58.36	2589.59	17.62
2002-03	1715.21	6.25	938.37	-3.79	2653.58	2.47
2003-04	2012.00	17.31	907.61	-3.28	2919.61	10.03
2004-05	2404.95	19.53	1312.80	44.64	3717.75	27.34
2005-06	2517.18	4.67	2060.93	57.00	4578.11	23.14
2006-07	3212.00	27.60	2095.23	1.66	5307.23	15.93
2007-08	4051.70	26.14	2176.59	3.88	6228.29	17.35
2008-09	4275.52	5.52	2687.19	23.46	6962.71	11.79
2009-10	4398.78	2.88	2233.38	-16.89	6632.16	-4.75
2010-11 (BE)	4825.76	9.71	3156.52	41.33	7982.28	20.36

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala-2011

2.20 Regarding Central Transfers to States, Kerala's position is the lowest (2.39 percent). Andhra Pradesh is at the top position getting 7.15 percent of the total transfers followed by Tamil Nadu (4.60 percent) and Karnataka (3.82). Central transfers in Kerala and neighboring states during 2009-10 are given in Table 2.10

Table 2.10
Comparative position of Central Transfers to Neighboring States

State	2009-10 (B.E)			
	Share of Central Taxes	Grant from Centre	Total Amount	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	12109	13244	25353	7.15
Karnataka	7645	5893	13538	3.82
Tamil Nadu	9096	7193	16289	4.60
Kerala	5417	3049	8466	2.39
All Sates	185720	168683	354403	100.00

Source : State Finances : A study of Budgets of 2009-10 , RBI

Expenditure Pattern Revenue Expenditure

2.21 The Revenue Expenditure may be for developmental or non-developmental purposes. The expenditure on services such as Education, Health, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries etc. constitutes developmental expenditure. The non-developmental expenditure includes the expenditure on interest payments, pension payments and salaries for regulatory departments. The trend in revenue expenditure for the period from 1999-2000 to 2010-11 is given in Table 2.11. The annual average growth rate of revenue expenditure for the last twelve years is 12.05 percent. The revenue expenditure during 2009-10 was ` 31132.38 crore higher by ` 2908.53 crore over the corresponding figure for 2008-09 registering a growth rate of 10.31 per cent. The budget estimate for the period 2010-11 shows an increase in revenue expenditure by ` 3677.99 crore over 2009-10; growth at a rate of 11.81 per cent. The estimated share of development expenditure to total revenue expenditure during 2010-11 (BE) is 55.14%. Similarly, the BE for 2010-11 on Non Development expenditure is 44.86 percent to total revenue expenditure.

Table - 2.11
Trend in Revenue Expenditure

(` crore)

Year	Total Revenue Expenditure		Development Expenditure		Non Development Expenditure	
	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	% to total Revenue expenditure	Amount	% to total Revenue expenditure
1999-00	11565.96	25.33	6510.24	56.29	5055.72	43.71
2000-01	11877.92	2.69	6396.50	53.85	5481.42	46.15
2001-02	11662.03	-1.18	6028.34	51.69	5633.69	48.31
2002-03	14756.05	26.53	8064.80	54.65	6691.25	45.35
2003-04	15495.67	5.01	8061.94	52.03	7433.73	47.97
2004-05	17169.41	10.80	9244.45	53.84	7924.95	46.16
2005-06	18423.58	7.30	9757.79	52.96	8665.79	47.04
2006-07	20824.57	13.03	9283.26	44.58	11541.31	55.42
2007-08	24891.64	19.53	12332.42	49.54	12559.22	50.46
2008-09	28223.85	13.39	15154.25	53.69	13069.60	46.31
2009-10	31132.38	10.31	16633.43	53.43	14498.95	46.54
2010-11(BE)	34810.37	11.81	19195.45	55.14	15614.92	44.86

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

2.22 The trend in revenue expenditure shows that during 2009-10 it was ` 31132.38 crore with a growth rate of 10.31 per cent over the previous year. All the components in State revenue expenditure increased during 2009-10 compared to the previous year. (see Appendix 2.1).

2.23 The annual average growth rate from 1999-2000 to 2010-11 shows that on development expenditure, which includes Education, Health, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries, Labour, Employment and others, it is 11.49 percent whereas the non development expenditure is around 13.56 percent. Among development expenditure the annual average growth rate on education is 11.44%, health 11.95%, agriculture and allied sector 9.25%, Industries it is 12.41% and other sectors 14.85%.

Capital Expenditure

2.24 An important feature of the state Finance in the recent period has been relatively faster growth of the capital expenditure. The trend in capital expenditure and total expenditure from 1999-2000 to 2010-11 is given in Table 2.12. The capital expenditure in the state has been on the upward swing since 2004-05 continued to maintain its trend during 2009-10 also. It increased from `681.75 crore in 2004-05 to ` 2936.06 crores in 2009-10 and its percentage to total expenditure increased from 3.78 to 8.62 during the same period. The sector wise capital expenditure and its growth rate are given in Appendix 2.2. The capital expenditure was in the range of less than 1 percent of GSDP for a few years preceding 2007-08. The ratio of capital expenditure to GSDP was 1.35 in 2007-08. But it remained at 1.33 during 2008-09 and 1.27 in 2009-10. Public works claimed 44% of the total expenditure. Irrigation came second with 12% share. An interesting feature is sharp increase in the share of industries which was only 3.8% in 2005-06. It increased to 13.9 percent in 2008-09. However in 2009-10 it declined to 9.8% .

2.25 The state continued to provide substantial loan disbursement also to various sectors during this period. Capital expenditure together with loan disbursements has been around 1.35 as percent of the GSDP. The significant improvement in capital expenditure to GSDP for last few years was due to the state's consistent effort to invest in the area by providing adequate funds despite of fiscal constraints.

Table - 2.12
Capital Expenditure and Total Expenditure: 1998-99 to 2009-10 (crore)

Year	Capital Expenditure		Total Expenditure		Capital expenditure as % to total expenditure
	Amount	Annual Growth Rate	Amount	Annual Growth Rate	
1999-00	648.18	-0.53	12214.14	23.63	5.31
2000-01	577.20	-10.95	12455.11	1.97	4.63
2001-02	558.36	-3.26	12220.39	-1.88	4.57
2002-03	698.66	25.13	15704.72	26.47	4.52
2003-04	639.71	-8.44	17427.32	4.40	3.96
2004-05	681.75	6.57	18047.62	3.56	3.78
2005-06	816.95	19.83	19471.30	7.89	4.19
2006-07	1251.97	53.25	22076.53	13.38	5.67
2007-08	2367.74	89.12	27259.38	23.48	8.69
2008-09	2679.29	13.16	30903.14	13.37	8.67
2009-10	2936.06	9.58	34068.44	10.24	8.62
2010-11(BE)	4979.47	69.6	39789.84	16.79	12.51

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

Non-Plan Expenditure - Interest, Pension and Salary

2.26 During 2009-10, the commitments on the following three major items coming under non-plan/non-developmental expenditure viz. interest, pension and salary accounted for about 75.83 per cent of the total revenue receipt of the state whereas it was 75.11 per cent in 2008-09. The rate of growth of interest expenditure during 2009-10 over the previous year was 13.58 percent. commitment as salary during the period went up by 8.12 percent. As against 2008-09, pension commitment during 2009-10 went up by `19.07 crore registering a decline in growth rate by 0.41 percent. The total commitment on interest, pension and salary which was 75.11 per cent of the revenue receipts and 65.23 per cent of revenue expenditure in 2008-09 reached at a level of 75.83 per cent of revenue receipts and 63.59 per cent of revenue expenditure in 2009-10. (Appendix 2.3).

Debt Profile

2.27 The debt profile of the state for the period from 1999-00 to 2010-11 (BE) is given in Table 2-13. The Debt/GSDP ratio shows the extent to which a state economy represented by its GSDP can sustain its debt. Even though the bench marks in this case is less than 30 percent, the debt liabilities of the state which was as high as 35.11% of GSDP during 2004-05 declined continuously to 30.81 % during 2009-10. Debt liabilities of the state include borrowings on account of internal debt, treasury savings and provident fund and loans and advances from Government of India. The debt of the state increased from ` 20176.10 crore in 1999-2000 to ` 70969 crore, in 2009-10 . Out of `70969 crore `43368 crore represent internal debt; ` 21296 crore as small saving, provident fund etc. and remaining ` 6305 crore represents Loans and advances, from Central Govt.

Table - 2.13
Debt of the State (crore)

Year	Internal Debt	Growth rate	Small Savings Provident Fund, Others	Growth rate	Loans and Advances from the Central Govt.	Growth rate	Total	Growth rate
1999-00	5735.61	29.64	8537.67	51.71	5902.79	4.51	20176.10	28.51
2000-01	7627.34	32.98	10189.75	19.35	6101.88	3.37	23918.97	18.55
2001-02	9342.46	22.49	11261.65	10.52	6346.46	4.01	26950.57	12.67
2002-03	11747.02	25.74	12778.37	13.47	6534.88	2.97	31060.27	15.25
2003-04	17420.94	48.30	14403.33	12.72	5627.96	-13.88	37452.23	20.58
2004-05	21676.23	24.43	14790.83	2.69	5410.82	-3.86	41877.88	11.82
2005-06	25670.72	18.43	14840.93	0.34	5417.40	0.12	45929.05	9.67
2006-07	29969.15	16.74	14534.26	-2.07	5371.77	-0.84	49875.18	8.59
2007-08	34019.00	13.51	15858.00	9.10	5533.00	3.00	55410.00	11.10
2008-09	38814.00	14.10	18447.00	16.33	6009.00	8.60	63270.00	14.19
2009-10	43368.00	11.73	21296.00	15.44	6305.00	4.93	70969.00	12.17
2010-11 BE	50816.00	17.17	19821.00	-6.93	7692.00	22	78329.00	10.37
AAGR from 1999-00 to 2010-11		22.94		11.89		2.91		14.46

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

2.28 .The growth rate of debt outstanding declined from 14.19% in 2008-09 to 12.17% in 2009-10. Though the average rate of interest increased slightly from 7.85% in 2008-09 to 7.89% in 2009-10, it remained well behind the rates of previous years that varied between 8% and 10%. The debt burden of the state government is a serious concern. In the past, a significant component of the debt burden went towards the financing of state plans, in recent times a substantial portion has to be used to bridge the gap between non-plan revenue receipts and expenditure.

2.29 The Balance from Current Revenue (BCR) becomes negative on account of higher rate of growth on non-plan revenue expenditure over the rate of growth of revenue receipts and the plan size getting increased every year results in higher borrowing for financing the plan. Internal debt continued to grow faster with an annual average growth rate of 22.94 percent during the period 1999-00 to 2010-11.

2.30 A comparison of debt / GSDP ratio as well as percapita debt liability of Kerala with neighboring states is shown in Table 2.14. The per capita debt of Kerala which was `11478 in 2004 increased to `16074 in 2008. The percapita debt of neighbouring states in 2008 next to Kerala was Andhra Pradesh (`9991) followed by Tamil Nadu (`9692) and Karnataka (`8901). The debt GSDP ratio of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh were 34% and 25% respectively during 2008.

2.31 The gross retention (receipt minus disbursement) and net retention (gross retention minus interest) which were `7860.12 crore and `3199.92 crore respectively in 2008-09 decreased to `7699.75 crore and `20407.84 crore in 2009-10. The details of debt profile of the state is given in Appendix 2.4.

Table – 2.14
Debt Position: Comparison with Other States

State	Debt/GSDP Ratio(%)					Per Capita Debt (`)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Andhra Pradesh	31	39	39	36	25	7565	10167	11437	11912	9991
Karnataka	28	27	26	24	22	6617	7427	8329	8590	8901
Kerala	39	38	37	35	34	11478	12503	13588	14629	16074
Tamil Nadu	26	25	24	22	21	7155	7705	8742	9094	9692
All States	32	32	32	29	27	7525	8282	9238	9754	10018

Source: Budget in Brief, Govt. of Kerala 2009-10

Contingent Liabilities

2.32 Contingent liabilities also become the debt obligations of the state in the event of default by borrowing public sector units for which Government is a guarantor. Over a decade, liability on account of guarantee increased. But from a peak of `14009.19 crore in 2003-04, the outstanding liability on Government Guarantees declined to `7495 crore in 2009-10. The outstanding guarantees of the State Government from 1999-2000 to 2009-10 are shown in Table 2.15.

Table - 2.15
Outstanding Guarantees (` crore)

Year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed	Amount Outstanding
1999-00	11431.59	7952.24
2000-01	12797.80	9553.17
2001-02	14222.46	11817.53
2002-03	14922.61	12623.38
2003-04	15612.67	14009.19
2004-05	14783.36	12315.96
2005-06	13751.80	11934.69
2006-07	12646.70	9405.33
2007-08	14871.08	8317.34
2008-09	11385.54	7603.32
2009-10	10225.78	7495.00

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

CHAPTER 3

INCOME AND POPULATION

Global Scenario

3.1 The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has revised up its global GDP forecasts, noting the economy is “recovering faster than previously anticipated”, having been battered over the past two years. The IMF is now forecasting 3.9% growth this year (up three quarters of a percentage point from its Oct-2009 outlook) and 4.3% growth in 2011. The US economy is expected to grow 2.7% in 2010 and 2.4% in 2011, while the Euro area growth is likely to be more muted, at 1.0% and 1.6% this year and next, respectively. Japan’s economy is expected to grow 1.7% in 2010 and 2.2% in 2011, while China’s economy will surge 10% this year and 9.7% next year (Table 3.1). The UK economy recorded 0.1% growth in fourth quarter of 2009, finally emerging from a deep recession that began in 2008. The 2009 figure was below market consensus and concerns remain the economy could slide back into recession.

3.2 World Bank report project the recovery in real GDP in Europe and Central Asia in 2010 at 4.1% in 2010, which is 3.2 percentage points slower than the region's pre-crisis five-year average. The recovery largely reflects the strong growth rebound in the region's two largest economies (Russia and Turkey), which account for 62 percent of regional GDP and are projected to grow at 4.5% percent and 6.3%, respectively. A major factor that hampers economic recovery in some of the high-income European countries is "heightened uncertainty" linked to the "sovereign-debt crisis and their related diminished growth prospects.

BOX 3.1

The recovery of World Economy is proceeding at different speeds around the world, with emerging markets, led by Asia relatively vigorous, but advanced economies remaining sluggish and still dependent on government stimulus measures. For the moment, the recovery is very much based on policy decisions and policy actions.

World Economic Outlook, 2010

3.3 According to World Bank Report, developing economies are expected to grow between 5.7% and 6.2% each year from 2010-2012. Economic growth in high-income countries is projected between 2.1% and 2.3% in 2010, "not enough to undo the 3.3 percent contraction in 2009." In 2011, GDP is expected to grow by 1.9% in high-income countries. Global trade turnover has risen sharply in recent months and is expected to increase by 21% in 2010. In 2011-2012, the growth is projected at about 8%. Strong import demand from developing countries is expected to be responsible for half of the acceleration in global import volumes in 2011-2012.

Table 3.1
Latest IMF GDP growth projections (% change year-on-year)

	2008	2009	Projections		Difference from October 2009 WEO Projections	
			2010	2011	2010	2011
World Output	3.0	-0.8	3.9	4.3	0.8	0.1
Developed economies	0.5	-3.2	2.1	2.4	0.8	-0.1
Euro zone	0.6	-3.9	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.3
Japan	-1.2	-5.3	1.7	2.2	0.0	-0.2
United Kingdom	0.5	-4.8	1.3	2.7	0.4	0.2
United States	0.4	-2.5	2.7	2.4	1.2	-0.4
Germany	1.2	-4.8	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.4
France	0.3	-2.3	1.4	1.7	0.5	-0.1
Italy	-1.0	-4.8	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6
Spain	0.9	-3.6	-0.6	0.9	0.1	0.0
Canada	0.4	-2.6	2.6	3.6	0.5	0.0
Other advanced economies	1.7	-1.3	3.3	3.6	0.7	-0.1
Newly Industrialized Asian economies	1.7	-1.2	4.8	4.7	1.2	0.0
Emerging market and developing economies	6.1	2.1	6.0	6.3	0.9	0.2
Africa	5.2	1.9	4.3	5.3	0.3	0.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.6	1.6	4.3	5.5	0.2	-0.1
Central and eastern Europe	3.1	-4.3	2.0	3.7	0.2	-0.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	5.5	-7.5	3.8	4.0	1.7	0.4
Russia	5.6	-9.0	3.6	3.4	2.1	0.4
Excluding Russia	5.3	-3.9	4.3	5.1	0.7	0.1
Developing Asia	7.9	6.5	8.4	8.4	1.1	0.3
China	9.6	8.7	10.0	9.7	1.0	0.0
India	7.3	5.6	7.7	7.8	1.3	0.5
ASEAN -5*	4.7	1.3	4.7	5.3	0.7	0.6
Middle East	5.3	2.2	4.5	4.8	0.3	0.2
Western Hemisphere ^{4.2}	4.2	-2.3	3.7	3.8	0.8	0.1
Brazil	5.1	-0.4	4.7	3.7	1.2	0.2
Mexico	1.3	-6.8	4.0	4.7	0.7	-0.2

* Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Update*, January 2010

National Scenario

3.4 Indian economy continues to maintain high growth momentum as the real GDP picks up in the second quarter of the present fiscal. As per the latest estimates released by the CSO, the real economy expanded by 8.9 percent during the second quarter (July to September) in 2010-11 compared to 8.7 percent during the same period of 2009-10. The growth in the second quarter shows that India is the second fastest growing economy in the world after China. China registered a growth of 9.6 per cent during the quarter ending September. The most remarkable aspect of Q2 growth is the performance of the farm sector that logged 4.4 percent growth in contrast to 0.9 percent increase during the same period in 2009-10. Following the robust growth rates in two successive quarters of current fiscal, Ministry of Finance expects the annual GDP growth not to be less than 8.75 percent for the year 2010-11.

3.5 The aggregate inflation stood at 8.6 percent in September 2010 showing marginal increase from 8.5 percent in previous month of this year. Amongst the three broad categories, 'Fuel & Power' saw the maximum decline in WPI growth (by 1.4 percentage points) followed by 'manufactured

products' (-0.2 percentage points) in September. While the price index of food items and non food items were seen to increase by 15.7 per cent and 18.3 per cent in September 2010 these were on the higher side of the increase seen in the August this year. Inflation numbers based on CPI for industrial workers, agricultural labourers and rural labourers have moderated to single digit since August 2010 after remaining in double digits for more than 13 months.

National Income

3.6 The gross national income (GNI) at factor cost at 2004-05 prices is now estimated at ` 44,39,072 crore during 2009-10, as against the previous year's Quick Estimate of ` 41,38,174 crore (Table 3.2). In terms of growth rates, the gross national income is estimated to rise by 7.3 per cent during 2009-10, in comparison to the growth rate of 6.8 per cent in 2008-09. The GNI at factor cost at current prices is now estimated at ` 58,35,493 crore during 2009-10, as compared to ` 52,07,534 crore during 2008-09, showing a rise of 12.1 per cent. The NNP at factor cost at current prices is now estimated at ` 51,88,361 crore during 2009-10, as compared to ` 46,32,305 crore during 2008-09, showing a rise of 12.01 per cent.

Gross Domestic Product

3.7 GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in the year 2009-10 is now estimated at ` 44,64,081 crore showing a growth rate of 7.4 per cent over the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2008-09 of ` 41,54,973 crore, released on 2010. The upward revision in the GDP growth rate is mainly on account of higher performance in 'agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'mining and quarrying' and 'manufacturing', than anticipated. GDP at factor cost at current prices in the year 2009-10 is estimated at ` 58,68,331 crore, showing a growth rate of 12.2 per cent over the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2008-09 of ` 52,28,650 crore, 2010.

Per Capita Net National Income

3.8 The per capita income in real terms (at 2004-05 prices) during 2009-10 is estimated to attain a level of ` 38155 as compared to the Quick Estimates for the year 2008-09 of ` 36005. The growth rate in per capita income is estimated at 5.97 per cent during 2009-10. The per capita income at current prices during 2009-10 is estimated to attain a level of ` 50157 as compared to the Quick Estimates for the year 2008-09 of ` 45309, showing a rise of 10.69 per cent.

Table 3.2
National Income, Domestic Product & Per Capita Income at Factor Cost
(All India)

Sl. No	Item at factor cost	At 2004-05 Prices			At Current Prices		
		2007-08	2008-09 (QE)	2009-10 (RE)	2007-08	2008-09 (QE)	2009-10 (RE)
1	Gross National Income (GNI)	38,76,386	41,38,174 (6.8)	44,39,702 (7.3)	45,21,099	52,07,534 (15.2)	58,35,493 (12.1)
2	Net National Income (NNI)	34,49,970	36,72,192 (6.4)	39,29,853 (7.0)	40,31,882	46,32,305 (14.9)	51,88,361 (12.0)
3	Gross domestic product (GDP)	38,93,457	41,54,973 (6.7)	44,64,081 (7.4)	45,40,987	52,28,650 (15.1)	58,68,331 (12.2)
4	Net domestic product (NDP)	34,67,041	36,88,991 (6.4)	39,54,861 (7.2)	40,51,770	46,53,421 (14.8)	52,21,199 (12.2)
5	Per capita GDP (₹)	34213	36005 (5.23)	38155 (5.97)	39903	45309 (13.54)	50157 (10.69)

Note: The figures in Parenthesis show the percentage change over previous year.

QE-Quick Estimate, RE- Revised Estimate

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.

3.9 The details of GDP and National Income at current and constant (2004-05) prices from 2004-05 to 2009-10 with percentage change over previous year are given in Appendix 3.1 to 3.4

3.10 The sectors which showed growth rates of 9 per cent or more, are 'mining and quarrying' (10.6 per cent), 'manufacturing' (10.8 per cent) 'trade, hotels, transport and communication' (9.3 per cent), 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services' (9.7 per cent), and 'community, social and personal services' (13.1 per cent). The sectoral distribution of GDP at constant (2004-05) prices and current prices with percentage change over previous year is given in Table 3.3 and Table 3.4.

Table 3.3
Sectorwise Distribution of GDP at Factor cost by Economic Activity- All India (At 2004-05 prices)

(` Crore)

SL.No	Industry of Origin	2007-08	2008-09 (Quick estimate)	2009-10 (Revised estimate)	Percentage change over previous year	
					2008-09	2009-10
1	Agriculture, forestry & Fishing	640,315	650,461	651,901	1.6	0.2
2	Mining & quarrying	97,201	98,745	109,182	1.6	10.6
3	Manufacturing	629,446	649,635	719,975	3.2	10.8
4	Electricity, gas & water supply	78,776	81,866	87,199	3.9	6.5
5	Construction	314,298	332,782	354,541	5.9	6.5
6	Trade, hotels, transport and communication	1,008,603	1,084,764	1,185,190	7.6	9.3
7	Finance, Insurance, real estate & business services	637,223	701,338	769,390	10.1	9.7
8	Community, social & personal services	487,595	555,382	586,703	13.9	5.6
9	GDP at factor cost	3,893,457	4,154,973	4,464,081	6.7	7.4

Source: Central Statistical Organization, 2010.

Table 3.4
Sectorwise Distribution of GDP at Factor cost by Economic Activity- All India (At Current Prices)

(` Crore)

SL.No	Industry of Origin	2007-08	2008-09 (Quick estimate)	2009-10 (Revised estimate)	Percentage change over previous year	
					2008-09	2009-10
1	Agriculture, forestry & Fishing	815,399	898,378	1,004,594	10.2	11.8
2	Mining & quarrying	125,730	134,398	145,532	6.9	8.3
3	Manufacturing	731,078	814,025	931,101	11.3	14.4
4	Electricity, gas & water supply	83,060	86,512	92,743	4.2	7.2
5	Construction	381,521	450,021	488,345	18.0	8.5
6	Trade, hotels, transport and communication	1,129,387	1,286,380	1,436,650	13.9	11.7
7	Finance, Insurance, real estate & business services	695,861	839,232	952,309	20.6	13.5
8	Community, social & personal services	578,951	719,704	817,058	24.3	13.5
9	GDP at factor cost	4,540,987	5,228,650	5,868,331	15.1	12.2

Source: Central Statistical Organization, 2010.

3.11 An analysis of percentage distribution of GDP shows that the contribution from Primary sector and secondary sector to the GDP is decreasing and that from tertiary sector is increasing (Table 3.5).

Table.3.5
Gross Domestic Product at Factor cost by Economic Activity- Percentage Distribution
(All India)

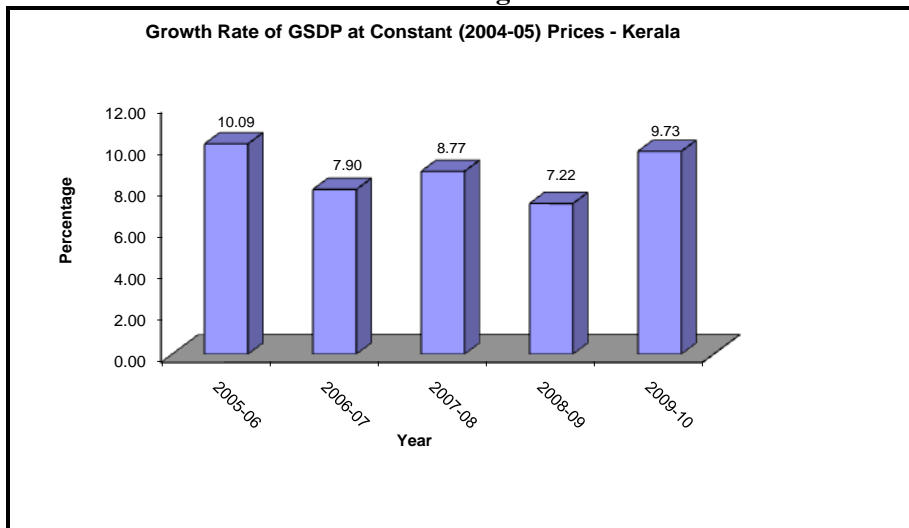
SL. No	Industry of Origin	At Constant Prices (2004-05)			At Current Prices		
		2007-08	2008-09 (Quick estimate)	2009-10 (Revised estimate)	2007-08	2008-09 (Quick estimate)	2009-10 (Revised estimate)
1	Agriculture, forestry & Fishing	16.45	15.65	14.60	17.96	17.18	17.12
2	Mining & quarrying	2.50	2.38	2.45	2.77	2.57	2.48
	Sub Total Primary	18.94	18.03	17.05	20.73	19.75	19.60
3	Manufacturing	16.17	15.64	16.13	16.10	15.57	15.87
4	Electricity, gas & water supply	2.02	1.97	1.95	1.83	1.65	1.58
5	Construction	8.07	8.01	7.94	8.40	8.61	8.32
	Sub Total Secondary	26.26	25.61	26.02	26.33	25.83	25.77
6	Trade, hotels, transport and communication	25.91	26.11	26.55	24.87	24.60	24.48
7	Finance, Insurance, real estate & business services	16.37	16.88	17.24	15.32	16.05	16.23
8	Community, social & personal services	12.52	13.37	13.14	12.75	13.76	13.92
	Sub Total tertiary	54.80	56.35	56.93	52.94	54.42	54.63
	GDP at factor cost	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization, 2010.

3.12 The above Table 3.5 shows that the highest percentage contribution to GDP during 2009-10 (at constant prices) is from trade, hotels, transport and communication (26.55%) followed by finance and business service (17.24%), manufacturing (16.13%), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (14.60), community, social and personal services (13.14%).

State Income

3.13 As per the statistics published by Department of Economics and Statistics, the quick estimate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices is ` 181289.12 crore during 2009-10 as against the provisional estimate of ` 165221.10 crore during 2008-09, registering a growth rate of 9.73 percent in 2009-10 compared to 7.22 percent in 2008-09 (Fig 3.1). At current prices the Gross State Domestic Product is estimated at ` 230315.55 crore (quick estimate) during 2009-10 as against the provisional estimate of ` 201019.75 crore during 2007-08. The growth rate at current prices is 14.57 per cent in 2009-10 compared to 14.78 per cent in 2008-09 (Table 3.6).

Fig.3.1

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

3.14 The quick estimate of Net State Domestic Product (State Income) at factor cost at constant prices (2004-05) is `159143.62 crore during 2009-10 compared to the provisional estimate of `144818.05 crore during 2008-09 recording a growth rate of 9.89 per cent in 2009-10. At current prices the State Income is estimated at `202486.57 crore (quick estimate) in 2009-10 compared to the provisional estimate of `176622.79 crore during 2008-09. The growth rate of State Income at current prices is 14.64 per cent in 2009-10 compared to 14.70 per cent in 2008-09 (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6
State Domestic Product and per capita Income of Kerala

Sl. No	Item	Income (` Crore)			Growth Rate (Percent)	
		2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Gross State Domestic Product					
	a) At Constant (2004-05) prices	154089.82	165221.1	181289.12	7.22	9.73
	b) At Current prices	175141.08	201019.75	230315.55	14.78	14.57
2	Net State Domestic Product (State Income)					
	a) At Constant (2004-05) prices	135744.6	144818.05	159143.62	6.68	9.89
	b) At Current prices	153980.78	176622.79	202486.57	14.70	14.64
3	Per Capita State Income (Rs)					
	a) At Constant (1999-2000) Prices	45732	48655	52984	6.39	8.90
	b) At Current Prices	51980	59197	67312	13.88	13.71

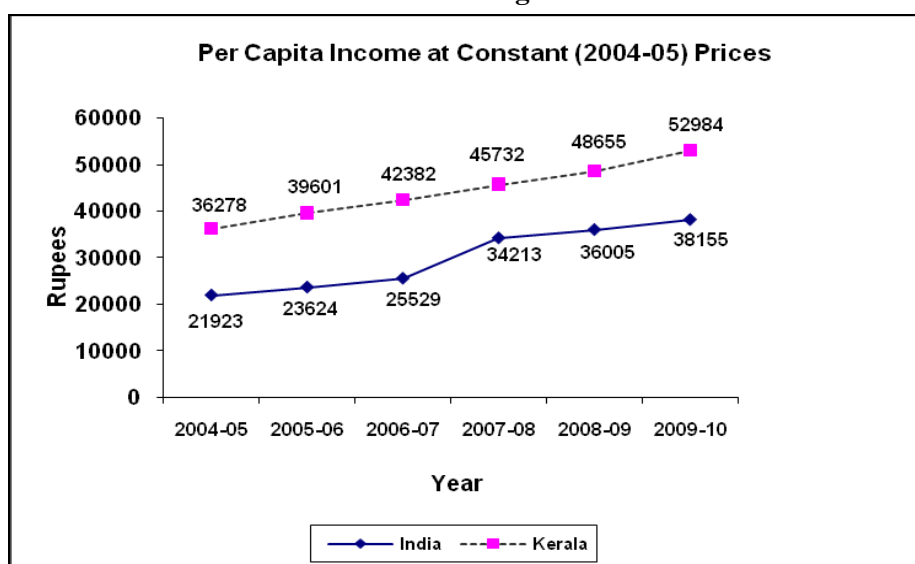
Source: Department of Economics and Statistics
P: Provisional, Q: Quick Estimate

Per Capita State Income

3.15 As per the quick estimates in 2009-10, the per capita Gross state Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices was ` 52984 as against provisional estimate of ` 48655 in 2008-09 recording a growth rate of 8.90 per cent in 2009-10. At current prices, the per capita GSDP in 2009-10 was ` 67312 registering a growth rate of 13.71 per cent over the estimate of ` 59197 in 2008-09.

3.16 The per capita national income at constant prices during 2009-10 is estimated as ` 38155 and that of state is estimated as ` 52984. The graph below shows that during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10, the per capita state income is higher than the per capita national income.

Fig. 3.2



Source: Central Statistical Organization and Department of Economics and Statistics

Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product

3.17 During 2009-10 the contribution from primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to the GSDP at constant prices (2004-05) constitutes 12.01%, 21.71% and 66.28% respectively. At current prices, the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors contribute 15.79%, 22.85 and 61.36% respectively to the GSDP during 2009-10. While analysing the sectoral distribution of state income it is seen that the contribution from primary sector is decreasing and tertiary sector is increasing. But secondary sector remains almost stagnant. The details of sectoral distribution of GSDP with percentage during the last three years is given in Table 3.7 and Appendix 3.5-3.8

3.18 Economic growth is directly linked with the development of tertiary sector. In the year 1960, the contribution from primary sector, secondary sector, and tertiary sector respectively as 56%, 15% and 29%. As compared to 2009-10 figurers with 1960-61, the contribution from tertiary sector increased from 29% to 61% and primary sector contribution decreased to 14% from 56% see Fig (3.3) and Fig (3.4)

Fig.3.3
Sectoral Distribution of GSDP – Kerala

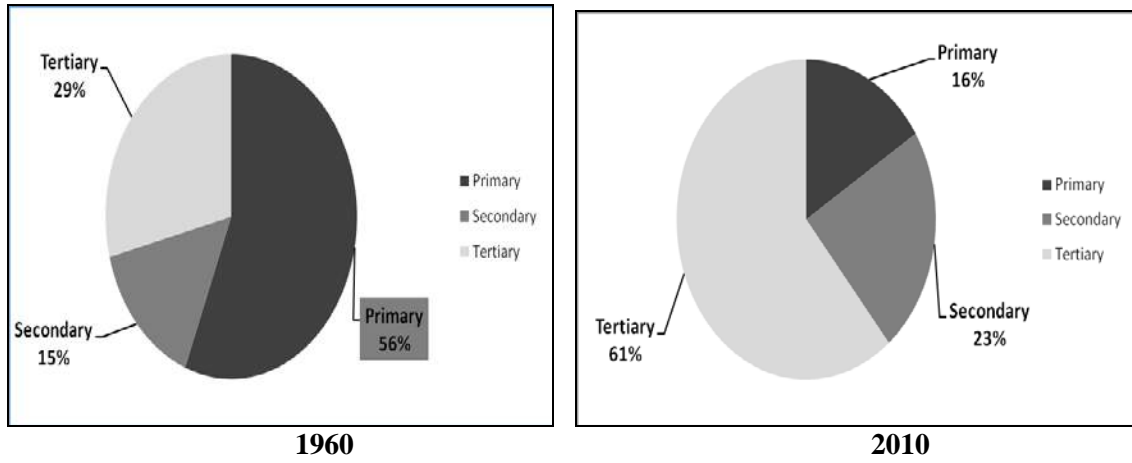
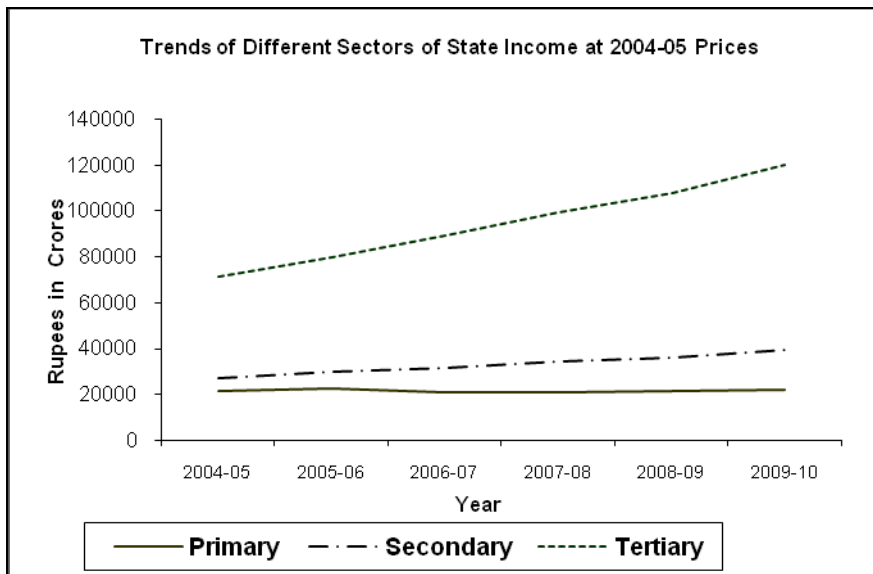


Fig.3.4



Source: Department of Economics and Statistics

Table 3.7: Sectoral share of Gross state Domestic Product (GSDP) at Factor Cost (2007-08 to 2009-10)

Base year 2004-05

YEAR 2007-08

(crore)

Sl. No	Industry of Origin	At Current Price						At Constant Price					
		2007-08		2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (Q)		2007-08		2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (Q)	
		GSDP	%	GSDP	%	GSDP	%	GSDP	%	GSDP	%	GSDP	%
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	22216.33	12.68	24404.58	12.14	26424.21	11.47	16196.6	10.51	16641.7	10.07	16683.91	9.20
2	Forestry & Logging	2608.32	1.49	3045.11	1.51	3509.75	1.52	2263.1	1.47	2335.8	1.41	2440.74	1.35
3	Fishing	2634.31	1.50	2684.13	1.34	2704.55	1.17	1795.44	1.17	1802.24	1.09	1803.25	0.99
4	Mining and Quarrying	1368.76	0.78	1617.19	0.80	2730.65	1.19	547.02	0.36	719.96	0.44	845.03	0.47
	SUB TOTAL OF PRIMARY	28827.72	16.46	31751.01	15.79	35369.16	15.36	20802.16	13.50	21499.7	13.01	21772.93	12.01
5	Manufacturing	15082.23	8.61	17865.66	8.89	21477.11	9.33	13164.5	8.54	14640.7	8.86	16785.24	9.26
5.1	Registered	6437.81	3.68	7712.89	3.84	9464.67	4.11	5546.3	3.60	6323.84	3.83	7401.23	4.08
5.2	Un-registered	8644.42	4.94	10152.77	5.05	12012.44	5.22	7618.2	4.94	8316.86	5.03	9384.01	5.18
6	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	2857.33	1.63	3258.18	1.62	3715.33	1.61	2564.32	1.66	2630.9	1.59	2779.72	1.53
6.1	Electricity	2587.08	1.48	2954.06	1.47	3375.31	1.47	2319.12	1.51	2379.51	1.44	2517.75	1.39
6.2	Gas	42.18	0.02	43.56	0.02	45.1	0.02	39.32	0.03	39.69	0.02	40.08	0.02
6.3	Water supply	228.07	0.13	260.56	0.13	294.92	0.13	205.88	0.13	211.7	0.13	221.89	0.12
7	Construction	21739.99	12.41	24808.6	12.34	28111.19	12.21	18296.82	11.87	18694.89	11.32	19792.55	10.92
	SUB TOTAL OF SECONDARY	39679.55	22.66	45932.44	22.85	53303.63	23.14	34025.64	22.08	35966.49	21.77	39357.51	21.71
8	Transport, Storage& Comm.	16412.03	9.37	18447.91	9.18	21660.05	9.40	17842.51	11.58	19826.73	12.00	23957.3	13.21
8.1	Railways	624.37	0.36	688.93	0.34	742.77	0.32	546.62	0.35	593.39	0.36	605.6	0.33
8.2	Transport by other means	12078.48	6.90	13619.95	6.78	16428.64	7.13	10359.82	6.72	10908.04	6.60	12487.18	6.89
8.3	Communication	3628.62	2.07	4044.33	2.01	4379.03	1.90	6863.89	4.45	8249.06	4.99	10782.81	5.95
8.4	Storage	80.56	0.05	94.7	0.05	109.61	0.05	72.18	0.05	76.24	0.05	81.71	0.05
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	35600.4	20.33	41760.68	20.77	48685.05	21.14	31896.36	20.70	33658.59	20.37	36337.39	20.04
10	Banking & Insurance	8717.88	4.98	10360.57	5.15	11991.57	5.21	9736.08	6.32	11046.5	6.69	12740.87	7.03
11	Real estate ownership, Business ,legal	21516.09	12.29	24134.11	12.01	27306.44	11.86	18010.52	11.69	19464.59	11.78	21389.79	11.80
12	Public Administration	7742.67	4.42	9052.67	4.50	9557.02	4.15	6905.17	4.48	7253.47	4.39	7612.46	4.20
13	Other Services	16644.74	9.50	19580.36	9.74	22442.63	9.74	14871.38	9.65	16505.03	9.99	18120.87	10.00
	SUB TOTAL OF TERTIARY	106633.81	60.88	123336.3	61.36	141642.76	61.50	99262.02	64.42	107754.91	65.22	120158.68	66.28
	TOTAL GSDP	175141.08	100.00	201019.75	100.00	230315.50	100.00	154089.82	100.00	165221.10	100.00	181289.12	100.00

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics
P: Provisional, Q: Quick Estimate

3.19 The analysis of annual sectoral growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product shows that secondary sector recorded the highest rate of growth 16.05 per cent in 2009-10 at current prices followed by Tertiary sector (14.84%) and primary sector (11.40%). At constant (2004-05) prices, the tertiary sector recorded a growth rate of 11.51 per cent, secondary sector 9.43 per cent and primary sector with 1.27 per cent in 2009-10. (Table 3.8).

Table – 3.8
Sector wise Annual Growth Rate of GSDP- Kerala

Sl.No	Industry Origin	Percentage change over Previous Year					
		At Current Prices			At Constant (2004-05) Prices		
		2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	6.70	9.85	8.28	-2.24	2.75	0.25
2	Forestry & logging	13.77	16.75	15.26	5.77	3.21	4.49
3	Fishing	-0.37	1.89	0.76	-0.27	0.38	0.06
4	Mining & Quarrying	119.55	18.15	68.85	3.13	31.61	17.37
	A. Sub-Total of Primary	9.27	10.14	11.40	-1.12	3.35	1.27
5	Manufacturing	22.67	18.46	20.21	17.76	11.21	14.65
5.1	Manu-Registered	28.52	19.81	22.71	22.63	14.02	17.04
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	18.65	17.45	18.32	14.46	9.17	12.83
6	Construction	8.82	14.12	13.31	2.14	2.18	5.87
7	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	9.33	14.03	14.03	4.49	2.60	5.66
7.1	Electricity	9.77	14.19	14.26	4.95	2.60	5.81
7.2.	Gas	2.68	3.27	3.54	-4.28	0.94	0.98
7.3	Water Supply	5.76	14.25	13.19	1.29	2.83	4.81
	B. Sub-Total of Secondary	13.74	15.76	16.05	7.86	5.70	9.43
8	Transport, storage and communication	9.86	12.40	17.41	14.69	11.12	20.83
8.1	Railways	1.67	10.34	7.82	-4.21	8.56	2.06
8.2	Transport by Other Means	11.64	12.76	20.62	6.27	5.29	14.48
8.3	Storage	23.01	17.55	15.74	17.46	5.62	7.17
8.4	Communication	5.45	11.46	8.28	32.59	20.18	30.72
9	Trade, hotels & restaurants	12.30	17.30	16.58	7.22	5.52	7.96
10	Banking and Insurance	14.52	18.84	15.74	15.70	13.46	15.34
11	Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	19.99	12.17	13.14	10.40	8.07	9.89
12	Public Administration	19.77	16.92	5.57	14.59	5.04	4.95
13	Other Services	20.02	17.64	14.62	14.21	10.99	9.79
	C. Sub-Total of Tertiary	15.26	15.66	14.84	11.43	8.56	11.51
	Gross State Domestic Product	13.89	14.78	14.57	8.77	7.22	9.73

P: Provisional, Q: Quick Estimate

Source: - Department of Economics & Statistics

District-wise Gross State Domestic Product

3.20 District wise distribution of Gross State Domestic Product at factor cost at current prices shows that Ernakulam District continues to have the highest income of ` 33361.25 crore in 2009-10 as against ` 28911.18 crore in 2008-09 registering a growth rate of 15.39 % . At constant (2004-05) prices it comes to Rs. 26650.15 crore during 2009-10 compared to ` 24046.72 crore during 2008-09. Thiruvananthapuram District stands second with an income of ` 25189.14 crore in 2009-10 at current prices followed by Thrissur (` 22266.05 crore), Kozhikode (` 19946.53 crore), Palakkad (` 18111.49 crore) and Malappuram (` 17954.24 crore) The lowest income of ` .4378.24 crore was recorded in Wayanad District at current prices during 2009-10 preceded by Idukki (` 7884.09 crore), Kasargod (` 7623.93 crore) and Pathanamthitta (` 9008.78 crore). The details are given in Table 3.9 and Appendix 3.9 to 3.14.

Table 3.9
District-wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product

Sl. No	District	Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost				Growth Rate (%)	
		At (2004-05) Prices		At Current Prices		At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10	2009-10
		(P)	(Q)	(P)	(Q)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	18187.31	20037.77	21951.93	25189.14	10.17	14.75
2	Kollam	12219.46	13365.06	15060.73	17285.48	9.38	14.77
3	Pathanamthitta	6602.43	7249.64	7919	9008.78	9.80	13.76
4	Alappuzha	10722.29	11783.09	12954.97	14799.89	9.89	14.24
5	Kottayam	11624.54	12728.21	14132.78	16124.65	9.49	14.09
6	Idukki	5572.75	6030.44	6958.67	7884.09	8.21	13.30
7	Eranakulam	24046.72	26650.15	28911.18	33361.25	10.83	15.39
8	Thrissur	16159.47	17813.32	19395.74	22266.05	10.23	14.80
9	Palakkad	12813.69	14045.72	15747.31	18111.49	9.61	15.01
10	Malappuram	12709.23	13867.76	15670.61	17954.24	9.12	14.57
11	Kozhikode	14276.1	15620.46	17417.18	19946.53	9.42	14.52
12	Wayanad	3102.27	3362.51	3859.34	4378.24	8.39	13.45
13	Kannur	11761.98	12858.25	14323.87	16381.79	9.32	14.37
14	Kasaragod	5422.86	5876.74	6716.44	7623.93	8.37	13.51
	GSDP	165221.1	181289.12	201019.75	230315.55	9.73	14.57

P - Provisional, Q - Quick Estimate

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics

District-wise Per Capita Income

3.21 The analysis of district wise per capita income shows that Ernakulam district stands first with the per capita income of ` 79553 at constant (2004-05) prices in 2009-10 as against ` 71548 in 2008-09. Kottayam District has the second largest per capita income of ` 61668 in 200910 at constant prices followed by Thiruvananthapuram (Rs. 57563), Pathanamthitta (` 56994), Thrissur (` 56087), and Alappuzha (` 53535). The lowest per

capita income was recorded in Malappuram District (₹ 33783) in 2009-10 at constant prices preceded by Wayanad (Rs. 38341), Kasargod (₹ 44588) and Kollam (₹ 48795)

3.22 The highest rate of growth of per capita income of 11.44% was recorded in Kasargod District in 2009-10 followed by Palakkad (11.29%), Ernakulam (11.19%), and Allappuzha (10.27%). The lowest growth rate was recorded in Wayanad District (-4.38%) preceded by Idukki (3.34%) Malappuram (5.90%), and Kannur (5.89 %). The district wise per capita income with growth rate is given in Table 3.10

Table 3.10
District-wise Per Capita Income at constant (1999-2000) Prices

Sl. No.	District	2008-09 (P)	Rank	2009-10 (Q)	Rank	Growth Rate (%) 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	52266	3	57563	3	10.14
2	Kollam	44914	10	48795	11	8.64
3	Pathanamthitta	51752	4	56994	4	10.13
4	Alappuzha	48549	7	53535	6	10.27
5	Kottayam	56190	2	61668	2	9.75
6	Idukki	49705	6	51367	7	3.34
7	Ernakulam	71548	1	79553	1	11.19
8	Thrissur	51071	5	56087	5	9.82
9	Palakkad	44769	11	49825	10	11.29
10	Malappuram	31900	14	33783	14	5.90
11	Kozhikode	46585	9	50389	9	8.16
12	Wayanad	40096	13	38341	13	-4.38
13	Kannur	47808	8	50623	8	5.89
14	Kasaragod	40013	13	44588	12	11.44
	STATE	48655		52984		8.90

P: Provisional Q:Quick

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics

District-wise Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product

3.23 District wise and sector-wise analysis of GSDP shows that the highest contribution from primary sector income of ₹ 2068.29 crore at constant (2004-05) prices was in Kottayam district during 2009-10 followed by Ernakulam (₹ 2050.15 crore), Kollam (₹ 1968.07 crore) and Palakkad (₹ 1888.34 crore). During 2009-10 the lowest primary sector income was in Wayanad district (₹ 769.26 crore). The highest income from secondary sector during 2009-10 was in Ernakulam district (₹ 9467.51 crore) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (₹ 4707.58 crore), Thrissur (₹ 3949.5 crore) and Palakkad (₹ 3405.96 crore). Lowest secondary sector income was in Wayanad district (₹ 391.04 crore). Regarding tertiary sector the highest income during 2009-10 was in Ernakulam district (₹ 15132.49 crore) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (Rs. 13661.29 crore), Thrissur (₹ 12339.72 crore) and Kozhikode (₹ 10846.27 crore). Lowest tertiary sector income was in Wayanad district (₹ 2202.21 crore).

3.24 While analysing the growth rates, in primary sector it ranges between 0.77% in Idukki district and 2.05 % in Thiruvananthapuram district. Growth rate in secondary sector is lowest at 6.53% in Kasargod district and highest at 11.2 % in Palakkad.. Growth rate in tertiary sector is between 10.86% in Malappuram district and 12.48% in Pathanamthitta

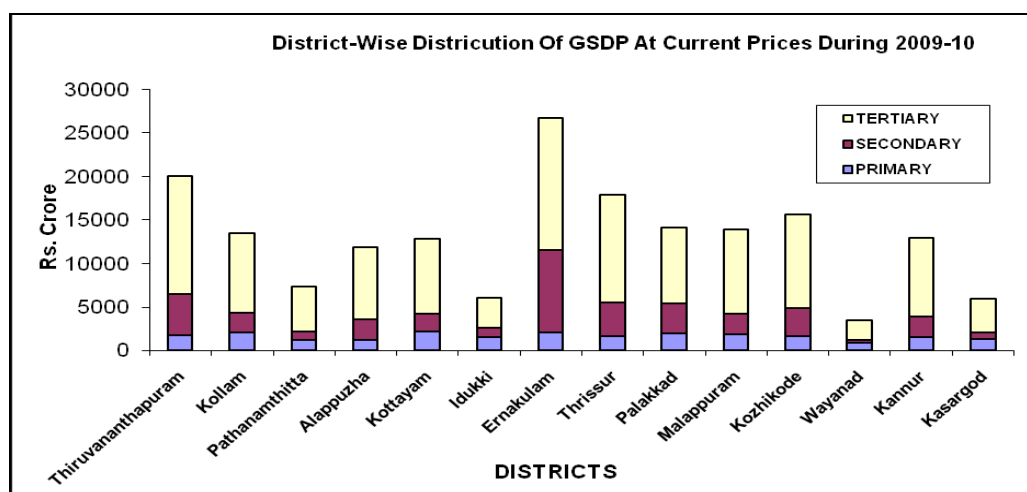
district. The district wise details of sectoral income and growth rate are presented in Fig 3.5 and Table 3.11

Table 3.11
District wise and Sector-wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic product during 2009-10 at constant (2004-05) Prices (Quick Estimate)

Sl. No.	District	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		GDDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	GDDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	GDDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1668.9	2.05	4707.58	9.60	13661.29	11.46
2	Kollam	1968.07	1.94	2296.26	8.64	9100.73	11.32
3	Pathanamthitta	1181.31	1.01	937.89	7.60	5130.44	12.48
4	Alappuzha	1114.19	1.03	2417.09	9.30	8251.81	11.39
5	Kottayam	2068.29	0.90	2116.03	8.76	8543.89	11.99
6	Idukki	1489.5	0.77	996.1	9.20	3544.84	11.39
7	Eranakulam	2050.15	1.14	9467.51	10.71	15132.49	12.36
8	Thrissur	1524.1	1.33	3949.5	9.24	12339.72	11.77
9	Palakkad	1888.34	1.35	3405.96	11.20	8751.42	10.95
10	Malappuram	1812.58	1.44	2382.18	8.44	9673	10.86
11	Kozhikode	1549.54	1.41	3224.65	7.97	10846.27	11.11
12	Wayanad	769.26	0.81	391.04	8.89	2202.21	11.22
13	Kannur	1428.43	1.21	2377.03	8.14	9052.79	11.04
14	Kasaragod	1260.27	0.84	688.69	6.53	3927.78	11.38
	State	21772.93	1.27	39357.51	9.43	120158.68	11.51

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics

3.25 District-wise sectoral distribution of Gross State Domestic Product from 2007-08 to 2009-10 at current and constant (2004-2005) prices are given in Appendices 3.9 to 3.14.

Fig: 3.5

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics

Population

3.26 As on February 2010, the World population is estimated by the United States Census Bureau to be 680 crores and India's population is estimated as 117.6 crore consists of more than one-sixth of the world's population. The world population has been growing continuously and the fastest rates of world population growth (above 1.8%) were seen briefly during the 1950s then for a longer period during the 1960s and 1970s. The 2008 rate of growth has almost halved since its peak of 2.2% per year, which was reached in 1963. World births have leveled off at about 134 million per year, since their peak at 163 million in the late 1990s, and are expected to remain constant. However, deaths are only around fifty-seven million per year, and are expected to increase to ninety million by the year 2050. Because births outnumber deaths, the world's population is expected to reach nine billion in 2040. The concentration of population on urban areas is also changing rapidly. Urban Rural distribution of World Population is given in Table 3.12

Table: 3.12
World Population – Urban and Rural

Particulars	Population in Crore			
	1950	1975	2005	2030
Urban Population	73	152	315	491
Rural Population	179	256	331	329
Total World Population	252	408	646	820

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Box No, 3.2

This year, some 60 countries are collecting data and counting people as part of the 2010 census process. A census is the only statistical operation that covers the whole population and all areas of a country. UNFPA – the United Nations Population Fund – and other partners are supporting this massive effort in many parts of the world.

Access to good data is a component of good governance, transparency and accountability. Population data helps leaders and policy-makers to make informed decisions about policies and programmes to reduce poverty and hunger, and advance education, health and gender equality.

Message of Secretary General on World Population Day 11th July 2010

3.27 The population of India as per 2001 Census was 102.7 crore comprising of 53.13 crore males and 49.57 crore females. Kerala's population as per Census 2001 was 318.41 lakh consisting of 154.69 lakh males and 163.72 lakh females. Kerala's share in the population of India is 3.1%. In Kerala, 74% of the population lives in rural areas. Projected population of Kerala is 340.63 lakhs in 2009 of which 166.01 lakh males and 174.62 lakh females.

Box No, 3.3

The population in India as at 0:00 hours on 1st March 2001 stood at 1,027,015,247 persons. With this, India became only the second country in the world after China to cross the one billion mark. (India is the 2nd most populated country in the world)

India's estimated population is 117.6 crores, in July 2010. India's population rose by 21.34 % between 1991 - 2001. The sex ratio (i.e., number of females per thousand males) of population was 933, rising from 927 as at the 1991 Census. Total literacy rate in India was returned as 65.38%.

Source: Census of India 2001

3.28 The Registrar General of India has projected total and urban population for India and states. It is interesting to know that 67% of total population growth in India in next 25 years is expected to take place in urban areas. Urban population is expected to increase from 286 million in 2001 to 534 million in 2026 (38%) (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13
Projected Urban and Total Population in India – 2011, 2021 and 2026

Item	2001	2011	2021	2026
Total Population (million)	1028.61	1192.50	1339.74	1399.83
Urban Population (million)	286.12	357.94	432.61	534.80
Urban (%)	27.82	30.02	32.29	38.21
Total AEGR (%)	1.48	1.32	1.23	1.16
Urban AEGR(%)	2.24	2.07	2.50	1.89

Source: Population Projections for India, 2001-26, Registrar General of India, 2006

Decadal Growth of Population

3.29 An analysis of the decadal growth rate of all India population shows that it increased from 1921 to 1981 and since then it started declining gradually. In Kerala the decadal growth rate had been at higher rate from 1941 to 1971 and since then growth rate has been declining. The details of decadal growth rate of population at All India and Kerala from 1901 to 2001 are given in Table 3.14. Fig 3.6 shows decadal growth rates of urban and rural population.

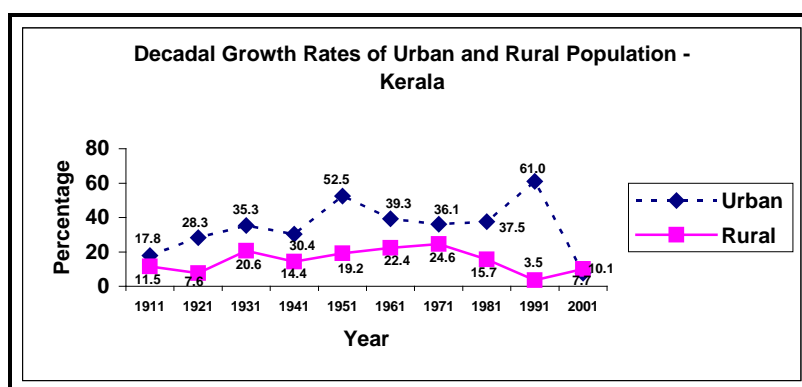
Table 3.14
Population and Its Growth from 1901 to 2001

Census Year	All India				Kerala			
	Population (lakhs)			Decadal Growth Rate(%)	Population (lakhs)			Decadal Growth Rate(%)
	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	2125.4	258.5	2383.9	-	59.4	4.5	63.9	-
1911	2261.5	259.4	2520.9	5.75	66.2	5.3	71.5	11.89
1921	2232.3	280.9	2513.2	-0.31	71.2	6.8	78.0	9.09

1931	2455.2	334.6	2729.8	8.62	85.9	9.2	95.1	21.92
1941	2745.1	441.5	3186.6	16.73	98.3	12.0	110.3	15.98
1951	2986.5	624.4	3610.9	13.32	117.2	18.3	135.5	22.85
1961	3602.9	789.4	4392.3	21.64	143.5	25.5	169.0	24.72
1971	4390.5	1091.1	5481.6	24.80	178.8	34.7	213.5	26.33
1981	5238.7	1594.6	6833.3	24.66	206.8	47.7	254.5	19.20
1991	6286.9	2176.1	8463.0	23.85	214.1	76.8	290.9	14.30
2001	7416.6	2853.6	10270.2	21.35	235.7	82.7	318.4	9.45

Source: Census of India

Fig: 3.6



3.30 The projected population of India by the year 2026 is 139.8 crore and for Kerala, it is 3.7 crore. The details of the projected total population by sex as on 1st March-2001-2026 India and Kerala State is given in Table 3.15.

Table 3.15
Projected Total Population by sex as on 1st March-2001-2026 India and Kerala State
Population (in 000')

YEAR	INDIA			KERALA		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
2001	1,028,610	532,157	496,454	31,841	15,469	16,373
2002	1,045,547	540,936	504,611	32,132	15,615	16,517
2003	1,062,388	549,671	512,716	32,421	15,761	16,660
2004	1,079,117	558,354	520,763	32,707	15,907	16,801
2005	1,095,722	566,976	528,746	32,989	16,050	16,939
2006	1,112,186	575,529	536,657	33,265	16,191	17,074
2007	1,128,521	584,019	544,501	33,535	16,329	17,206
2008	1,144,734	592,451	552,283	33,802	16,466	17,336
2009	1,160,813	600,816	560,076	34,063	16,601	17,462
2010	1,176,742	609,107	567,634	34,317	16,732	17,585
2011	1,192,506	617,316	575,191	34,563	16,859	17,704
2012	1,208,116	625,446	582,670	34,802	16,983	17,819
2013	1,223,581	633,505	590,076	35,034	17,104	17,930
2014	1,238,887	641,484	597,403	35,258	17,221	18,037
2015	1,254,019	649,374	604,644	35,473	17,333	18,139
2016	1,268,961	657,168	611,793	35,677	17,440	18,236
2017	1,283,600	664,802	618,799	35,873	17,544	18,329
2018	1,298,041	672,334	625,707	36,062	17,644	18,417
2019	1,312,240	679,741	632,500	36,241	17,740	18,501
2020	1,326,155	686,998	639,157	36,410	17,831	18,579
2021	1,339,741	694,080	645,660	36,569	17,917	18,652
2022	1,352,695	700,811	651,884	36,722	18,001	18,721
2023	1,365,302	707,355	657,947	36,867	18,080	18,786
2024	1,377,442	713,643	663,799	37,004	18,156	18,847

2025	1,388,994	719,606	669,388	37,132	18,229	18,904
2026	1,399,838	725,176	674,663	37,254	18,297	18,956

Source: Census of India

3.31 Among all the States and Union territories, the National Capital Territory of Delhi is most urbanized with 93 percent urban population followed by Union territory of Chandigarh (89.8 percent) and Pondicherry (66.6 percent). Among the major States, Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized state with 43.9 percent of the population living in urban areas followed by Maharashtra (42.4 percent) and Gujarat (37.4 percent). The proportion of urban population is the lowest in Himachal Pradesh with 9.8% followed by Bihar with 10.5 percent, Assam (12.7 percent) and Orissa (14.9 percent). The details of State-wise all India population are given in Appendix 3.15 .

3.32 Among the Districts in Kerala, Malappuram has the highest population of 36.3 lakhs followed by Thiruvananthapuram (32.35 lakhs) and Ernakulam (30.98 lakhs). Wayanad is the lowest populated district in Kerala with a population of 7.87 lakhs preceded by Idukki (11.29 lakhs) and Kasaragod (12.03 lakhs). Among the districts, Pathanamthitta had the lowest decadal (1991-2001) growth rate of population of 3.72% and Malappuram the highest growth rate of 17.22%. All districts in Kerala showed a decrease in decadal growth rate (1991-2001) compared to 1981-1991 decade. Malappuram district achieved a deduction of about 11 points between the two decadal growth rates, which is the highest among the districts in Kerala. Appendix 3.16

Kerala population

3.33 Census 2001 put Kerala's population at 31,841,374 persons which included 15,468,614 males and 16,372,760 females. Although Kerala accounts for only 1 per cent of the total area of India, it contains about 3 per cent of the country's population. The population density of the state is about 819 people per square kilometres, three times the national average. Kerala is one of the densest States in the country and it recorded a decadal population growth of + 9.42% (2,740,101 persons). Kerala, with a sex-ratio (females per 1000 males) of 1058, is the only state in India with a positive figure. In the human development and related indices it occupies prime position among the Indian States.

Urbanization in Kerala

3.34 Government of India, in their recommendations have recognized urban areas as generators of economic momentum. The State Government also accepts the special economics interrelated to urban development. All urban areas do not have the same economic capabilities. The economic potential of urban areas may depend on a number of factors like geographical location, availability of economic infrastructure regional linkages and propensities for accepting further investments and creating spread effects.

3.35 Urbanization trend in the state of Kerala shows marked peculiarities. Generally, increase in urban population growth rate is the result of over concentration in the existing cities especially metropolitan cities. This is true in the case of urbanization in the other states of India. But in Kerala, the main reason for urban population growth is the increase in the number of urban areas and also urbanization of the peripheral areas of the existing major urban centres

3.36 The urban sector in Kerala comprise of five Municipal Corporations and 53 Municipalities. 25.97% of the populations live in urban areas. This is a little less than the National average. However, unlike the other parts of the country the Urbanization in Kerala is not limited to the designated cities and towns. Barring a few Panchayats in the hilly tracts

and a few isolated areas here and there, the entire state depicts the picture of an urban rural continuum. The Kerala society by and large can be termed as urbanized.

3.37 It is seen that in the year 1981, there were 106 census towns, which accommodated 4,771,275 population which worked out to 18.74 percent of the total population; and in 1991 there were 197 census towns with a population of 76,80,294 which worked out to 26.44 percent of the total population). The census of India 2001 recorded an urban population of 82,67,135 in the state, which is 25.97% of the total population of 3,18,38,619 and is spreaded over 159 census towns in the state. When the urban content of the total population increased from 18.74 in 1981 to 26.44 in 1991, it showed a declining trend during the decade 1991-2001, with an urban content of 25.97 in 2001. The percentage decennial growth of urban population in the state was 60.89 during 1981-91. But during 1991-2001 it is only 7.64%. The change in jurisdiction in statutory urban areas mainly speak for this.

3.38 The urban areas which have the potential to be developed as major growth centres with prospects in different sectors such as industries, tourism, I.T, trade, commerce, etc., shall be identified, planned and developed. The growth centres will improve the economic status of the people of the region, curtailing unplanned urban spillovers and adverse impact of the productive agriculture sector in rural areas. This will help in improving the balanced economic development of the state. The status of infrastructure in such growth centres will also be improved to meet the increase in demand. Prospects for private-public participation in implementing various projects in growth centres will be explored.

3.39 As per the census, 2001, the district wise urban population in Kerala, Ernakulam district has registered a higher population of 1477085 followed by Kozhikode (1101157), Kannur (1101157), Thiruvananthapuram with 1091661. If we look at the lower urban population, Wynadu district has a population of 29612 only followed by Idukki 17593 and Pathanamthitta with 59575. It is very interesting to observe that a positive correlation between district wise urban population and growth rate (Appendix 3.17).

Annual Growth Rate

3.40 The annual average growth of world population is 1.1 per cent in 2008 and it is 1.5 per cent in India. The average annual growth in population of Kerala during 1991-2001 was 0.91 per cent as against the average annual growth rate of 1.93 percent in India. In addition to achievements, such as low infant mortality rate and high life expectancy the population growth rate in the state remains the lowest in the country.

3.41 Kerala's Population consists of 82.96 lakhs in the age group 0-14, 201.82 lakhs in the age group 15-59 and 33.35 lakhs above the age of 60. Between 1991 and 2001, children in the age group 0-14 have declined by 4.24%. Population in the 15-59 age group increased by 12.91% and people above 60 years increased by 30.22%. In Kerala when the number of children (0-14 years) decreased, their number increased over 22 per cent in India. The proportion of people in the working age group is 63.4 % in Kerala as against 55.6% in India. This indicates very high potential for economic growth. The age group population in 2001 and their percentage distribution is given in Appendix 3.18.

3.42 The proportion of children (0-14) to the total population is 26.1 percent in Kerala, which is the lowest among the major states in India. In the proportion of people in the working age group (15-59) Kerala is second only to Tamil Nadu (63.7%). The proportion of population above 60 years in Kerala is 10.5 percent, which is the highest among the major states in India. Details of age group of population of India and Kerala are given in Table 3.16.

Population Density

3.43 Higher population density puts greater pressure on infrastructure and environment but reduces the per capita costs of supply of public goods and services. The highest densities are not only in heavily urbanized regions but also in areas that are mostly agricultural. India's average population density is higher than that of any other nation of comparable size. The World Population Density in 2004 is 49 persons per sq.km. and it is 363 persons per sq. km. in India (World Development Report 2006). The density of population in low-income countries, middle-income countries and high-income countries are 80, 44 and 30 respectively.

3.44 As per 2001 Census, the density of population for India as a whole is 324 persons per sq. km. where in Kerala it is 819 persons per sq. km. Among the Indian States, Kerala is in third position in respect of density, the first being West Bengal (904) and the second Bihar (880).

3.45 Among the Districts in Kerala, Alappuzha has the highest density with 1489 persons per sq. km. followed by Thiruvananthapuram with 1476 persons per sq. km. Idukki District has the lowest density of 252 persons per sq. km. Eight districts have densities higher than the State average and six Districts lower than the State average.

Table 3.16
Age Group Population of India & Kerala

Sl. No.	Age Group	Population 1991		Population 2001		Growth Rate (%)	
		India (crore)	Kerala (Lakhs)	India (crore)	Kerala (Lakhs)	India	Kerala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0-14	31.96 (37.76%)	86.64 (29.78%)	39 (37.3%)	82.96 (26.1%)	22.02	-4.24
2	15-59	47.03 (55.57%)	178.74 (61.42%)	57 (55.6%)	201.82 (63.4%)	21.19	12.91
3	60+	5.64 (6.66%)	25.61 (8.8%)	7 (6.7%)	33.35 (10.5%)	24.11	30.22
Total		84.63 (100%)	290.99 (100%)	103 (100%)	318.41 (100%)	21.7	9.42

Source: Census of India

Sex Ratio

3.46 Kerala has a unique position in regard to sex ratio. In all the Censuses, females outnumbered males in Kerala, which is contrary to All India pattern. The sex ratio of Kerala has gradually increased from 1004 in 1901 to 1028 in 1951 and then to 1058 in 2001. The 2001 Census shows that Kerala is the only state in India where sex ratio is above the equality ratio and is a 100-year high with 1058 females per 1000 males. District-wise analysis shows that the highest sex ratio of 1094 is in Pathanamthitta District and the lowest in Idukki District with 993 females per 1000 males. Details of sex ratio for India and Kerala from 1951 to 2001 is given in Table 3.17

Table 3.17
Sex Ratio - India & Kerala(1951 to 2001)

Year	Sex Ratio	
	India	Kerala
1	2	3

1951	946	1028
1961	941	1022
1971	930	1016
1981	934	1032
1991	927	1036
2001	933	1058

Source: Census of India 2001.

Ageing Population

3.47 Population ageing is unprecedented, a process without parallel in the history of humanity. A population ages when increases in the proportion of older persons (that is, those aged 60 years or over) are accompanied by reductions in the proportion of children (persons under age 15) and then by declines in the proportions of persons in the working ages (15 to 59). At the world level, the number of older persons is expected to exceed the number of children for the first time in 2045. In the more developed regions, where population ageing is far advanced, the number of children dropped below that of older persons in 1998.

3.48 The number of aged persons as a proportion of the total population has increased all over the world. The rate is more in developed countries as compared with developing countries. The increasing proportion of aged people is accompanied by a falling proportion of young persons. In 2000, the population aged 60 years or over numbered 600 million, triples the number present in 1950. In 2009, the number of older persons had surpassed 700 million. By 2050, 2 billion older persons are projected to be alive. Globally the population of older persons is growing at a rate of 2.6 per cent per year, considerably faster than the population as a whole, which is increasing at 1.2 per cent annually.

3.49 India has the second largest number of elderly persons after China. India is home to 10 per cent of the total senior citizens of the world. There were about 4.3 crore elderly in 1981, comprising 6.5% of the population. Their number increased to 5.7 crore (6.7%) in 1991 and again increased to 7.0 crore (6.7%) in 2001. The proportion of elderly to total population in rural areas is higher than that in urban areas.

3.50 It is a noteworthy feature of Kerala that the percentage of aged population (above 60 years) is increasing fast. During 1961, the aged population constituted only 5.9% of the total population in Kerala. It increased to 6.2% in 1971, 7.5% in 1981, 8.8% in 1991 and to 10.5 % in 2001. As per 2001 Census, the total number of old age persons was 33.36 lakhs.

3.51 In Kerala the highest percentage of old age population is in Alappuzha district followed by Ernakulam, Kottayam, Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram. The lowest is in Kozhikode and Wayanad Districts.

CHAPTER 4

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

The prices of agricultural commodities rebounded in 2009 after the collapse in demand for and prices of commodities in the second half of 2008 as a result of global financial and economic crisis. The close linkage between the prices of primary commodities and the financial markets including the exchange rates of the United States dollar will make these prices highly volatile leading to instability in commodity markets. The second source of instability relates to climate change. Increased intensity and frequency of droughts and floods, altered hydrological cycles and precipitation variance caused due to climate change have negative implications and instability in the perennial crop based agrarian economy of the state. Instability in farm production is causing serious shocks to supply and farm income and there is a growing concern about increased volatility in farm production, prices and farm income.

Agriculture income

4.2 The provisional estimate of agricultural income of the state recorded a slight increase of 2.75 per cent during 2008-09. The trends in agricultural income in Kerala during the last six years is shown in Table 4.1. The provisional estimate for 2009-10 indicated an increase of 0.25 per cent in growth over 2008-09. The share of agriculture and allied sectors in GSDP indicated a continuous decline in the state. The share was only 11.54 per cent during 2009-10.

Table 4.1
Trends in Agricultural Income in Kerala
(Base 2004-05)

Sl. No.	Year	Agricultural Income (` in crores)	Rate of change over previous year	Agriculture and Allied Sectors (` in crores)	Share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in GSDP
1	2004-05	16980.51		20843.21	17.48
2	2005-06	18041.97	6.25	21882.16	16.67
3	2006-07	16567.85	-8.17	20507.67	14.48
4	2007-08	16196.60	-2.24	20255.14	13.15
5	2008-09**	16641.70	2.75	20779.74	12.58
6	2009-10*	16683.91	0.25	20927.91	11.54

* Provisional ** Quick

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

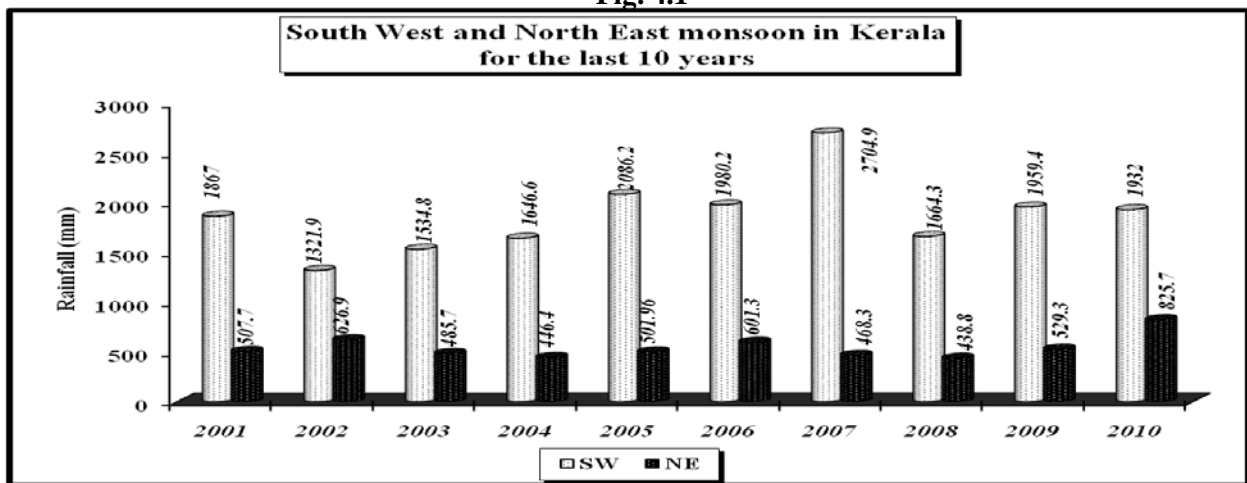
Monsoon 2010

4.3 The South west monsoon set in over Kerala on 31st May 2010, one day earlier than its normal date of 1st June and covered the entire country by 6th July, 9 days earlier than its normal date of 15th July. Out of 597 meteorological districts for which data are available, 173 districts (29%) received excess, 240 districts (40%) received normal, 173 districts (29%) received deficient and the remaining 11 districts (2%) received scanty rainfall during the season. The actual rainfall received in Kerala during the season (1st June 2010 to 30th September 2010) was 1932 mm as against the normal rainfall of 2142.9 mm which was normal. All the 12 districts in the state received normal rainfall while two districts Thiruvananthapuram and Wayanad received deficient rainfall of -27% and -52% respectively.

4.4 During the North East Monsoon season 2010, the state received 825.7 mm of rainfall as against 498.5 mm of normal rainfall which was excess with a percentage departure of 66 % from the normal. All the 12 districts in Kerala received excess rainfall during this season. Percentage departure from the normal was highest in Kannur district(111 %) followed by the Thrissur district (107%). The Idukki and Wayanad districts however received normal rainfall.

4.5 Kerala received 359.6 mm pre monsoon rainfall (from 1st March to 31st May 2010) which was normal. Eight districts in the state (Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikkode, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram and Wayanad) received normal rainfall while five districts (Kannur, Idukki, Malappuram, Palakkad and Thrissur) received deficient rainfall. The Kasaragod district received scanty rainfall during the season with a % departure of -62 % from the normal. District wise rainfall distribution in the state during 2010 is given as Appendix-4.4.

Fig. 4.1



Box 4.1

Weather Aberrations in Kerala

A spatial variability study of the rainfall pattern of Kerala using data from 1950-1990 by the CUSAT indicated that rainfall is highest in June south of 10° N while north Kerala experiences the highest rainfall in July. With each surge in the monsoon current, rainfall is more in north Kerala than in the south and the frequency of surges is higher in July than in June. The active spells of monsoon are also more in July and August. Further, under weak monsoon conditions there is divergence over south Kerala causing little or no rain, while there is convergence resulting in rain over north Kerala on many occasions (Source : Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. (Earth Planet. Sci.), 113, No. 2, 2004)

Although, quantum wise the rainfall received in the state is fairly high, its distribution shows wide temporal and spatial variations. There are large intra-regional differences in the trends in different seasons in Kerala. Local changes were found different from the large spatial scale averages in Kerala. Analysis of rainfall data of the state from 1951-2003 indicated that winter and autumn extreme rainfall were found having an increasing tendency with statistically significant changes in some regions indicating more occurrences of winter and autumn floods. On the other hand the spring seasonal extreme rainfall showed decreasing trends, which

together with increasing frequency of the dry days is mainly affecting the total seasonal precipitation, which mainly point towards the vulnerability of Kerala to increasing probability of water scarcity in the pre-monsoon time and a delaying monsoon onset (Source : Journal of Hydrology 367, 2009) The recent incidence of floods during the North –East monsoon period in the state further augment this finding.

Rainfall during 1st October to 30th November 2010

District	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	Excess %
Alappuzha	865	529	63 %
Kottayam	1015	569	78 %
Pathanamthitta	981	523	87 %
Thrissur	894	402	122 %
Kerala (Average)	778	455	71 %

Excess rainfall occurred in 4 districts of the state during a short span of two months. Thrissur district had 122 % excess rainfall followed by Pathanamthitta (87 %). The Kuttanad area received 63 % excess rainfall during this period and severe floods damaged the paddy crop of the region. The state on an average received 71 % excess rainfall during this period. About 2335 ha of paddy in nursery and 12475.1 ha in mainfield was damaged. 122.3 ha of vegetables and 101.5 ha of tapioca was also perished in these floods.

Land Use

4.6 Data on land use pattern of Kerala for the year 2009-10 is given in Table 4.2. Out of a total geographical area of 38.86 lakh ha. net sown area is about 56 per cent. Forest occupies around 28 per cent. Agriculture and forest sectors together account for over 84 per cent of the land area. The net sown area has increased by 4.39 percent while the total cropped area has declined by 0.97 per cent. Land under non-agricultural uses was 9 percent in 1999-00 and has increased to 9.68 per cent in 2008-09 and it slightly declined to 9.31 percent in 2009-10. There was an increase in the area under current fallow (9186 ha) and a decrease in the area under fallow other than current fallow (581 ha) during 2009-10 over 2008-09. The area under cultivable waste increased by 1821 ha. and barren and uncultivated land declined by 7019 ha. The land use pattern in Kerala during 2009-10 are shown in Fig 4.2.

Table 4.2
Land use Pattern in Kerala

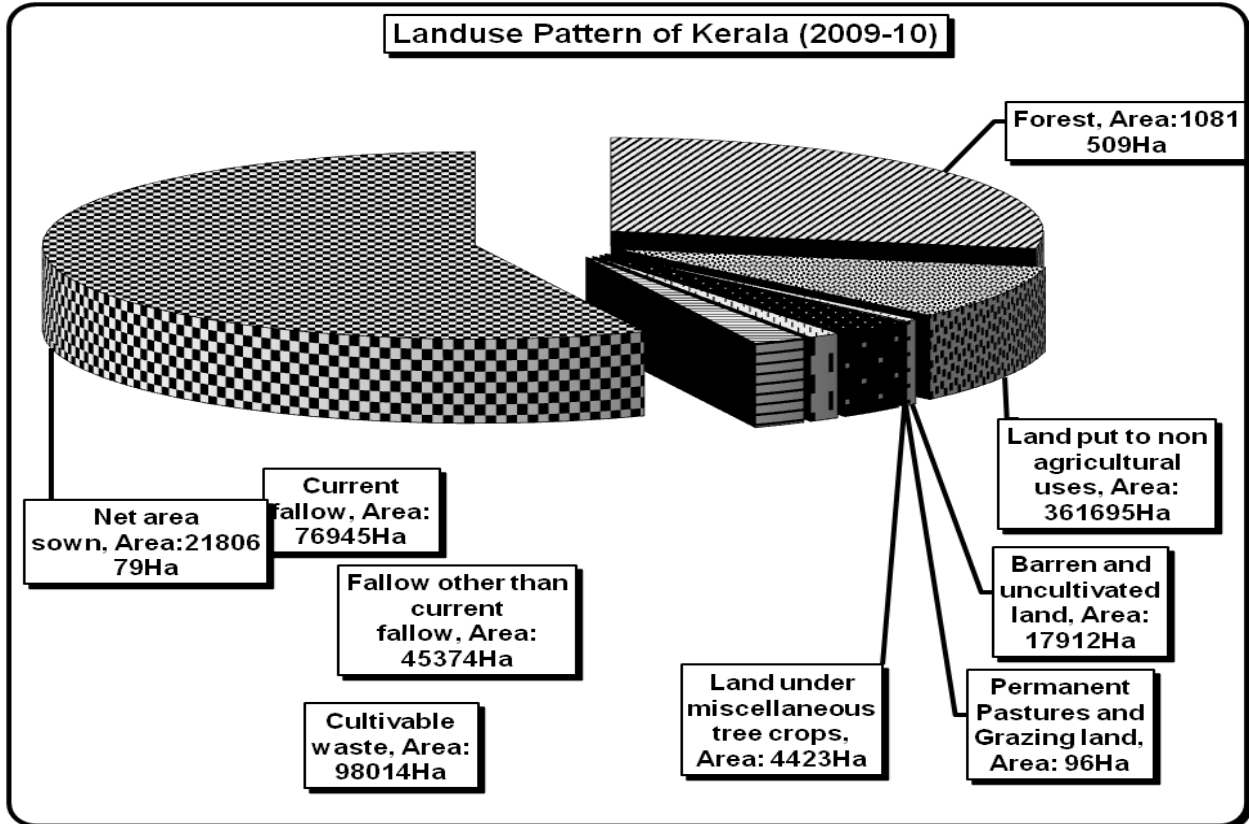
Sl. No.	Classification of Land	2008-09	2009-10*	Percent of Geographical Area	Change in Area between 2008-09 and 2009-10	
					Actual	Percentage
1	Total Geographical Area	3886287	3886287	100	0	0
2	Forest	1081509	1081509	28	0	0
3	Land put to non agricultural uses	376155	361695	9	-14460	-3.84
4	Barren and uncultivated land	24931	17912	0.5	-7019	-28.15
5	Permanent Pastures and Grazing land	229	96	0	-133	-58.08
6	Land under miscellaneous tree crops	6602	4423	0.1	-2179	-33.01
7	Cultivable waste	96193	98014	3	1821	1.89

8	Fallow other than current fallow	45955	45374	1	-581	-1.26
9	Current fallow	67759	76945	2	9186	13.56
10	Net area sown	2088955	2180679	56	91724	4.39
11	Area sown more than once	605988	488026	13	-117962	-19.47
12	Total Cropped area	2694943	2668705	69	-26238	-0.97
13	Cropping intensity	123	122		-1	-0.81

* Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Fig. 4.2



Trend in Area, Production and Productivity of Crops

4.7 Data regarding the area, production and productivity of important crops grown in Kerala are shown in Table 4.3 and Appendix 4.5. Out of a gross cropped area of 26.69 lakh ha. in 2009-10, food crops comprising rice, pulses, minor millets and tapioca occupy only 11.86 per cent. Kerala state which had a low base in food production is facing serious challenges in retaining even this meager area. Kerala agricultural economy is undergoing structural transformation from the mid seventies by switching over a large proportion of its traditional crop area which was devoted to subsistence crops like rice and tapioca to more remunerative crops like coconut and rubber.

Table 4.3
Area, Production and Productivity of Principal crops

Sl. No	Crops	Area (ha)		Production (MT)		Productivity (kg./Ha.)	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	Rice	234265	234013	590241	598339	2520	2557
2	Pulses	3943	4449	2982	3390	756	762
3	Pepper	175808	171489	40641	37899	231	221
4	Ginger	5578	5408	23380	28605	4191	5289
5	Turmeric	2754	2438	6292	6065	2285	2488
6	Cardamom	41588	41593	8550	7800	206	188
7	Areca nut	96745	99219	124623	127893	1288	1289
8	Banana	53516	51275	427604	408405	7990	7965
9	Other Plantains	49499	47800	393617	381109	7952	7973
10	Cashew nut	52875	48972	42274	36450	800	744
11	Tapioca	87278	74856	2710934	2525383	31061	33737
12	Coconut **	780500	778619	5763	5667	7384	7278
13	Coffee	84696	84796	57200	59250	675	699
14	Tea	36557	36840	51726	57809	1415	1569
15	Rubber	517475	525408	783485	745510	1514	1419

** Production in million nuts and Productivity in nuts/ha.

* 2009-10 figures are provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

4.8 The area under rice has been declining consistently over the last several years. But the pattern appears to have reversed in the recent year. After a long period of continuous decline, area under paddy increased from 2.29 lakh ha in 2007-08 to 2.34 lakh ha in 2008-09 and slightly declined by 252 ha only in 2009-10. In the case of tapioca, the area declined from 0.87 lakh ha. to 0.75 lakh ha in 2009-10 over 2008-09. The area under commercial crops in general and rubber in particular has increased considerably during the last two decades. During Ninth plan average annual increase in area under rubber was 1951 ha while during 2009-10 area increased by 7933 ha compared to previous year and the increase was mainly due to upsurge in prices. The index of area, production, productivity of crops in Kerala for the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 with the base of triennium ending 1993-94 is shown in Appendix-4.6.

4.9 In the case of coconut, area was at its peak during 2000-01. During the year 2009-10 area declined by 1881 ha. over 2008-09. Major commercial crops which had recorded expansion of area during 2009-10 are rubber(7933 ha),tea(283 ha), coffee(100 ha),cardamom(5 ha) and areca nut (2474 ha). The major crops with considerable loss in area include pepper (4319 ha), ginger (170 ha), banana(2241 ha), cashew(3903 ha) and coconut(1881 ha). The crops which have failed to sustain the production level in 2009-10 are banana (19199 MT) and cashew (5824 MT). In 2009-10 most of the crops indicated increase in production over 2007-08. These crops are paddy (8098 MT), ginger (5225 MT), areca nut (3270 MT), coffee (2050 MT), and tea (6083 MT). Decline in production in 2009-10 was recorded for some of the major crops like banana (19199 MT), cashew nut (5824 MT), tapioca (185551 MT), coconut (96 million nuts) and rubber (37975 MT).

Crop wise analysis

Rice

4.10 In order to increase food production in the state, a major food security project was launched in 2008-09 covering rice, milk and egg. As part of the project, regional subprojects were launched with additional incentives, interest free loans, project based support for fallow land cultivation and a package of support measures. The procurement price was also enhanced to `13 per Kg. A perceptible improvement in the area and production are visible in rice cultivation in the state. A modernization programme for lift irrigation was also initiated as part of the food security project and Malabar Package. A rehabilitation project on ponds was also initiated recently, as part of state food security project.

4.11 The average annual decline in area under rice during the Eighth Five Year Plan was around 22000 ha, whereas it has come down to an average of 13000 ha. during the Ninth Plan period. The average annual reduction in area during Tenth Plan was 9398 ha. During 2007-08, decline in area was to the tune of 34591 ha. from 2.64 lakh ha. in 2006-07 to 2.29 lakh ha and rice production declined from 6.42 lakh MT to 5.28 lakh MT, and then increased to 5.90 lakh MT in 2008-09, indicating a 11.74 percent increase over the previous year. The area under rice increased to 2.34 lakh ha in 2008-09. During 2009-10, there was a slight reduction in area by 252 ha only over 2008-09, while production increased by 8098 MT.

Table – 4.4

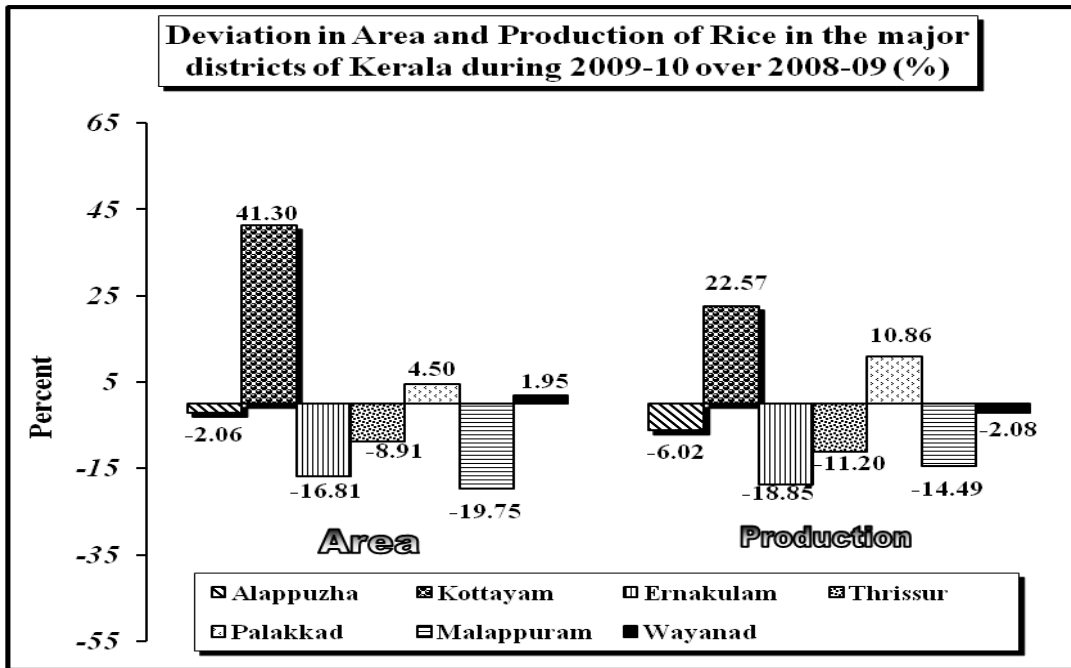
Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala and India

	Year	Area (000' ha.)		Production (000'MT)		Productivity (kg./ha.)	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2002-03	311	40410	689	75720	2218	1874
2	2003-04	287	42496	570	88280	1984	2077
3	2004-05	290	41665	667	85310	2301	2047
4	2005-06	276	44258	630	91790	2285	2074
5	2006-07	264	43810	642	93360	2435	2131
6	2007-08	229	43900	528	96700	2308	2202
7	2008-09	234	45600	590	99400	2520	2177
8	2009-10	234	-	598	-	2557	-

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, CMIE

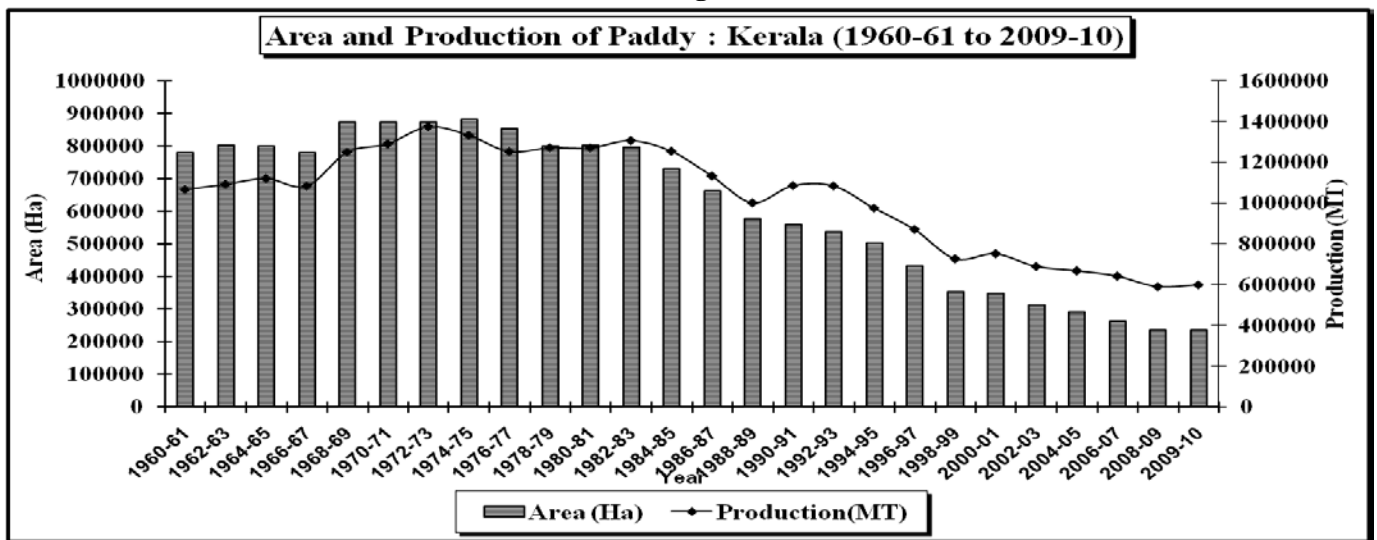
4.12 The average productivity which was stagnant at around 2.2 MT/ha for four years till 2005-06 has improved to 2.4 t/ha in 2006-07 and slightly declined to 2.31 t in 2007-08 and further improved to 2.56t in 2009-10. (Table 4.4). Increase in area under paddy has been recorded in Kottayam (4523 ha), Palakkad (4332ha) and Wayanad (249 ha) while the corresponding increase in production are 7258 mT, 26087 mT and 1782 mT respectively during 2009-10. Rice productivity at current level is sub optimal. Instead of providing area based subsidies, suitably designed incentive system is essential to promote productivity by exploiting the potential of agro ecological zones.

Fig. 4.3



4.13 The area and production of paddy in the state since the last 50 years is given in Fig 4.4. Though there were notable area enhancement till the beginning of 1980's the area is under constant decline since then. A slight area enhancement was noticed during 2008-09 compared to 2007-08 wherein the lowest area under rice was recorded since past 50 years. A slight reduction in area is recorded in 2009-10. The maximum area under rice of 8.81 lakh ha was in 1974-75 with a production of 13.34 lakh tonnes. In the production scenario, early periods indicated production enhancement. However production showed declining trends since 1983 and the lowest production was recorded during 2007-08. The year 2008-09 and 2009-10 present a solace by showing a slight production enhancement of rice in the state.

Fig. 4.4



4.14 The production in 2010-11 is expected to increase further. Additional support was also provided for upland rice cultivation in potential areas for the first time in 2009-10. A special scheme as part of food security project for `36 crores was also launched in 2009-10 and consolidated in 2010-11 for the development of rice in the state. The conversion of paddy lands for other purposes was also stopped from 2009-10 as a result of the Kerala Paddy Land – Wet Land Conservation Act, 2008 passed by the state.

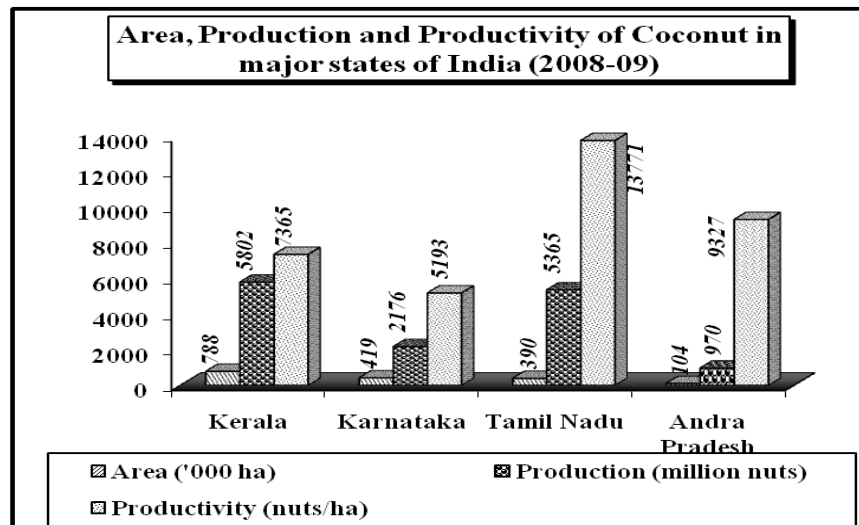
4.15 A State level project has to be prepared for the promotion of rice production by linking the schemes of Department of Agriculture, local governments and Kudumbashree. Padasekharam based action plans have to be prepared linking with credit, input support, water management, insurance, procurement and supplementary income sources. Panchayat wise targets could be fixed in potential areas for convergence, with the plan of the local governments. The project should also cover total crop insurance and total procurement. Development of local water resources and lift irrigation schemes also could be integrated in the project. Separate targets could be fixed for different potential areas like kole lands, Kuttanad, Palakkad etc. A package also could be considered for promoting upland rice including development of suitable rice varieties.

Season wise performance

4.16 Season wise data on the performance of rice during the last three years is shown in Appendix 4.7 Data shows increase in area in Punched and Virippu seasons with decline in Mundakan season. There was 2.69 per cent decline in Virippu and 2.30 percent increase in Mundakan seasons in 2009-10 compared to previous year and 0.97 per cent reduction in Punched season. Mundakan season accounts for highest share in production with 45.51 per cent followed by 32.10 per cent in Virippu and 22.40 per cent in Punched season. The productivity recorded in Punched is the highest with 2719 kg. per ha. during 2009-10 which is 8.82 per cent lower than that in 2008-09 and 13.10 percent higher than that in 2007-08.

Coconut

4.17 In India, coconut is grown in an area of 1.90 million ha. producing 15730 million nuts with a per hectare productivity of 8303 nuts in 2008-09. (Table 4.5) Kerala's share in area as well as production of coconut in the country is declining over time. The share of area declined from 57 per cent in 1991-92 to 42 per cent in 2008-09, while share of area in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu together increased from 29 per cent in 1992-93 to 42.68 per cent in 2008-09 (Fig. 4.5).



4.18 With a coverage of 7.79 lakh ha, coconut occupies 36 per cent of the net cropped area. The production improved by 2.17 percent in 2008-09 over the previous year in the state after a decline for three years consecutively. The productivity levels in Kerala are also lower than other major producing states. The productivity in Kerala is 11.07 percent lower than the national average in 2008-09. The productivity in 2008-09 in Maharashtra was 8338 nuts and 13771 nuts in Tamil Nadu.

Table 4.5
Area, Production and Productivity of Coconut in Kerala and India

Sl. No	Year	Area (000'Ha.)		Production (Million Nuts)		Productivity (Nuts/ha.)	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2002-03	899	1922	5709	12535	6349	6523
2	2003-04	898	1934	5876	12178	6540	6298
3	2004-05	899	1935	6001	12830	6673	6632
4	2005-06	898	1950	6326	14811	7046	7608
5	2006-07	873	1940	6054	15840	6935	8165
6	2007-08	819	1903	5641	14744	6889	7747
7	2008-09	788	1895	5802	15730	7384	8303
8	2009-10	779	-	5667	-	7278	-

Source: DES, CMIE and CDB

4.19 The implementation of massive replanting of root wilt affected palms with seedlings of elite palms could be improved immediately as approved by Government of India on a campaign mode. However the effective utilization of wood has to be ensured by the Coconut Development Board. The present level of adoption suggests the need for further intervention to enhance technology adoption. Generation of technologies for different agro ecological situations may improve the level of adoption. Integrated farming system with due emphasis on multi-tier cropping systems needs to be promoted in different agro ecological situations for improving income of the farmers. A major plan support for integrated farming has been provided during 2010-11. Effective harvesting machines also need to be developed for promotion. Restructuring of the cluster development programme is also essential for more effectiveness.

Pepper

4.20 According to International Pepper Community (IPC) world pepper production in 2010 has declined by 0.71 percent to 316380 mT. For 2011, IPC has projected a lower production level of 309952mT.

4.21 The productivity of pepper achieved its peak level of 376 kg. per ha during 1998-99. The productivity of pepper recorded during 2009-10 was only 221 kg. per ha. The production declined from 41952 MT during 2007-08 to 40641 MT in 2008-09 and 37899 MT in 2009-10. Pepper produced in Kerala fetches a premium price in international market in view of its intrinsic quality. The revival of pepper cultivation in the state has to be given priority considering the declining trend in production, disease incidence as well as the damages caused to the Erythrina Standards. A major pepper rehabilitation package has been initiated in Wayanad. Spices Board also started supporting pepper production programmes in Wayanad and Idukki districts.

4.22 However consequent to the liberalisation of imports, there are reports of low quality pepper imported from other producing countries. The import of pepper has increased from 5839 MT in 2000 to 13120 MT in 2008 affecting the interests of pepper farmers of the State. The new Indo Asean FTA is expected to further deleteriously affect pepper farmers in the state.

4.23 Government of India should build in adequate safety mechanism and monitoring system to see that the issue of certification of origin and the condition relating to origin of the goods are not violated.

4.24 India could export 42806 MT of pepper in 1999-00, which declined to 25250 MT in 2008-09 which further declined to 19750 MT in 2009-10. The value realization was at ` 313.92 crores in 2009-10 which declined from ` 413.74 crores in 2008-09 and unit value realization has also declined to `158.94 per Kg from ` 163.86 per kg. respectively in the corresponding period.

4.25 Price of pepper moved consistently upwards from early nineties and reached a peak level in 1999-00 with ` 215 per kg. Since then declined to ` 174 per kg. in 2000-01, further down to ` 80 per kg. in 2001-02 and increased slightly to ` 114.76/kg. in 2008-09 and further increased to ` 134.82/ kg in 2009-10. The recent upsurge in prices indicate the revival of pepper prices to the 1999-00 levels.

Cashew

4.26 Area under the crop in Kerala, has been declining steadily from 1.25 lakh ha. in 1988-89 to 0.49 lakh ha. in 2009-10 and the production declined from 1.08 lakh MT to 0.36 lakh MT during the period (Table 4.6). The share of Kerala in the area under cashew in the country has come down from 23 per cent in 1987-88 to 5.30 percent in 2009-10 and the corresponding decline in share of production from 31 per cent to 5.95 per cent. Area and production are increasing steadily in other producing states in the country. Maharashtra is the leading producer with 32.30 percent share in production during 2008-09, whose share was only 10 per cent in 1990-91.

Table 4.6
Area, Production and Productivity of Cashew in Kerala and India

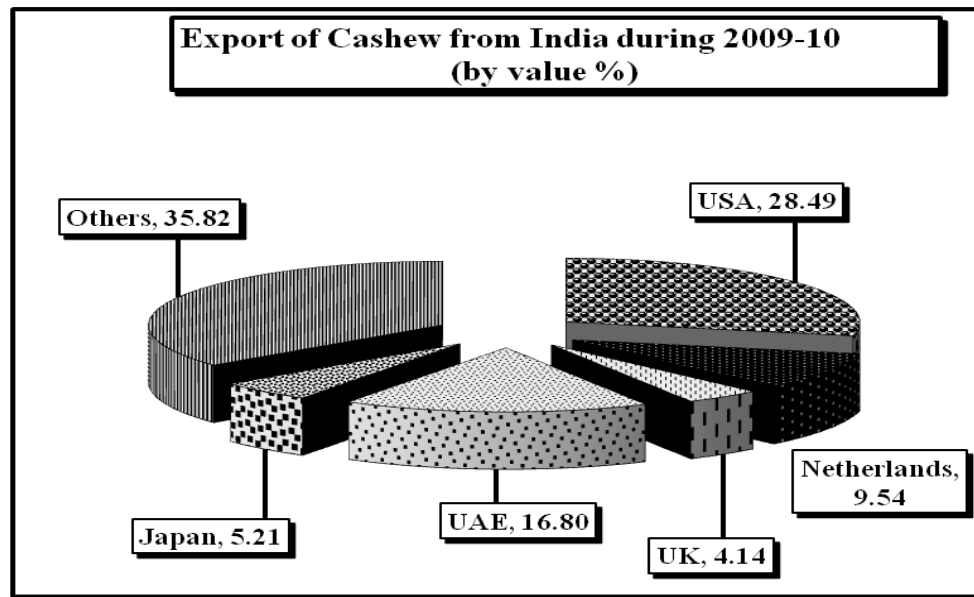
Sl. No	Year	Area (000'Ha.)		Production (000'MT)		Productivity (kg./ha.)	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2003-04	88.4	730	65.2	535	737	800
2	2004-05	81.5	820	60.6	544	743	810
3	2005-06	80.7	855	57.6	573	714	815
4	2006-07	70.46	854	61.7	620	875	820
5	2007-08	58.38	868	52.40	665	898	860
6	2008-09	53.01	893	42.33	695	799	778
7	2009-10	48.97	923	36.45	613	744	695

Source :DES, Cashew Export Promotion Council of India

4.27 In spite of operating special schemes for expansion of area under cashew, the coverage has been steadily declining during the last two decades. The decline in area from 1980-81 to 2008-09 was to the tune of 88395 ha. During 2009-10, there was a further decline of 3903 ha under cashew in the state. Productivity of the crop, which was around 900 kg. per ha. during late eighties has also started declining from 1995-96 onwards, reaching 562 kg. per ha. during 1998-99 and thereafter hovering around 800 kg. In 2009-10, it has declined to 744 Kg/ha.

4.28 India exported cashew kernels worth ` 2905.82 crore during 2009-10 and imported raw nuts worth ` 3037.35 crore resulting in a net foreign exchange loss of ` 131.53 crore. During 2009-10, there was a decline of 1.28 percent in quantity exported while 24.27 percent increase in quantity of raw nuts imported compared to previous year. U.S.A. is the major export market with 28 per cent export share followed by UAE (16.8 per cent). The total raw nuts imported into India during 2009-10 was 7.53 lakh MT. Around 35 per cent of total raw nuts imported is from Ivory Cost followed by Guinea Bissau (15 per cent). Tanzania has emerged as another supplier of raw cashew nuts with a share of 10 per cent of total imports. The unit import price for raw cashew nut was `43.45/kg during 2008-09 as against `28.83/Kg during the previous year. Out of imported nuts 57 per cent of imported raw nuts is bought to Kerala during 2008-09 which was 46 per cent in 1998-99. Cashew processing industry is finding it extremely difficult even to maintain the present level of capacity utilization because of the lower availability of local raw cashew nuts. Concerted efforts are needed to nurture this crop in the state with programmes to promote high density planting with high yielding cashew grafts. The initiatives of the Horticulture Mission to promote cashew cultivation needs to be upscaled with the involvement of the department of agriculture to promote cashew in potential areas.

Fig. 4.6



Plantation crops

4.29 Plantation crops in general are either export oriented or import substituting and therefore assume special significance from the national point of view. It is estimated that nearly 14 lakh families are dependent on the plantation sector for livelihood. Each of the four plantation crops of South India has its distinct characteristics and economic problems. Consequent to the removal of quantitative restrictions on import, plantation crops in general are facing the threat of low quality imports.

4.30 Kerala has a substantial share in the four plantation crops of rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom. These four crops together occupy 6.89 lakh ha, accounting for 31.58 per cent of the net cropped area in the state and 43 per cent of the area under these crops in the country. Kerala's share in the national production of rubber is 91 per cent, cardamom 75 per cent, coffee

22 per cent during the year 2008-09. Kerala's share in the production of tea is 5 percent during 2008-09.

Rubber

4.31 India is the fourth largest producer of natural rubber with a share of eight per cent in the world after Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. The production of natural rubber in the country was 8.31 lakh MT in 2009-10, registering a 3.8 per cent decline compared to the previous year. India is at the same time the second largest consumer of natural rubber after China. A 34 percent decline in the consumption of USA was recorded in 2009 over 2008 while consumption in China and India increased by 17.70 percent and 2.70 percent respectively.

4.32 Kerala accounts for 78 percent of the area under rubber in the country. The coverage under the crop in 2009-10 was 5.25 lakh ha, higher by 7933 ha. over the previous year. The production of natural rubber in Kerala during the year was 7.45 lakh tonnes indicating a 4.85 per cent decline over the previous year. The increasing trend in productivity continued during 2008-09. It was 1190 kg. per ha in 1998-99, which rose to 1514 kg. during 2008-09. However it declined slightly to 1419 Kg/ha in 2009-10. In terms of tapping area, productivity recorded was 1867 kg. per ha during the year 2008-09 which declined to 1784 Kg/ha in 2009-10.

4.33 Even though the domestic prices of natural rubber were more or less comparable to international prices during 2007-08, (Appendx-4.17) the industrial sector still resorts to imports in bulk quantities. The total quantity imported was 86394 MT which slightly declined to 77616 MT in 2008-09. The import increased to 176756 MT in 2009-10.

4.34 The higher prices in the international market is reflected in the domestic market also. The average price of RSS4 in the domestic market at Kottayam was `114.98 per kg. in 2009-10. The international price of RSS3, equivalent of RSS4 of India, was `111.13 in the corresponding period. The price of RSS 4 in Kottayam reached `137.82 during August 2008 and then declined to `64.88 in October 2008 and further increased to `108.98 in October 2009 and `149.48 in March 2010.

Coffee

4.35 The area under coffee in Kerala was 0.85 lakh ha out of 3.99 lakh ha in the country during 2009-10, which works out to 21 per cent. The share of Kerala in production is 20.5 per cent during 2009-10. Major variety grown in Kerala is Robusta with a share of 95 per cent in planted area. Production of coffee during the year was only 0.59 lakh MT against 2.90 lakh MT for the country. Productivity of the crop in terms of bearing area in Kerala (705 kg/ha) is lower than the national level of 826 kg/ha. Area under coffee registered substantial increase during the last two decades with an annual growth rate of over 2 per cent. The increase in production recorded during the period was much higher and registered an annual average growth rate of nearly nine per cent. Coffee provides opportunities for livelihood to nearly one lakh families including agricultural labourers. In Kerala, coffee is also one of the small holder plantation crops with nearly 76,000 holdings coming under the category with an average size of 1.1 ha. Consumption of coffee has remained more or less static at around 55,000 tonnes for the past one and half decades till 1999 and then slightly improved to 70,000 tonnes in 2003, and further to 1 lakh tonnes in 2009.

4.36 Coffee is a highly export dependent crop and more than 80 per cent of domestic production is exported. The unit value realization has declined drastically from `95.37 per kg. in 1997-98 to `106.08 per kg in 2009-10. The quantity of coffee exported from India declined in 2009-10 to 2.04 lakh tonnes from 2.18 lakh tonnes in 2007-08 and slightly improved in 2008-09.

4.37 To mitigate the problems of coffee growers arising from the low prices of coffee, a series of steps have been taken including the restructuring of loans and interest relief to coffee growers (a subsidy of 5 percent for small growers and 3 percent for large growers is available for working capital). Rainfall insurance as a risk management support for coffee growers in collaboration with AIC is also implemented. Government of India has approved in June 2010 the coffee debt relief package 2010 for the debt ridden small coffee growers with a total financial implication of Rs. 241.33 crores. It is in the early stage of implementation.

Tea

4.38 Against the total area of 5.11 lakh ha under tea in the country Kerala accounts for only 0.37 lakh ha. In respect of production the share of Kerala is 6.6 per cent in 2007. Tea plantations owned by big companies employ a labour force of over 84,000 in the organised sector. There is fluctuation in production and it ranged from 64.8 M. kgs. in 1995-96, reaching to 69.1 M.kgs. in 2000-01 which declined to 56 M Kgs. in 2007 and improved to 57.81 M Kg in 2009.

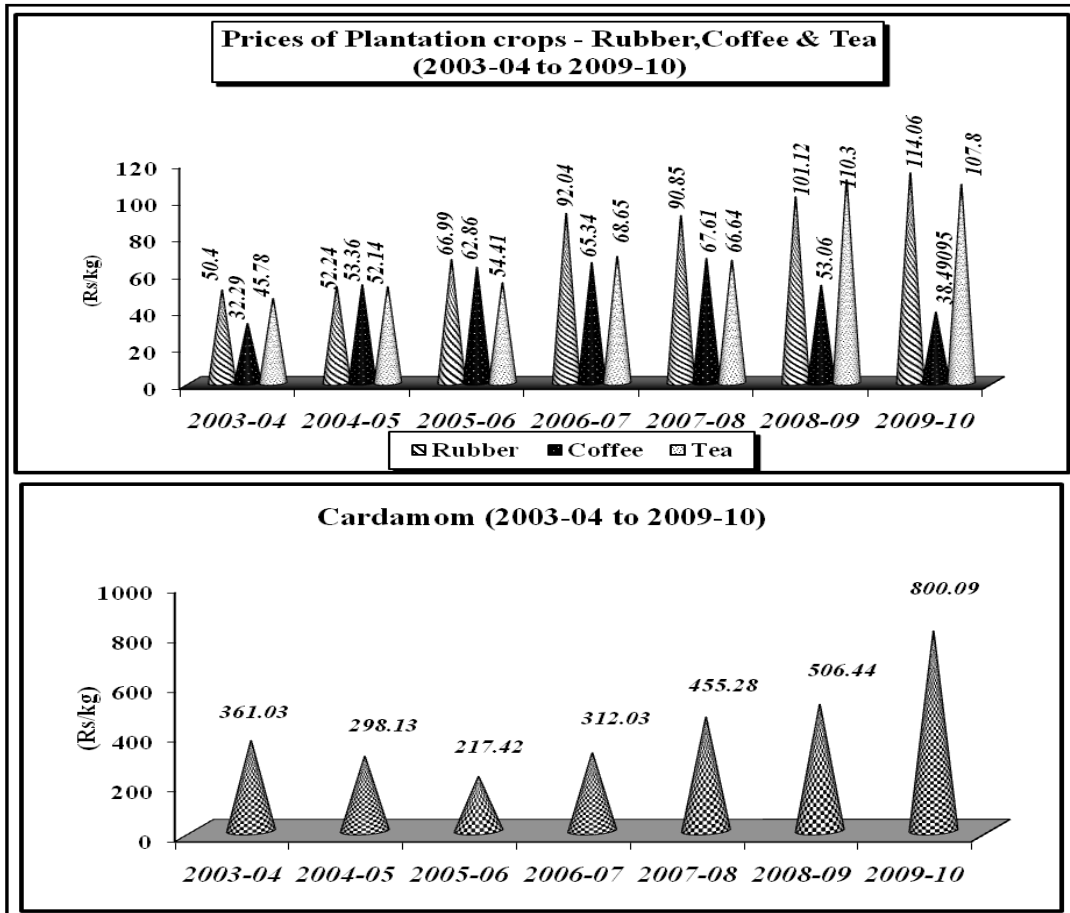
4.39 Imports increased from 13.4 M. kg. in 2000 to 20.28 M kg. in 2009. However during 2003 the import declined substantially to 9.8 M. kgs. The maximum quantity of tea was imported from Nepal (31 per cent), followed by Vietnam (25 per cent) and Indonesia (11 per cent). The unit value of imported tea was the lowest from Vietnam (`53/kg) while the average being `62/kg. The disturbing fact is that most of the countries are exporting to India at low prices.

4.40 The average price of tea in 2007-08 was `67.3 per Kg which increased to `110.30 in 2008-09 and declined slightly to `107.81 in 2009-10.

4.41 Productivity of Tea in India is much lower than that in Vietnam. The organic tea production is a major shift in this sector. (eg. Darjeeling tea). In Kerala coverage under organic tea could be increased .

4.42 Government of India has set up a special purpose Tea Fund for funding replantation and rejuvenation aimed at improving the age profile of tea plantation with an estimated outlay of `567.10 crores during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The estimated area to be taken up for replantation/ rejuvenation during the period would be 85044 ha in the country.

Fig. 4.7



Cardamom

4.43 Productivity which was more or less stagnant around 50 kg./ha. in the 1980s has improved to the level of around 203 kg. per ha by 2001 and increased slightly to 206 kg/ha in 2008-09 and declined to 188 Kg/ha in 2009-10. The share of Kerala in production at the All India level increased from 28 per cent in 1992-93 to 56 per cent in 2008-09. While area under cardamom in the country has declined from 0.97 lakh ha to 0.73 lakh ha. in the period, in Kerala it has come down from 65,000 ha to 41593 ha. On the export front cardamom has been facing competition from Guatemala although the quality of Guatemala cardamom is inferior. The country could tide over the challenge by expanding domestic market through market promotion. The average price during 2000-01 was ` 570 per kg. which is declined to ` 463.14 in 2007-08 and improved to ` 506.44 in 2008-09 and ` 800.08 in 2009-10. The Indian export of cardamom has increased from early nineties and reached a peak level of 1545 MT in 2000-01 and then increased by 27.8 percent in 2009-10 to reach 1975 MT. The unit price of exported Cardamom increased steadily to ` 838 per kg. in 2009-10 from ` 630 per kg. in 2008-09. However the market for cardamom is largely domestic as could be seen from the declining share of exports and the share of exports is only 5 per cent of the production.

Organic Agriculture

4.44 About 35 million hectares of agricultural land are managed organically in the world by almost 1.4 million producers. The regions with the largest areas of organically managed agricultural land are Oceania (12.1 million hectares), Europe (8.2 million hectares) and Latin America (8.1 million hectares). The countries with the most organic agricultural land are Australia, Argentina and China.

4.45 The highest shares of organically managed agricultural land are in the Falkland Islands (36.9 percent), Liechtenstein (29.8 percent) and Austria (15.9 percent). The countries with the highest numbers of producers are India (340'000 producers), Uganda (180'000) and Mexico (130'000). More than one third of organic producers are in Africa. On a global level, the organic agricultural land area increased in all regions, in total by almost three million hectares, or nine percent, compared to the data from 2007. Twenty-six percent (or 1.65 million hectares) more agricultural land under organic management was reported for Latin America, mainly due to strong growth in Argentina. In Europe the organic agricultural land increased by more than half a million hectares, in Asia by 0.4 million.

4.46 About one-third of the world's organically managed agricultural land – 12 million hectares – is located in developing countries. Most of this land is in Latin America, with Asia and Africa in second and third place. The countries with the largest area under organic agricultural management are Argentina, China and Brazil. 31 million hectares are organic wild collection areas and land for bee keeping. The majority of this land is in developing countries – in stark contrast to agricultural land, of which two-thirds is in developed countries. Further organic areas include aquaculture areas (0.43 million hectares), forest (0.01 million hectares) and grazed non-agricultural land (0.32 million hectares). Almost two-thirds of the agricultural land under organic management is grassland (22 million hectares). The cropped area (arable land and permanent crops) constitutes 8.2 million hectares, which represents a quarter of the organic agricultural land.

4.47 In 2008, the global market for certified organic products of food and drink was estimated to be 51 billion US dollars or 34.8 billion Euros. More than ninety percent of the organic product revenues is made in the Northern hemisphere. Europe accounts for 51 percent of the global organic food sales; North America for 46 percent. In 2008, by far largest market was the United States with 15.9 billion Euros of organic food sales followed by Germany with 5.9 billion and France with 2.6 billion Euros. The volume of turnover with organic products has trebled since 1999 when it was estimated to be 15 billion US \$ (in 2008 51 billion US \$). In 2008, countries with highest market shares for organic foods were Denmark followed by Austria and Switzerland. The most popular organic product groups are fresh fruits and vegetables, dairy products and bakery wares. In Switzerland 17 % of the eggs, 13 % of the bread, 11 % of the vegetables sold in retail trade are organic. In USA, 10% of the fruits and vegetables sold are organic (Source : The World of Organic Agriculture 2010, IFOAM).

Organic farming in Kerala

4.48 The certified organic agriculture in 2006-07 in India was 4.14 lakh ha with a major share in Madhya Pradesh (1.12 lakh ha) Maharashtra (96879.06 ha), Orissa (67503.39 ha) and Kerala (11141.54 ha). Production of organic tea, rice, vegetables, pepper etc is done in Kerala in small areas. Department of Agriculture, State Horticulture Mission(SHM), and VFPCCK are the major agencies supporting the organic farming directly in the state apart from NGOs.

4.49 The area covered under organic farming during 2005-06 to 2008-09 by SHM is 14279 Ha out of which 950 Ha area is under certification. A number of 61695 farmers are also covered by the mission during the period. The crop wise area under organic farming is given in Table 4.7

Table 4.7
Crop wise area under Organic Farming through SHM

Sl.No	Crop	Area in Ha
1	Pine apple	218
2	Ginger	534
3	Banana	4505
4	Vegetables	1112
5	Cashew	132
6	Pepper	7778

4.50 The state Department of Agriculture is creating and promoting awareness on organic agriculture among farmers to a limited extent. During 2003-04, Dept. of Agriculture has set up a cell for promotion of Sustainable Agriculture and Organic Farming in Wayanad. In the year 2010-11 a programme to promote organic farming in selected 20 blocks was initiated. In the current year the programme is under progress focusing on food crops. Area based approach is required for promoting organic agriculture in selected crops.

VFPCK is promoting Organic Farming in Nendran banana, leafy vegetables, bhindi, brinjal, bitter gourd and chilly. It is targeted to promote organic farming in 5500 ha in 2010-11 in all 14 districts.

4.51 The State has a number of non certified organic farmers who produce rice, vegetables and fruits. Some of them are under PGS certification (Participatory Guarantee System under PGS Council of India –a council formed by a group of organisations promoting organic farming among small and marginal farmers in the country and which is accredited by NCOF). Kerala State Jaiva Karshaka Samithy has a number of registered organic farmers in the state who are not certified. Similarly Kudumbashree Mission, Mahila Samakhya Society and many other organisations have promoted organic farming among women and most of them can be treated as farmers under conversion.

4.52 Promotion of organic agriculture in Kerala could be done effectively after strengthening the organic input supply system and marketing network. The support for certification cost also to be provided. Isolated attempts were made for the last 5-6 years for promoting organic agriculture and major projects were not implemented through Government support.

Collective farming through Kudumbashree

4.53 ‘Harithashree’, the lease land farming promoted by the State Poverty Eradication Mission, Kerala, through ‘Kudumbasree’, has helped women farmers to stay on in agriculture for their livelihood. The major crop cultivated by the Kudumbashree group is Paddy (27% of area) followed by Plantain and vegetables during 2009-10 under the lease land farming.

4.54 During the financial year 2009-10, various crops including paddy, vegetables and others (banana, tapioca, pineapple, ginger, medicinal plants, betel vine) were cultivated in a total area of 25162.12 ha. Area brought under cultivation of paddy was 6790.93 ha, Vegetables contributed to 2987.96 ha and 15383.23 ha of area was covered by other crops. Details of area covered are depicted in Table 4.8. Correspondingly area incentive of `10.68 crore has been distributed by Kudumbashree. In addition to this, a production incentive of Rs. 9.43 crore was also given. Thus a total expenditure of `20.11 crore was incurred by Kudumbashree for collective farming.

Table 4.8
Area covered under collective farming during 2009-10

Sl No	District	Area cultivated (in ha)			Total Area (ha)	NHGs
		Paddy	Vegetables	Others		
1	Trivandrum	66.93	160.15	2433.77	2660.85	1773
2	Kollam	159.92	38.97	238.47	437.36	1204
3	Pathanamthitta	122.00	16.00	109.00	247.00	2872
4	Alappuzha	388.56	26.47	33.38	448.41	2504
5	Kottayam	566.10	39.12	470.30	1075.52	1773
6	Idukki	245.60	1269.20	6610.40	8125.20	9805
7	Ernakulam	400.00	323.00	1383.00	2106.00	3988
8	Thrissur	626.54	306.37	43.17	976.08	4979
9	Palakkad	624.13	52.38	625.47	1301.98	3812
10	Malappuram	648.34	180.35	651.92	1480.61	5004
11	Kozhikode	135.30	48.50	987.70	1171.50	2090
12	Wayanad	863.08	249.90	734.72	1847.70	1316
13	Kannur	1523.00	215.00	878.00	2616.00	2308
14	Kasargode	421.43	62.55	183.93	667.91	3016
Total		6790.93	2987.96	15383.23	25162.12	46444

Source: Annual Report, Kudumbashree 2009-10

Fertilizer Subsidy

4.55 The Indian fertilizer industry has come a long way since its early days of post independence era. India today is one of the largest producer and consumer of fertilizers in the world. Similarly, consumption of fertilizers in terms of nutrients (NPK) has also grown from 65.6 thousand tonnes in 1951-52 to nearly 24.909 million tones in 2008-09. Fertiliser use remained sluggish during the oil crisis around mid 1970s but again recovered to robust growth path which continued till 1990-91. After this, growth in fertiliser use in the country has not been smooth.

4.56 Subsidy given by Central government on various fertilisers was only Rs. 891 crore during early 1980s and during 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 49,981 crores has been set apart under fertilizer subsidy. Subsidies have also grown faster than growth of crop sector.

4.57 Our food grain production is growing at a very slow rate compare to growth rate in demand and there are serious concerns to accelerate growth in food grain production. In this kind of situation any drastic action on fertiliser subsidy seems to be highly undesirable. On the other hand ballooning subsidy bill is a matter of concern and, slow growth in fertiliser production is another matter of serious concern.

Nutrient Based Fertilizer Subsidy

4.58 It has been decided by the Government of India to fix the subsidy on the fertilizer nutrients 'N' – Nitrogen, 'P' – Phosphorous, 'K' – Potash and 'S' Sulphur contents. The NBS regime will be applicable to Di Ammonium Phosphate, Mono Ammonium Phosphate, Triple Super Phosphate and 12 grades of complex fertilizers and Ammonium Sulphate which are already covered under the on going concession schemes for phosphatic and potassic fertilizers and Single Super Phosphate. Any variant of the fertilizers mentioned above with secondary and micro nutrients (except sulphur) as provided for under FCO will also be eligible for subsidy. During the first phase NBS will be released through the industry. The secondary and micro nutrients in such fertilizers will attract a separate per ton subsidy. Since the subsidy on the nutrients shall remain fixed, the selling price of fertilizers at farm gate level will be decontrolled and will be determined by market forces and the retail price of the subsidized fertilizer will be decided by the companies. NBS is the first step in reforms process in Indian Fertilizer Sector and this has been introduced on phosphatic and potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1st April, 2010. The rate of subsidy per kg of nutrient is Rs. 23.227 for N, Rs. 26.276 for P and Rs. 24.487 for K (Source: Fertilizer Association of India, 2010). NBS is expected to promote balanced and integrated use of plant nutrients. It is expected to encourage the development of new and innovative fertilizer products by the industry. Efficient use of fertilizers through NBS is expected to reduce the demand and increase agricultural production.

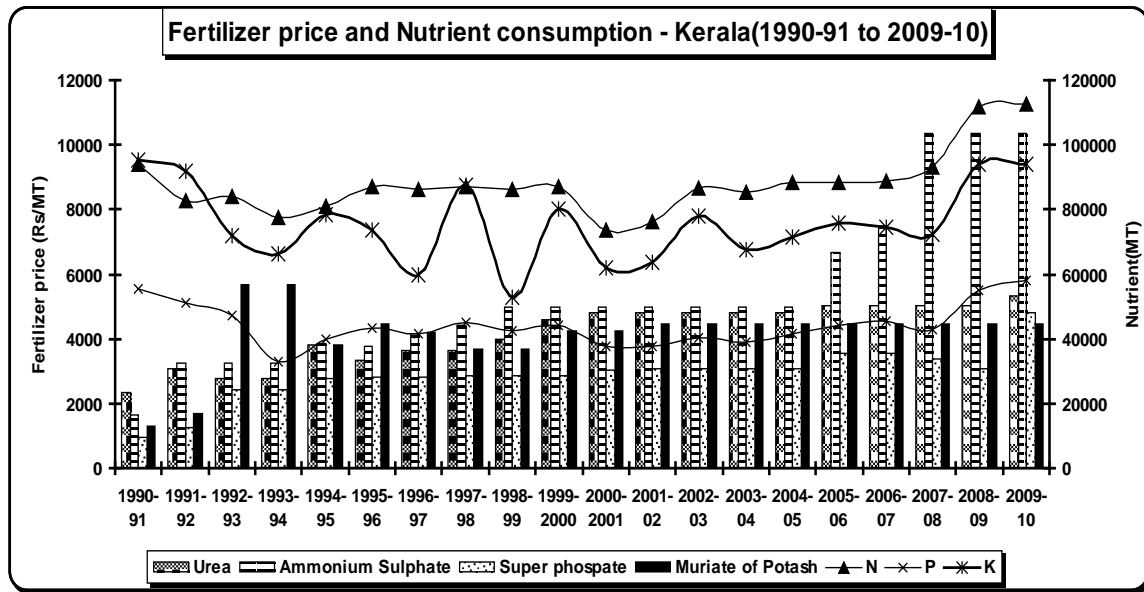
Probable Constraints of NBS

4.59 As a result of this policy decision of the Government, prices of fertilizers may likely spiral upwards. Any product allowed to be imported freely and allowed to be marketed freely will attain market price around the Import Parity Price (IPP) plus the import duties and cost of transportation from place of import to the distribution centre minus nutrient subsidy within a short period. That is to say the fertilizer market may deepen and will settle around the IPP. Thus the present level of MRP will show a sharp increase. Due already to higher cost of agricultural inputs and non-remunerative support price the agriculture community specially the small and marginal farmers have lost interest on agriculture. This could have created consequences that affect the food security of the country to a larger extent.

Implications of NBS for Kerala

4.60 Nutrient consumption pattern in the state and fertilizer prices are depicted in Fig. There is wide variation in the nutrient consumption pattern of N, P and K over a period from 1990-91 to 2009-10. In case of nutrient N consumption pattern showed decline in the last decade and increased sharply over the last two years. In case of P consumption was lower in the succeeding years when compared to year 1990 though it was improved in last two years. In case of K, there was a steep decline in consumption during 1993-94, 1996-97 and 1998-99 while peak consumption was noticed in 1997-98, 1999-2000. In case of K also consumption improved during the last two years. The price of MOP influenced the K consumption during 1992–93 and 1993-94. However noticeable price hikes in case of Ammonium sulphate could not influence the N consumption as the price of urea which is the major source of N was kept under special control.

Fig. 4.8



4.61 As the agriculture sector in the state is dominated by the plantation crops, the possible hike in price coupled with release of better diverse products with fortified nutrients may not affect the nutrient consumption pattern adversely since the farmers may be realising more returns from the remunerative plantation crops and willing to pay more for the better products. However in case of the major food crop rice which is becoming less remunerative in the state, this may not be viable. So is the case with the small and marginal farmers in the state.

4.62 The special feature of Agriculture in the state is the uniqueness of its cropping systems. Unlike other states, mixed cropping and homestead farming are the main features of the state. Mono cropping in the state is often restricted to rice and plantation crops and majority of other crops are grown in mixed stands. Coconut is the predominant base crop in majority of the homestead systems and other crops are cultivated in the interspaces. In such situation assessment of nutrient requirement for the individual crop in a mixed system is not an easy task. However the implementation of NBS requires an assessment of the individual nutrient requirement of the crop. Assessment of nutrient requirement with a system approach for the cropping systems of the state is the need of the hour and extensive research on this need to be initiated to back up the successful implementation of NBS.

4.63 The Government of India has taken a number of measures to improve fertilizer application in the country. A new scheme, the National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSF), has been introduced in 2008-09 with a view to setting up of 500 new Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) and 250 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories (MSTLs) and strengthening of the existing State STLs for micronutrient analysis. At state level during 2010-11 a multi institutional project was initiated by the Department of Agriculture with the participation of various research institutions and laboratories under ICAR institutes, Kerala Agricultural University, Commodity boards and Dept.of Agriculture to analyse about 2.30 lakhs soil samples covering macro, micro and secondary nutrients in the entire state. The expected outcomes of the project include Agro Ecological Zone wise soil nutrient status and panchayat wise, District wise and state wise nutrient management plan. It is expected to issue soil health cards to all the 2.30 lakh farmers. The outcomes of this project is expected to assist the implementation of NBS in the state.

Crop Development Programme - Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

4.64 During the Annual plan 2009-10 an amount of ` 278.08 lakhs was provided to crop husbandry which include partially aided schemes and 100 per cent Centrally sponsored including Macro management schemes. (Table 4.9). The State sector schemes incurred an expenditure of ` 8125.17 lakh which constitutes 133.19 % of the outlay.

Table 4.9
Financial Performance of Crop Husbandry and other agricultural Programmes during 2009-10

(` crore)

Sl. No.	Item	Outlay	Expenditure	per cent of Expdr. to outlay
1.	State Sector Schemes	249.68	239.93	96.10
2.	Partially Aided schemes	16.61	12.65	76.16
3.	100% CSS including MOU	11.79	11.53	97.79
	Total	278.08	264.11	94.98

4.65 Major crop wise financial achievements made during the period is furnished below (Table 4.10). An amount of ` 20 crore was utilised for the development of rice in the State from the State and Central Plan schemes. For Horticulture crops, apart from the amount shown in Table above, State Horticulture Mission and RKVY also provided separate funds.

Table 4.10
Major Scheme wise Expenditure during 2009-10

(` Lakh)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Expenditure
1.	Rice Development	2299.45
2.	Macro Management programme -	1285.52
3.	National Bio gas Development Programme	110.07
4.	Coconut based farming system	1518.30
5.	Integrated farming in Coconut holdings	430.45
6.	Food security	3584.78

Rice

4.66 Rice development activities in the State were carried through State schemes and Centrally sponsored schemes. The ultimate objective of rice development programme during the Eleventh Plan period is to sustain rice cultivation in 4.4 lakh ha and to augment the average productivity to more than 2.8 tonnes per ha. Revitalisation of group farming samithies in predominant rice growing areas like Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam and Alappuzha, assistance to paddy development agencies and assistance to seed development agencies were continued under State plan for attaining the targeted level of rice production and productivity. An area of 1.43 lakh ha has been covered under group farming in 2009-10. Apart from this, 3799 ha of fallow land has been brought under cultivation. An amount of `60.18 crore was utilized for the development of rice from state sector schemes including food security and macro management.

Coconut Development

4.67 Coconut based farming system is the main stay of more than 35 lakh farmers of the state. State contribution in area and production has rapidly declined over the years. Department is implementing coconut development schemes with the intention of increasing productivity of coconut and generate more income from coconut gardens. As per the Centrally sponsored scheme the Coconut Development Board provides assistance for production and distribution of quality hybrid coconut seedlings. During the year 2009-10, 4.29 lakh number of quality Coconut seedlings were distributed.

Programmes under State Horticulture Mission

State Horticulture Mission

4.68 The National Horticulture Mission was launched in 2005-06 in order to give new momentum to the development of horticulture to generate employment and enhance farm income. The mission aims at addressing problems related to generation of technology, production, post harvest management, processing and marketing under one umbrella in the horticulture sector. The expenditure under the scheme in the state is shown in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11
Expenditure under SHM in Kerala

(₹ lakh)

Year	Sanctioned amount	Released amount	Expenditure
2005-06	7590	3533.98	400
2006-07	20230.05	7559.525	2472
2007-08	19212.758	6147.731	10428.89
2008-09	17420.15	7517.29	5533.77
Total	64452.958	24758.526	18834.66

4.69 Government of India has approved an amount of ₹47.41 crores during 2009-10 and ₹71.30 crores during 2010-11 for the implementation of annual action plans. The pace of implementation of SHM scheme needs to be stepped up. The unspent balance to the tune of ₹8.60 crore is lying unutilized with the SHM as on 31.10.2010.

4.70 The implementation of the scheme was quite unsatisfactory during the initial phase of the project and recently it improved and an amount of ₹188.00 crores was utilised for four years in the state, out of a total sanctioned amount of ₹645 crore till 2008-09. An amount of ₹1100 crores was earmarked for the scheme during 2008-09 in the country. A project oriented monitoring system has to be evolved for realizing the envisaged outputs. A number of NGOs as well as private sector are also part of the project which needs further monitoring. Establishment of new gardens, planting material production, rejuvenation of pepper, cashew, cocoa, creation of water resources, promotion of IPM and post harvest management are part of the project activities.

Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council's Programme

4.71 Vegetable and Fruit Production Council, Keralam, was involved in the implementation of vegetable and Fruit Promotion Programme. The programme covers production, formation of SHGs, credit management and marketing.

4.72 During the year 2009-10, 8018 farmers were inducted and 429 new SHG's were formed. 20 farmers markets were established. 21372 farmers were covered under the 'Karshaka Raksha' medical insurance scheme. The farmers received `85 lakh as claim amount during the year. During 2009-10 an area of 20300 ha was covered under vegetable and 21170 ha of banana cultivation. During the year an amount of `39.85 crore was issued to 9903 farmers as KCC loans and 24.4 lakh banana plants of VFPCCK farmers were insured.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

4.73 RKVY was launched in 2007-08 in pursuance of the decision taken in the 53rd meeting of the NDC held on 29th May 2007 to incentivize the states to enhance public investment to achieve the envisaged 4 percent growth rate in agriculture and allied sectors during 11th plan with an outlay of `25000 crores. The scheme aims to assist states to achieve a quantifiable increase in production, productivity and farm income and to reduce the yield gaps in the agriculture and allied sectors. The allocation for Kerala during 2007-08 to 2010-11 are shown in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12
Allocation under RKVY

Year	Kerala	India	% for Kerala
2007-08	61.41	1500.00	4.09
2008-09	60.11	3165.67	1.90
2009-10	110.92	4067.07	2.73
2010-11	192.35	6055.04	3.18

4.74 During 2007-08, an amount of `55.01 crore was sanctioned for Kerala and an amount of `51.67 crore was utilised during the year. During 2008-09, an amount of `57.73 crores was released and the total expenditure was `29.60 crores. During 2009-10, an amount of `110.92 crores was sanctioned, out of which `30 crore was meant for the implementation of projects sanctioned during 2008-09. The expenditure was only Rs. 47 crores and the unspent balance is `63.92 crores. The share of allocation for Kerala is very low compared to the bud get provision for the country. A slight improvement in allocation has been made in 2010-11. A number of very small schemes are included for assistance under RKVY in the state. More focused areas with larger projects have to be identified for support under RKVY. The preparation of district and state agriculture plans are a prerequisite for getting assistance for which concrete steps are required. Most of the documents prepared are a compilation of proposals for assistance under RKVY. Even after four years of implementation, no district agricultural plans have been prepared as per the guidelines. The state Agricultural plan also has to be prepared for availing assistance under RKVY.

Support to State Extension Programme

4.75 A new CSS on support to State Extension Programme for extension reforms was launched in March 2005 with the objective of making extension system farmer driven by way of promoting new institutional arrangements, viz, ATMA for technology dissemination, at district level and below. During 2009-10, an amount of `243.27 lakh was provided by Government of India and the expenditure was `862.53 lakh including unspent balance and state share series of training programmes were initiated through SAMETI. Even though a convergence approach is envisaged in the scheme, more needs to be done to realize the objectives. Along with ATMA, a field visit oriented extension system also has to be implemented to develop the agriculture sector of the state. The extension system needs a thorough restructuring. ATMA could be utilised as an institution to channelise funding from various sources. The newly introduced lead farmer centred extension advisory and delivery service (LEADS) to be implemented under the ATMA frame work, with field visit on a regular basis in more districts.

Food Security Project

4.76 A state food security project has been launched in the state during 2008-09 through a convergence approach and various ongoing schemes were dovetailed to realize the targets. Rice, milk, egg and vegetables were included in the project. An amount of `31.39 crore was utilized during 2009-10 under various components of food security for focusing on rice alone.

4.77 The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was also launched in 2007-08 to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses. It will target those districts which have lower productivity than state average, but have the potential to augment the production of the three crops. From Kerala, Palakkad district alone is included in the project. The total expenditure under this scheme during 2009-10 was `390.53 lakhs.

Supplies and Services

4.78 The State has a strong network for supplies and services. This include Krishi Bhavans in all the Grama panchayats for transfer of technology and organising agricultural services. Planting material delivery system has been developed which includes 33 state seed farms, 10 district farms, 10 special farms and 8 coconut nurseries. The paddy seed farms and the District Agricultural Farms are under the control of the District Panchayats for facilitating appropriate seed planning at the grass root level. In spite of such elaborate progeny support, supply of quality seeds of paddy and other seasonal crops remain as a weak link in the production front.

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme – A performance assessment

4.79 National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was introduced to replace Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme from Rabi 1900-2000. Initially, only 9 states/union territories opted for the scheme. This number increased to 17 in Kharif 2000. Over time the number of states and union territories opted for the scheme increased to 24 and two respectively. The scheme was in operation for last 21 seasons. A performance assessment of NAIS was done by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. Salient findings of the study are given in Box.

4.80 During 2009-10, 32810 farmers were insured under the NAIS covering an area of 30645 ha and the sum insured was ` 7396 lakhs. Premium amount collected was ` 158.25 lakhs and the number of farmers benefited was 1930 with a claim of ` 50.21 lakhs.

Box 4.2**Performance of NAIS**

The number of farmers covered over the 19 seasons added up to 1347 lakhs and insured area to 2109 lakh hectares under different crops in different seasons i.e. on an average 1.6 hectares per farmer in any season. The total sum insured grossed to `148278 crores at aggregated premium of `4427 crores. The sum insured averaged to `7000 per cropped acre covered under NAIS. The premium collected was about 3 per cent of the sum insured. The subsidy to small farmers amounted to `424 crores i.e. 9.6 per cent of the premium collected. The claims reported added to `15230 crores or 10.3 per cent of the sum insured and were paid to nearly 27 per cent of the farmers who had opted for the scheme. The claims averaged to `4245 per farmer or `3000 per acre of cropped area covered. However the claims made were nearly four times the premium collected.

The performance indicators of NAIS in Kerala shows that area covered under NAIS per farmer averaged to 0.85 ha while at national level the area was 1.57 ha.. Sum assured per ha was higher for Kerala i.e. `16160 as high value crops are also covered under the scheme. The sum assured at national level was `7030. Premium as % of sum insured was 2.11 as against the national value of 2.99. Claim as % of sum assured was lower in the state (4.97 %) while at national level the figure was 9.96. Claims per premium was 2.35 (at national level – 2.85). In Kerala about 20 % of the farmers were benefited while at national level 26 % of the farmers were benefited. Claim per farmer in the state was `3441 which was slightly lower than the national average (Rs. 3552).

Cumulative business statistics of 19 seasons from 1999-2000 to 2008-2009 indicated that in Kerala 318000 farmers were covered which was only 0.24 % of the total farmers covered in the country. Area so far covered under the scheme was 270000 ha which was only 0.13 % of the total area covered at national level. Total sum insured was 43632 lakhs which was only 0.29 % of the total sum insured at the national level. The premium amount was `922 lakhs, while at national level the amount was `442648 lakhs. Subsidy amount in the state was `165 lakhs while at national level it was `42302 lakhs. Claims have been made for `2168 lakhs in the state while at national level the claim amount was `1477280 lakhs. The entire amount for which the claims are made has been paid. Number of farmers so far benefited under the scheme was `63000 while at national level 35578000 farmers were benefited.

Source : Performance of NAIS, Working Paper, IIM, Ahmedabad, June 2010

4.81 The Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. has initiated a Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) in the state during 2008-09. The scheme is being implemented on pilot basis in Palakkad district for paddy and mango, Idukki district for pepper and Kasaragod district for cashew. The weather data generated from the Automatic Weather Stations installed by ISRO in collaboration with State Planning Board or by IMD at block level (or sub block level if AWS is available) is taken for consideration of claims. During Kharif 2009 season in Palakkad district alone 3564 farmers were insured under the WBCIS covering an area of 3254.04 ha of paddy. The sum insured for the district was `711 lakhs and the total claims paid was `75.98 lakhs. In Idukki district, 2621 pepper farmers were insured during the Kharif season 2009 under the WBCIS covering an area of 1178 ha. Total claims amount to `9.57 lakhs during the season. Total premium amount was `35.35 lakhs out of which the farmers share was 17.68 lakhs. During the Rabi season 2009-10, 1434 farmers in Palakkad were insured under WBCIS for summer paddy, covering an area of 1334 ha. Sum insured was 267 lakhs and premium

collected from the farmers was 5.34 lakhs. There was no claim for mango from the district during the season. During Rabi 2009-10, 511 cashew farmers in Kozhikkode, Kannur and Kasaragod district were insured covering an area of 1162 ha. The no. of beneficiaries was 182, and total claims was ` 82 lakhs.

Agricultural Research and Education

4.82 The research support for sustainable development of agriculture sector in the state is rendered by Kerala Agricultural University in a participatory mode in close association with research institutions managed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Commodity Boards and Departments of the State and Central Governments. Over 500 research projects are currently in operation including 67 All India Coordinated Projects/Network Projects, 3 NAIPs, 110 other externally aided projects and 174 projects funded by Govt. of Kerala (*Source : Annual Report, KAU 2009-10*).

Farm Commodity Price

4.83 Data on average farm price of principal crops grown in Kerala are shown in Table 4.13. The table shows increase in 2009-10 compared to previous year in respect of most of the commodities, namely tapioca (5.74 per cent), rubber (40.08%), Pepper (17.49%), banana (24.73 per cent). Paddy (8.18 percent), Cardamom (57.98 per cent) and cashew (5.65%). Decline was reported to Arecanut (5.62 per cent) Coffee (27.46 per cent) Tea (2.26 Per cent) and coconut (14.89%). Data on month-wise prices of the commodities during 2009-10 are shown in Appendix 4.18.

Table 4.13
Average Farm Price of Important Agricultural Commodities

Year	Paddy (qtl.)	Coconut with husk (in 00' nos.)	Arecanut (00' nos.)	Cashewnut (qtl.)	Banana (qtl.)	Tapioca (qtl.)	Pepper (qtl.)	Rubber (qtl.)	Tea (kg.)	Coffee (kg)	Cardamom (kg)
2002-03	649.76	475.63	32.11	2730.30	971.34	394.01	7692.17	3919	47.21	28.12	561.13
2003-04	694.69	582.73	34.62	2831.75	1167.00	389.36	6802.46	5040	45.78	32.29	361.02
2004-05	651.00	635.00	40.00	3533.00	1112	404	6032	5224	52.14	53.36	330.44
2005-06	610.78	494.89	43.73	2899.54	1247.81	432.63	5979.84	6699	54.41	62.86	217.44
2006-07	681.72	473.36	52.17	2463.90	1333.58	469.54	10730.62	8325.16	68.65	65.34	312.03
2007-08	788.14	485.72	52.10	3000.42	1467.95	520.33	12901.42	9390.77	67.28	67.73	463.14
2008-09	915.87	544.25	48.90	3665.09	1565.33	555.86	11475.64	8915.85	110.30	53.06	506.44
2009-10	990.77	463.20	46.15	3871.99	1952.40	587.77	13482.25	12489.48	107.81	38.49	800.08
% Change in 2009-10 over 2008-09	8.18	-14.89	-5.62	5.65	24.73	5.74	17.49	40.08	-2.26	-27.46	57.98

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

4.84 Agricultural commodity prices started to rebound in early 2009 partly on account of global recovery and partly due to speculation. Increased demand from China, significant production cuts of oils and weather related factors contributed to higher prices apart from revival of global economy. World trade which had plunged by more than 13 percent in volume and by as much as 23 percent in value in the first half of 2009 started to recover in mid 2009 onwards. The global GDP is projected to expand by about 3.5 percent in 2010 (UNCTAD, 2010)

Livestock Development

4.85 Livestock sector in Kerala is livelihood intensive and also a major contributor to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), it could be as high as 40 percent of the agricultural GSDP in Kerala. Contribution of livestock sector to the GSDP, is not made visible because it is always clubbed with Agriculture and allied sectors.

4.86 Livestock production has been traditionally practiced in the State mainly as an extensive, low input subsistence system integrated with crop production. The subtle changes emerging in the sector calls for reorientation in the approach for future development and growth.

Trend in Livestock Population

4.87 Cattle population in Kerala which was 33.96 lakh in 1996 declined to 21.22 lakh in 2003 and further to 17.40 lakh by 2007. The crossbred cattle population which stood at 22.87 lakhs (67%) as per 1996 Census decreased to 17.35 lakh numbers and in percentage terms increased to 82% by 2003. It further declined to 16.21 lakh numbers and in percentage terms increased to 93% in 2007. This increase in proportion of crossbred population was made possible by expanded health care facilities and artificial insemination services available in the State.

Fig. 4.9

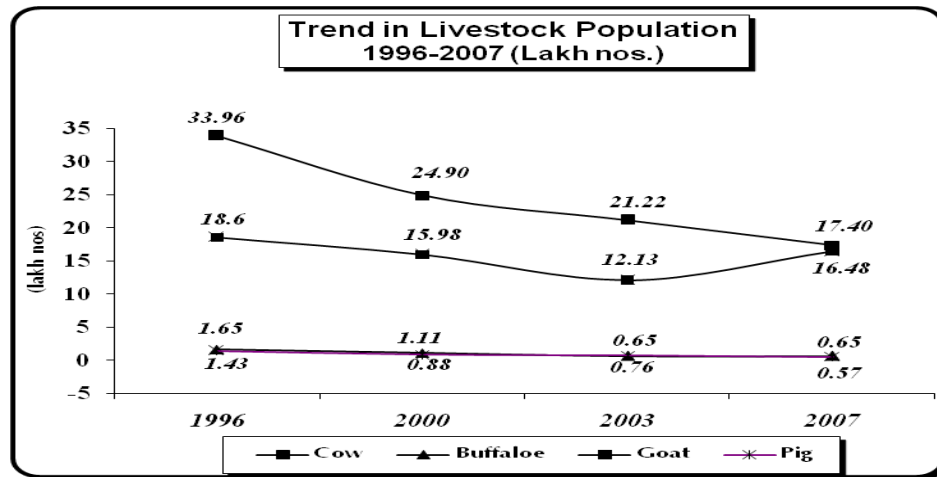
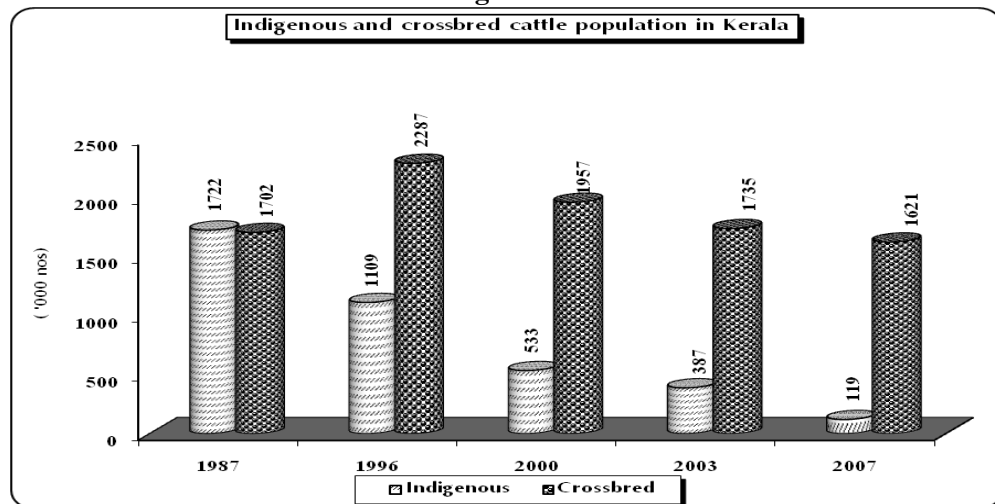


Fig. 4.10



Trend in Production of Major Livestock Products

4.88 The value of output from livestock sector to Indian economy during 2001-02 at current price was about `147097 crore. It increased to `240601 crore during 2007-08, i.e., an increase of 43.27 percent over five years.

4.89 Total milk production in the State which was 24.20 lakh tonnes in 2003 declined to 21.11 lakh tonnes in 2004 and then began to increase in the subsequent years. It increased to reach 24.51 lakh tones in 2008 and to 25.37 lakh tonnes in 2009. Even then the gap between requirement and production continues to remain unfavourable. At the same time, over the period, at national level the milk production has been continuously increasing. Contribution of Kerala to national milk production which was 2.4 percent during 2003-04 showed a declining trend and reached 2.10 percent by 2006 and then increased to 2.38 percent during 2008-09 but decreased slightly to 2.26 per cent in 2009-10. The gap between the production and requirement of egg is also increasing at an alarming rate. Concerted efforts of the State to increase the egg production has began to show signs of improvement. Egg production which was 1379 Million .Nos in 2007 increased to 1510 M.Nos in 2008 and to 1633 M.Nos. in 2009; an increase of 8 percent over 2008. Though meat production is increasing over the years, it cannot cater to the demand fully. The average annual growth rates of milk and egg production in Kerala and India for the period from 1950-51 to 2009-10 are given in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14
Average Annual Growth Rate of Milk and Egg Production

Sl.No.	Year	Milk		Egg	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	1950-51 to 1960-61	2.50	1.64	NA	4.63
2	1960-61 to 1970-71	2.52	1.15	NA	7.91
3	1970-71 to 1980-81	12.52	4.51	NA	3.79
4	1980-81 to 1990-91	6.41	5.50	4.89	7.70
5	1990-91 to 2000-01	4.24	4.16	2.75	4.59
6	1997-98 to 2001-02(IX Plan period)	3.78	4.32	(-) 0.22	7.09
7	2001-02 to 2006-07(X Plan period)	- 4.86	3.64	-9.75	5.52
8	2006-07 to 2009-10	6.18	3.69	10.85	5.71

Source: Based on Sample Survey reports of Animal Husbandry Department

4.90 The dairy sector in Kerala could maintain a higher growth rate of 4.24 per cent in the 1990s, compared to the national level of 4.16 per cent, in spite of a weak fodder base. In the Ninth Plan period the growth rate of milk in Kerala declined to 3.78 per cent but that of India increased to 4.32 per cent. During the period 2001-02 to 2006-07, a negative growth rate was recorded in the milk production of Kerala (- 4.86%) and at India level the growth rate declined to 3.64 per cent. For the period 2006-07 to end of 2009-10 a recovery has been marked in milk production of Kerala with a compound growth rate of 6.18 percent, a highest rate in recent years. This is also reasonably high rate compared to 3.69 at all India level.

4.91 Egg production in Kerala, which recorded a growth rate of 4.89 per cent during 1980 – 81 to 1990-91, declined gradually and by the period 1997-98 to 2001-02 (IX Plan Period) it

reached a negative growth rate of 0.22 % and further declined to -9.75% during 10th plan period. Contrary to this adverse trend, our state achieved a compound growth rate of 10.85 per cent in egg production during 2006-07 - 2009-10 period. At all India level, though the growth rate during 9th plan was 7.09 per cent, it declined to 5.52 per cent in 10th plan period and recorded a slight increase to 5.71 percent during 2006-07 – 2009-10 period.

4.92 Compared to 2007-08, the egg production in 2009-10, recorded an annual growth rate of 8.20 percent and the production recorded is the highest during the last 6 years.(See Table 4.21).

Dairy development

4.93 Dairy industry in India has made significant progress from 8th plan onwards. India continues to be largest producer of milk in the world with a total production of 105million tones (provisional) in 2008-09 and the per capita availability of milk stood at 258 gm/day.

4.94 Though the per capita availability of milk is low compared to world average and substantial increase in this regard was attained over a period of 10years, from 213gm/day to 258 gm/day. This increase together with attainment of near self sufficiency in milk and milk products has been achieved mainly on account of the tremendous amount of marketing support and technical inputs provided and the infrastructure developed in the country through the network of cooperatives. More than 50 per cent of the milk in the country is produced by small and marginal farmers and landless labourers, producing about one to three litres of milk per day.

4.95 In spite of India's position as highest producer of milk, productivity per animal is very poor. At the national level it is only 987 Kg/lactation as compared to the world average of 2038 Kg/lactation. This is mainly due to poor level of nutrition as well as low genetic potential for milk production and health care. Among the major states in India, there are significant interstate differences in the productivity of cows and buffaloes. As per the available estimates milk yield/day of exotic cows were highest in Punjab(8.431 Kg), followed by Gujarat (8.057kg) Kerala(7.508 kg) and Andhra Pradesh (7.385kg). At the same time the yield/day of exotic breeds in Karnataka is 6.312kg and Tamil Nadu is only 5.890kg. Among these states highest yield of non descript cow is of Gujarat (3.401kg) followed by Tamil Nadu(2.762kg), Kerala (2.629 kg), Punjab (2.505kg), Karnataka (2.240kg) and Andhrapradesh (1.813kg). The average yield/day of buffaloes is highest in Punjab (7.425 kg) followed by Kerala (6.242 kg), Tamil Nadu (4.222 kg) and Karnataka (2.481 kg). In general the milk yield of both cows and buffaloes were lowest in Assam. The year wise estimate of production is shown in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15
Year-wise Estimate of Milk production

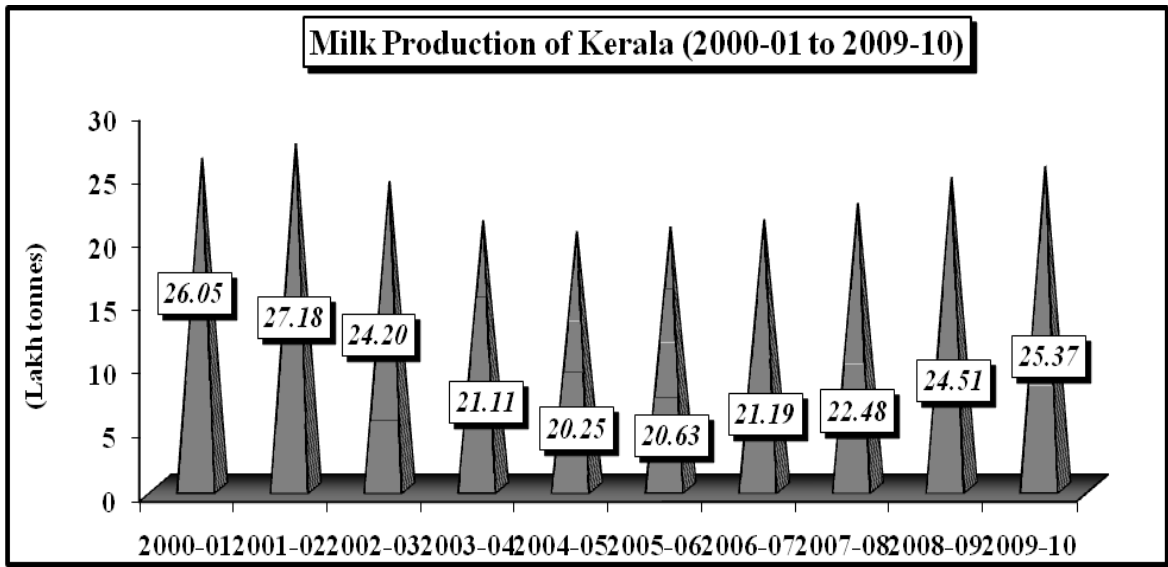
Sl. No.	Year	Milk Production (lakh tonnes)				% contribution of Kerala
		India	% change over previous year	Kerala	% change over previous year	
1	2003-04	881	1.6	21.11	-12.8	2.4
2	2004-05	925	4.9	20.25	-4.1	2.2
3	2005-06	971	5.0	20.63	1.9	2.1
4	2006-07	1009	3.91	21.19	2.7	2.1
5	2007-08	1048	3.86	22.47	6.04	2.2
6	2008-09	1031*	-1.6	24.51	9.08	2.38
7	2009-10	1125**	3.59	25.37	3.57	2.26

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Source: Economic Survey and Department of Animal Husbandry *provisional **anticipated

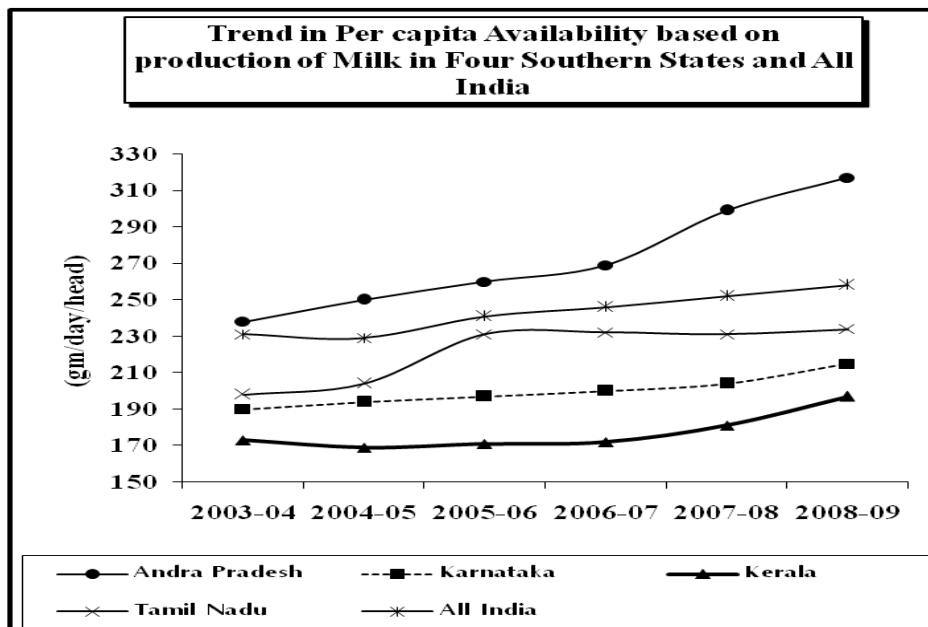
4.96 Trend in Year-wise milk production for the period from 2000-01 to 2009-10 is given in Fig.4.11

Fig. 4.11



4.97 Regarding the per capita availability of milk based on 2008-09 figures for the southern states viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, Andhra Pradesh ranks first with an availability of 317g/day and Tamil Nadu ranks second with 234g/day. (Trend from 2003-04 to 2009-10 is shown in Fig.4.16). Among the four states, Kerala has the lowest figure of 197g/day (See Appendix-4.31). Among the major states at all India level Punjab ranks first with 957g/day and the lowest in the case of Assam with 70g/day. (Figure 4.12)

Fig. 4.12



Better Management of Young Calves

4.98 The calf rearing programme by subsidising cattle feed for rearing cattle up to 32 months along with health cover and insurance has been under implementation from Eighth Plan onwards. During 2006-07 the scheme was extended to buffalo calves also as a measure to curtail the drastic reduction in the buffalo population. During 2008-09, 23690 calves were enrolled of which 2000 are buffalo calves. Against this during 2009-10, 23000 calves were enrolled which include 21000 cow and 2000 buffalo calves. Year wise details are furnished in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16
Year-wise Details of Calves Enrolled under Special Livestock
Breeding Programme (2003-04 to 2009-10)

Sl. No	Year	No. of calves enrolled		
		Total	Cow	Buffalo
1	2003-04	23683	23683	
2	2004-05	17941	17941	
3	2005-06	21819	21819	
4	2006-07	21350	21000	350
5	2007-08	23604	21604	2000
6	2008-09	23690	21690	2000
7	2009-10	23000	21000	2000

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

Milk Marketing

4.99 In Kerala there are 3445 dairy co-operatives including 2646 Anand pattern societies functioning under KCMMF. Including non functional APCOS the total number of APCOS registered upto August 2010 is 3001. The number of newly registered Societies during 2009-10 was 31.

4.100 Of the 22 dairies functioning in the State 12 are in the Co-operative Sector(Milma) and the remaining 10 are run by private/charitable societies which handle 64000MT milk per annum. There are also about 25 small dairies which are not registered and they handle 10000 litres of milk/day. The important societies functioning under the Co-operative Sector are viz., Malanadu, Nirmalgram, PDDP, Perambra and PDDP, Kalady are working under Charitable Institutions.

4.101 MILMA represents more than 8.11 lakh dairy farmers who have organised 2646 Anand Pattern Cooperative Societies. It has helped in ensuring better returns to the dairy farmers. The dairies under Milma is handling 9.90lakh litres of milk/day, 14 chilling plants, two cattle feed plants, a milk powder plant, an established training centre and 5000 distribution outlets. Of the total 3001 APCOs registered, only 2708 are functional. The average milk procured per day by

APCOS during the year 2010 was 8.25 lakh litres against the previous year average of 9.05 lakh litres.

4.102 The procurement /day/society during 2009 is 340 litres/day and during 2010 it is only 305 litres /day. Over a period of last 7 years the highest average procurement /day is during 2007.

4.103 In Kerala, where the production of milk is concentrated in the small farm sector and ultimate supply is dependent on seasonal factors, maintaining uninterrupted supply particularly during lean period is very difficult. The Federation is thus forced to import milk from the neighbouring states during lean periods when the internal supplies used to shrink. The procurement of milk by KCMMF stood at 2718 litres against the sale of 3640 lakh litres during 2009 showing a wide gap between procurement and supply. Data on procurement and sale of milk by different dairies of KCMMF during 2005 to 2010 is presented in Appendix 4.41.

4.104 The veterinary services rendered by KCMMF are noteworthy. They have a well established Veterinary Wing at Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam Regional Milk Unions. But during the last two years their number declined by 50% to 6 Nos and 0.41 lakh animals were treated. KCMMF has sold 1.13 lakh MT of cattle feed till August 2010. It also produced 3149 MT and sold 3437 MT of ghee during the year 2010 (till August). Year wise details for the period from 2003 to 2010 are furnished in Appendix 4.40.

4.105 Besides milk, a variety of milk products are manufactured by KCMMF. Details of products and a comparison of sales by KCMMF from 2006-07 to 2009-10 is given in Appendix 4.45 The products viz., peda and curd increased in sale during 2009-10 compared to previous period, but sale of butter cream decreased. The sale of milk increased by 9.52% during the year.

Kerala Dairy Farmers Welfare Fund Board

4.106 The dream pension to dairy farmers was realised through promulgation of an ordinance to form Dairy Farmers Welfare Board on August 24th, 2005 this being the first one in India itself.

4.107 At present 1.6 lakh members (75% of total pouring members) have already enrolled in the fund. Now 23535 eligible dairy farmers are receiving regular pension @ of `250/month. Also 831 nominees of deceased pensioners are receiving family pension at the rate of `125/month. As per the KDFWF Act 2007, the Board has formulated a comprehensive social welfare scheme for the members called 'Ksheera Deepam'.

Weak Feed and Fodder Base

4.108 With the shift in cropping pattern of Kerala, the area under rice has come down by more than 50 per cent over the last two decades leading to drastic reduction in the availability of straw for feeding cattle. It is estimated that the state produces only 60 per cent of the roughage requirement for cattle in Kerala. Special focus has been given to fodder and feed production in Kerala to overcome the situation during Eleventh plan period. Popularisation of high yielding fodder varieties like CO3 and large scale intercropping in coconut holdings are to be taken up with the support of local governments. The preparation of block level fodder plans have to be initiated for augmenting supply.

4.109 Perennial fodder varieties like Hybrid Napier and Guinea are widely acceptable to farmers, and the department is supplying the planting material free of cost to the farmers. Fodder and feed development is of prime importance in reducing cost of production and optimising economic return from the dairy activity and KLD Board and dairy development department have taken up fodder development as an important activity right from the beginning. They produced 52.40 MT of fodder seeds during 2008-09 against 46.80 MT of seeds in 2007-08. The quantity of seeds supplied by KLD Board during the period was 45.43 MT against 44.41 MT during 2007-08. Also they had produced and supplied 48.66 lakh fodder stem cuttings/root slips during 2008-09 against 40.41 lakh slips during 2007-08 (See Table 4.17).

Table 4.17
Production and Sale of fodder seeds by KLD Board

Sl.No.	Year	Quantity of Seeds Produced (MT)	Quantity of Seeds Supplied* (MT)
1	2004-05	13.89	10.88
2	2005-06	6.53	24.36
3	2006-07	14.80	15.52
4	2007-08	46.80	44.41
5	2008-09	52.40	45.43
6	2009-10	-	94.13
Stem cutting/ root slips produced and sold(Lakh Nos)			
1	2007-08	40.41	40.41
2	2008-09	48.66	48.66

Source: KLD Board Annual Reports

4.110 During 2009-10, under department programmes 2.71 lakh MT fodder is produced using fodder slips/stem cuttings and the area covered is 2650 ha. The total area covered is 2883 ha. An increasing trend is prevailing over the last three years in the total area brought under fodder cultivation through department programmes (see Table 4.18). Also the preference of slips over seed is increasing. The area cultivated with maize is 190 ha. Also 1.40 lakh fodder tree seedlings, 42 fodder slip multiplication units and 5000 azola kits were supplied during the period.

Table 4.18
Procurement & Supply of Fodder seeds / Root Slips and Area Covered under Fodder Cultivation

Sl. No.	Year	Procurement of seeds	Total quantity of seeds supplied to farmers	Area covered	Fodder root slips/stem cuttings supplied (No)	Area covered	Total area covered under fodder cultivation
		(in MT)	(in MT)	(in Ha)	(in lakh)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)
1	2003-04	4.80	4.48	1798	282.5	1412.5	3210.5
2	2004-05	Nil	Nil	Nil	375	1840	2230
3	2005-06	Nil	Nil	Nil	240	1600	1600
4	2006-07	22.5	22.5	250	246	1640	1890
5	2007-08	NA	NA	621	NA	1770	2391
6	2008-09	15.24	15.24	381	270.75	2235	2625
7	2009-10	N.A	9.32 (Short duration crops)	233	318	2650	2883

Source: Dairy Development Department

4.111 Kerala farmers have adjusted to the situation by restricting the number of cattle and that too by preferring to maintain high yielding cross breeds. This is evident from the steady increase in the proportion of crossbred animals, which Kerala achieved during the last three decades. (see Appendix 4.23).

Breeding Support

4.112 Regarding breeding infrastructure, India is among the countries having the largest breeding infrastructure in the world with 159 bull semen stations, 152 frozen semen banks and more than 50000 AI Centres. Due to poor quality semen produced by most of the semen stations in the country, the conception rate ranges from 20 per cent to 45 per cent only where as in the developed countries the rate is more than 50 per cent.

4.113 As per the data available during 2009-10 (as on 31/3/2010) of the 38833 AI Centres under Animal Husbandry department in the Country only 2577 are in Kerala.

4.114 Kerala Livestock Development Board (KLDB) is involved in the production and distribution of frozen semen. Compared to 2008-09, semen production increased by 18.02% to 24.08 lakh doses during 2009-10. The distribution inside and outside the State increased sharply from 16.47 lakh doses to 17.12 lakh doses and from 1.86 doses to 2.65 doses respectively during this period. Details are furnished in Appendix 4. 35.

4.115 The number of AI centres under Animal Husbandry Department during 2009-10 is 2577.

4.116 The number of inseminations done during 2009-10 was 12.99 lakh and calving recorded was 3.27 lakh. This is against 12.17 lakh calvings recorded out of 4.06 lakh AI during 2008-09. The average number of inseminations needed for producing one calf is around 3 over the last 6 years (Table 4.19). The quality of AI is improving slowly over the last 6 years. But during the current year this again reached almost 4 inseminations and so measures to improve the quality of semen supplied or to find out reasons for this phenomenon is to be initiated in future.

Table 4.19
Number of Artificial Inseminations Conducted and recorded Calving

Sl. No.	Year	No. of artificial Insemination Centres	No. of Artificial Inseminations done	No of AI Done Per centre	Recorded Calving	No of inseminations per calving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2003-04	2538	1231407	485	353764	3
2	2004-05	2445	1176318	481	357718	3
3	2005-06	2445	1179801	483	355011	3
4	2006-07	2541	1204000	474	383000	3
5	2007-08	2550	1075000	443	358457	3
6	2008-09	2562	1216932	475	405644	3
7	2009-10	2577	1298550	504	326700	4

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

4.117 Apart from the frozen semen technology, KLD Board is also engaged in research and development activities like progeny testing, embryo transfer, production of liquid nitrogen, fodder seed and training programmes. During the year, the Board has produced 198 Malabari kids, 28 boer goats, collected 165 embryos and trained 1630 personnel. During the year under review, they distributed 2010 piglets and sold 25.75MT of green grass. Other activities of the Board are given in Appendix 4.37.

4.118 Herd Book Scheme is operated complementary to the Progeny Testing Programme. This would help to assess the improvements happening in the field with respect to traits to support the field progeny testing programme. So far against the target of 80000 animals, 127748 animals have been identified and registered under the programme. During 2008-09 against the target of registering 5000 calves, 5064 calves were registered under the programme. The Scheme covers a breedable population of about 60000 cross bred females spread around 83 AI Centres. Under the programme farmers are provided with deworming medicines and advice on scientific aspects of calf rearing.

Cattle Feed

4.119 At present the State has three cattle feed plants functioning at Pattanakkad and Malampuzha with a combined production capacity of 600 MT/day and Kerala Feeds Ltd., Kallettumkara with a production capacity of 650 MT/day. The third one is operating under a separate management. Also there is a custom packing arrangement at Erode under KCMMF. The per day production capacity of Kerala Feeds Ltd., increased from 500 MT to 650 MT during 2005-06. The per day food production during 2009-10 was 593.43 MT. The production of the three plants is insufficient to meet the demand of cattle feed in the state.

4.120 During 2009-10, the two plants under KCMMF produced and sold 1.13 lakh MT of cattle feed. The major customer is APCOS (62%). The price of feed supplied to APCOS is kept lower than the open market price.

4.121 The production of cattle feed by Kerala Feeds Ltd., increased to 2.14 lakh MT in 2009-10 from 1.89 lakh MT in 2008-09. The Company has a good marketing network which includes 400 dealers and 450 Co-operatives. During the review period the production of mineral mixture stood at 295.065 MT against 258.085 MT during 2008-09. The company has evolved a growth plan to enhance the production capacity to 1500 MT per day during this year. Production details of the above cattle feed plants are given in Table 4.20.

4.122 During the year under review, the raw material price recorded unprecedented price increase and shortage and KCMMF have to depend on outside source for nearly 100% of the raw material requirement.

Table 4.20
Production of Cattle Feed

(in lakh MT)

Factory	Production					
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Pattanacaud (KCMMF)	0.58	0.60	0.66	0.58	0.53	0.56
Malampuzha (KCMMF)	0.34	0.18	0.52	0.56	0.47	0.57
Erode CPA	0.18	0.30	-	-	-	-
Kerala Feeds Ltd.	1.26	1.39	1.41	1.81*	1.89*	2.14

Total	2.37	2.47	2.59	2.95	2.89	3.27
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*including production at Erode

Source :Annual Reports of KCMMF/ Kerala Feeds Ltd.

Egg and Meat

4.123 As per estimates available, the per capita availability of egg is very low at 47 eggs/year and poultry meat is 0.9 kg/year against the world average of 147 eggs and 11 kg poultry meat /year in the country. Government of India has set a target for achieving production of over 52 billion eggs by 2011-12, at a growth rate of 4.3 per cent.

4.124 Poultry farming for egg production relying on purchased feed are uneconomic in Kerala. Poultry rearing on commercial lines is therefore largely confined to broiler production. The egg production which reached 2054 million in 1999-2000 continuously declined till 2005-06, but began to increase in 2006-07 and that trend maintained in succeeding years.

4.125 A factor to be noted in this regard is that over the previous years domestic production of egg is declining to a lower level than that of 1984 - 85 (See Appendix 4.33). The decline in poultry population and hike in cost of feed were the major reason for the decline in production. During 2006-07, egg production increased by 0.25% to 1199 million nos, in 2007-08, by 15% to 1379 million nos and in 2008-09 increased by 9.5% to 1510 million nos (See Table 4.21). It again increased by 8% to 1633 million nos in 2009-10 recording an all time hike over the period from 2002-03 reflecting the fruits of development support extended to the poultry sector during the eleventh Five Year plan period. Trend in Egg production during the period from 2000-2001 to 2009-10 is given in Fig. 4.13

Fig. 4.13

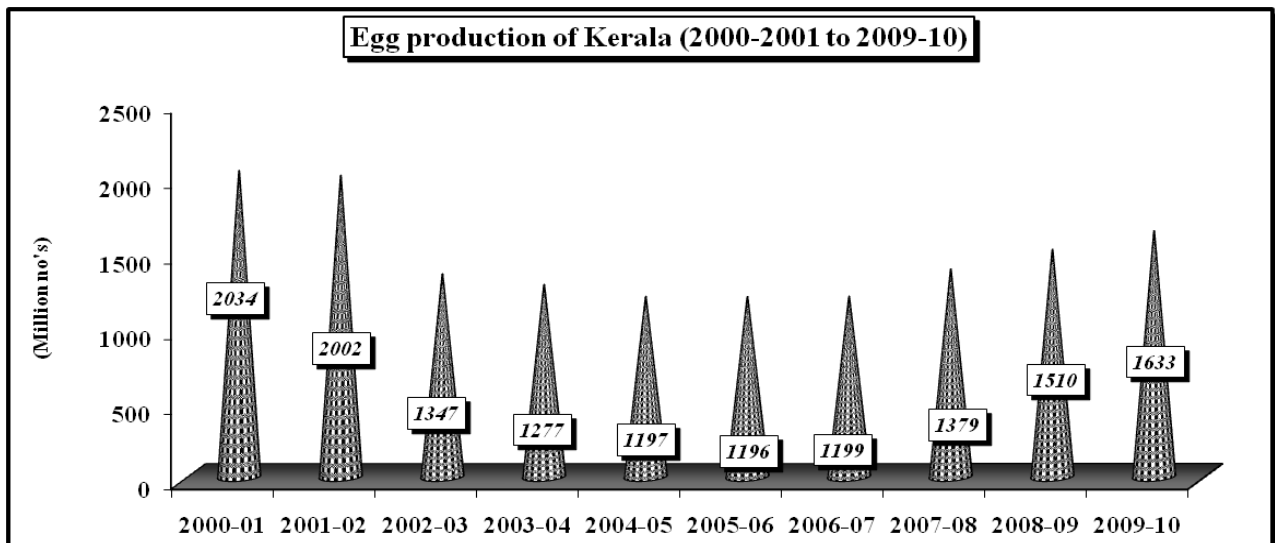


Table 4.21
Year-wise Estimate of Egg production

Sl. No.	Year	Egg Production (million numbers)				% contribution of Kerala
		India	% change over previous year	Kerala	% change over previous year	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	2003-04	40403	1.46	1277	- 5.20	3.2
2	2004-05	45201	1.87	1197	- 6.26	2.9
3	2005-06	46166	2.13	1196	- 0.08	2.6
4	2006-07	50663	9.74	1199	0.25	2.4
5	2007-08	53532	5.66	1379	15.01	2.58
6	2008-09	55395	3.48	1510	9.50	2.73
7	2009-10	59844	8.03	1633	8.15	2.73

Source: Economic Survey and Department of Animal Husbandry

Backyard poultry

4.126 Backyard poultry system has good potential in the state. Around 8-10 lakh chicks are being introduced every year in the state. Apart from Animal Husbandry department and KSPDC, a few NGOs and private farms are also involved. But the system is yet to develop to the required extent.

Poultry Rearing and Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation

4.127 Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation was established in 1989 to give special attention for the revival of poultry farming. The Corporation had built up a broiler breeding farm and hatchery at Kudappanakunnu in Thiruvananthapuram District with a total investment of `5.95 crore. Now the Corporation is producing and supplying 45000 day old chicks per week for distributing to the farmers. During 2005 a modern meat processing plant was commissioned in Pettah with a capacity to process 1200 birds/day. They also had a feed mill with a capacity of 20 T/day and now they are producing on an average 6-10 T/day and are supplying feed for all the farms of Animal Husbandry Dept.

4.128 During 2008-09 11 broiler integration farms and 11 layer integration farms were started under KSPDC

Broiler Production

4.129 Nearly 10-15 Private hatcheries, working as satellite hatcheries also contribute to this local production of chicks and chicken meat. Approximately 40000-50000 direct employment is generated through broiler production. Apart from this, around 30000-40000 MT of chicken meat, which includes broilers, layer chicks, broiler and layer parent culls etc. is being imported from neighbouring states.

Meat production

4.130 India is endowed with more than 11 per cent of worlds' livestock population comprising a variety of meat animals such as buffaloes, goat, sheep, pigs, cattle and poultry. The per capita animal protein availability is about 10g against world average of 25g. The minimum requirement targeted is 20g per capita/day of animal protein of which 4g will come from meat. The estimated demand for meat would be 7.7 million tonnes against the present production of 5.7 million tonnes. Meat production in Kerala comprises of beef, mutton, pork and broiler chicken. Out of this, beef is almost entirely from the culled animals brought from the neighbouring states. The rearing of goat and pig is concentrated in selected pockets. As in the case of poultry, meat production under stall-fed condition in general is not economical in

Kerala. However, there is scope for fostering this activity in selected areas largely by utilising the bio wastes available. The annual production of meat is shown in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22
Year-wise Estimate of Meat production (2004-05 to 2009-10)

Kerala					
Sl. No.	Year	Poultry Meat		Meat other than Poultry Meat	
		Production (tonnes)	%age increase over previous year	Production (tonnes) @@	%age increase over previous year
1	2004-05	32704	-25.25	162567	
2	2005-06	27609	-16.84	167763	13.69
3	2006-07	16184	-41.38	180342	3.20
4	2007-08	17390	7.45	180579	7.50
5	2008-09	19268	10.80	181103	0.13
6	2009-10	22000	14.18	102000	0.29
					-43.68

Source: Economic Survey and Department of Animal Husbandry

@ from 2003-04 onwards spent chicken production data is not available

@@ including unauthorised sector

4.131 In the meat sector altogether, the year 2009-10 recorded lowest production in the last 10 years. Total quantity of meat and poultry meat produced during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 are furnished in Table 4.22. From 2003-04 onwards quantity of meat from chicken is not included. The poultry meat production which was declining till 2003-04 began to show an increasing trend in 2007-08 by showing a hike in production by 7.45%. During 2008-09, the poultry meat production has increased by 10.80% and it increased by 14.18 percent during 2009-10. Production figures for meat other than poultry meat is on the increase and the increase during 2007-08 is 0.13% compared to previous year and the rate of increase during 2008-09 is 0.29%. Contrary to this during 2009-10, meat production(excluding poultry meat) decreased to 1.02 lakh tonnes recording a steep decrease of 43.68 percent.

4.132 In Kerala beef is the cheapest meat costing only 50 per cent of the prices elsewhere till 2004-05. This is because of the migration of large number of cattle and buffalo from the neighbouring states for slaughter. But the price trend has changed and now the price of beef is showing a steady increase and by 2008-09 reached `103/kg.

4.133 There is no authentic data regarding the number of cattle and poultry slaughtered in the State and hence the total value and quantity of meat produced in the state not accessible. As per survey conducted by dept. of Economics and Statistics in 2006, there are 4904 slaughter houses in Kerala of which the authorised slaughter houses were only 1490(30.38%). Also of the total 6489 poultry stalls registered were only 2124 (32%). About 93% of the slaughter houses in Ernakulam district are unauthorised.

4.134 A wide gap is existing between the requirement and production of animal products. A comprehensive strategy needs to be put in place to augment production of major livestock

products in the state. Aiming at enhancing of milk production by 70% and doubling of egg production from 2005-06 level a major state food security project was launched during 2008-09. It is under implementation with additional funding support.

Animal Health Care

4.135 In order to reduce morbidity and mortality, efforts are being made by the State/UT Governments to provide better health care. For it, a network of 9009 polyclinics/hospitals and 19162 dispensaries and 26443 veterinary aid centres (including stockmen centres/mobile dispensaries), supported by about 250 disease diagnostic laboratories are functioning in the country. For the production of vaccines, there are 26 veterinary vaccine production units. The primary emphasis is on clinical services and as a result, endemic diseases such as Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD) are still prevalent in India.

4.136 There is a strong network for veterinary health care now in the State comprising 210 Veterinary hospitals, 883 veterinary dispensaries, 47 veterinary poly clinics, 14 District Veterinary Centres, 9 mobile hospitals/dispensaries at district level, 13 district level clinical labs, four diagnostic labs and other related health care institutions.

4.137 The state is implementing a programme for Foot and Mouth disease control with the assistance of Government of India. Also Brucellosis has now emerged as a new threat to the livestock wealth of the State. Helminthiasis control also needs attention. Worms and other internal parasites cause considerable economic loss to the farmers. Data regarding outbreaks, attacks and deaths of major contagious diseases of animals in Kerala for the period from 2001 to 2008-09 are given in Appendix. 4.46 .

4.138 Even though vaccinations were carried out, frequent outbreaks were reported which lead to production loss to farmers. Compared to last 3 years FM outbreaks are more in 2007-08, but attack and death are very low. A project for the creation of disease free zone with assistance from NDDDB, FMD CP with 100 per cent Central assistance and ASCAD has been under implementing in the State and now the diseases are under control.

4.139 During the period of last six years from 2001 onwards the attack of black quarter ranges between 1 and zero and no death is reported. But during 2006, 160 attacks were reported and the disease is showing a sign of creeping back. During 2007-08 one attack and 10 deaths are reported. In 2008-09 no outbreaks, attacks or death are reported. The reports of minor attacks of major diseases like Anthrax, and Hemorrhagic Septicemia are also reported. The State has already eradicated the dreadful disease of rinderpest and no outbreak was reported after 1994.

Production of Vaccine in Veterinary Biological Institute, Palode

4.140 The Veterinary Biologicals, Palode is the sole agency engaged in the production and distribution of animal vaccine in the State. The production details of vaccines manufactured here are shown in Table 4.23. Apart from the production of vaccines, the institute is engaged in the manufacture of diagnostic reagents and other animal health products.

Table 4.23
Production of Vaccine by Veterinary Biological Institute (2005-06 to 2009-10)
 (lakh doses)

Sl. No.	Name of Vaccine	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	RDVK	69.46	159.50	80.86	118.23	117.22
2	RDVF	10.01	16.98	3.18	11.60	21.26
3	FPV	1.97	5.87	0	0	2.47
4	DPV	27.84	23.36	20.33	42.54	39.34
5	HS Oil adjuvant	0.77	2.04	3.80	1.95	0.35
6	HS Broth	0.27	1.34	1.26	0.62	0.65
7	BQ	0	0.28	0-	0.31	0.31
8	Anthrax	0.79	1.02	1.72	2.04	1.01
9	Duck Pasteurella oil adjuvant Vaccine		3.21	6.66	20.47	18.84

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

4.141 Compared to previous year poultry vaccine production during 2009-10 was 199.15 lakh doses increased by 3.27% from 192.85 lakh during 2007-08 but livestock vaccine decreased by 54% from 4.94 lakh doses during 2008-09. Number of vaccinations done during 2009-10 was 1992 for livestock and 74.78 for poultry. Compared to previous year, vaccination to cattle increased by 45 per cent and vaccination to poultry by 30 per cent. Details are given in Appendix 4.34

4.142 Compared to 2008-09 production of RDVF and FPV recorded an increase and others decreased during 2009-10.

Prices

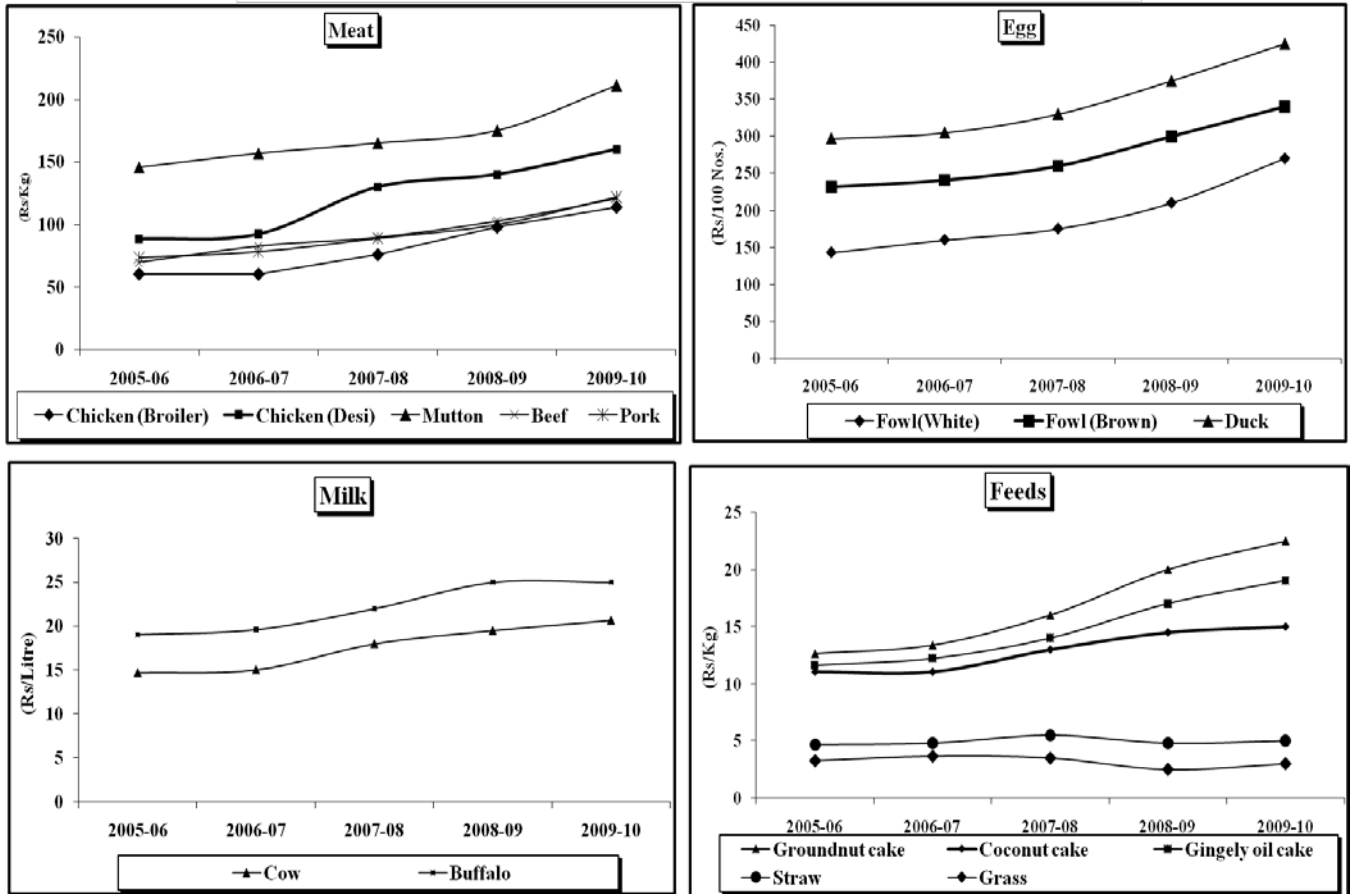
4.143 Average price of important inputs and products of livestock sector for the last five years is presented in Appendix 4.38 and all the products are recording increase in prices during the last two years. Compared to 2006-07 there was increase in the price of all categories of meat during 2008-09 and 2009-10. During 2009-10, the highest increase is in the case of Pork(22%), followed by Mutton(21%). Compared to 2008-09, the price of fowl-white egg increased by 29 per cent, brown egg by 13 per cent and duck egg by 13 per cent during 2009-10. Corresponding increase during the previous year is 9.37%, 8.33% and 8.20% respectively.

4.144 During 2009-10, the price of milk (cow) increased by 6% and no increase for buffalo milk in the State.

4.145 On the input side, the price of grass recorded 20% increase during 2009-10. Compared to previous year, the price of gingili oil cake increased by 12%, coconut oil cake by 3% and ground nut cake by 12.5% during 2009-10 and the increase in the price of inputs is a serious threat to dairy farming. The trend in average prices of livestock products from 2005-06 to 2009-10 are shown in Fig. 4.14.

Fig. 4.14

Average price of livestock products and feeds in the state(2005-06 to 2009-10)



Food Security Scheme

4.146 For the food Security Scheme an amount of `1900 lakh was set apart for the animal husbandry sector and an out lay of `600 lakh was provided for the dairy sector during 2009-10. During 2010-11 also the food security scheme will be continued with a provision of `3300 lakh for the animal husbandry sector. Following are the achievements of the scheme during 2009-10:

1. Introduction of 5000 pregnant heifers in the State
2. To boost internal egg production in the State `10 crore utilized for providing two layer Pullets at free of cost to benefit 4.16 lakh BPL families.
3. `140 lakh sanctioned for three Districts of Palakkad, Thrissur and Pathananthitta where in 1500 mulch animals could be inducted.

Livestock Insurance

4.147 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Livestock Insurance was introduced in 2008-09 in 100 selected districts in the country and from 2009-10, the scheme has been extended to 300 districts. The objectives of the scheme are to provide protection to the farmers and cattle rearers against any eventual loss of their animals due to death. 50 percent of the premium is paid by the beneficiary and the remaining 50 percent by the Govt. of India. The scheme is implemented through KLDB. In Kerala 11 districts were included under the scheme and in the remaining three districts viz., Pathanamthitta, Malappuram and Kasaragode, Govt. of Kerala has supported the scheme.

4.148 Death and permanent total disability due to disease is covered by the insurance as per the standard cattle insurance policy. The scheme also covers loss due to FMD and Mastitis. Following are the achievements of the scheme during 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Table 4.24

Year	No. of Animals insured	Subsidy on Premium (Lakh)	Claim Paid (lakh)
2006-07	67206	103.96	61.93
2007-08	29804	53.55	30.10
2008-09	11929	20.00	19.02
2009-10	27742	51.00	14.86
2010-11*	106686	359.00	85.07
Total	243367	587.51	210.98

*Upto August 2010

Annual Plan 2009-10: A Review

Financial Performance of Annual Plan 2009-10

4.149 The budgeted outlay for the livestock sector during 2009-10 is `84.65crore. This includes `74.15 crore provided for Animal Husbandry and `10.50crore for Dairy Development, against this the total expenditure is `61.17 crore, ie., 72.26% of the budgeted outlay of which `52.18 Cr. is the expenditure in Animal Husbandry Sector and `8.99 Cr. in Dairy Development Sector.

4.150 Substantial outlays have been earmarked by them for livestock development. The activities, by and large, are centered around health care, breeding support, assistance to dairy co-operative societies for infrastructure development and purchase of equipment, fodder cultivation and development of farms transferred to them. Outlay and expenditure of some of the major schemes are given in Table 4.25.

Table 4.25
Outlays and Expenditure for Major Schemes under Annual Plan 2009-10
 (` lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Approved outlay	Actual expenditure	Expd. as % to Total
1	Strengthening of Veterinary Services	1700.00	1103.53	64.9
2	Expansion of Cross Breeding facilities	576.50	467.75	81.14
3	Special Livestock Breeding Programme	850.00	844.74	99.40
4	Commercial Fodder Production Programme	200.00	200.00	100.00
5	Poultry Farms and Expansion of Poultry Production Incl. Farms under KSPDC and Poultry Development through KSPDC	255.00	110.37	43.30
6	Commercial Dairy and Milk Shed Development	600.00	597.90	99.7

4.151 The project on State Food Security launched in 2007-08 continued in 2009-10 also. As a part of the project, under Animal Husbandry Sector, three schemes viz., expansion of cross breeding facilities, SLBP, scheme for the promotion of fodder were provided with additional support. A new scheme on Poultry production is included and had launched a major project for the development of poultry as apart of the State Food Security Project. The objective of the scheme is to increase milk production by 70 percent from the base level and doubling of egg production in the Plan period with the support of local governments. The total amount earmarked for food security project is ` 2300 lakhs during 2009-10. Another scheme included under State Food Security Project is for the promotion of Commercial dairy under Dairy Development sector. Through the programme, a transition from subsistence dairy farming to viable commercial dairy farming, with technology support which is imperative for enhancing production and productivity is expected. During 2010-11, a new scheme on food security has been initiated with a provision of `33 crores and the scheme on cattle feed subsidy has been introduced through dairy co-operatives.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

4.152 India endowed with a long coast line of 8129 Kms, 2.02 million sq.km of exclusive economic zone and 1.2 million hectares of brackish water bodies, offers vast potential for development of fisheries. The demand for fish and fishery products are increasing both in domestic and export fronts. About 3.9 million tons fishery potential are estimated from marine sector only 2.6 million tonnes are tapped. 93% of the fish production contributed by Artisanal, mechanised and motorised sector, remaining 7% is contributed by deep sea fishing. India has been a major contributor to the world marine fish production and second largest producer of inland fish. The west coast was the highest contributor among regions and Kerala among states (21%) followed by Gujarat (19%). The anticipated natural growth rate of the XI plan period is 8.5% against the current growth rate of 7%. Presently, fisheries and aquaculture contribute 1.07% to the national GDP and 5.3% to agriculture and allied activities.

4.153 In Kerala, fishing Industry occupies an important position in its economy. Kerala's share in the national marine fish production is about 20-25%. The water resources of this state comprise of a coastline of 590 km length having a continental shelf area of the sea adjoining the Kerala state is 39139 sq.kms. Fisheries sector contribute 3% of the economy of the State.

4.154 The Inland water bodies of Kerala have a prominent role in the socio economic development of the state. The state is endowed with a significant wealth of Inland fishery resources. The major inland water resources of the state having much fishery importance are the 44 rivers (85000 ha) 53 reservoirs (44289 ha) and 53 back waters and other brakish water bodies (65213 ha). The polders of Kuttanadu having a water spread of 35000 ha and 17000 ha of kole lands of Thrissur are also very ideal for various aquaculture development activities.

4.155 The estimated fisher folk population of Kerala during 2009-10 is about 11.43 lakhs. The total no. of fisher folk dwelling in the coastal area is estimated at 8.8 lakhs. The estimated no.of fisher folk in active fishing in the inland sector is about 2.63 lakhs. It is also estimated that about 63000 people are engaged in fishery – allied activities. This fishermen of the state contribute about 8% of the GSDP from the Agriculture sector which gives the significance of the sector to the state economy. The total fishermen population in Alappuzha District is 1.91 lakh which is the highest fishermen populated District, followed by Thiruvananthapuram (1.88 lakhs) and Ernakulam (1.52 lakh). In the case of marine sector only, the highest populated district is Thiruvananthapuram followed by Alappuzha and Kozhikkode. In Inland sector, the highest populated district is Ernakulam followed by Alappuzha district. The district wise details of fisherfolk population are given in Appendix 4.47.

Income from fisheries subsector

4.156 The Gross State Domestic Product of the State has increased about 93% during the period from 2004-05 to 2009-10 and the share of fisheries sector in the State Domestic Product has declined from 1.52 to 1.17 percent in the same period. The share of Primary Sector in GSDP has also declined from 17.86 to 15.36 percent. The contribution of Fisheries sector in GSDP is given in table 4.26.

Table 4.26

Contribution of Fisheries sector to Gross State Domestic Product (2004-05 Prices)

Current Price	Period					
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Provisiona I)	2009-10 (Quick)
Gross State Domestic Product (` lakh)	119264	136841.76	153784.88	175141.08	201019.75	230315.55
Fishing (` lakh)	1814.22	2481.96	2644.09	2634.31	2684.13	2704.55
Share of fisheries sector in GSDP	1.52	1.81	1.72	1.50	1.34	1.17
Share of Primary sector in GSDP	17.86	18.05	17.15	16.46	15.79	15.36

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Species wise composition of fish landing

4.157 Kerala is a coastal state and is bordered on the West by the marine flora and fauna rich Arabian sea. The Kerala Marine Fisheries Regulation Act was enacted with a view to enforce strict regulatory measures following the induction of more number of crafts and consequent increase in the level of unrestricted fishing. According to this Act, the inshore area coming

within the depth range of 50 meters has been demarcated for fishing by the traditional fishermen using country crafts and the area beyond the limit in the economic zones can be utilised by motorized boats and large vessels. As this restriction is not being strictly followed, monsoon trawling has been banned as a preventive measure. The ban on monsoon trawling has been in force from 1980 onwards.

4.158 Marine fish landings of India in 2009 have estimated as 3.16 million tones, which showed a decline of 43891 tonnes when compared to that of the previous year. Among the states, Kerala was the highest contributor of marine fish. During 2009-10 5.7 lakh tonnes of marine fish were landed showing a decrease of 7.2% over the previous year. The maximum sustainable yield was estimated about 6.99 lakh tonnes. The fish catches from the Kerala coast include more than 300 different species, the commercially important number is about 40 only. The high value species among the fish catches are still few, prominent among them are Seer fish, Prawn, Ribbon fish and Mackerel. During 2009-10 the catch of Ribbon fish was 15487 metric tonnes valued Rs.35.62 crore and penaeid prawn was 48401 metric tonnes, valued 973 crore.. The quality of these high value species in the total catch ultimately decides the income of the fishermen. Oil sardine accounted for the major share of landings (27%), heavy landing of juvenile oil sardine in ring seine was also recorded. The catch of Oil sardine was 154136 metric tonnes during 2009-10, shows a decreasing trend over the previous years, which is the most important variety consumed mainly by the poorer sections of the society. The species wise marine fish landings in Kerala during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are shown in Appendix 4.48.

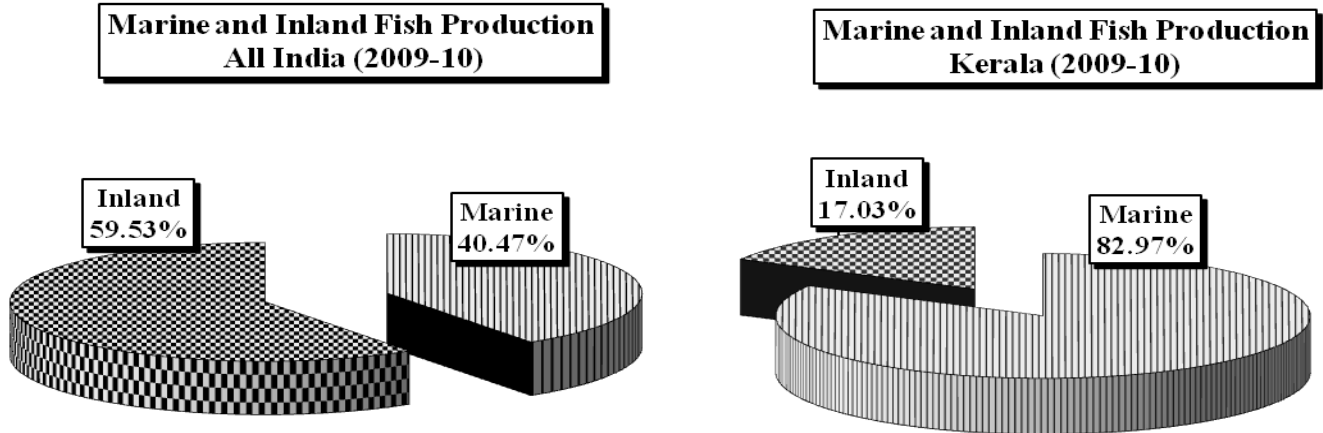
Trend in Production

4.159 Marine fisheries throughout the world are passing through a critical phase due to the present rate of biodiversity loss and fishing practices. Indian marine fisheries is also passing through a crisis due to its over capacity and open access nature. Marine fish production in India has showed a declining trend over the previous year. Estimates of the fishery resources assessment shows that among the maritime states in India, Kerala occupies the foremost position in marine fish production. The fish production in Kerala during 2009-10 was 6.87 lakh tonnes. The marine fishery resources of the state has almost attained the optimum level of production. During 2000-01 the inland fish production reached peak share of 13% of the total fish production of the state and thereafter declined slightly. At national level more than 50% of the total fish production is contributed by the inland sector. Government have approved a master plan for increasing the inland fish production of the state from the current level of 75000 tonnes to 2 lakh tonnes over a period of 10 years. It also aims at enhancing and developing the aquaculture for the economic and development of the state and ensuring food and livelihood security of the people in Kerala. The current level of Inland fish production is to the quantum of about 1.17 lakh tonnes/year.

4.160 The National Agriculture Policy, which aims to attain a growth rate in excess of four per cent annum in the agriculture sector, stresses the importance of food and nutritional security issues and the importance of animal husbandry and fisheries sectors in generating wealth and employment.

4.161 India is one of the major fish producing countries in the world with third position in fisheries, and second in inland fish production. During 2009-10, India's total fish production was 7.81 million tonnes of which 3.16 million tonnes was from marine sector and 4.65 million tonnes was from Inland sector (Fig 4.19). The fisheries sector has contributed 1.1% of the national GDP and 4.7% of the GDP from Agriculture sector.(Fig.4.16)

Fig.4.15



4.162 While marine fish production in Kerala tended to fluctuate the inland fish production showed a sign of improvement from 1999-2000. During 2009-10, the marine fish production has decreased to 5.7 lakh tonnes from 5.83 lakh tonnes of 2008-09. Inland production sustained on increasing trend. District wise marine fish production showed that Ernakulam contributed the highest (20.5%) followed by Kozhikkode (15.6%) and Kollam (12.3%). During 2009-10 the share of inland fish production to the total fish production of the state was 17%. The details of fish production for the last 5 years are given in table 4.27 and Fig 4.17.

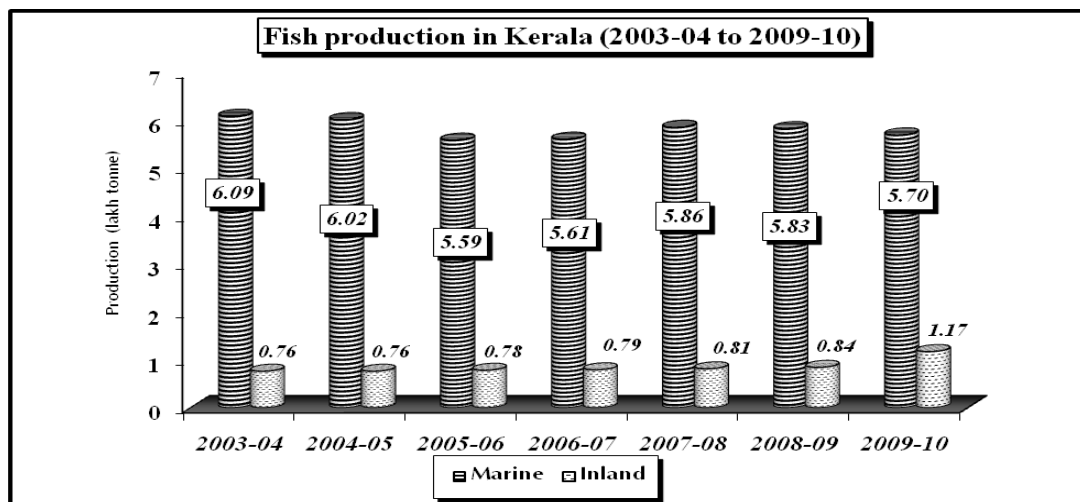
Table 4.27
Fish Production in Kerala during the last Five years

(lakh tonnes)

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
2005-06	5.59	0.78	6.37
2006-07	5.98	0.80	6.78
2007-08	5.86	0.81	6.67
2008-09	5.83	0.84	6.67
2009-10	5.70	1.17	6.87

Source: Fisheries department

Fig.4.16



Export

4.163 The marine fisheries sector in the country contributes about 81% of the total fish production and is one of the major contributors to foreign exchange earnings through sea food export. It constitute about 16% of the total agriculture products export. Over 55 varieties of marine products are exported to different countries in South east Asia, Europe and USA.

4.164 The total value of marine products export from the country was 10048.53 crore in 2009-10 which accounts for approximately 1.1% of the total export from India. The quantity of marine exports from India during 2009-10 was 6.78 lakh tones. When compared to the previous year, it recorded a growth of 16.74% in rupee terms, 12.54% in volume and 11.75% growth in US\$. During 2009-10, the export earnings have crossed 2 billion US dollars and `10,000 crore mark. Frozen shrimp is continued to be the single largest item of export in terms of value. It accounts 41.4% of the total export earnings. The other major items of export are frozen cuttle fish, squid etc.

4.165 During 2002-03 and 2003-04 USA emerged as the single largest market for India's marine products and during 2004-05, the European union has collectively became the largest importer of Indian marine products and retained its position since 2005-06. During 2009-10, European union continued as the largest market with a share of 29.89% in value followed by China (17.8%), Japan (13.06%) and USA (10.01%). The major ports of India to handle the export cargo during the year in the order of value were Pipavav (16.94%), Kochi (15.61%), JNP (15.54%) and Chennai (13.03%). Export from Kochi port showed an increase in quantity as well as in rupee realization where as there was a decline in US\$ terms by 0.69%.

4.166 The marine products export from the State during 2009-10 was 1.07 lakh tonnes, an increase of 6.12% over previous year. It valued at `1668.49 crore constituting 15.79% in terms of volume and 16.6% in terms of value to Indian marine product export. The major export item is frozen shrimp during 2009-10.

4.167 The state's share in all India exports has been declining in recent years. The share declined from 20% in quantity terms in 2000-01 to 15.79% in 2009-10 and the share in value increased to 16.6% from 16%. Export of marine products from Kerala and India during 2009-10 are given in table 4.28.

Table 4.28
Export of Marine Products from India and Kerala

(Q: Quantity in Metric Tonnes V: Value in `Crore)

Year		India	Kerala	Share of Kerala (%)
2004-05	Q	461329	87378	19
	V	6647	1158	17
2005-06	Q	512164	97311	19
	V	7245	1258	17
2006-07	Q	612643	108616	18
	V	8364	1524	18
2007-08	Q	541701	100318	19
	V	7621	1431	19
2008-09	Q	602835	101000	17
	V	8608	1569.82	18

2009-10	Q	678436	107183	15.79
	V	10048.53	1668.49	16.6

Source : MPEDA

Debt Relief to Fishermen

4.168 Fishing community is one of the most vulnerable sections of our society. A vast majority of them who make out their living by fishing in inland sector or in the sea have been in a debt trap. As a substantial effort to relieve them from their sufferings Government have constituted The Kerala State Fishermen Debt Relief Commission” with 5 members.

4.169 The Kerala Debt Relief Commission Act, 2008 is expedient to provide for urgent relief to the fishermen who are in distress due to indebtedness by constituting a commission for recommending approximate relief measures to such fishermen and for solving their problems. For exercising the power and discharging the duties under this act, “The Kerala State Fishermen Debt Relief Commission” with 5 members. The scheme envisaged to introduce debt relief measures for the entire eligible fisherfolk in the state in a phased manner. It has been estimated that fisherman have a debt liability of `524 crore. During the period 2008-10 an amount of `20 crore was provided with budget for debt relief measures to fisherman. Government have waived of the debt outstanding with 9891 fisherman with an amount of `1182.6 lakhs.

Major Developmental Programmes

4.170 The major developmental programmes implemented during the Plan period in the state include, inland fisheries development, development of fishing harbours and landing centres and programmes ensuring social and livelihood security of fishermen. The developmental programmes undertaken in the marine sector include modernisation of country crafts, popularisation of new generation crafts and distribution of suitable components of fishing gear, development of fishing markets, development of deep sea fishing etc.

Matsyakeralam

4.171 Aqua culture is currently one of the fastest growing food production enterprises in this country. In view of increasing the inland fish production on a sustainable basis by scientifically using the Vast Inland spread available in the state, Government have initiated the new programme Matsyakeralam during 2008-09.

4.172 The backwaters of Kerala is most prominent with more than 70 edible species which include shrimp, mullets, pearl spots, crabs, scampi etc. Matsyakeralam project envisages to diversify Aquaculture for enhancing fish production from Inland freshwater/brackwater. The main objective of the project is to increase the fish production from 75000 MT to 2 lakh metric tone over a period of three years. The total project cost estimated as Rs. 71.16 crore. Through this project it is also aimed to create new employment opportunities in rural areas to increase the export of fish and fish products and to develop a well designed marketing system for aquaculture products.

4.173 The achievement of the project during the first phase shows an amazing result especially in shrimp and mussel farming. About 2200 tonnes of Shrimp, 2395 tones of mussels and 8 tonnes of Karimeen were produced having an average earnings of 45 crore and 4608 beneficiaries are participated in this phase.

4.174 In the second phase both freshwater and brackish water fish culture taken place. In the fresh water culture 10512 tone fish/scampi were produced. 22284 beneficiaries are participated in this culture. In the brackish water 2662 tones shrimp were produced. Now 728 local bodies are actively participated in this project along the State and 627 fish farmer clubs are formulated. At the second phase of the project about 2795.6 tonnes of shrimp, 3067.36 tonnes mussel and 9.5 tonnes of Karimeen were harvested having an average of earning of `60.08 crore with the support of LSGDs and matsya karshaka clubs. The harvest details are shown in table 4.29.

Table 4.29
Harvest details of Matsyakeralam Project

Sl.No.	Item	Quantity obtained in tonnes
1	Shrimp	2795.6
2	Mussel	3067.36
3	Karimeen	9.5
	Total	5872.46

Source: Fisheries Department

Outlay and Expenditure for 2009-10

4.175 The outlay and expenditure for various schemes implemented in the fisheries sub sector are given in table 4.30. The total expenditure under state plan schemes upto March 10 is `7550.14 lakhs which accounts 151% of the total state plan outlay. The expenditure exceeds the Budget estimate due to providing additional amount through SDG. There are 10 partially aided central sector schemes having an outlay of `1881 lakh and the expenditure upto March 10 is `1909.73 lakh. Additional allocation was provided for fishing Harbours, and share capital contribution to NCDC assisted schemes and thus the expenditure exceeds the outlay provided under Central Sector Schemes.

Table 4.30
Outlay and Expenditure during 2008-09 and 2009-10

(` lakh)

Name of Sector/Scheme	2008-09		2009-10	
	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Expenditure
State Plan schemes	9069.00	7001.12	5000	7550.14
Centrally Sponsored schemes	1367.59	1702.12	1881	1909.73
NCDC assisted Integrated Fisheries Development Project (NCDC loan)	1449.00	1361.00	1925	1023
Integrated Coastal area Development Project under special area Development Programme (State Plan)	1000.00	0.00	1009	1009
Total	12885.59	10064.24	9815	11491.87

4.176 Under Special area Development Programme a new project viz., Integrated Coastal Area Development project was started during 2007-08. During the period 2007-10 the project was implemented in Kannur, Kasargode and Thrissur Districts. The project include water supply, fish landing centres, public health center and Dispensaries, Biogas plant, Anganawadies etc. Another agency namely coastal area development agency was constituted in 2004, with the aim to accelerate the pace of development of the coastal areas and to improve the socio-economic condition of the fisherfolk in the state. During 2008-09 the Coastal Area

Development Corporation Ltd. was reconstituted. An amount of `9 lakh was allotted as share capital contribution for the corporation. The corporation aims to function as an apex body in the preparation of projects, monitoring, evaluating and financing infrastructure development in the coastal sector.

1. Integrated Development of Aquaculture

4.177 Kerala is endowed with immense potential of 25000ha of fresh water and 10,000 ha of brackish water suitable for aquaculture. Germplasm resources of Kerala is rich, suitable for aquaculture. The scheme integrated development of scampi/fish culture in rotation with paddy in Kuttanadu and kole lands was started in 2003-04 with the target area of 3500 ha. During 2009-10 an amount of `40 lakh were expended for the implementation of one paddy one fish in Kuttanad and kole lands. The scheme covered an area of 341.62 ha in Kuttanadu and kole lands. About 85.46 tons of scampi and 92.48 tons of fish were produced during 2009-10 and a revenue collection of `142 lakh was achieved. The details of achievement in oru nellum oru meenum in Kuttanad and kole lands from 2002-03 to 2009-10 are given in table 4.31.

Table 4.31
Oru Nellum Oru Meenum in Kuttanad & Kole lands
(Achievement)

Year	Area covered (ha)	Production	Revenue (` lakh)
2003-04	43.7	Scampi - 206.36 ton Fish - 123.92 ton	37.42
2004-05	359.79	Scampi - 67.78 ton Fish - 41.37 ton	185.99
2005-06	480.65	Scampi - 140.46 ton Fish - 132.61 ton	404.19
2006-07	505.93	Scampi - 136.19 ton Fish - 181.39 ton	413.05
2007-08	149.33	Scampi - 28.49 ton Fish - 28.53 ton	60.33
2008-09	178.68	Scampi - 51.41 ton Fish - 77.78 ton	103

2. Integrated Development of Pokkali fields

4.178 The project sustainable development of shrimp aquaculture aims at the development of 2500 ha of Pokkali fields of Ernakulam, Thrissur and Alappuzha Districts during the Xth plan period. The Shrimp production anticipated was 3000 tons. During 2009-10 an area of 132.88 Ha was brought under culture and an amount of `20 lakh was provided for the scheme. 149 tons of Shrimp worth `4.15 crores was produced during the period. The details of shrimp aquaculture production in Pokkali lands from 2004-05 to 2009-10 is given in table 4.32.

Table 4.32
Sustainable Shrimp aquaculture development in Pokkali fields
(Achievements)

Year	Area covered	No. of beneficiaries	Production (ton)	Revenue (` lakh)
2004-05	579.46	214	220	425.4
2005-06	1488.985	458	444.65	911.45
2006-07	1631.46	425	836.93	1756.07
2007-08	2000	125	198.48	489.66

2008-09	357.17	94	210.9	446
2009-10	132.88	49	149	415

3. RKVY Projects

4.179 The following six projects were sanctioned under RKVY and amount of `262.25 lakh was sanctioned during 2009-10.

- i) Revamping of model shrimp farms and training centre, Poyya
- ii) Strengthening of seed production centre, Odayam
- iii) Eco friendly aquaculture development in Kuttanad and
- iv) Revamping of Erarihohli fish farm for eco-friendly aquaculture
- v) Upgradation of traditional filtration fields for increasing shrimp production
- vi) Rice fish farming in kole lands of Thrissur district

4. Fishing Harbour and Fish landing Centres

4.180 The Government of Kerala has so far implemented 9 fishing harbour and the works of other 8 harbours are progressing. These are 50% Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The completed fishing harbours are Thangassery, Neendakara, Kayamkulam, Munambam, Bepore, Puthiyappa, Chombal, Moplabay, Azheekal. The progress of work in respect of the ongoing Harbours and fish landing centres are given in Appendix 4.52 and Table 4.32.

4.181 The works of Ponnani, Thottappally and Thalai fishing harbours were completed soon. First phase of mini fishing harbour at Chethi in Alappuzha and fishing harbour at Kasargod are started. During 2009-10, 693 lakh were allotted for the construction of fishing harbours for which `796.08 lakh was expended. A Budget allocation of `1450.92 lakh were provided for NABARD assisted schemes and an amount of `1443.17 lakh was expended during the year. Modernisation of Neendakara harbor and construction of Koyilandi and Thalai harbours with NABARD assistance is in progressing.

Table 4.33
Ongoing Fishing Harbours in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Fishing Harbour	Total Estimated Cost (` In Lakhs)		Year of Starting	Year of Completion / target	Cumulative Expenditure up to March 2010 (including RIDF)
		Original	Revised			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Vizhinjam	704.00	1831.88	1987	2004 stage II	1637.03
2	Muthalapozhi	1366.00	..	2000	2005	1301.50
3	Ponnani	2759.40	..	2001	2011	2389.92
4	Thalai	1370.00	1925.74	2007	2011	1228.25
5	Thottappally	1458.30	..	2004	2009	1407.28
6	Koyilandi	3545.00	..	2006	2009	2494.8
7	Chethi (2 nd phase)	500.00	..	2008	..	23.18
8	Kasaragod	2975.00	..	2009	..	134.00 (RKYY Scheme as 100% CSS)

Source : Harbour Engineering Department

4.182 Total revenue collected during 2008-09 and 2009-10 were 311.50 lakhs and 340.15 lakh respectively. Revenue collection from Puthiyappa fishing harbour during 2008-09 and 2009-10 were 119.42 lakh and 124.79 lakhs, which accounts 4.5% increase over the previous year. During 2009-10 the highest revenue collection was from Puthiyappa harbour which accounts 36.7% of the total revenue collection. Neendakara fishing harbour contributed 29% of the total revenue collection during 2009-10 which accounts 13.9% decrease in the revenue collection for the previous year. Revenue collection from Thankassery fishery harbour is also decreased over the previous year and the revenue from Vizhinjam harbour is increased from 28.11 lakh in 2008-09 to 70.7 lakh in 2009-10. The details are given in Appendix 4.52.

4.183 Under RIDF XI, NABARD has approved two projects viz Balance work of Kayamkulam fishing Harbour and modernisation of Neendakara fishing harbour and sanctioned a loan amount of `1062.54 lakh and `895 lakh respectively. In Kayamkulam fishing harbour construction of major components were completed and an amount of `1126.06 lakh has been spent. An amount of `866.33 lakh was expended for modernization of Neendakara harbor. Under RIDF XII, NABARD has sanctioned a loan of `1772.50 lakh for the construction of Koyilandi fishing harbour. The construction of Break water is progressing. The upto date expenditure is `1772.48 lakh. Under RIDF XIII, NABARD has sanctioned a loan of `1026.43 lakh for the construction of fishing harbour at Thalai. The major components of the project is progressing. The expenditure upto March 10 is ` 634.72 lakhs. Details of NABARD Assisted scheme through Harbour Engineering Department is given in table 4.34.

Table 4.34
NABARD Assisted Schemes

Sl No.	Scheme	AS amount	NABARD share	State share	Expenditure upto March 10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kayamkulam fishing harbour – RIDF XI	1062.54	312.00		1126.06
2	Neendakara – RIDF XI	895	-		866.33
3	Koyilandi fishing harbour – RIDF XII	4146.72	1772.50	601.72	1772.48
4	Thalai – RIDF XIII	2116	1026.43		634.72
5	Chellanam Fishing harbor – RIDF XV	2990	2769.07	220.93	0

Source : Harbour Engineering Department

4.184 There are 38 fish landing centres were operated in the coastal zone of Kerala. Out of this 15 landing centres are for traditional fisheries. The work of fish landing centre at Kadapra is almost completed. Construction of inland fish landing centres at Sanbrahikodi, Muhamma and Bekkal are completed. The investigation studies for the construction of fisheries harbours are going on, and an amount of 11.59 lakh was expended for studies during 2009-10.

4.185 The completion of fishing harbour and fish landing centre has to be done in a time bound manner. Prioritised action plan has to be prepared for the completion of all ongoing and pending infrastructure projects. Expansion of more harbours to be based on need and technical studies.

Social Security and livelihood support to fishermen Community

4.186 In order to provide social security and livelihood support to the fishermen community the programmes like Saving cum relief scheme, NFWF housing, Group insurance to fishermen,

insurance coverage for fishing implements etc were under implementation. The major highlights are given in Appendix 4.54.

NFWF assisted housing scheme is meant for providing housing to the fishermen under the model village development programme during Xth five year plan 6445 houses were constructed spending `2577.87 lakhs. During 2009-10, 1500 nos of houses were allotted of which 446 houses were completed and 1054 nos are under stage I & stage II. An amount of `223 lakh were spend for this programme during the period. All active fishermen are covered under group accident insurance scheme. About 2.36 lakh fishermen were insured under the scheme. Assistance is provided to accidental death/missing of fishermen while fishing, permanent total disability, permanent partial disability, Heart attack while fishing. During 2009-10, 54 claim were received and 15 cases were settled

4.187 The Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board is the implementing agency for welfare and relief schemes to the fishermen in the state. The Board has 235660 members registered as fishermen at 65907 members allied workers. There are 30333 old age pensioners and 5460 widow pensioners. Under allied workers welfare schemes, there are 2871 old age pensioners. Details are given in Appendix 4.55.

4.188 The saving cum relief schemes is for providing assistance to fishermen during lean season by mobilizing their savings during the peak season. This is a 50% CSS scheme and during 2009-10, about 1,38,000 beneficiaries were assisted through these schemes.

5. Society for assistance to Fisher women

4.189 Societies for assistance to Fisher women is a registered society for encouraging and strengthening the locally organised social organisation among fisherwomen in coastal areas. More than 5000 women SHGs were organised in the coastal districts of Kerala with SAF. Under the micro enterprises scheme upto March 2010, training on capacity building were given for 252 units through SAF. Interest free financial credits were given to fisherwomen in the form of revolving fund for fish vending. About 40000 fisherwomen were given assistance in the form of revolving fund for fisher vending In TEAP/TRP schemes 400 units of micro enterprises were established in each scheme under SAF. Major achievements of projects implemented through SAF are given in table 4.35.

Table 4.35
Projects implementing through Society for Assistance to Fisherwomen (SAF)

Sl No	Name of Project	No. of Units completed	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Economic empowerment of fisherwomen	819	7414
2	Construction & modernization of fish market	31 (progressing)	
4	Development of micro enterprises	1282	6628
5	Dressed/dry fish unit	57	285
6	Hand made toiletry	26	130
7	Rural marketing executive	55	220
8	Sustainability of Micro enterprises	1800 (progressing)	12000
9	Establishment of value added fish products unit	90(progressing)	450

6. Matsyafed

4.190 Matsyafed is an apex federation of 666 primary level fishermen Development Welfare Co-operative Societies of which 34 nos are in marine sector, 192 nos are in inland sector and 133 women co-operative societies. The total membership in these societies is more than 3 lakhs. The marine societies are conducting beach level fish auction. During 2009-10, 42457 members participated in the beach level auction and 5907 tonne fish were auctioned. Matsyafed have organised more than 13075 SHG groups with 156210 members. The groups have mobilized `2550.76 lakh as thrift. Through TEAP/TRP schemes the Federation has assisted 37388 nos of fishermen. The achievement of various programmes implemented by Matsyafed is given in table 4.36.

Table 4.36
Major Programmes of Matsyafed

Sl No	Name of Programme	Cumulative Physical achievement upto March 2010	Cumulative financial achievement upto March 2010 (` lakh)
1	Fish Auction	42457 no. Fishermen	81.85
2	Integrated Fisheries Development Project	61736 no. of beneficiaries 500 societies	22154.77
3	TEAP / TRP scheme	37388 no. of beneficiaries	1816.33
4	Motorisation of country crafts	7240 No. of fishermen	607.75
5	Bankable Scheme	1050 No. of fishermen	199.30
6	Deep sea fishing	1000 No. of fishermen	488
7	Value addition phase I & phase II	11 societies	phase I – 99.94 phase II- 99.95
8	Matsyafed input security scheme	215 beneficiaries	45.22
9	Subsidy for suitable complements of fishing gear	2088 No. of fishermen	129.25
10	Scheme with financial assistance of NBCFDC and NMDFC	12817 beneficiaries 5028 beneficiaries	3008.274 2164.06
11	SGSY project	990 nos	1127.50
12	SHG's	13075 no. of SHG with 156210 members	2550.76

Co- operation

4.191 The Co-operative sector has been playing a distinct and significant role in the process of socio-economic development of the state with special focus on rural population and livelihood. Through sustained efforts, co-operatives have made impressive progress in various segments of Indian economy particularly in agriculture credit disbursement, fertilizer distribution, procurement and distribution of agricultural commodities, promotion of consumer activities, health, dairy, fisheries, handloom, coir etc. Attempts were made to develop the movement as a self reliant one by augmenting the resources through mobilization of savings in urban and rural areas.

4.192 The co-operative movement in Kerala has a solid foundation and impressive track record in terms of financial stability and sound infrastructure to generate adequate funds. The spread and growth of co-operatives in different sectors were nurtured under development plans with government initiative and government finance. Kerala has a wide network of co-operatives engaged in various promotional activities particularly in agricultural credit, public distribution system, distribution of agricultural commodities, marketing, agro processing, consumer activities, public health, education, housing, insurance and infrastructure development, SC/ST sector, Women development etc. and have made an impressive progress and serve the people in various economic activities. There are 13351 co-operatives under the control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies; of which 10230 are functional in the various promotional activities in the sector. During 2008-09 there were only 10204 functional co-operative societies. The number of Credit Co-operatives increased from 3230 to 3257 during 2009-10. Similarly an increase was also noticed in the number of Women Co-operatives from 972 to 975. The number of miscellaneous co-operatives is also increased from 2444 to 2459 during 2009-10. The total number of co-operatives is classified into nine categories as shown in Table 4.37.

Table 4.37

Co-operatives under the control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies as on 31.3.2010

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No.	Functional No.
1	Credit Co-operatives	3257	2976
2	Marketing Co-operatives	544	244
3	Consumer Co-operatives	4709	4086
4	Processing Co-operatives	41	13
5	Housing Co-operatives	375	278
6	SC/ST Co-operatives	809	431
7	Health Co-operatives	182	96
8	Women Co-operatives	975	719
9	Other Co-operatives (miscellaneous)	2459	1387
	Total	13351	10230

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies

Support by NCDC

4.193 NCDC has emerged as a developmental and promotional financing institution for the Co-operative sector in the country. The strategy of the Corporation is to strengthen and develop co-operative institutions to enable them to serve their members and to maintain a sustained growth in their income.

4.194 As on 31.3.2010, the cumulative disbursement of the Corporation was ` 2410.85 crores. During 2009-10 the flow of fund from NCDC to Kerala was `519.54 crore against `308.70 crore during 2008-09. NCDC assistance increased to the tune of 68.30% compared to the previous year. In all India standings, Kerala stood 2nd (14.19%) in terms of NCDC's total sanctions and also 2nd (13.72%) in terms of fund disbursement. Under NCDC's Direct Funding Scheme, an amount of `500 crores was released to the Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank, Thrissur, Kannur, Idukki Kasargod and Wayanad District Co-operative Banks as working capital for meeting their short term credit requirements in Agriculture and Allied sectors. An integrated Fisheries Development project (2010-11) was sanctioned during 2009-10 at a block cost of `35.50 crores involving NCDC funding of `32.34 crores, for implementation through MATSYAFED, for replacement/renewal of fishing inputs, working capital for fish marketing and input security. An amount of Rs. 8.34 crores was also released

during 2009-10 for implementation of the ongoing fisheries projects. NCDC has also sanctioned `15 crore to Kerala State Co-operative Consumer Federation (CONSUMERFED) for distribution of consumer articles. Activity wise and year wise sanction and release of assistance from NCDC are shown in Appendix 4.55.

4.195 The Year-Wise amount released by NCDC from 1962-63 to 2009-10 with rate of interest is given in Table 4.38.

Table 4.38
Year wise release of NCDC loans with interest rates.

(` Crore)		
Year	Release of fund	Interest rate(%)
1962-63 to 92-93	122.08	--
1993-94 to 98-99	195.47	--
1999-00	56.07	13.75
2000-01	69.04	13.75
2001-02	51.64	13-12.25
2002-03	50.18	11.50-10.5
2003-04	96.58	7-9
2004-05	109.24	8-8.5
2005-06	190.99	8.5
2006-07	310.59	10.25
2007-08	330.73	9.75
2008-09	308.70	9-10.25
2009-10	519.54	7.5-9.75
Total	2410.85	

4.196 Agency wise release of funds for Kerala by NCDC is shown in Appendix 4.57.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

4.197 The Co-operative Credit structure in Kerala comprise of 1603 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and 49 affiliated Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks supported by the Central and Apex Co-operative banks. As on 31.3.2010, there were 1603 PACS out of which 696 were running on profit and 893 in loss and the remaining societies were dormant. The PACS are functioning with a paid up share capital of `816.44 crores and reserves of ` 6127.89 crores.

4.198 The performance of the co-operatives during the year under report was encouraging. The total loan disbursed during 2009-10 was ` 26307.35 crores against that of ` 21080.74 crores in 2008-09. Compared to the previous year, there was increase in the disbursement of short term and medium term loans. During 2009-10 the long term loan was only `810.49 crore as against `820.54 crores in the previous year. Out of the total loan disbursement, major share (71.21%) was for short term , followed by medium term (24.01%) and long term (4.78%). In the case of loan disbursement, for agricultural purposes alone, the disbursement was higher than that in the previous year. 97% increase was made in the long term (Agriculture) credit disbursement. Credit for non-agricultural purposes in all types has comparatively increased. Though the co-operatives are disbursing loan for non agricultural purposes for making good margin for their business, 778 societies were working on loss during 2009-10.

4.199 The Selected indicators of the credit operations of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies show that, during 2009-10, deposits of the societies increased to `27312.04 crores as

against `20432.31 crores during 2008-09. The average deposit per member is increased to `5936.11 from last year's level of `5255.85. Similarly the average working capital position of the societies increased to `2108.34 lakh against `1691.35 lakh during 2008-09. Selected indicators and credit operations of PACS are given in Appendix 4.57 and Appendix 4.58.

Self Help Groups linkages and PACS

4.200 In Kerala under Co-operative sector the Self Help Groups scheme was implemented through PACs. The district wise cumulative progress is given in Table 4.39.

Table 4.39
Progress of Self Help Groups Scheme as on 31.3.2010

(` Lakh)

Sl. No	Districts	No. of Societies Participated	No. of groups	Deposit collected	Total loan issued to groups	Groups working in profit	Groups working in loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Trivandrum	51	3339	986.94	1147.48	1082	2257
2	Kollam	60	4401	416.70	3587.57	3747	654
3	Pathanamthitta	28	613	164.10	1032.04	546	67
4	Alappuzha	96	8685	1487.37	5950.45	7430	1255
5	Kottayam	46	658	38.70	630.37	207	451
6	Idukki	66	9427	1051.51	2426.46	8264	1163
7	Ernakulam	34	370	27.22	90.05	171	199
8	Thrissur	106	8042	5322.14	3059.76	6400	1534
9	Palakkad	24	829	23.01	880.31	314	515
10	Malappuram	30	316	23.78	102.02	148	168
11	Kozhikode	31	1209	379.96	297.97	669	540
12	Wayanad	29	7080	1407.10	1024.48	6194	886
13	Kannur	38	2112	421.70	803.45	1735	485
14	Kasaragod	19	467	35.09	93.47	106	361
	Total	658	47548	11785.32	21125.88	37013	10535

Source : Registrar of Co operative Societies .

4.201 Under the scheme, 47548 Groups were involved in the implementation of SHGs under 658 PACs upto 31.3.2010. During 2009-10 4991 new SHGs functioning under the scheme Idukki district formed maximum number of Groups (9427), followed by Alappuzha and Thrissur district. In the State 47548 Groups with a deposit collection of `11785.32 lakhs were formed and issued loan of `21125.88. Out of 47548 SHGs, 37013 were functioning on profit and 10535 on loss.

Deposit Mobilisation Campaign by Co-operative Societies

4.202 Deposit Mobilisation campaigns by co-operative credit institutions continued during the year under report also. The deposit mobilisation by the Co-peratives have shown an increasing trend over the years. During the period under review, the co-operatives could mobilize `2415.07 crore as against the target of `1733.54 crores. Year wise target and achievement is given in Table 4.40.

Table 4.40
Targets and Achievements of Deposit Mobilisation Programme of
Co-operatives in Kerala

(` Crore)

Year	Target	Achievement	Achievement (%)
2005	400.00	1305.00	326.00
2006	400.00	1539.55	384.88
2007	600.00	1719.93	286.66
2008	1706.05	2192.17	128.49
2009	1810.98	2664.29	147.11
2010	1733.54	2415.07	139.31

Source : Registrar of Co operative Societies .

Eleventh Plan

4.203 The outlay envisaged for the sector during 11th Plan was `113 crores. The budget outlay for the first three years (23007-2010) was 50.10 crores and the expenditure was `53.52crores ie, 106.83% of the budgeted outlay and 47.36% of the Eleventh plan outlay. The sub-sector wise financial achievement during the first three years is given in Table 4.41.

Table 4.41
Sub sector wise financial achievement during the first 3 years of Eleventh Plan

(` Lakh)

Sl. No	Sub sector	Financial outlay (2007-10)	Achievement (2007-10)	% of Expenditure to outlay.
1	Credit co-operatives	1355	847.55	62.54
2	Processing co-operatives	750	182.86	24.38
3	Consumer co-operatives	300	306.98	95.18
4	Housing co-operatives	150	150	100
5	Research, Education & Training	195	210.73	114.26
6	Administrative Reforms	15	9.29	62
7	Modernisation and publicity	45	39	86.66
8.	Other co-operatives	700	3605.99	515.14
9	Other schemes- i).Infrastructure	1500	0	0
	Total	5010	5352.40	106.83

4.204 An analysis of the expenditure shows that the major share (83%) was incurred for the implementation of the two schemes 'credit co operatives' and 'other co operatives'. About 3.41% of the expenditure was for assisting processing co-operatives, 5.73% for providing assistance to consumer co-operatives and 2.8% for assistance to Housing co-operatives etc. Besides the plan outlay, NCDC has released `1158.97 crores during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan for the development of marketing, credit, consumer and industrial co-operatives in the State.

4.205 The proactive involvement of co-operatives could be considered in procurement of farm produce and establishment of more agro-processing units in the state. A major project for setting up rural godown with the support of RIDF could be considered.

Physical Performance

4.206 The major physical targets and achievements in the sector during the first 3 years of the Eleventh plan, are shown in Table 4.42.

Table 4.42
Major physical achievements under co-operation during 2007-10
(` Crore)

Item	2007-10 Achievement
Short Term (Agriculture)	14037.09
Medium Term (Agriculture)	2031.35
Long Term (Agriculture)	312.74
Retail sale of fertilizers	2873.62
Retail sale of Consumer goods	630.12
Agricultural produce marketed	2278.81
Storage in Co-operatives (NMT)	262018.80

Miscellaneous types of Co-operatives

4.207 Miscellaneous types of co-operatives has been organised in the state mainly for the purpose of generating employment opportunities to the unemployed youth and the weaker sections. Co-operative Hospital and Dispensaries, Education Co-operatives, Vanitha Co-operative Societies, Motor Transport, Autorikshaw and Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies, Tailors Co-operative Societies, Washermen Co-operative Societies, Chethuthozhilali Co-operative Societies etc. are some of the co-operative societies which are organised for the purpose of employment generation. There are also Social Welfare Co-operative Societies, Cultural Co-operative Societies, Farming Co-operative Societies, Leprosy Patient Co-operative Societies, Matsya Thozhilali Co-operative Societies, Photographers Co-operative Societies etc. Government extend financial assistance to these societies by way of share capital contribution, grant, loan and subsidy.

4.208 A programme for the overall development of the co-operative movement in the state namely "Sahakarana Navarathnam Keraleeyam" was launched during 2007. The achievements of the programme during 2009-10 are shown in table 4.43

Table 4.43
Achievement under Sahakarana Navarathnam Keraleeyam during 2009-10

Sl No.	Name of Component	Achievement 2009-10 (` crore)
1	Deposit mobilization	2578.67
2	Arrear collection	1548.20
3	Distribution of commodities at reduced prices	513.76
4	Loans with reduced interest rates distributed to paddy and vegetable cultivators	367.78

Source:RCS

Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP)

4.209 Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP) focuses on over all development of selected districts through co-operative efforts in the area of agriculture and allied sectors with the financial assistance of NCDC. Moreover, Human Resource Development (HRD) initiative to restore the principles of co-operative movement is another objective of the scheme. ICDP covers all the districts in the state by providing financial assistance to PACS, PAMS, SC/ST co-operatives for infrastructural facilities such as godown, retail outlet, cash counters, iron safe, strong room, furniture etc.

4.210 The Project was successfully implemented in Wayanad, Palakkad, Kottayam, Idukki, Thrissur, Pathanamthitta, Malappuram, Kasargod and Kannur districts. Scheme is under implementation in Kollam, Kozhikode and Thiruvananthapuram districts. Sanction was accorded for launching of the second phase of ICDP in Wayanad district. During 2009-10, an amount of `3.14 crore was expended for various activities under ICDP scheme in Kerala.

Agricultural Finance

4.211 The flow of credit to the agricultural sector exceeded the target for the sixth consecutive year during 2009-10. As against a target of `3,25,000 crore during 2009-10 the banking system has disbursed `3,66,919 crore (provisional) as on 31/3/2010 indicating a 27.78 percent increase over the previous year. The share of ground level credit flow from Commercial Banks, Co-operative Banks and RRBs accounted for 75, 16 and 9 percent respectively to total credit flow in the country (Table 4.44). . During the period 2005-10, the ground level credit flow for agriculture and allied activities registered a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 18.5 percent. During 2009-10, the Government of India provided : (i) interest subvention of 2 per cent per annum to public sector banks in respect of short –term production related credit up to ` 3 lakh provided to farmers. This subvention was made available condition/precedent that short-term credit at ground level was extended at 7 percent per annum; and (ii) Additional interest subvention of 1 percent per annum to public sector banks in respect of those farmers who repaid their short-term production credit within one year of disbursement of such loans, so that the effective rate of interest for such farmers was 6 per cent per annum. In the Union Budget for 2010-11, the additional subvention for farmers who repaid loans promptly was enhanced to 2 per cent per annum, thereby, reducing the effective rate of interest payable to 5 per cent per annum. The Raghuram Rajan Committee on Financial Sector Reforms had, recommended introduction of “priority sector lending certificates (PSLCs)” to be purchased by the commercial banks which failed to achieve the priority sector lending target/sub-targets.

Table 4.44
Agency-wise Ground Level Credit Flow in India

Agency	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Co-operative Banks	39404	42480	48258	36762	57500
Regional Rural Banks	15223	20435	25312	26724	34456
Commercial Banks	125477	166486	181088	223663	274963
Others	382	-	-	-	-
Total	180486	229400	254658	287149	366919

Source: Annual Report, 2009-10 – NABARD

4.212 Banks have been consistently meeting the targets set for Agriculture credit flow in the past few years. The Government of India budget has set the total agricultural credit target for 2010-11 at ` 375000 crores as against ` 325000 in the previous year.

4.213 Agency-wise disbursement of the annual credit flow in the state is given in Table 4.45. In the disbursement of total advances, commercial banks stood at the first place disbursing `29753 crore (57.78%) in 2009-10, followed by Co-operative Banks (33.21%), RRBs(8.36%) and KFC(0.01%). In the lending for agriculture also commercial banks dominated by disbursing `14741 crore (61%) followed by Co-operative Banks (26%) and RRBs(13%).

Table 4.45
Agency-wise Annual Credit flow to Agriculture and total priority sector in Kerala
(` crore)

Agency	Priority Sector			Agriculture		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Commercial Banks	20294	23691	29753	9924	11796	14741
RRBs	2544	3083	4303	1931	2081	3090
Co-operatives including KSCARDB	9681	12748	17103	4105	4941	6292
Kerala Financial Corporation	138	199	333	-	18	1
Grand total	32657	39721	51492	15960	18836	24124

Source: State Level Banker's Committee

4.214 Under Annual Credit Plan 2009-10, the total advance to the priority sector was to the tune of `51492 crore, of which the share of agriculture was `24124 crore (46.85%). The details are given in Table 4.46. The achievement in agricultural credit was 36 percent higher than the target of the 17789 crore set for the year. There is an increase of 28% in the agricultural credit disbursements during 2009-10 over that achieved during the previous financial year. District wise analysis of total advance to priority sector reveals that out of total disbursement, Thrissur advanced `6366.23 crores (12.36%) followed by Ernakulam `5996.74 crores (11.64%). In the case of disbursement of agricultural credit also Thrissur district stands first with an achievement of 12.04% of the total disbursement (`2905.98 crore), followed by Malappuram 10.07% (2429.20 crore). Details are given in Appendix 4.59.

Table 4.46
Flow of Credit to Priority Sector and Agriculture (in percent)

Year	All Commercial Banks			
	Priority Sector Lending		Agriculture Credit	
	As a % of Total Credit	As a % of total Deposits	As a % of Total Credit	As a % of total Deposits
2005	51.11	25.60	14.70	9.60
2006	53.47	35.74	15.91	10.63
2007	55.52	38.91	17.70	12.36
2008	58.53	41.78	21.23	15.16
2009	58.42	37.12	19.27	12.24
2010	60.01	40.59	22.46	15.19

Source: State Level Banker's Committee

4.215 The proportion of total credit to priority sector lending was 60.01% indicating a marginal increase (1.59%) over the previous year. The achievements of the Commercial banking sector of the State under total priority sector advances and weaker section advances are above the National goal of 40% and 10% respectively. In the case of agricultural lending, a higher achievement of 22.46 per cent is reported by the SLBC in the state (Table 4.47) during 2009-10.

Table 4.47
Targets and achievements under advances of commercial banks in Kerala
(Figures in percentage)

Sl. No.	Parameter	Target	March 2007	March 2008	March 2009	March 2010
1.	Priority sector Advances to Total Credit	40	55.52	58.53	58.42	60.01
2.	Agriculture Advances to Total credit	18	17.70	21.23	19.27	22.46
3.	Weaker Section Advance to Total credit	10	13.01	12.91	14.78	16.16
4.	DRI Advance to Total Credit	1	0.02	0.02	0.26	0.02
5.	C.D. Ratio	60	70.09	71.39	63.54	67.63

Source: SLBC

Credit flow to Agriculture in Kerala

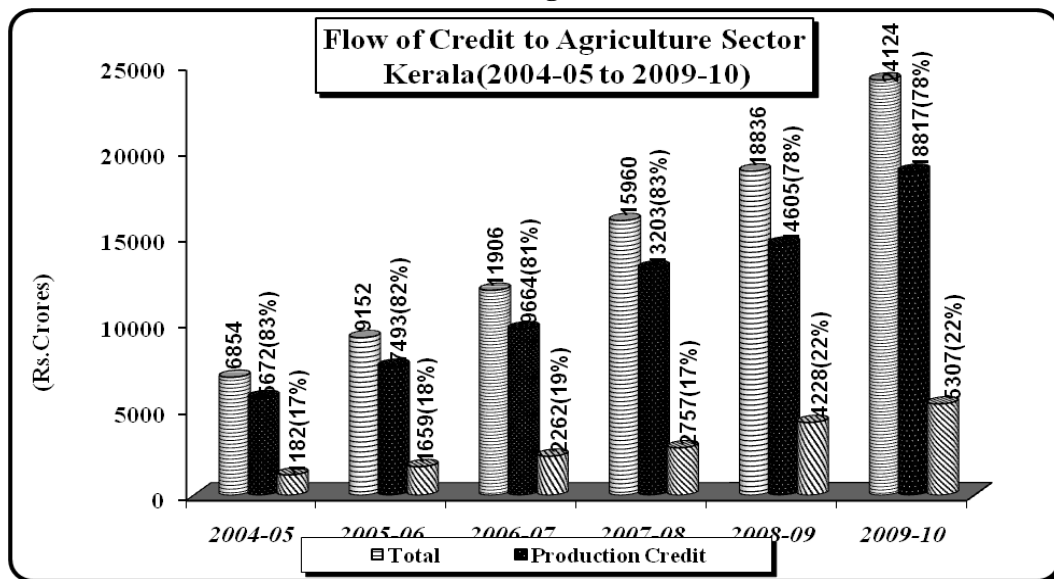
4.216 The credit flow to agriculture sector during the last six years is given in Table 4.48. The share of investment credit to agricultural credit disbursement was stagnant at (22%) during 2009-10. Out of the total credit flow, the share of production credit also stood at 78% during 2009-10.

Table 4.48
Flow of Credit to Agriculture Sector

Year	Production Credit	Investment Credit	Total
2004-05	5672 (83%)	1182 (17%)	6854
2005-06	7493 (81.87)	1659 (18.13)	9152
2006-07	9664 (81%)	2262 (19)	11906
2007-08	13203 (83%)	2757 (17%)	15960
2008-09	14605 (78%)	4228 (22%)	18836
2009-10	18817 (78%)	5307 (22%)	24124

Source: SLBC

Fig. 4.17



4.217 In the agency-wise analysis, it is seen that the major portion of short term and medium term credit requirements in the state are met by the Co-operative banking sector consisting of the State Co operative Banks, District Co-operative banks and Primary Agriculture Credit Societies which covers 1/5th of the activities. The share of co-operatives in the disbursal was 89 per cent in production credit and 11 per cent in investment credit (Table 4.49). The share of RRBs in production credit and investment credit was 99 per cent and 1 per cent respectively.

Table 4.49
Agency wise flow of credit during 2008-09

(` Crore)

Agency	Production Credit	Investment Credit	Total Agriculture Credit	% Production Credit to total Agri: Credit	% Investment Credit to Total Credit
Commercial banks	8134	3659	11793	69	31
Co-operative Banks	4395	546	4941	89	11
RRBs	2058	23	2081	99	1
Other Agencies	18	0	18	100	-
Total	14605	4228	18833	83	17

Source: SLBC

Kissan Credit Card

4.218 The Kissan Credit Cards (KCCs) scheme was introduced in the year 1998-99 to enable the farmers to purchase agricultural inputs and draw cash for their production needs. Since the inception of scheme, the number of KCCs issued to public sector banks stood at 42.4 million with sanctioned limits aggregating to `233190 crore as on March 31, 2010. The total number of KCCs issued in the country upto February 2010 was 90.64 million. During 2009-10, 59.70 lakh KCCs were issued by banks with sanction of credit limit of `34982 crores (NABARD). As per the Annual Report NABARD the statewise analysis of KCC issued as at the end of February 2010, revealed that Uttar Pradesh accounted for 18 per cent of the total cards issued followed by Andra Pradesh (17%), Maharashtra (9%), TamilNadu (7%), Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan (6%).

4.219 The status of KCCs issued in Kerala are shown in Table 4.50. In the state 30.75 lakh KCCs have been issued by the banks and co-operatives. It is targeted to extend KCC to 35 lakhs farmers in 2010-11 and a subcommittee of SLBC has submitted a series of recommendation in 2010 to extend the coverage.

4.220 The sub committee has suggested the extension of period of KCC to five years, presentation of uniform guideline to be followed by banks; preparation of list of farmers by Krishi Bhavans, and simplification of procedures.

Table 4.50
KCCs issued in Kerala as on March 2010 (` Lakhs)

Bank	During the year		Since inception		Outstanding	
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
Private Sector Banks	9616	32493.91	87252	158962.37	45605	122855.83
Commercial Banks	114952	82129.47	1392324	529826.35	425695	180055.12
Co-operatives	177717	97449.83	1595738	463264.68	1191591	173207.31
Total	302285	212073.21	3075314	1152053.40	1662891	476118.26

4.221 The coverage of KCCs have to be increased after addressing the hurdles in the implementation of the scheme. The practice of issuing a card to KCC holders have also been discontinued in recent years. The possibility of combining KCC with ATM card also to be examined. The salient findings of a study conducted in 14 States covering 1876 KCC holders are shown in box.

BOX.4.3
Salient findings of a study on KCC

A study was conducted in Kissan Credit Cards by NABARD. The salient findings of the study are shown in this box.

- The study revealed that as on March 2009, farmers of 76.85% of operational holdings in 14 states were issued KCC. But the MIS of KCC was found to have short comings like issuing multiple KCC to a single holding to different family members, the same person to get multiple KCCs from different Banks, KCC issued after the laps of 3 years again counted as valid KCC, and renewed KCCs again share as fresh KCC. The nature of genuine KCC restricted at 50.63% of operational holdings of the states.
- Most of the KCC holders were not aware of the modalities, usefulness/benefits of KCC schemes. Farmers had to undergo cumbersome procedures for getting a loan above Rs.50,000/-. 48% of the sample farmers expressed that the credit limits sanctioned under KCC are not adequate.
- No agency including Co-operatives have not followed strictly the scale of finance. Limit sanctioned as compared to scale of finance was less by 19-29%.
- 68% of the farmers had used KCC as for withdrawing the credit at one time.
- 17% of the average loan under KCC was used for consumption purpose and the remaining for agriculture purposes.
- The study suggested that add on features on KCC could have further improved in terms of extending other loans such as consumption loans and term loans in the ratio of 4:2:1 and evolve KCC as a multipurpose card.
- The total time taken to sanction loan after submitting application is 22.5 days.

Source: NABARD, 2010

Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS)

4.222 The Kerala State Farmers Debt Relief Commission has been functioning in the state since 9.4.07. The commission conducted suomoto enquires and made recommendations regarding Wayanad, Idukki, Alappuzha, Kasargod and Palakkad districts. As on 31.5.2009, the commission has received 4.30 lakh applications. Out of this, as on 31.12.2009, the commission has disposed 96000 applications and awarded debt relief to the tune of `34.54 crores through co-operative banks and an amount of `30.64 crore was settled.

4.223 The scheme on Agricultural Debt waiver and Debt Relief Scheme for farmers was announced in the Union budget for 2008-09 for the implementation by all scheduled commercial banks, RRBs and co-operative credit institutions. The total value of the overdue loans being waived was estimated at `50,000 crores and a one time settlement relief on the over due loans at `10,000 crores. The revised estimate of the scheme is `71680 crores. The scheme covers direct agricultural loans extended to small and marginal farmers and other farmers. The entire eligible amount in the case of small and marginal farmers and 25 per cent of eligible amount in the case of other farmers will be waived. The loan disbursed prior to March 31, 1997 except those which are restructured and rescheduled under special package of 2004 and 2006 was not covered under the scheme. The guidelines were issued in May 2008. The lase date for OTS has been extended upto December 31, 2009. It is expected to benefit about 40 million small and marginal farmers and about 10 million other farmers. During 2008-09, a task force has been set up under the chairmanship of Chairman, NABARD to look into the issue of a large number of farmers who had taken loans from private money lenders not being covered under the loan waiver scheme.

4.224 The cumulative position of the scheme and the eligible amount for assistance in the state are shown in Table 4.51. The scheme will benefit 12.28 lakh accounts and the amount expected is `2520 crores. The share of commercial banks is 41 percent and the remaining amount is through RRBs and co-operatives. In terms of accounts the co-operative banks account for only 48.87 percent.

Table 4.51
Cumulative position of Debt Waiver and Debt Relief by RRBs, Cooperative Banks and Commercial Banks

(` lakh)

Bank	No. of Accounts			Amount crystalised for DW/DR		
	SF/MF	OF	Total	SF/MF	OF	Total
SMGB	53523	226	53749	15888.32	77.50	15965.82
NMGB	73162	909	74071	20256.61	212.68	20469.29
KSCB	597577	2580	600157	91909.13	682.52	92591.65
KSCARDB	126723	3642	130365	18294.49	664.26	18958.75
Commercial Banks	352563	17158	369721	95217.01	7324.44	102541.45
Total RRBs, Co-operative & Commercial bank	1203548	24515	1228063	241565.56	8961.4	250526.96

Source: NABARD & SLBC

4.225 NABARD is the nodal agency in respect of Regional Rural Banks and co-operative credit institutions. As against the claim of `1479.85 crore, eligible amount of `1471 has been released to the banks towards settlement of claims, under the ADWDR scheme 2008. As at the end of October 2010, 99.4% of the claims have been settled as indicated in the table below.

Table No.52
NABARD – Agency wise details of releases made under ADWDR scheme

(` lakh)

Agency	Claim	Disbursement	% of settlement of claims
SMGB	15965.82	15960.99	99.97
NMGB	20469.29	20455.6	99.93
KSCB	92591.65	91786.81	99.13
KSCARDB	18958.75	18899.74	99.69
Total	147985.51	147103.14	99.40

Major findings of the report of the task force on credit related issues of farmers

4.226 The ministry of Agriculture has constituted a task force in October 2009 under the chairmanship of Sri.Umesh Chandra Sarangi, Chairman, NABARD to look in to the issue of large number of farmers who had taken loans from private money lenders, not being covered under the loan waiver scheme, and effectiveness of KCC scheme.

The major recommendations of the task force are shown in Box-4.4

BOX.4.4

- Interest subvention be made available when long term loans are also rescheduled.
- Farmers be assisted to form JLGs to access collateral free loans from the banking system.
- increase awareness of KCC and restructure the scheme.
- Modification of money lending laws to increase punishment, widening of definition of money lenders, constitution of grievances redressal committee at the district or lower levels, upper limit of interest rates which can be benchmarked to the bank lending rates and loan recovery mechanism for registered money lenders.

Source: Task force Report 2010

4.227 State Co-operative Bank as the apex bank of short term credit structure in Kerala, it provides strong and sound guidance, supervises, coordinates, monitors and controls all the 14 District Co-operative Banks and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies. It also provides ST, MT, LT loans to various activities as per their requirements and also acts as a central balancing centre to absorb surplus funds from DCBs and PACs and other Co-operative institutions.

4.228 State Co-operative banks and District Co-operative banks channelise their own fund and fund of NABARD for disbursal The total deposit of State Co-operative Bank in 2009-10 was `6649.20 crore against `4593.25 crore in 2008-09. The total loans and advances stood at `2056.5 crore, 15% decrease during 2009-10. The operational expenses has reduced slightly to `29.74 crore during 2009-10 against previous year level of `35.40 crore.

4.229 The operations of the SCB are shown in Appendix 4.60. During the year under report, the deposit position of the Bank had increased considerably compared to the last year. The borrowings from other institutions had declined to `107.51.00 crore from `237 crore, in 2008-09.

4.230 The purpose wise disbursal during 2009-10 was `2056.15 crore against that of `2410.78 crore in 2008-09 showing a decrease of 15%. The credit disbursement was mainly for agriculture, marketing, cottage & small scale industries, consumer business, consumption purposes, housing etc. Disbursal on agriculture, consumption purpose, housing etc. had increased by the bank considerably.

4.231 The working results of SCB shows a steep decline in borrowings, from `237.00 crore in 2008-09 to `107.51 crore in 2009-10.

4.232 During 2009-10 the total deposit of District Co-operative Banks had gone to `17627.13 crore against that of ` 13686.76 crore in the previous year with an increase of 28.78%. The amount disbursed as loans and advances was `11611.42 crore, which was 65.87 per cent of the total deposits. During 2009-10 Ernakulam, Kollam and Kozhikode districts had earned a considerable progressive net profit. Ernakulam district ranks a higher rate of NPA (`235.25 crore) followed by Malappuram (`153.32 crore). The operational indicators of DCBS show that total Deposits and working capital are much higher in Ernakulam District, followed by Thiruvananthapuram. The indicators are given in Appendix 4.61.

Long term credit:

4.233 A net work consisting of the Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (KSCARDB) at the Apex and 49 Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks at Taluk Level is responsible for long term credit disbursement for rural development in the state. Various activities covered by KSCARDB's lending in scheme loan include Minor Irrigation, Plantation and Horticulture Agricultural machinery, Land Development, poultry, fisheries etc., where as under ordinary loan include construction of Wells/Tanks, construction of Godowns/cattle, Barbed wire or stone fencing, Construction of drainage channels etc. The Bank raises funds through floating of debentures issued on government guarantee; NHB, LIC, SBI and SBT etc., are the financial institutions which invest in the debentures floated by the KSCARDB. The total long term loan disbursed during 2009-10 by KSCARDB was `689.42 crore against that of `563.34 crore in 2008-09 registering an increase of 23.38%. In the purpose-wise disbursement, the major share of total disbursement is availed by Rural Housing (41.04%) and the share for non farm sector is 13.17%. The share of disbursement of rural housing has increased during 2009-10 also. The details of loan disbursement is given in Appendix 4.62. Purpose wise classification of long term loans issued by Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks is shown in Appendix 4.63.

4.234 The Non farm sector lending scheme intends to provide financial assistance to meet the credit needs of individual artisans, craftsmen, handicraftsmen and small entrepreneurs who undertake manufacturing and processing activities as approved by the Development commissions of SSI, Government of India. Small Road and Water Transport operators scheme for public goods carriage and passenger vehicles/boats, Integrated Loan Scheme for new industrial ventures/modernization of existing SSI, Educational Loan for higher education in India and abroad as recognized by Central and State Government are also introduced under the long term loan disbursement scheme. The Bank has also financing tourism related activities with the assistance of NABARD to promote farm tourism / home stay which enables the farmers to generate additional income. A new scheme in the name of Card Bank Jewel Scheme was introduced by the Bank to the member borrowers to acquire asset in the form of gold coin or ornaments to meet the future requirements as marriage of their daughter / son.

Refinance Support by NABARD

4.235 Investment credit facilitates necessitate capital formation in agriculture, which considered to be a pre-requisite for upgrading the technology and improving resource use efficiency in agriculture. NABARD provides refinance for investment credit at concessional rates of interest, facilitates augmenting the flow of investment credit at the ground level through various policy initiatives/programmes.

4.236 At the national level, the total refinance disbursement during 2009-10 stood at `12009.08 crore as compared to the disbursement of `10535 crore during previous year. During the same period in Kerala the total disbursement of refinance from NABARD was `913.64 crores. The total refinance disbursement during 2009-10 has increased in the country by 14%. Commercial Banks accounted for the highest share of 66.24% in the total refinance disbursed in the state. This was followed by Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development Bank ` 252.78 crore (27.66%) and RRBs `55.71 crore. The disbursement of RRBs registered a lowest of 6.10%. Agency wise and purpose wise disbursement of refinance assistance by NABARD in Kerala is given in Appendix 4.64.

4.237 Under purpose wise disbursement refinance, non-farm sector received higher share (71.43%) followed by Self Help Groups (7.25%), Land Development (2.58%) and Plantation and Horticulture (2.03%). Details are given in Appendix 4.65.

4.238 The purpose-wise analysis of the refinance by NABARD reveals that as in the previous years, the major share of assistance was availed by the non-farm sector (71.43%), and under farm sector, the refinance disbursement has shown a declining trend. In the disbursement, the major share was for Self Help Groups (7.25%), land development (2.58%), Plantation and Horticulture (2.03%). The amount of refinance for the sectors like fisheries and poultry which are very important in the rural economy of Kerala remained to below 1% as in the previous year.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

4.239 The RIDF was set up in NABARD with contribution from the Commercial banks which were not able to fulfill the commitment of channelising at least 18 per cent of their total lending to agriculture. RIDF has been instrumental in strengthening the rural infrastructure in the State. The RID Fund started in 1995-96 with a corpus of `2000 crores has emerged as a popular and effective mechanism for financing rural infrastructure projects and its corpus from RIDF I to XV stands at `1,03,718 crore and `68439.74 crore disbursed as on 31.3.2010.

Assistance to Kerala

4.240 Kerala has been receiving assistance under RIDF for the last fourteen years. The major projects for which refinance has been disbursed include watershed development projects, rural bridges, rural roads, reclamation of waterlogged area, inland navigation, tourism oriented roads and rural market yards.

4.241 The cumulative sanction amount as on 31.3.10 was `2890.59 crore and the disbursement was `1910.69 crore (66.09%) for the implementation of 3226 projects. The tranche wise sanction and disbursement under RIDF are shown in the Table 4.53. Out of 3226 projects 2146 have been completed. Under RIDF XV, an amount of `352.48 crore was sanctioned to Kerala for 2009-10 and disbursement for the period was `75.81 crores. The purpose wise cumulative sanction and disbursement on projects as on 31.3.2010 is given in Table 4.54. The amount sanctioned for PWD roads and bridges accounted for 45.07 percent and Rural drinking water accounted for 17.24 percent of the total amount sanctioned under RIDF in the state.

Table 4.53
Tranche wise Sanction & Disbursement under RIDF

(` Crore)

RIDF	Kerala as on 31.3.2010		India as on 31/3/2010	
	Sanction	Disbursement	Sanction	Disbursement
I	95.93	86.26	1906.21	1760.87
II	86.91	73.13	2636.08	2397.95
III	89.29	73.88	2732.69	2453.50
IV	64.00	56.73	2902.55	2482.00
V	126.77	117.23	3434.52	3054.96
VI	172.51	159.02	4488.51	4070.85
VII	181.87	158.59	4582.32	4052.59
VIII	193.97	167.62	5950.19	5148.50
IX	89.94	74.37	5638.26	4916.48
X	216.71	171.86	7671.71	6489.35
XI	174.88	125.07	8320.33	6604.80
XII	247.63	166.68	10411.15	7280.43
XIII	296.99	171.20	12705.64	7600.60
XIV	500.71	233.22	14708.02	6652.51
XV	352.48	75.81	15629.82	3474.35
Total	2890.59	1910.67	103718.00	68439.74

Source : Annual Report 2009-10, NABARD

Table 4.54
Purpose wise loan sanctioned and disbursements under RIDF as on 31.3.2010
(I to XV)

(` Crore)

Sl. No.	Purpose	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursed Amount
1.	Irrigation	1178	437.17	302.39
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	292	133.77	90.76
3.	Drainage and Flood Protection	79	155.47	80.85
4.	Rural Roads (PWD, LSGD etc.)	863	657.78	466.43
5.	Rural Bridges	342	645.11	528.92
6.	Rural Market Yards	109	11.54	7.77
7.	Boat Jetties	4	0.27	0.02
8.	Inland Navigation	1	10.00	7.87
9.	Rural Drinking Water Supply	45	498.38	255.96
10.	Health	6	38.27	27.88
11.	Education	114	64.42	25.73
12.	Fish Harbour/ Fish landing center	12	78.96	42.11
13.	Animal Husbandry	2	12.82	5.91
14.	Hydel Power	1	7.79	1.56
15.	Information Technology	3	113.71	61.04
16.	Rural godowns incl. Cashew	72	3.05	1.05
17.	Forest development	6	4.91	0.98
18.	Anganwadies	94	4.15	0.83
19.	Modern Abattoir	3	13.03	2.61
	Total	3226	2890.60	1910.67

Source: NABARD, 2010

CHAPTER 5

WATER RESOURCES

In most developing countries, agriculture is the dominant user of water, accounting for more than 85 percent of all water use. Agriculture water use raises significant issues for water resource management like issues dealing with water scarcity, competing demands from other sectors, irrigation service delivery and system management, water use efficiencies are so forth. The primary objective in coming years will be to balance water supply and demand among users to ensure adequate water for agriculture and sustainable irrigation system management while satisfying other needs. Investments in irrigation are changing globally in response to changes in environment and experience with previous projects. In the 1970s and 1980s, investment typically involved large irrigation and drainage projects with considerable infrastructure development. In the 1990s investment often supported system rehabilitation and management and more recently to small irrigation schemes. Increased water scarcity has shifted the focus from exploitation of water resources and building infrastructure to improvement of water use efficiency.

5.2 The basic premise of water resource management is that river basins are best managed and developed as an integrated whole. This is always legally and politically complex due to the challenges of allocation between users and between uses. In many cases the need for river infrastructure such as weirs, dykes, regulators and other storage structures are primary drivers for adopting institutional solutions. The investment in storage structures is essential to optimize water use as well as to address the growing number of water conflicts.

5.3 The surface irrigation constitute major chunk of irrigation infrastructure in the state. There are 18 dams in the state intended for irrigation. Out of this, 13 have storages and 5 are barrages.

Live Storage Capacities of Irrigation Reservoirs

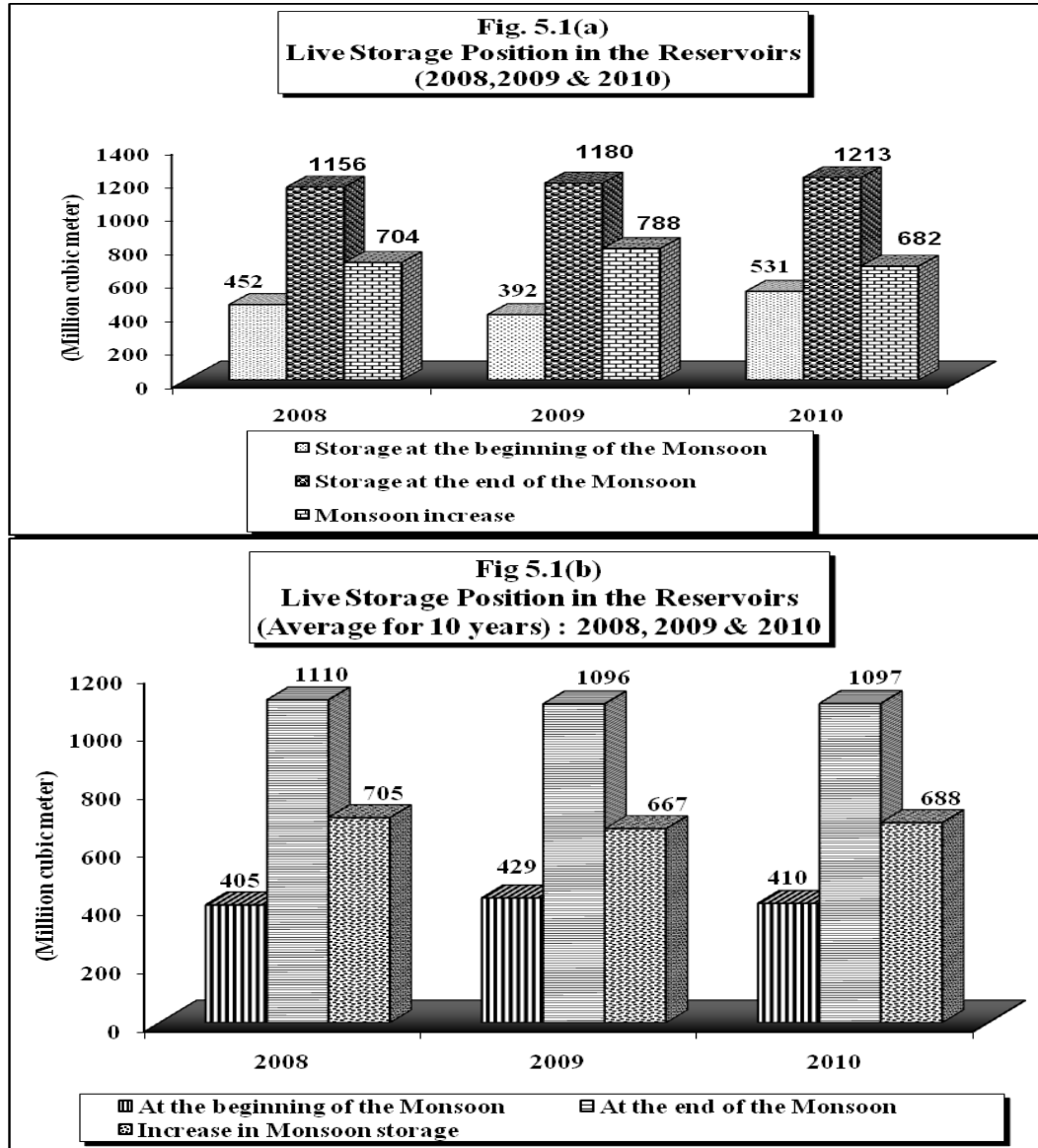
5.4 The live storage position of the reservoirs during the beginning and end of the monsoon period during 2008 to 2010 are given in table 5.1

Table 5.1
Live Storage Position in the Reservoirs

(Mm ³)				
Sl. No	Item	2008	2009	2010
1.	Storage at the beginning of the Monsoon	452	392	531
2.	Storage at the end of the Monsoon	1156	1180	1213
3.	Increase due to Monsoon	704	788	682
4.	Average for 10 years			
	(i) at the beginning of the monsoon	405	429	410
	(ii) at the end of the monsoon	1110	1096	1097
	(iii) increase in monsoon storage	705	667	688

Source: Water Resource Department

5.5 In the beginning of the Monsoon (in 2010) the total storage was 531 Mm³ and at the end of the monsoon the level of the storage was 1213 Mm³, against the storage level of 392 Mm³ at the beginning of the Monsoon and 1180 Mm³ at the end of the monsoon period during the previous year. The current year's storage of 1213 Mm³ is greater than the ten year average of 1097 Mm³ on the date. The storage capacities of reservoirs are deteriorating due to silting in reservoirs. Sedimentation or silt removal need be done periodically for the proper upkeep of the reservoirs. The storage position at the beginning and at the end of the Monsoon during 2008 to 2010 are given in Fig.5.1 (a) and 5.1(b). The Live storage capacities of the Irrigation Reservoirs is given in Appendix 5.1



Investment in Irrigation

5.6 Irrigation development in Kerala is mainly centered on the development of surface water resources mainly on the development of major and medium irrigation projects. In each Plan, priority in allocation was given for the development of major and medium irrigation projects. Out

of a cumulative expenditure of ` 4637.6 crores (2009-10), ` 3191.4 crores (68.82%) is invested for major & medium irrigation. About 60 to 70 percent of the investment in each plan was made for this purpose. Rice is the major crop benefited through irrigation infrastructure. Even in the case of this crop, the incremental yield, which the irrigation support could bring, is not significant. With the fast changes taking place in the farm front of Kerala with notable reduction in the area under rice cultivation, even the distribution systems already developed for gravity irrigation to service rice cultivation now require realignment.

Financial Performance

5.7 Summary of outlay and expenditure of different sub-sectors of Irrigation sector is shown in table 5.2 below:

Table 5.2
Outlay and Achievement during Annual Plan 2009-10

(` Lakh)

SI No	Sub Sectors	Annual Plan 2009-10		
		Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	13400	8218.70	61.3
2	Minor Irrigation	6802	3700.77	54.41
3	Command Area Development	452	264.87	58.6
4	Flood Control & Coastal Zone Management	4411	9442.86	214.08
	Total	25065	21627.20	86.28

5.8 The expenditure on Flood control and Coastal zone management (214.08%) sub sector was the highest followed by major and medium irrigation(61.3%), Command Area Development (58.6%), minor irrigation (54.41%).

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

5.9 The accelerated Irrigation Benefit programme (AIBP) was introduced by Government of India for providing assistance to acceleration of irrigation projects. The release of Central assistance to Kerala under AIBP is very low compared to other states. There has been a decreasing trend in the funding during the last few years and there was no funding during the last year and very low release during the year under report. The details of release of central assistance under AIBP are shown in the table 5.3.

Table 5.3
Central Assistance / Grant Released under AIBP during last Six years

(` Crore)

Year	States				Total
	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Orissa	
2004-05	87.540	396.290	49.440	24.230	2867.300
2005-06	311.382	140.776	9.359	151.374	1900.314
2006-07	843.422	160.373	16.647	133.885	2301.972
2007-08	987.769	349.900	0.000	624.359	5445.705
2008-09	855.180	442.419	0.905	724.439	7598.22
2009-10	1300.73	823.83	3.812	871.57	9309.631
Total	4386.023	2313.588	80.163	2529.857	29423.142

Source: Ministry of Water Resources, GOI

5.10 The total assistance under the AIBP to the state during the period from 2004-05 to 2009-10 is `80.163 crores against the total assistance for the entire states during the period, which works out to ` 29423.142 crores. It is only 0.30 per cent of the total assistance under the scheme during the same period.

5.11 The details of AIBP implemented in the state during the Eleventh five year plan period and the expenses thereon are shown in table 5.4 below:

Table 5.4
Total Provision Earmarked and Expenditure under AIBP during Eleventh Plan
(` lakh)

Sl No	Sub Sector/Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
		Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate
1						
2	Moovattupuzha Valley Irrigation	0.00	0.00	500.00	1088.78	6935.00
3	Karappuzha	0.00	0.00	2500.00	984.28	1500.00
	Rehabilitation Package	32.46	0.00	2902.00	0.00	7565.00
	Total	32.46	0.00	5902.00	2073.06	16000.00

5.12 During the period from 1997-98 to 2010-11 (December), Government of India had sanctioned `43425.6331 crores to various states. The assistance sanctioned to Kerala was `175.105 crores (0.40 %). The details of release of assistance under AIBP from 1997-98 to 2010-11 is shown in the Appendix 5.2

5.13 More focused attention is required for the implementation of AIBP assistance in Kerala. The assistance has been released for Muvattupuzha project, Karappuzha and three projects under Prime Minister's rehabilitation package in Palakkad District covering Malampuzha, Kanjirapuzha and Chitturpuzha projects.

5.14 An evaluation of AIBP scheme implemented in 10 states was conducted by the Planning Commission. The major findings and recommendations of the evaluation study are shown in box.

BOX 5.1
Evaluation study on Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

The study covered 10 States in five zones in India. One project from each state was selected, for the study.

The various major factors responsible for gap between irrigation potential created and its utilization are incomplete water distribution canals, non existence of effective WUA, lack of fund for O & M decreased flow level in rivers, lack of Coordination between irrigation department, revenue and CADA, change in cropping pattern, diversion of cultivable land for other purpose, broken water outlets and minors, siltation of distribution channels and non completion of construction of field channels.

- The gap between the ultimate potential at design and present stage of a selected project was large (62%) in Assam.

- High priority should be given to the lining of the whole canal system.
- Restructuring of WUA should be implemented.
- There is a need to develop a mechanism for proper coordination between relevant Government departments like Irrigation, Agriculture, Revenue and the Land development department.
- A policy needs to be formed to make farmers adopt appropriate cropping pattern for optimum use of water.
- AIBP assistance may be utilised for the construction of field Irrigation canal networks to optimise the utilization of the project.

Source: Planning Commission 2010

Review of Major Projects

5.15 The overall performance of the major and medium irrigation sector during the initial years was not encouraging. The cumulative area brought under irrigation through major and medium irrigation projects is 29346 hectares (gross). The details of the progress of implementation of ongoing projects as on March 2010 are given in table 5.5 below:

Table 5.5
Project-wise Details of Ongoing Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of starting	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Year of revision	Cost escalation (%)	Expenditure upto March 2010	(` Lakh)			
								Target area to be irrigated (Ha)		Physical achievement as on 3/10 (Ha)	
								Net	Gross	Net	Gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Muvattupuzha	1974	4808	79300	2008	1649	75644	19237	37737	15026	29452
2	Idamalayar	1981	904	60000	2008	6637	36842	14394	29036	-	-
3	Karapuzha	1979	760	49800	2008	6553	27513.65	5221	8721	-	-
4	Banasurasagar	1999	1137	12700	2008	1117	3501.28	2800	4740	-	-
5	Chamravattom	1983	7000	11417	2008	163	3965.48	3170	4344	-	-

Karapuzha Irrigation Project

5.16 Karapuzha Project is the first project for irrigation taken up in the Wayanad District of Kerala. The project is to construct an earthen dam with concrete spillway in Right bank at Vazhavatta across Karapuzha stream and the saddle dam at Pakkam, Cherupetta and Cheengeri to create a reservoir of 76.50 Mm³ storage capacities. The project was originally envisaged for Irrigation only and now it has turned to be a multipurpose project. Now there is a proposal of incorporating Mini Hydel Scheme for producing 0.5 to 0.75 MW of Electricity by Kerala State Electricity Board.

5.17 The original estimate of the project was ` 7.60 crores in 1979 and the estimate as per the 2008 schedule of rates is ` 498 crores. The cumulative expenditure up to March 2010 is ` 275.14 crores. Major components under head works viz., (i) Earth dam and saddle dams and (ii) Spillway are already completed. Work of stilling Basin and Energy Dissipating Chamber connection structure to RBC from diversion chamber is in progress. Raising of roads completed to the extent of 90 per cent. As regards Left Bank canal, it is in the nearly completion stage (99%). Seventy five per cent of the work in respect of Padinjareveedu Branch canal of LBC is completed, investigation of Thondippally Branch and Kuttoor Branch of Left bank canal is completed for which land acquisition is in process. Investigation of all Distributaries of LBC is completed and land acquisition is in progress except Pallikkunnu Distributary. As regards the Right Bank canal, it is completed only with the exception of the connection structure of length 24.28 m. The work of one distributary is completed and the investigations for other distributaries are completed and land acquisition proposals were submitted. The progress of implementation of the project is very slow. More proactive steps are required to complete the project in the drought affected district. The project has been included under AIBP. Prioritization of work to complete the ongoing work is also required.

Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project

5.18 The project envisages the utilisation of the tailrace water from the Idukki Hydro electric project and the works started during 1978. The tailrace water which is let off into the Thodupuzha river and the run off from the catchment upstream of Thodupuzha river are impounded by constructing a dam across Thodupuzha river at Malamkara, 8 km upstream from Thodupuzha town. Water from the reservoir is intended to give irrigation facilities to 19237 ha.(net) and 37737 ha.(gross) in Ernakulam, Kottayam and Idukki districts.

5.19 The estimated cost of the project as per 1980 Schedule of Rates was ` 4808 lakhs and the revised estimate of which is ` 793 crores based on 2008 Schedule of rates. The expenditure as on March 2010 is ` 756.44 crores. The canal system consists of left bank main canal of 37.10 km length and right main canal of 28.337 Km of length and branches and distributaries of 57.154 and 241.014 Kms of length respectively. The work of the dam, Left Bank main Canal and Right bank main Canals are completed and in respect of branches and distributaries it is completed for a total length of 43.544 Km, 159.19 Km respectively. The project was commissioned partly in November 2004, since when water distribution is being carried out in the completed stretches of canal. Project was initiated in 1974 for implementation with an original estimated cost of ` 20.86 crores. The escalation in expenditure till 2005-10 was 3526 percent. The project has to be closed during the eleventh plan itself considering the implementation of the project for more than decades. The cropping pattern in the ayacut has changed and additional investment is required to irrigate the five crops.

5.20 The Project is receiving assistance under AIBP from 1998-99 onwards.

Idamalayar Irrigation Project

5.21 The Idamalayar Irrigation Project is a diversion scheme intended to irrigate an extend of 14394 ha. of wet and dry lands and the Cultivable Command Area (C.C.A.) is 13209 Ha. The source of water for irrigation is the tail race discharge of Idamalayar Hydro - Electric Project for which a Dam at Ennakal, has already been completed. This barrage was constructed in 1960-67.

The canal system of the Project consists of a main canal, (32.272 Km) long on the right bank of the river Periyar. The main canal bifurcates itself into 2 canal systems. The low level canal, 27.25 Km long and the link canal (6.73Km) long. The link canal connects its main canal with the L.B.C. of the existing Chalakudy River Diversion Scheme (C.R.D.Scheme) conveying the same discharge of the L.B.C. of C.R.D Scheme. The right bank canal of Chalakudy Scheme will be remodeled to convey discharge now passing through the L B.C. of CRD Scheme. In addition to its present discharge thus increasing the ayacut of Chalakudy R.B.C, from the present 6338 ha. to 14851ha , an increase of 8513 ha. The latest estimate of the project as per 2008 SoR is `600.00 crores and the cumulative expenditure as on 31.03.10 is `368.42 crores.

5.22 Out of the total length of 32.278 km of the main canal, 20.629 km has been completed in different reaches. The work is to be arranged in the remaining portion. The total length of link canal is 7.575Km. As per the present proposal, the link canal at Ch.4.037 Km will join at Ch.3.593 Km of Boothathankettu branch canal of LBC of CRD Scheme. Land acquisition from 0 m to 2000 m has been completed.

Banasurasagar Irrigation Project

5.23 The project was commenced in 1971 with an estimated cost of ` 1137.07 lakhs to irrigate an area of 2800 ha. agriculture land for the second and third crops. The project consist of canal system only viz. 2.73 length, two branches with a total length of 13.76 km, 14 no. of disstributories having a total length of 69.04 km. The project report was revised based on 96 schedule of rates and Administrative Sanction was given to a cost of ` 37.88 crores. The revised estimate of the project based on 2008 schedule of rate is ` 127.00 crores. The work of the Main canal of length 2.73 Km. except for the aqueduct from Ch.0-150 M. and from Ch. 1130 M to 1500 M. is completed. The distributories taking off from the main canal will be completed during this year. Expenditure incurred upto March 2010 is ` 35.01 crores including a part of the share cost given to KSEB.

Chamravattom Regulator-cum-Bridge

5.24 A regulator cum bridge at Chamravattom across Bharathapuzha about 6.5 Km upstream of river mouth is a multi-purpose project. The targeted irrigated area is 4344 ha. (Gross) and 3170 ha. (Net). The original estimate was ` 70.00 crores during the year of commencement (1983). The NABARD has approved the project on 31.01.2008 for ` 106.00 crores with their share of 95.12 crores. The total expenditure incurred for the project upto 31.03.2010 is ` 39.65 crores. The project is expected to be completed in 2011-12 and the bridge component will be completed by March 2011.

Irrigation Status

5.25 The source-wise area irrigated as on March 2010 is given in table 5.6 below:

Table 5.6
Net Area Irrigated (Source wise)

							(in Ha.)
Sl. No.	Source	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Government canals	101397	104669	98664	88318	95956	94813
2	Private canals	4729	4965	4300	4324	6318	2656
3	Tanks	43983	45062	42064	41580	39752	40851
4	Wells	108445	110000	114477	131002	133312	125892
5	Other sources	134802	135227	125900	122321	123915	122118
6	Total	393356	399923	385405	387545	399253	386330
7	Area irrigated more than once in a year		918341	-	-	-	
8	Gross irrigated area	455391	464765	475231	455310	458238	454783
9	Net area irrigated to net area Sown (%)	18	19	17.52	18.41	18.86	16.34
10	Gross irrigated area to gross cropped area (%)	15	15	16.29	16.44	16.96	17.04
11	Irrigated area under paddy to total irrigated area	40	38	45	40	37	37

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

5.26 As per the assessment of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics the net irrigated area in the state as on March 2010, is 3.86 lakh ha. and the gross area irrigated is 4.54 lakh ha. The net area irrigated has declined from 3.99 lakh ha during 2008-09 to 3.86 lakh ha in 2009-10. Only 16.34 per cent of the net cropped area is irrigated. The percentage of net area irrigated to net area has declined and percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area records a slight increase during the year compared to the last year. The details of net irrigated area is given in Appendix 5.3

5.27 During 2009-10 the net irrigated area registered a decline of 10.75 per cent and gross irrigated area by 0.64 percent compared to the previous year.

5.28 During 2009-10, among the crops, paddy tops among the major crop supported by irrigation. It accounted for about 37 per cent followed by coconut (33%), banana (8%), arecanut (8%) and vegetables (4%). The crop-wise area irrigated as on March 2010 is given in table 5.7 below:

5.29 There has been a slight reduction in irrigated area under paddy cultivation during the year. There was a decline in the area under irrigation for coconut cultivation by 3.4 per cent and slight increase for banana by 1.85 per cent compared to previous year. The details of Gross area irrigated is shown in Appendix 5.4

Table 5.7
Gross Area Irrigated (Crop-wise)

(in ha.)

Sl. No	Crops	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paddy	174600	173068	154400	169024	168587
2	Tubers	2958	5158	7281	10293	13065
3	Vegetables	25075	24434	16924	19238	17044
4	Coconut	158630	177734	171336	157199	151913
5	Arecanut	35131	34625	34090	33626	34240
6	Nutmeg/clove	6913	10527	10155	7956	13063
7	Other Spices and contiments	3788	4312	6431	7369	5976
8	Banana	33730	40852	42116	34888	35532
9	Betel leaves	850	590	435	399	286
10	Sugarcane	2000	1156	2361	2976	2899
11	Others	21070	17552	9781	15270	12178
Total		464745	490008	455310	458238	454783

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Minor Irrigation

5.30 Kerala has a wide network of rivers and rivulets and springs spread over the entire cropped area. Minor irrigation sector received considerable attention from Seventh Plan onwards and got a considerable boost during the Ninth Plan period consequent to the enhanced flow of funds from the grant in aid of the local bodies as well as special support received from the external agencies like European Economic Community, Dutch Government and assistance under RIDF of NABARD. With the introduction of decentralised planning, all minor irrigation works (having cultivable command area up to 2000 ha.) were vested with the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). But by the enactment of the new Act 'Kerala Irrigation and Water Management Act 2003' the definition of minor irrigation has been changed and works benefiting an area less than 15 ha. only come under the category of minor irrigation and are vested with PRIs. All other works having cultivable command area greater than 15 ha. have been taken over by the Water Resources Department as medium irrigation. The major works implemented under surface water are minor irrigation Class – I, II and Lift irrigation schemes. Construction of check dams, Vented cross bars, weirs, tanks etc are the various works executed under minor irrigation Class-I & II.

5.31 The cumulative physical achievement of Minor irrigation up to Xth Five year plan was 235957 ha. (net). Minor irrigation has been given a considerable thrust during Eleventh Plan. About 24 per cent of the outlay in Irrigation sector is proposed for the development of Minor Irrigation. The details of physical achievement during the first two years of Eleventh Plan are shown in table 5.8.

5.32 The minor irrigation has always been a thrust area for NABARD not only in terms of providing increased refinance but also by introducing various developmental initiatives and financial incentives. The RIDF I, II and III have been closed on December 2002, RIDF IV by March 2005, RIDF V by June 2006, RIDF VI by September 2007, RIDF VII by December 2008, RIDF VIII by September 2008 and its reimbursement claim was closed by 31.12.2008. The RIDF X closed by December 2009 and its reimbursement claim by 31.03.2010.

Table 5.8
Physical Achievement of Minor Irrigation (Surface Water)
 (Net area in ha.)

SI No	Name of Schemes	2007-08	2008-09
1	MI Class I	2217.00	1474.81
2	MI Class II	711.00	1522.93
3	Lift Irrigation works	712.00	173.75
4	Repairs to MI structure	40.00	0.00
5	MI Class I – NABARD	1802.00	2032.90
6	MI Class II – NABARD	1285.00	3015.90
7	Lift Irrigation – NABARD	53.00	88.62
	Total	6820.00	8308.91

Source: Water Resources (Irrigation and Administration) Department

Table 5.9
Details of Completed Projects under different Trenches of RIDF

SI No	RIDF Trenches	No of Schemes completed
1	RIDF I	59
2	RIDF II	115
3	RIDF III	91
4	RIDF IV	66
5	RIDF V	122
6	RIDF VI	81
7	RIDF VII	39
8	RIDF VIII	43
9	RIDF IX	20
10	RIDF X	12
11	RIDF XI	135
12	RIDF XIII	176
13	RIDF XIV	8
	Total	967

Source: Water Resources (Irrigation and Administration) Department

5.33 So far the Department has under taken 1073 irrigation schemes till RIDF XIV and completed 967 minor irrigation schemes, the details are shown in table 5.10.

Ground Water Development

5.34 Under Ground water investigation and development scheme, it was targeted to construct 2500 drilled wells during the entire period of Eleventh plan. During 2009-10, 957 wells were completed. Construction of wells under the drought relief work of Panchayats was 526 and under MPLADs were 50. Technical guidance for 862 open wells was also provided during this period in addition to site selection for 5087 drilled wells. Chemical analysis of 3822 water samples was undertaken and 2710 hand pumps were repaired under the scheme during the period under report.

5.35 Under Ground water control and regulation scheme, it was targeted for comprehensive Ground water legislation and its implementation during the eleventh plan. During the year, registration certificates were issued to 948 wells, permit issued to 606 wells and conversion permit issued to 667 wells in addition to the preparation and distribution of hand book on practical

guidelines to Ground water recharge for school children. Master plans were prepared for ground water recharge in the critical, semi-critical and other over exploited blocks.

5.36 The target set for the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission for the Eleventh plan was 500 drinking water schemes for which 50 schemes were targeted during the first three years of five year plan. Forty two micro water supply schemes and 49 hand pump schemes were implemented under the scheme.

5.37 The physical achievement during the year under report is given in Appendix 5.5

National Hydrology Project

5.38 The Hydrology Project Phase-II is a follow up project of Hydrology project and to be implemented with the assistance of World Bank.

5.39 The total cost of the project for the country as a whole is ` 631.83 million. The three project components namely institutional strengthening costs 36% vertical extension cost (44%) and horizontal extension costs (20%) of the total project cost. The project would be implemented over a period of six years from 2005-06 onwards. The World Bank has approved the phase – II of the project in Kerala for a total cost of `18.35 crores. The agreement for phase –II was executed in January 2006 and initiated implementation in April 2006.

5.40 Monthly data has been collected from 437 open wells and 433 piezometres and 8 full climatic stations, besides collection of water samples from Piezometers and other observation wells. Analysis was done for 3090 water samples in the 3 labs of Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. During the year under report, 2994 samples were analysed for bacteriological studies using departmental lab at Thiruvananthapuram and other labs as part of the water quality monitoring programme.

Flood Management

5.41 The short duration intense rainfall seems to create conditions leading to flood. The peculiar physiographic set up of Kerala with abrupt fall in slope from the Western Ghats to the midlands and the high rainfall pattern spread over two seasons and that too concentrated in a few days, are the major factors which make the state vulnerable to heavy floods of a recurring nature.

5.42 Four rivers, viz., Chaliyar, Bharathapuzha, Periyar and Pamba together drain about 35 per cent states total area and carry about 45 percent of the total surface water.

5.43 During 2009-10, 327.40 ha. of area was protected from flood, spending an amount of ` 2.21 crores.

5.44 The Government of India has approved the Kuttanand Flood protection works under the 75% as on Flood management. The department has prepared projects for strengthening the outer bund of the identified padasekharam for assistance. The implementation of Flood control works of C & D block has been initiated. Government of India has approved schemes for `143 crores under the flood management programme.

Coastal Zone Management

5.45 Construction of sea walls continued to be the sole intervention for coastal zone protection. In the area of protection of seashore, modern technologies like geo textiles, polyethylene fabrics/sheets, nourishment of foreshore with biomaterials, etc. are emerging. During 2009-10 an amount of `92.19 crores has been spent up to March, 2010 for construction and reformation of seawall. The physical and financial achievement under flood management and coastal zone management during 2009-10 are given in table 5.10.

Table 5.10
Financial and Physical Progress of Flood Management and Coastal Zone
Management Programmes during 2009-10

(` lakh)

Sl. No	Item	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement	Cumulative Physical achievement as on 3/2010
1	Flood Management	221.16	327.40 ha	63734.434 ha
2	Anti-Sea Erosion Works	9218.51	11.39Km	409.053 Km
	New sea-wall constructed Reformation of old & damaged sea-wall		7.32Km	163.569 km

Source: Water Resources Department

5.46 The Twelfth Finance Commission has awarded `175 crores for the construction, maintenance and reformation of the sea walls. Kerala Coast is subject to severe erosion, which undermines the valuable coastal eco system and affects the lives of millions of people. Nearly 100 Kms. coastal zone, prone to severe sea erosion needs to be urgently protected on a long term basis. The amount allotted is for construction and reformation of sea walls for the protection of the coastal area and for establishing permanent bench marks in the coastal area and conducting pilot studies using new techniques. The target envisaged for the utilization of Twelfth Finance Commission Award is to construct new sea walls to a length of 33.64 Kms, 21 groynes and reformation of 52.52 Km. during 2005-10. The Government have accorded administrative sanction for implementation of the action plan for ` 64.05 crores, for the year 2006-07 and for Rs 89.452 crores for the balance period of 2007-10. A length of 16.17 Km of new sea wall and reformation of 42.3 Km of damaged sea wall have been completed as part of the Finance Commission Award.

Command Area Development

5.47 Under the restructured CAD Programme there is thrust on Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM). Central assistance for correction of system deficiencies upto distributaries of 150 Cubic capacity has been linked to formation of Distributaries Committees and handing over of the distributaries to such Committees for maintenance in future. Kallada, Periyarvalley, Kanjirappuzha and Pazhassi are the ongoing projects under the restructured Command Area Development and Water Management programme.

5.48 Physical achievements of the existing CAD programme during 2009-10 are given in Appendix: 5.6 and 5.7.

Drinking Water Supply

5.49 In view of the increased demand for water, both in quantity and quality, the Central and State governments have consistently focused on funding the drinking water sector and have increased outlays significantly in every plan period. Within the broad area of water and sanitation in India, the urban water sector has had the highest growth in the amount of resources allocated. In spite of the 74th Constitutional Amendment which delineated the role of local governments, the primary responsibility for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities in the country is still retained by the State Governments.

5.50 Coverage was an important agenda during the Tenth Plan period and the highest priority was accorded to remaining 'not covered' and 'partially covered' habitations having a supply level of less than 10 lpcd as also those affected severely with water quality problems. In the 11th plan, however, the focus shifted more towards quality, especially in the urban sector.

5.51 In an attempt to better monitoring the progress made by cities and state governments in achieving the objectives of improved service delivery, the Central Ministry of Water Resources has developed the Standard Service Benchmarks (SSB). These are essentially goals, which can be measured so that the changes in quality of services delivered can be monitored over a period of time. This is an important shift from the past when water service delivery was measured by a singular measure of 'coverage', where the definition of coverage did not incorporate a modern benchmark. The SSB have changed the definition of coverage of water supply from the earlier census based definition to now included direct household connections for each household.

5.52 The access to drinking water in rural India has increased from an earlier 65% of the population to about 90% in 2001. The first serious step towards provision of drinking water to rural India came in 1972-73 in the form of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The programme was accorded Mission approach with the formation of a Technology Mission on Drinking Water, which was later renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) in 1991-92.

5.53 Even though these schemes have greatly increased the coverage of safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country, the provision of drinking water to rural areas is fraught with problems. Many habitations which once came under the "covered" status have been found to slip down to the "partially covered" or even "uncovered" status, reflecting adversely on the effectiveness of the various schemes being run for the purpose. The supply of water is inadequate and irregular, the quality falls below the safe drinking water standards stipulated by the Central Pollution Control Board, the water supply infrastructure created under these schemes have been found to be badly maintained and often run at sub-optimum levels, forcing huge coping costs on the people. Though these schemes have managed to create an access to drinking water in areas they cover, they have not been able to sustain the quality and quantity of supply required, and thus not had the desired effect on the lives of the beneficiaries.

5.54 The modification in the framework of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is expected to take care of several of these issues. The goal of the NRDWP is to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis. The modified programme of RGNDWM focuses on achieving drinking water security at the household level instead of emphasizing only on achieving the target of average per capita availability. According to the decentralized approach, the PRIs and local community shall be responsible for management, operation and maintenance of water supply scheme.

Bharat Nirman – Rural Drinking Water

5.55 Bharat Nirman, a programme to build rural infrastructure, was launched by the Government of India in 2005. Phase-I of the programme was implemented in the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. Phase II is being implemented from 2009-10 to 2011-12. Rural drinking water is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. During the Bharat Nirman Phase-I period, 55067 un-covered and about 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations were to be covered with provisions of drinking water facilities and 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations were to be addressed for water quality problem in India.

5.56 While prioritizing water quality problems, arsenic and fluoride affected habitations have been accorded priority followed by iron, salinity, nitrate and other contaminants. To ensure that habitations once provided with drinking water supply infrastructure do not slip back and face drinking water problem, sustainability of drinking water sources and systems has been accorded high priority. To achieve drinking water security at village / habitation level, conjunctive use of water i.e. judicious use of rainwater, surface water and ground water is promoted.

5.57 To enable the rural community to shoulder responsibility in management, operation and maintenance of water supply systems at village level, decentralized, demand-driven, community-managed approach has been adopted. To further strengthen community participation in the drinking water sector the National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance programme was launched in February, 2006 under which five persons in each Gram Panchayat are to be trained to carry out regular surveillance of drinking water sources for which 100% financial assistance including water testing kits, are provided.

5.58 Against 55067 uncovered habitations to be covered during the Bharat Nirman period, 54440 habitations have been covered during Phase-I. During 2009-10, 251 habitations out of 586 targeted habitations were covered. The target and achievement of Bharat Nirman – rural drinking water during the Phase-I period of 2005-06 to 2008-09 is given in Table 5.12. The strategy adopted under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is to cover uncovered habitations to ensure that the rural population gets at least 40 lpcd potable water from sources lying within the village or nearby.

Table 5.12
Bharat Nirman- Rural Drinking Water - Target and Achievements
During Phase – I (2005-06 to 2008-09)

Sl. No	State/UT	Target (Balance as on 1.4.2005)				Coverage			
		Un-covered	Slipped Back	Quality Affected	Total	Un-covered	Slipped Back	Quality Affected	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	29744	4050	33794	0	28598	2611	31209
2	Arunachal Pradesh	668	2752	0	3420	668	870	401	1939
3	Assam	7375	10636	8119	26130	7375	8829	2478	18682
4	Bihar	0	47597	776	48373	0	42705	6306	49011
5	Chhattisgarh	0	19007	5021	24028	0	29547	1042	30589
6	Goa	6	0	0	6	6	1	0	7
7	Gujarat	36	4389	8717	13142	36	6046	3551	9633
8	Haryana	0	2506	361	2867	0	2860	205	3065
9	Himachal Pradesh	6891	9308	0	16199	6891	9653	0	16544
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3211	3138	49	6398	3211	782	0	3993

11	Jharkhand	0	17225	168	17393	0	17005	457	17462
12	Karnataka	5618	809	21008	27435	5618	8717	3238	17573
13	Kerala	7573	421	867	8861	7573	3946	691	12210
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	37269	5381	42650	0	38512	559	39071
15	Maharashtra	17738	11579	3787	33104	17738	14338	3622	35698
16	Manipur	0	80	37	117	0	517	0	517
17	Meghalaya	251	4341	160	4752	251	3563	98	3912
18	Mizoram	112	271	26	409	112	357	26	495
19	Nagaland	731	202	157	1090	731	141	46	918
20	Orissa	0	14900	32254	47154	0	39902	5124	45026
21	Punjab	1931	5247	2093	9271	1786	2198	703	4687
22	Rajasthan	2300	33680	41072	77052	1871	26897	5355	34123
23	Sikkim	74	783	0	857	74	510	0	584
24	Tamil Nadu	0	44080	5574	49654	0	33123	1300	34423
25	Tripura	0	651	7031	7682	0	825	683	1508
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	19886	5062	24948	0	24629	3853	28482
27	Uttarakhand	272	7567	0	7839	237	5611	0	5848
28	West Bengal	0	3536	65156	68692	0	7635	7728	15363
29	A & N Islands	102	0	26	128	94	0	0	94
30	D & N Haveli	60	0	0	60	60	0	0	60
31	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	108	0	16	124	108	45	91	244
35	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	55067	331604	216968	603639	54440	358362	50168	462970

Source: Dept of Drinking Water & Sanitation, GoI

5.59 More than 85% of the sources in rural drinking water supply schemes are ground water based. Under the NRDWP, chemical contaminants which are sought to be tackled are excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity and nitrate. Except for nitrate, all others occur naturally. Nitrate occurs in drinking water due to leaching of chemical fertilizers and sewerage. Though a target of 2.17 lakh quality affected habitations was identified at the beginning of Bharat Nirman, the States submitted an action plan for covering only 195813 such habitations. As on 1.04.2006, there were 7067 habitations reported to be afflicted with arsenic and 29070 habitations with fluoride contamination.

5.60 At the beginning of Bharat Nirman period, there were 104437 rural habitations affected with excess iron in drinking water sources. The focus of the Department is to tackle excess iron problem through aeration based technology or low cost terracotta based filtration technique. States such as Karnataka and Orissa have already taken up the challenge of tackling this contamination through low cost terracotta based filtration technology. Kerala has also initiated action to tackle the problem by promoting the technology in Kerala through KRWSA. The achievements of Bharat Nirman in quality affected habitations in the Indian States are given in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13
Status of Quality Affected Habitations – Phase II (2009-10 to 2011-12)

Sl. No	States / Union Territories	Quality-affected Habitations as on 1-4-09	2009-10		2010-11		Cumulative Achievement
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1097	126	223	810		228
2	Arunachal Pradesh	274	34	38	264		38
3	Assam	26589	6868	6071	3515	70	6141
4	Bihar	34909	7748	10221	7909	171	10392
5	Chhattisgarh	8379	3551	1269	3426	374	1643
6	Goa	0	0		0		
7	Gujarat	948	390	451	391	63	514
8	Haryana	179	88	94	36		94
9	Himachal Pradesh	88	13	12	42		12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	1	310		1
11	Jharkhand	815	132	225	432	18	243
12	Karnataka	8559	2638	2508	4002	31	2539
13	Kerala	1879	152	114	47		114
14	Madhya Pradesh	5385	502	643	700	61	704
15	Maharashtra	3989	2086	1008	4124	207	1215
16	Manipur	5	0		25		
17	Meghalaya	107	8	6	102		6
18	Mizoram	0	0		0		
19	Nagaland	157	20	19	105		19
20	Orissa	23676	3452	2314	1721	263	2577
21	Punjab	864	466	271	392	7	278
22	Rajasthan	37658	1210	3154	3977	93	3247
23	Sikkim	0	0		0		
24	Tamil Nadu	637	0	1	1009		1
25	Tripura	7102	1346	733	309	60	793
26	Uttar Pradesh	5911	1558	1565	2142	166	1731
27	Uttarakhand	9	0		0		
28	West Bengal	10773	2202	1789	5304	32	1821
29	A & N islands	0	0				
30	D & N Haveli	0	0				
31	Daman & Diu	0	0				
32	Delhi	0	0				
33	Lakshadweep	0	0				
34	Puducherry	4	4	4			4
35	Chandigarh	0					
	Total	179999	34595	32734	41094	1621	34355

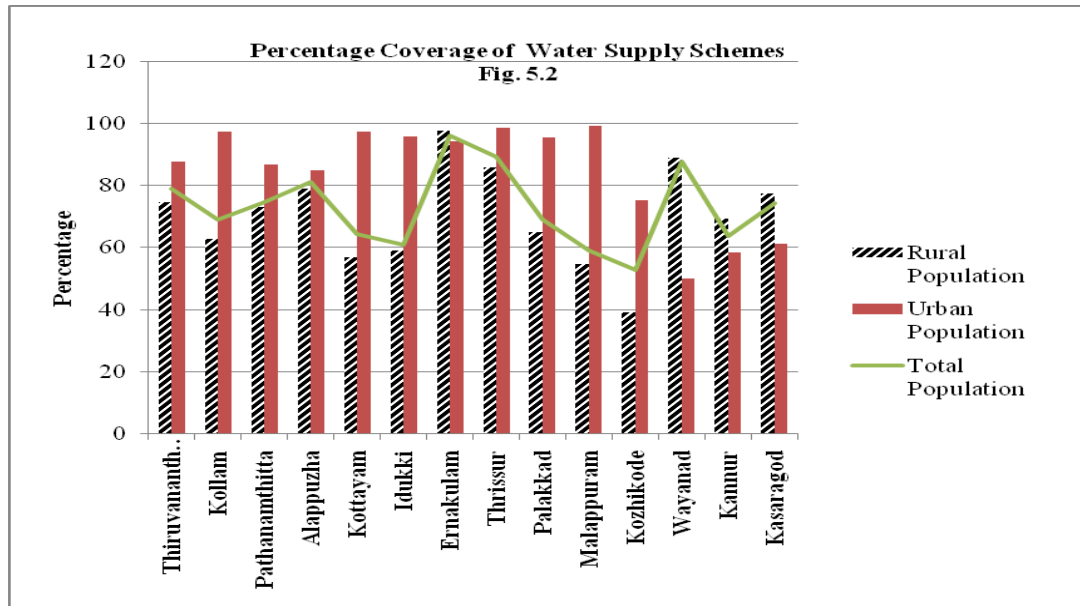
Source: Dept of Drinking Water & Sanitation, GoI

Coverage of Drinking Water Supply

5.61 Safe drinking water was accessible to 72.77 per cent of the total population in Kerala during the period 2009-10. In urban and rural areas of the State, 84.80 per cent and 68.55 per cent of the population were covered respectively by water supply schemes as on March 2010. The total number of urban and rural people covered by water supply schemes in Kerala was 70.11 lakh and 161.60 lakh respectively. In 2009-10, the additional population covered was 319096, in which 312695 were in the rural area. Among the districts, Thiruvananthapuram, Pathanamthitta,

Kottayam, Ernakulam, Thrissur and Kasaragod had not registered any increase in coverage during 2009-10.

5.62 During 2009-10, Ernakulam District had the highest rural water supply coverage (97.83%) and Kozhikode District had the lowest coverage (39.01%). In urban area, Malappuram District had the highest coverage in water supply (99.35%) and Wayanad District had the lowest coverage with 50.10%. In the case of total population covered, Ernakulam District had the highest coverage (96.19%) and Kozhikode District had the lowest coverage (52.94%) of water supply in Kerala during 2009-10. The District wise details of population covered by water supply schemes in Kerala as on 31-03-2010 are given in Appendix 5.9. The percentage coverage of water supply facilities for rural, urban and total population in the districts and Kerala are shown in Figure 5.2.



5.63 The details of additional population covered with protected water supply are given in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14
Additional Population Covered with Protected Water Supply

Year	Total Population	Of which SC Population	Of which ST Population
2002-03	468526	36400	13235
2003-04	373155	33584	4105
2004-05	743197	66887	8175
2005-06	160095	15705	1825
2006-07	512261	50202	5840
2007-08	341171	45015	4265
2008-09	226240	19000	2108
2009-10	414817	39488	19580
2010-11 (upto 09/2010)	430596	48284	3608

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Status of Water Supply Coverage in Habitats

5.64 According to the survey conducted by the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission in 1992, there were 9776 identified habitats in Kerala. Of these habitats, 1994 habitats were fully covered, 6964 were partially covered, 805 were non-covered and 13 were in forest area during 2001. The present status of these habitats is given in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15
Status of Water Supply Coverage- Habitats

Month & Year	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Non Covered
March 2001	1994	6964	805
March 2002	2091	6889	783
March 2003	2091	7444	228
March 2004	2125	7638	0
March 2005	2365	7398	0
March 2006	3892	5871	0
March 2007	4745	5018	0
March 2008	5283	4480	0
March 2009	9763	0	0
March 2010	11883	0	0
September 2010	11883	0	0

Source: Kerala Water Authority

5.65 A fresh habitation survey was conducted in 2003 based on 2001 census population and the number of rural habitations/wards got increased to 12165. The details of another 1124 habitations were further added on 1/4/2007 and the total number of habitations became 13289. Out of this, 1406 habitations are Census Town (CT)/or Out Growth (OG). As per the directions from the government, these CTs and OGs were deleted from the list and the total rural habitations became 11883 only. All these 11883 habitations attained fully covered status as on 12/2008 taking the private wells also into consideration. Details are given in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16
Habitation-wise Water Supply Level

Quantity of Supply	No. of Habitations (2003 survey) as on 3/2010
Below 10 lpcd or Non- covered	Nil
Between 10 lpcd and 40 lpcd (partially covered)	Nil
Above 40 lpcd (Fully covered)	11883
Non covered Forest Area	Nil
Total Habitations	11883

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Water Supply Schemes in Operation

5.66 Major implementing agencies of drinking water supply schemes in the State are Kerala Water Authority (KWA), Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (KRWSA) and Local Self Government Institutions (LSGIs). KRWSA and LSGIs are ensuring community participation in the implementation of water supply schemes by sharing the financial costs and taking responsibility in management, operation and maintenance, to some extent. Besides these agencies,

Department of Urban Development and Department of Town and Country Planning also act as nodal agencies for water supply schemes under UIDSSMT and JNNURM respectively.

Kerala Water Authority

5.67 Various schemes are being implemented by Kerala Water Authority considering the need for extending the coverage of protected water supply in the State adopting scientific distribution and conservation, such as Centrally Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and urban water supply schemes, Technology Mission Schemes, Swajaldhara schemes, schemes with loan assistance from NABARD/Banks, externally aided JBIC Projects (now JICA), and ADB and World Bank assisted schemes. State funded water supply schemes are also being undertaken by Kerala Water Authority.

5.68 Kerala Water Authority at present has 86 ongoing Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes (ARWSS) under various stages of execution- 74 schemes with central fund and 12 schemes with State fund. NC/PC schemes are proposed to provide water supply to non-covered/partially covered areas. 427 schemes under this category has been completed and works of 108 schemes are under various stages of implementation.

5.69 The RWH scheme “Varsha” is to collect rain water from the rooftop and store it in a tank which is to be handed over to beneficiaries on completion. 10% of the project cost has to be borne by the beneficiaries. The project is under implementation in Thiruvananthapuram, Alappuzha, Kottayam and Ernakulam districts. 4457 units of Varsha schemes have been completed and works of 25 units are in progress.

5.70 As per the Government of India directive, all the rural schools and anganwadis having no drinking water facilities are to be provided with such facilities. The expenditure for this purpose should be shared by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis from the funds allocated for ARWSP. Kerala Water Authority has provided water supply to 1934 schools so far and works of 80 schemes are under various stages of implementation.

5.71 Government of India provides assistance under Technology Mission for implementing schemes in water quality affected areas. Up to 20% of the ARWSP funds are to be earmarked for new projects designed to address water quality issues. Fifteen schemes have been sanctioned so far for a total estimated cost of `14081.00 lakh. Of the 15 schemes, three schemes are having a funding pattern of 50:50 and the rest 75:25. Of this total, six schemes have been completed and the rest are progressing.

5.72 The Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for Census Towns (CTs) having population below 20000 (as per 1991 census) is sponsored by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. The main objective is to provide safe and adequate water supply facilities to the entire population of the CTs in the country within a fixed time. Funding pattern will be on 50:50 mode where 5% beneficiary/local body contribution is inherent in State share. Operation and maintenance of the assets created under the programme is the responsibility of benefitted community. Nine schemes were sanctioned till date, four has been completed and five schemes are in progress. Details are given in Table 5.17.

Table 5.17
Details of AUWSP Schemes

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Estimate Amount (₹ lakh)	Present Status
1	Panniyannur in Kannur District	233.72	Commissioned in 2003
2	Pudukkad in Thrissur District	137.10	Nearing completion
3	Koratty town in Thrissur District	342.00	Commissioned in 2008
4	Marathakkara and Chevoor census town in Thrissur District	510.70	Ongoing
5	Kolazhy, Kuttoor, Pottore in Thrissur District	494.82	Nearing completion
6	Chelakkara in Thrissur District	371.24	Commissioned in 2009
7	Manjeswaram in Kasaragod District	206.78	Trial run in progress
8	Pattiyam and Kottayam in Kannur District	1263.90	Ongoing
9	Vadakkekara in Ernakulam District	294.23	Completed

Source: Kerala Water Authority

5.73 Government of India has announced that no new schemes will be sanctioned under AUWSP and a new programme viz UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) has been launched for providing water supply and sanitation facilities for small and medium towns. Under the special package for completion of ongoing UWSS, the following schemes are included.

- Chevoor – Marathakara
- Kottayam – Pattiyam
- Pudukkad
- Kolazhy-Kuttoor-Pattore
- Manjeswaram

5.74 Of the 17 schemes included in the special package for ongoing UWSS, three schemes, viz. Augmentation of Palakkad WSS, UWSS to Vadakkekara Census Town in Ernakulam District, WSS to Chelakkara in Thrissur District have been already completed.

5.75 Government of India launched Swajaldhara, a community based, participatory, demand driven water supply schemes for rural sector in the year 2002-03 by giving 90% of the project cost as government aid and remaining 10% as beneficiary contribution. Out of 395 schemes taken up by Kerala Water Authority from 2002-03 to 2006-07, 345 schemes had been completed and remaining works are targeted to be completed this year.

Bank assisted Projects

5.76 Certain viable projects originally taken up with LIC/HUDCO assistance were posed for availing term loan from Banks for completion. The Adhoc Augmentation of Kochi Water Supply Scheme, taken up with bank assistance was completed and inaugurated on 5th October 2007. The Chowara Scheme taken up using bank aid has already been commissioned. Bank loan is also being availed for implementing water supply scheme to Thrippunithura and adjoining Panchayats and is partially completed during 2009 (Thrippunithura portion). The scheme is expected to be completed by the first half of 2010-11.

NABARD Assistance

5.77 There were eight rural water supply schemes costing `4868.33 lakh sanctioned under RIDF IX of NABARD for implementation with NABARD loan assistance. Total loan amount originally sanctioned was `3324.06 lakh and the revised loan sanctioned was `4444.61 lakh. Out of the eight schemes, three schemes in Kannur namely RWSS to Azhikkode, Edakkad and Ramanthali were commissioned during 2008-09. RWSS to Poothady was commissioned during 11/09 and RWSS to Udumbanchola was completed during 12/2009. The remaining schemes Okkal, Koovapady and Panthalloor are scheduled for completion shortly.

5.78 Thirty six rural drinking water supply schemes had been sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF XIV. Major portion of these schemes were LIC aided schemes which were held up due to shortage of funds. It is proposed to implement these schemes through fast track mechanism since these schemes will have to be completed within the stipulated time specified by NABARD. All works are in different stages of implementation. Total expenditure incurred for the schemes up to 11/2010 came to `268.95 crores, excluding establishment and share debits. Out of the above schemes, five schemes viz. water supply scheme to Kizhakkoth in Kozhikode district, water supply schemes to Kolachery I and II in Kannur district, Vaikkom scheme in Kottayam District and WSS to Koduvayoor – Pudunagaram are completed and one scheme namely, WSS to Irimbilium – Valanchery in Malappuram District is partially commissioned (Irimbilium portion) in 2010. Out of the remaining schemes, 11 schemes are targeted for commissioning by 09/2011 and 19 targeted for completion in 2011-12.

JBIC Assisted Kerala Water Supply Project

5.79 The JBIC assisted project envisages the implementation of five water supply projects in Thiruvananthapuram, Cherthala, Meenad, Kozhikode and Pattuvam for a total estimated cost of `1787.45 crores. The project cost has been revised to `2987.40 crores during 2009.

5.80 The total project has been proposed to be carried out in 23 contract packages of which 11 are International Competitive Bidding (ICB) packages and 12 are Local Competitive Bidding (LCB) packages. Twenty one work contract packages were awarded and the construction activities are progressing. The remaining two contract packages are the Rehabilitation works of existing components of Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode schemes. Institutional strengthening is also included in the project.

World Bank Aided Jalanidhi Project

5.81 Jalanidhi project was initially approved at an estimated cost of `451.00 crores and targeted to cover 80 grama panchayats for improving the quality of rural water supply and environmental sanitation service delivery to achieve sustainability of investments. After its mid-term review, the project cost was revised to `381.50 crore since impressive achievements were attained with a lower cost than the estimated.

5.82 Ninety two grama panchayats spread over Thrissur, Palakkad, Kozhikode and Malappuram districts and 18 panchayats spread over the remaining nine districts excluding Alappuzha by taking two grama panchayaths per district on experimental basis have been covered under the project. Besides, two grama panchayaths of Kollam district were selected to implement Tsunami Rehabilitation Water Supply Project. Thus Jalanidhi Project is covering 112 grama panchayaths through 122 projects. Of these projects, ten are tribal projects.

5.83 There are 3712 water supply schemes managed by 4095 active beneficiary groups as on 31-10-2009. 52 per cent of the total Jalanidhi membership is from families living below the poverty line (BPL) and 16 per cent from SC/ST households. 5.07 lakh people are benefited by the construction of latrines through Jalanidhi Project. The benefit of newly constructed EMP units reached 2.46 lakh population. Besides, large number of people were trained on various sanitation and hygienic practices, project management and skill development trainings.

5.84 Out of the 3712 schemes taken up under Jalanidhi programme, 3707 water supply schemes have already been completed and communities have been empowered for its operation and maintenance. All the functional water supply schemes are operated and maintained by the beneficiary groups. As on 30/09/2010, about 10.14 lakh people are getting water through Jalanidhi schemes (170253 households and 175 institutions). Ninety five KWA single panchayath schemes and 253 grama panchayath schemes were rehabilitated and handed over to the beneficiary groups. Of the commissioned schemes, 162 are in tribal areas benefiting about 35000 tribes (6755 households).

5.85 Three types of water supply schemes have been undertaken by Jalanidhi, (a) small schemes (b) comprehensive schemes (c) Tsunami Rehabilitation Schemes. It is worthwhile to note that 12 per cent of the Jalanidhi schemes are using rain water as the main source for water supply and it could have a considerable impact on Government of Kerala's initiative to promote rain water harvesting in a big way. Out of the pending five schemes, two are small schemes, one Tsunami rehabilitation scheme and two are comprehensive schemes. It is expected that three large water supply schemes including Tsunami scheme can be completed by 2010.

Production and Distribution of Water

5.86 Kerala Water Authority produced water @ 1890.64 million litres per day and distributed @ 1417.90 million litres per day under piped water supply system during 2009-10. The unaccounted for water (ufw) is 543 mld, which means that the estimated distribution loss of water produced is 25 per cent. Production and supply of water by Kerala Water Authority for the last five years is given in the following Table.

Table 5.18
Production and Distribution of Water

Year	Production (mld)	Supply (mld)	Leakage (%)
2005-06	1635.00	1259.00	23
2006-07	1750.00	1400.00	20
2007-08	1791.00	1254.00	30
2008-09	1811.00	1268.00	30
2009-10	1890.64	1417.90	25

Source: Kerala Water Authority

5.87 The cost of production of water per kilolitre is `11.11 during 2009-10 as against `10.33 in 2008-09. The summary of cost of production of water during 2009-10 is given in Table 5.19.

Table 5.19
Summary of Cost of Production of Water

Particulars	2009-10	
	mly	mld
Quantity produced	690084.00	1890.64
Quantity sold	517534.00	1417.90
	Total (` Crore)	Per KL (`)
Direct Variable Cost		
Operator's Salary	102.00	1.97
Power charges	144.00	2.78
Chemicals	17.29	0.33
Total Direct Variable Cost	263.29	5.08
Indirect Overhead Cost		
Repairs & Maintenance	34.71	0.67
Administrative Overheads	165.75	3.20
Interest & Depreciation	111.72	2.16
Total Indirect Overhead Cost	312.18	6.03
TOTAL	575.47	11.11

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Water Tariff and Revenue

5.88 The existing water rates are given in Appendix 5.13. Kerala Water Authority collected revenue of `274.43 crores during 2009-10 as water charges from various urban and rural water supply schemes. The income from water charges has been increased by 38.69 per cent when compared to the income of `197.87 crores during 2008-09. 77.29 per cent of the total water charges collected during 2009-10 was from domestic, non domestic and industrial consumers and 22.71 per cent was collected from local bodies by way of street tap connections. The details of income collected from water charges are given in Appendix 5.14.

CHAPTER 6

ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

In the process of development, the issues confronting today are achieving desired economic development on one hand and safeguarding environment on the other. All economic activities either affect or are affected by natural and environmental resources. Activities such as extraction, processing, manufacture, transport, consumption and disposal change the stock of natural resources, add stress to the environmental systems and introduce wastes to environmental media. Moreover, economic activities today affect the stock of natural resources available for the future and have inter-temporal welfare effects. From this perspective, the productivity of an economic system depends in part on the supply and quality of natural and environmental resources.

6.2 The environment is undergoing unprecedented global and regional changes. This will have major consequences for human development options, in the absence of appropriate mitigation measures. The protection and sustainable management of the environment and nature provide important opportunities for combating poverty and improving human well-being. Especially for the poor who are dependent on their immediate environment, sustainably managed ecosystems can provide them with valuable goods and services.

International Year of Biodiversity 2010

6.3 The 2010 International Year of Biodiversity (IYB), is a special year declared by the United Nations to help raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity all over the world. It is an opportunity to stress the importance of biodiversity for our well-being, reflect on our achievements to safeguard biodiversity and encourage a redoubling of our efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. The 2010 IYB is promoting some important messages. First, humans are part of nature's rich diversity and have the power to protect or destroy it. Second, biodiversity is essential for sustaining the living networks and systems that provide us all with health, wealth, food, fuel and the vital services our lives depend on. Third, human activity is causing the diversity of life on Earth to be lost at a greatly accelerated rate; but we can prevent this loss. And fourth, we have made some achievements to safeguard biodiversity but we need to do much more and we must act urgently. Throughout 2010, UNEP's IYB webpage will present a number of segments dedicated to highlighting interesting aspects of biodiversity. UNEP's 2010 IYB website will also feature interesting segments such as the biodiversity theme of the week, examples of successful community action in biodiversity conservation and other intriguing biodiversity-related components.

6.4 In connection with the International Year of Biodiversity 2010, Kerala State Biodiversity Board has taken up several programmes. These include a seminar on wetland conservation and management, a National Seminar on Ayurveda and medicinal plants, Balasastra congress 2010, state level workshop on Biodiversity conservation and livelihood enhancement of people of Vembanad wetland system, Haritholsavam- Agricultural programme, Environment and biodiversity film festival and forum 2010, a workshop on biodiversity and traditional ecological knowledge, biodiversity conservation of river Pamba, awareness programme on biodiversity and human life, first Indian Biodiversity Congress, and training to members of the Balasabha of Kudumbasree in LSG's of state.

World Environment Day

6.5 World Environment Day (WED) was established by the UN General Assembly in 1972 to mark the opening of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. Commemorated yearly on 5 June, WED is one of the principal vehicles through which the United Nations stimulates worldwide awareness of the environment and enhances political attention and action. Rwanda, the East African country that is embracing a transition to a Green Economy, is the global host of World Environment Day 2010. Rwanda's combination of environmental richness, including rare and economically-important species such as the mountain gorilla, allied to newly evolving and pioneering green policies is among the reasons why UNEP welcomed its offer to be the global 2010 host. While the country faces many challenges ranging from overcoming poverty and developing sustainable energy resources to land degradation, this 'land of a thousand hills' is developing forward-looking strategies including the development of renewable energies including hydropower, solar power, biogas and methane gas for power generation. Rwanda is already internationally-renowned for introducing a ban on plastic bags, nationwide environmental clean-up campaigns and the restoration of previously degraded natural rain forests as part of a chimpanzee conservation programme. This year's theme is 'Many Species, One Planet, One Future.' – a message focusing on the central importance to humanity of the globe's wealth of species and ecosystems. The WED theme also supports this year's UN International Year of Biodiversity.

Climate change

6.6 Climate change has enormous implications to the natural resources and livelihoods of the people. The available knowledge suggests adverse implications to key sectors of the economy. Accordingly, a 4x4 assessment has been devised by Govt.of India to ascertain the impacts in 2030's. The choice of the sectors and regions is in conformity with the significance and importance of the climate sensitive sectors of the economy that cover the well being and livelihoods of the large population residing in these regions. The assessment indications relevant to the region of Kerala is given in the box 6.1

Box 6.1**Climate change in India – A 4 x 4 assessment , A sectoral and regional analysis for 2030's**

Agriculture: The simulation analysis indicates that the productivity of irrigated rice in Western Ghats region is likely to change +5 to –11% in PRECIS A1B 2030 scenario depending upon the location. Majority of the region is projected to lose the yield by about 4%. However, irrigated rice in parts of southern Karnataka and northern-most districts of Kerala is likely to gain. In these areas, current seasonal minimum and maximum temperatures are relatively lower (20-22°C Tmin; 27-28°C Tmax). The projected increase in temperature is also relatively less in these areas (0.5°C-1.5°C). In the case of rain-fed rice, the projected change in yield is in the range of –35 to +35% with a large portion of the region likely to lose rice yields up to 10%. Temperature may rise by 1.7° to 1.8°C in 2030s with respect to 1970s. Within the region bordering the state of Kerala, the maximum temperature is likely to rise by 1°C–3°C.

There is a predicted decrease in rainfall over tropical montane cloud forests of Gavi, Periyar, High Ways and Venniyar and adverse effect on cash crops such as coffee and tea. Large scale flooding and soil erosion as a result of increased rainfall is also predicted. Increase in morbidity and mortality due to flooding in these areas are predicted. There will be a reduction in water yield of water resources for Karnataka and Kerala upto about 10%.

Sea level rise : The mean sea level rise along the Indian coasts is estimated to be about 1.3 mm/year on an average. In Kochi the net sea level rise trends is 1.75 mm /year. The estimate shows that the inundation area will be about 4.2 km² for a 1.0 m rise in sea level in the region surrounding Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu. But for the same sea-level rise projections, about 169 km² of the coastal region surrounding Kochi will be inundated. Since Kochi region covers the backwaters, a lot of inland areas far from the coast, but adjacent to the tidal creeks, backwaters and lakes will be inundated. This causes considerable increase in the total area of inundation.

Fisheries : Many tropical fish stocks are already exposed to high extremes of temperature tolerance and hence, some may face regional extinction, while others may move towards higher latitudes. The oil sardine *Sardinella longiceps* and the Indian mackerel *Rastrelliger kanagurta* are tropical coastal and small pelagic fish, forming massive fisheries (21% of marine fish catch of India). Until 1985, almost the entire catch of oil sardine was from the Malabar upwelling zone. The catch from latitudes north of 14°N along the west coast was either very low or none at all. In the last two decades, however, the catches from latitude 14°N - 20°N are consistently increasing, contributing about 15% to the all-India oil sardine catch in the year 2006. Another notable feature is the extension of oil sardine distribution to the east coast of India as well. The Indian mackerel, in addition to extension of northern boundaries, are found to descend to deeper waters in the last two decades. This may be due to the facts that the mackerel are being displaced from the pelagic realm due to warming of the surface waters. Another reason is that the global climate change models have shown that sea bottom temperatures are also increasing. The mackerel, being a tropical fish, are expanding the boundary of distribution to depths as they are able to advantageously make use of increasing temperature in the sub-surface waters

Source : Climate change in India – A 4 x 4 assessment , A sectoral and regional analysis for 2030's, Ministry of Environment and Forests, GOI, November 2010

U N Climate Change Conference 2010- Cancun, Mexico

6.7 The UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun, Mexico, ended in December 2010 with the adoption of a balanced package of decisions that set all governments more firmly on the path towards a low-emissions future and support enhanced action on climate change in the developing world. Elements of the Cancun Agreements are given in the Box 6.2.

Box 6.2
UN Climate Change Conference 2010- Cancun, Mexico
Elements of Cancun Agreement

- Industrialised country targets are officially recognised under the multilateral process and these countries are to develop low-carbon development plans and strategies and assess how best to meet them, including through market mechanisms, and to report their inventories annually.
- Developing country actions to reduce emissions are officially recognised under the multilateral process. A registry is to be set up to record and match developing country mitigation actions to finance and technology support from industrialised countries. Developing countries are to publish progress reports every two years.
- Parties meeting under the Kyoto Protocol agree to continue negotiations with the aim of completing their work and ensuring there is no gap between the first and second commitment periods of the treaty.
- The Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism has been strengthened to drive more major investments and technology into environmentally sound and sustainable emission reduction projects in the developing world.
- Parties launched a set of initiatives and institutions to protect the vulnerable from climate change and to deploy the money and technology that developing countries need to plan and build their own sustainable futures.
- A total of \$30 billion in fast start finance from industrialised countries to support climate action in the developing world up to 2012 and the intention to raise \$100 billion in long term funds by 2020 is included in the decisions.
- In the field of climate finance, a process to design a Green Climate Fund under the Conference of the Parties, with a board with equal representation from developed and developing countries, is established.
- A new Cancun Adaptation Framework is established to allow better planning and implementation of adaptation projects in developing countries through increased financial and technical support, including a clear process for continuing work on loss and damage.
- Governments agree to boost action to curb emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries with technological and financial support.
- Parties have established a technology mechanism with a Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Centre and Network to increase technology cooperation to support action on adaptation and mitigation.

Clean Development Mechanism(CDM)

6.8 The CDM was created to give a cost effective option for developed countries to achieve their emission reduction targets. In the CDM, an organization from a developed country can obtain Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) by reducing emissions in a developing country where a comparable reduction requires substantially smaller investments. The country and the organization receiving the CERs from the CDM project are allowed to add the corresponding amount of CO₂ emissions to its emission quota. India qualifies to be a host country for the CDM projects only. India is considered as one of the most potential countries in the world for CDM projects. This is due to its large power sector that depends on fossil fuels, and to the proactive policies of the Indian government towards CDM. The power sector alone is estimated to emit 433 million tonnes of CO₂ per annum. The total CO₂ reduction potential through CDM projects in India is estimated to be around 300 million tonnes. The largest potential is in the renewable energy sector with 90 million tonnes CO₂ equivalents. The total expected average annual CER's

from registered projects by India are about 22 million having a 15% world share. Carbon credits emanating from CDM projects can be considered as enhancers of equity returns rather than as a reliable long term source of cash flows for projects. As soon as the future trends for carbon credits are frozen after year 2012, they would be viewed as source for long term cash flows as well.

6.9 Since the establishment of the Indian DNA (Designated National Authority) in 2003, it has approved a significant number of projects. 506 projects have been registered by the CDM executive board, which account for about 20% of all the registered projects (as of 1 June 2010). In the initial stage of CDM development in India, biomass utilisation projects, waste gas/heat utilisation projects, and renewable energy (wind, hydro) projects were mainly being implemented. Other than those projects, India has various types of registered CDM projects that include energy efficiency (cement, steel and etc.), fuel switch, HFC reduction, N₂O decomposition, afforestation and reforestation, and transportation. CDM promotion cells have been established at a state level. They conduct supportive activities such as information dissemination on CDM and coordination between local and national governments. One of the features of CDM in India is its large share of unilateral CDM projects, developed by Indian stakeholders without the involvement (finance, technology) of Annex I countries. Indian project developers implement the project by bearing transaction costs of CDM and taking on the risks of the projects. Therefore, the price of credits issued by unilateral CDM projects tends to be higher than bilateral or multilateral CDM projects. Current status of CDM in India is given in Table 6.1.

Table- 6.1
Current Status of CDM in India (as on 1st June 2010)

Sector	Registered CDM projects					Rejected
	No. of projects	Average Annual Emission Reductions (CO ₂)	Total ER's by 2012 (tCO ₂)	Amount of issued CERs(tCO ₂)	Review Conducted	
Biomass	144	35,768	34,776,806	6,601,996	14	15
Wind power	102	42,629	26,905,546	7,297,176	14	7
Waste gas/heat utilization	66	87,079	35,335,991	9,493,596	17	7
Hydro power	64	69,110	16,796,410	1,753,158	9	4
Energy efficiency	54	22,728	8,486,804	1,020,964	3	5
Cement	17	116,077	16,806,437	1,253,152	2	4
Fuel switch	14	430,999	24,582,873	1,426,423	2	0
Biogas	14	28032	2,473,676	569,022	0	0
Methane avoidance	11	73,823	2,165,477	0	1	0
HFC reduction	6	1,773,622	82,665,893	49,283,129	2	0
N ₂ O decomposition	4	475,974	5,843,562	0	0	0
Afforestation/reforestation	3	23,129	637,890	0	0	0
Other renewable energies	3	17,225	258,720	0	1	0
Methane recovery & utilization	2	94,314	1,174,219	75,896	0	0
PFC reduction	1	433,789	1,301,367	0	0	0
Transportation	1	41,160	236,811	3,269	0	0
Total	506	85,940*	260,475,582	78,777,781	65	42

*Average annual emission reduction for all projects

Source : Institution of Global Environment Strategies, Japan (2010)

6.10 India has around 22% of its land area under forests. This is significant, given India's growing population and high population density and this sequesters around 10% of our annual greenhouse gas emissions. Our objective over the next decade will be to increase not just the quantity but the quality of our forest cover, since about 40% of it is degraded forest with little tree canopy and cover. This will enable us to at least maintain this level of carbon sequestration even as we maintain an 8-9% annual rate of real GDP growth.

The Wetlands (Conservation and Management rules, 2010)

6.11 The Ministry of Environment and Forests have notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010. These Rules, which for the first time lay down legally enforceable provisions for the conservation and management of Wetlands, have been drafted to ensure better conservation and management and to prevent further degradation of existing wetlands in India. The salient features of this rules is given in Box 6.3.

Box 6.3

The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010

Definitions : "Wetland" means an area or of marsh, fen, peatland or water; natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water, depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters and includes all inland waters such as lakes, reservoir, tanks, backwaters, lagoon, creeks, estuaries and manmade wetland and zone of direct influence on wetlands that is to say the drainage area or catchment region of the wetlands as determined by the authority but does not include main river channels, paddy fields and coastal wetland covered under the notification of GOI.

Restrictions on activities within the wetlands :

- (1) The following activities within the wetlands shall be prohibited namely
 - (i) reclamation of wetland;
 - (ii) setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries.
 - (iii) manufacture or handling or storage or disposal of hazardous substances
 - (iv) solid waste dumping
 - (v) discharge of untreated wastes and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements.
 - (vi) any construction of a permanent nature except for boat jetties within fifty metres from the mean high flood level observed in the past ten years calculated from the date of commencement of these rules
 - (vii) any other activity likely to have an adverse impact on the ecosystem of the wetland to be specified in writing by the Authority constituted in accordance with these rules.
- (2) The following activities shall not be undertaken without the prior approval of state government within wetlands namely:-
 - (i) withdrawal of water or the impoundment, diversion or interruption of water sources within the local catchment area of the wetland ecosystem;
 - (ii) harvesting of living and non living resources
 - (iii) grazing to the level that the basic nature and character of the biotic community is not adversely affected.
 - (iv) treated effluent discharges from industries, cities or towns, human settlements and agricultural fields falling within the limits
 - (v) plying of motorised boat
 - (vi) dredging, only if the wetland is impacted by siltation

- (vii) construction of boat jetties
- (viii) activities within the zone of influence that may directly affect the ecological character of the wetland
- (ix) facilities for temporary use such as pontoon bridges
- (x) aquaculture, agriculture and horticulture activities within the wetland
- (xi) repair of existing buildings of infrastructure including reconstruction activities
- (xii) any other activity to be identified by the Authority

(3) Constitution of Central Wetlands Regulatory Authority: The Central Government constitutes Central Wetland Regulatory Authorities with Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests as Chairperson, representatives from Ministry of Tourism, Water Resources, Agriculture and Social Justice, chairman or his nominee of CPCB, Joint Secretary or Advisor dealing with wetlands in MoEF as ex-officio members. The term of Authority will be three years.

(4) The Authority shall periodically review the list of wetlands and the details of prohibited and regulated activities

(5) The Authority shall specify the threshold level for activities to be regulated and the mode and methodology for undertaking activities in wetlands.

(6) Process for identification of wetlands under different categories : The state government shall prepare a Brief Document identifying wetlands within their perspective territories. The Authority will direct to conduct a survey within the wetland. On receipt of recommendations from the Authority, the Central Government shall issue a final notification

(7) Overlapping provisions : Overlapping provisions of various acts for protecting the wetland.

(8) Enforcement of regulated activities : The regulatory authorities for enforcement of activities mentioned.

(8) Appeals against decisions of Authority : The appeals may be given to National Green Tribunal .

(Source :-Ministry of Environment and Forests, GOI)

6.12 Further discussions at state level are required before enforcing rules framed at the National level. The roles and responsibilities of the Local Self Government institutions are also to be specified clearly in the rules since the local governments may also play a vital role in conserving the wetlands.

World Migratory Bird Day 2010

6.13 World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) has been celebrated since 2006, on the second weekend of each May by many organisations in association with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to protect the migratory birds and their habitats all over the world. WMBD 2010 theme is "Save migratory birds in crisis – every species counts!". This being the year of Biodiversity, the WMBD theme gets special significance. Kerala, the land of green lushes and three major Ramsar wet lands, is a paradise to many migratory bird species. Among the migratory birds in Kerala, around 44 species of birds are transcontinental migrates. Masked Booby, White and Black Stork, Common and Bluewinged Teal, Pale, Pied and Western Marsh Harriers, Eurasian Sparrow Hawk, Mongolian Sand Plover Blacktailed Godwit, Terek, Sand pipers etc. are the major transcontinental migratory birds in Kerala. Migratory birds need different habitats for breeding, nourishing and feeding their young. Thattekad, Kumarakom, Pakshipathalom and Kadalundi are the major spots in Kerala preferred by them. The ecosystems associated with the wetlands and the patches of mangroves attract the winged beauties of the world to Kerala. Mangrove forests in India are habitats of around 177 resident and migratory birds, of which 45 species are reported in the mangrove forests of Kerala alone. Habitat loss, ecosystem destruction, pesticides, hunting, pollution, climate change and human disturbances are the major threats to the

migratory birds of Kerala. Even the fire set by the farmers in summer is a threat to the nests of weaver birds, tailor birds and warblers. Development without a vision, especially in the name of tourism has already destroyed considerable stretches of our mangroves and wetlands.

Pollution

6.14 Environmental concerns have assumed significance in the recent years. Commensurate with industrial expansion, a strong regulatory mechanism is required to ensure minimum environmental standards. State wise summary status of 17 categories of highly polluting industries (CPCB, 2010) indicated that out of the total 2526 large and medium industrial units identified in the 17 categories of highly polluting industries in the country, 1796 industrial units have installed the requisite pollution control equipments, 476 units have closed down and the remaining 254 units are defaulting. State wise status of Highly Polluting Industries in 17 Categories is given in Table 6.2

Table - 6.2
State wise Status of Highly Polluting Industries in 17 Categories

Sl.No	State	Complying	Defaulting	Closed	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	305	8	52	365
2	Assam	19	2	0	21
3	Bihar	17	1	1	19
4	Chhattisgarh	70	5	0	75
5	Goa	14	1	0	15
6	Gujarat	142	53	60	255
7	Haryana	82	14	34	130
8	Himachal Pradesh	12	2	2	16
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7	0	3	10
10	Jharkhand	22	0	5	27
11	Karnataka	119	9	12	140
12	Kerala	25	9	15	49
13	Madhya Pradesh	42	18	5	65
14	Maharashtra	237	8	69	314
15	Meghalaya	8	4	0	12
16	Orissa	38	7	8	53
17	Punjab	54	5	18	77
18	Rajasthan	80	4	75	159
19	Tamil Nadu	191	0	32	223
20	Tripura	9	1	0	10
21	Uttaranchal	21	17	2	40
22	Uttar Pradesh	219	71	58	348
23	West Bengal	54	10	21	85
24	Chandigarh	0	0	1	1
25	Daman	2	0	0	2
26	Delhi	2	3	0	5
27	Pondicherry	4	2	3	9
28	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
	Total	1796	254	476	2526

Source : CPCB (2010)

6.15 Legal action has been taken against all defaulting industrial units. In Kerala out of 49 units, 15 are closed and 25 are having adequate facilities to comply with the standards and 9 are defaulting.

Ambient Air Quality

6.16 The ambient air quality standards of major cities of Kerala during 2008 as indicated by the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring are given in Table 6.3.

Table- 6.3
Air Quality Levels in Selected Locations in Kerala, 2008

Pollution Standards	Annual Mean Concentration Range ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)							
	SO ₂		NO ₂		SPM*		RSPM**	
	I	R	I	R	I	R	I	R
Low (L)	0-40	0-30	0-40	0-30	0-190	0-70	0-60	0-30
Moderate (M)	40-80	30-60	40-80	30-60	180-360	70-140	60-120	30-60
High (H)	80-120	60-90	80-120	60-90	360-540	140-210	120-180	60-90
Critical (C)	>120	>90	>120	>90	>540	>210	>180	>90
Kochi	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	M
Kottayam	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M
Kozhikode	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	M
Thiruvananthapuram	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M
Palakkad	L	-	L	-	L	-	L	-

Source : National Ambient Air Quality Status 2008, NAAQMS 2009-10, CPCB

* Suspended Particulate Matter

**Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter

6.17 The Ministry of Environment and Forests has revised the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The revised standards are given in Appendix 6.1.

Department of Environment and Climate Change

6.18 During the year 2010-11, a new Department of Environment & Climate Change has been formed and the Environment Management Agency Kerala is declared as the Directorate of Environment & Climate change. The main achievements of the Directorate for the current year are as follows:

1. Under the River action plan a study on the formulation of action plan for Periyar river basin has been completed. Based on these studies, a Windrow compost plant for SWM at Rajakumari Panchayath, Idukki district and construction of two Modern Abattoir one each at Kumili & Kalady Panchayaths under RIDF scheme of NABARD are being undertaken.
2. Under the eco restoration of wetlands, Rejuvenation of Chenkal Valiyakulam in Neyyattinkara Taluk and Sustainable Fish Stock Enhancement and Livelihood Improvement of Fishermen in Vellayani lake are also implemented.
3. Under the environmental awareness & education programme, Bhoomithrasena scheme of establishing eco clubs in colleges were scaled up to more colleges across the state and now 150 such clubs exist in the state. State of Environment report and Environment Atlas preparation are being undertaken through Kerala State Pollution Control Board.
4. Preparation of detailed report on the status of Research and Laboratory facilities available with various R&D organizations in the State involved in Environmental Research is in progress.
5. Screening of the Industrial PSU's in Kerala for Carbon Emission Reduction & CDM Benefits is also being undertaken during the year.
6. Environment and Wildlife Traveling Film Festival & Forum, organized by CMS Environment, New Delhi was a platform that promised to provide widely engaging

opportunities to students faculty and environmentalists. Directorate of Environment & climate change associated with this event as a facilitator. Through a wide array of programmes including, Green Film Screenings, it helped to develop a better understanding of environmental issues and made significant contribution in taking this green movement forward.

6.19 During the year 2009-10, the Environmental Management Agency has taken up co-ordination of research on environmental aspects. A committee has been set up to decide priorities and guidelines for environmental research through various research institutions/universities etc. The guidelines have been finalised by the Committee and proposals within priority areas have been invited. The scheme will include demonstration/pilot projects for innovative technologies for sanitation, treatment of waste and energy efficiency.

6.20 The EMAK has implemented the schemes viz. Strengthening of department of Environment, Environmental awareness and education, Environmental Research and development and Eco Restoration of wetlands. A project for the restoration of Vellayani lake has been initiated. A project for the environmental awareness through clubs in Colleges across the state has also been initiated through 'Bhoomitrasena' during 2009-10. During the year 2010-11 72 Bhoomithra clubs were newly sanctioned in colleges with representation from all the districts to take up environmental protection activities aiming to upkeep environmental conditions. An expert committee is constituted for developing modalities and selecting BMC/FICs for instituting awards based on their functions.

6.21 During the year 2009-10 under the scheme on Strengthening of Department of Environment, the EMAK has expended an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs. The EMAK has supported two National Seminars during the year 2009-10 under the scheme on Environmental awareness and education expending Rs. 23.8 lakhs. The agency has supported 6 research projects under the scheme Environmental Research and Development during 2009-10. A collaborative project with NGRI, CWDM and KAU on ground water potential of paddy fields initiated.

6.22 EMAK has organized a three day National Workshop in collaboration with the State Planning Board on Natural Resource Management and Human Development paradigms in climate change perspective-adaptive strategy options for Kerala from December 14- 16, 2010 at Thiruvananthapuram.

Kerala State Biodiversity Board

6.23 The Kerala State Biodiversity Board was constituted in 2005 with vision of Conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable utilization for the benefit of human beings.

6.24 The Kerala State Biodiversity Board has instituted Green Awards for recognising outstanding contributions of individual/organisations in the field of nature/biodiversity conservation. The award is specifically for

1. An individual for his lifetime contribution in biodiversity conservation
2. A school teacher who has contributed the most for nature education/biodiversity conservation for the children
3. A school which has made substantial contribution for nature education/biodiversity conservation among the students
4. An organisation which has contributed remarkably for the nature /biodiversity conservation and nature education.

6.25 The biodiversity board is organizing Children's Ecological Congress every year. The theme for the Third Children's Ecological Congress would be **“Biodiversity is life... Biodiversity is our life”**, which is also the theme proposed for International Year of Biodiversity (IYB) 2010.

Kerala State Pollution Control Board

6.26 Development, evaluation and approval of pollution control technologies are a statutory responsibility of the Kerala State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB). The scarcity of land, high pollution density, high water table, high density of dug wells, abundance of water body and high level of environmental awareness in the state often makes Kerala State Pollution Control Board to adopt standards more stringent than those at the National level.

6.27 The Board is monitoring water and air quality in the state at various locations systematically through National and State level programmes. A number of 169 water monitoring stations and 24 air monitoring stations are covered in this manner.

6.28 Serious efforts are made by the board to educate the people on the importance of environmental protection and for redressing the complaints of the public on pollution problems. The Board is publishing a quarterly news letter “Paristhithi Vaartha” which is available free of cost to over thousands of readers. The Board has recently produced a short film titled “Piranaal Padam” about the cleanliness to be maintained in schools and households. The Board imparted training to 977 NSS programme officers of all the Universities in Kerala, higher secondary schools and VHSE schools through two day residential camps for the theme “Nadin suchithwam veedukaliloode” at 12 locations.

Biomedical waste

6.29 The prominence Kerala has achieved in health care is not only due to the relatively better health consciousness and environment, but also due to the service rendered by a large number of health care institutions both in the public and private sector with total bed strength over one lakh. Besides that, there are several other establishments generating bio medical waste, like clinical laboratories, dental clinics, blood banks, animal houses and veterinary institutions. About 85% of the solid waste generated in the hospitals is normally considered as general waste, which is similar to that of general garbage and can be handled along with other municipal solid wastes. Remaining 15% is normally considered to be infectious and toxic waste. Significant variation from the above normal figures is found on perusal of the study results. Liquid waste generation in hospitals is estimated as 450 litres/bed/day.

6.30 The Kerala State Pollution Control Board has conducted an inventory of bio medical waste generation in Thiruvananthapuram district (Table 6.4)

Table – 6.4
Bio-medical waste generation in Thiruvananthapuram District

Type of HCI	Bed strength/ No. of patients	Bio-medical waste generation in Kg/day
Hospital with beds > 500	2787	1095.291
Hospital with beds \geq 200 and < 500	6752	2450.976
Hospital with beds \geq 50 and < 200	3780	593.46
Hospital with beds <50	3328	552.448
clinics	17744	195.184
Clinical laboratories	5159	87.703
Dental institutions	1704	202.776
Veterinary institutions	2021	46.483
Total		5224.321

Source : Kerala State Pollution Control Board (2010)

Solid Waste Management

6.31 With the rapid urbanisation, the solid waste management in most of the cities in Kerala is posing a major environmental problem now a day. Rough estimates reveal that the quantity of waste generated from the Urban towns in the State comes to the tune of 2,800-3,000 tonnes per day. It is estimated that only 50% of the Waste generated is collected for disposal. Every day a quantity of about 1,500 tonnes of waste is left to decompose on road margins, drains, canals, water bodies and open space. The reason for poor waste management is due to the absence of segregation and primary collection from the source of its origin.

Hazardous waste generation

6.32 There are 36,165 nos. of hazardous waste generating industries in the country, generating 62,32,507 Metric Tonnes of hazardous wastes every year. Of this, the Land Fillable Hazardous Waste generated is 27,28,326 MTA (49.55 %), Incinerable Hazardous Wastes is 4,15,794 MTA (6.67 %) and the Recyclable Hazardous Waste is 30,88,387 MTA (43.78 %). Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh are the top three Hazardous Wastes generating States. The relative contributions by these States are 28.76 %, 25.16 % and 8.93 % respectively. Chhattisgarh (4.74 %), Rajasthan (4.38 %), West Bengal (4.17 %) and Tamil Nadu (4.15 %) are major generators of HW. These seven States are together generating 80.29 % of country's Total Hazardous Wastes. Kerala has an hazardous waste generation of 82899 MTA of which 59591 MTA is land fillable, 223 MTA is incinerable and 23085 MTA is recyclable. Contribution of the state to the total hazardous waste generation of the country is only 1.33 %. There are 13 nos of common incinerators in 6 states and 127 nos of individual incinerators in 12 states with a total incineration capacity of 327705 MTA (Source : CPCB Annual Report 2008-09).

Suchitwa Mission

6.33 Suchitwa Mission was constituted by the Government of Kerala by integrating the Clean Kerala Mission and Kerala Total Sanitation & Health Mission vide G.O.(MS) No.31/2008/LSGD dated 31/01/2008. Suchitwa Mission will be the nodal agency for overseeing, advising and supporting the sanitation activities of the urban and rural local governments in the State. It is

constituted as a Society registered under the Charitable Society's Act under the administrative control of the Local Self Government Department.

6.34 Six District Panchayats, 826 Grama Panchayats, and 96 block panchayats have been awarded the status of Nirmal Panchayat.

6.35 Doordarshan in association with the Ministry of Local Self Government, Suchitwa Mission and C-DIT has undertaken a unique programme, the first social Reality show in Indian Television. Titled the Green Kerala Express, this daily 30 minute interactive show involving all 999 Grama Panchayaths, 57 Municipalities and 5 corporations will focus on sustainable development models developed by the local self-governments. This show is unique in the focus of the collective effort of the people in harnessing the talent of the community at the grass root level. The panchayats will be evaluated based on their performance in sectors like water and land management, sanitations, environment, health, energy, social security, NREGS, women empowerment, education, agriculture, food security etc. This competition will give an opportunity for local self Governments to map their resources and also to show case the models that they have developed which can be emulated by other panchayaths.

Soil and Water Conservation

6.36 For the last three decades NGOs and development agencies have implemented watershed management projects with the aim of increasing agricultural productivity and reducing poverty. Many of the watershed management projects throughout the world have not taken into account land use capability. They have centred on activities mostly at plot level and do not add upto transformation at catchment level. Additionally they have been top down and have not accommodated the interests of resource users. In order to make a meaningful difference, local people have to be directly involved, trusted and enabled their knowledge appreciated and their skills used.

6.37 A number of schemes on rainwater harvesting and watershed management are implemented by various Ministries with different guidelines, like NWDPR, Hariyali, WGDP, River valley projects etc. There are many issues of Inter Ministerial Coordination, commonality of approach, provision of support services, which need to be resolved to give a greater thrust to watershed management. In order to improve the implementation of watershed projects, common guidelines were issued in 2008-09 by Government of India. .

6.38 The projects under RIDF I , II , III,VI,VII,VIII, IX and X were completed. Under RIDF IV & V, there were no schemes for soil conservation department. The department is now implementing projects under RIDF XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV. 51 projects having a project cost of ` 3552.21 lakhs were sanctioned under RIDF X for covering an area of 28537 hectares. Under RIDF XI, 3 projects were sanctioned for covering an area of 1200 ha with a project cost of 248.73 lakhs. Under RIDF XII, 25 projects sanctioned with a project cost of 1858.29 lakhs to cover an area of 10994 ha. During the year 2007-08 an area of 24087.29 ha. was brought under various soil and water conservation measures under both state sector and central sector schemes expending an amount of ` 2015.37 lakhs. Under RIDF XIII, 10 projects were sanctioned for covering an area of 4088 ha with a project cost of 714.47 lakhs. 13 projects were sanctioned under RIDF XIV for covering 4098 ha, with a project cost of `950.61. Under RIDF XV, 22 projects were approved covering an area of 8158 ha with a project cost of `1559.59 lakh. The physical and financial achievements of the schemes are given in Table-6.5

Table 6.5
RIDF assisted Soil and Water Conservation Schemes

RIDF Phase	Period	No. of Watershed			Project cost (` Lakhs)	Project Area (Ha)	Cumulative Achievement	
		Sancti oned	drop ped	Compl eted			Physical (Ha)	Financial (` Lakhs)
RIDF I	1995-97	40	3	37	1013.20	5902	5718	996.09
RIDF II	1996-99	32	6	26	1292.99	8725	7859	1087.45
RIDF III	1998-02	40	3	37	2161.50	13423	10890	1845.07
RIDF VI	2000-03	20	2	18	1021.87	6220	4627.5	845.33
RIDF VII	2002-04	40	1	39	1779.32	13694	9768.92	1617.09
RIDF VIII	2002-05	12	-	12	647.40	6128.13	3562.8	554.75
RIDF IX	2004-06	7	-	7	464.74	3199	2503	377.99
RIDF X	2004-07	51	-	51	3552.21	28537	16641	2752.14
RIDF XI	2006-10	3	-	-	248.73	1200	639	88.74
RIDF XII	2006-10	25	-	4	1858.29	10577	6268	1179.04
RIDF XIII	2007-10	10	-	1	714.47	4088	386.53	266.42
RIDF XIV	2008-12	13			951	4098	352.17	69.06
RIDF XV	2008-13	22			1559.59	8158	596.70	104.04

Source: Soil Conservation unit of the Department of Agriculture

6.39 Stabilization of land slide areas scheme is being taken up by the state considering the frequent landslide occurring in different districts of the State. During 2009-10, ` 12.76lakhs has been utilised for taking up scientific soil conservation measures in 115.3 ha. area under Illikkanam and Mukkunakuzhy scheme in Idukki district and Kerala Estate Pradesam in Malappuram District.

6.40 The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDpra), is being implemented in the state since VIII plan period. During the XI th plan period, 84828 ha of agricultural land comprising about 135 micro watersheds that fell under the delineated territories of 31 sub watersheds is to be treated at an estimated cost of ` 10129.8 lakhs. During 2009-10, an amount of ` 199.67 lakhs was expended for taking up preliminary activities of the XI plan NWDpra.

6.41 An integrated watershed management approach is being adopted in Kabini River valley project. Total catchment area of Kabini is 1.635 lakh ha of which 1.05 lakh ha needs soil and water conservation measures. An amount of `1628.23 lakhs has been spent upto 31.3.09 for covering an area of 19001 ha. During the year 2009-10 the allocation under macromanagement was ` 250 lakhs. An amount of ` 129.24 lakhs has been expended for developing an area of 2070 ha. At present works are being implemented in watersheds which has been classified under high priority by the All India Soil and Land Use Survey.

Table 6.6
Progress of Soil Conservation Schemes during 2009-10

Sl N	Sector	No.of schemes	Target		Achievement		% achievement
			Physical (Ha)	Financial (Lakhs.)	Physical (Ha)	Financial (Lakhs)	
1	State Sector	5	6675	1351	3704.3	701.62	52
2	Central Sector	2	0	950	2564	328.908	35
3	Grand Total	7	6675	2301	6268.3	1030.528	45

6.42 The major schemes implemented under Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) include Integrated Development of watersheds in the Western Ghat region, Forestry based programmes, infrastructure development schemes for SC/ST development and Tribal Development under internal programmes NRM, PSM and Livelihood Support System. During the year 2009-10, ` 15.62crores has been spent.

Forestry and Wild Life

Forest Cover

6.43 The pressure on India's forests is very high because of high population. The rapid growth in the economy of the country in the last one decade has put additional demands on forest for infrastructure development. Forest plays an important role in the country's ecological stability and economic development. The national forest policy in India, since 1952 has set a goal of bringing one-third area of the country under forest cover. India aims at maintaining a minimum of 33% of country's geographical area under forest and tree cover.

International Year of Forests 2011

6.44 The United Nations General Assembly declared 2011 as the International Year of Forests to raise awareness on sustainable management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests. The International Year of Forests, 2011 offers a unique opportunity to raise public awareness of the challenges facing many of the world's forests and the people who depend on them. The year provides a means of bringing those voices together and building momentum towards greater public participation in forest activities around the world. While the Year will be a global event, a large number of activities to celebrate the International Year will take place at the national and regional levels. National committees and International Year of Forests focal points have the responsibility for coordinating and publicizing country level celebrations and communicating these plans and results to the United Nations Forum on Forests secretariat.

6.45 The International Year of Forests 2011 (Forests 2011) logo is designed to convey the theme of "Forests for People" celebrating the central role of people in the sustainable management, conservation and sustainable development of our world's forests. The iconographic elements in the design depict some of the multiple values of forests and the need for a 360 - degree perspective : forests provide shelter to people and habitat to biodiversity; are a source of food, medicine and clean water; and play a vital role in maintaining a stable global climate and environment. All of these elements taken together reinforce the message that forests are vital to the survival and well being of people everywhere. The International Year of Forests logo will be used for a period of two years from July 2010 until June 2012.

6.46 The total forest cover of the country as per India State of Forest Report 2009 is 690899 sq.km which constitute 21.02% of the geographical area of the country. Of this 83510 sq.km (2.54%) is very dense forest, the moderately dense forest constitutes 319012 sq.km (9.71 %) and open forest constitutes 288377 sq.km (8.77%). The mangrove cover in the country is 4639 sq.km which is 0.14% of the total geographical area. Among the States/UTs, Madhya Pradesh with 77700 Sq.km of forest cover has the maximum forest cover followed by Arunachal pradesh (67353 Sq.km).

6.47 The forest cover in the country according to State Forest Report 2005 was 677088 sq.km. while the 2009 report shows an increase of 13811 sq.km (2.04%). There is an increase of very dense forest cover to the tune of 2894 sq.km, the moderate dense forest cover and open forest cover were decreased by 13635 sq.km and 1495 sq.km respectively compared to 2005 assessment.

6.48 The forest cover of the Kerala State as per the 2009 report of FSI was 17324 sq.km. with 1443 sq.km of very dense forest, 9410 sq.km of moderate dense forest and 6471 sq.km of open forest. This constitute 44.58% of the total geographical area of the State, shows that the forest cover of Kerala increased over previous assessment. There is an increase of very dense forest cover to the tune of 419 sq.km, moderate forest of 774 sq.km and open forest 536 sq.km. As per FSI, the main reason for forest cover increase was due to the change in the area of the trees outside forests.

6.49 In Kerala, Idukki District has the maximum forest cover of 3932 sq.km and Alappuha District has the lowest forest cover of 38 sq.km. In terms of percentage of forest cover with total geographical area, Wayanad has the highest forest cover of 83.3%, followed by Idukki and Pathanamthitta. The district wise details of forest cover in Kerala is given in Table – 6.7.

Table- 6.7
District wise Forest cover in Kerala
(Area in sq.km)

Sl. No	Name of District	Geographic area	Forest cover				Percent to GA
			Very Dense	Moderate Dense	Open forest	Total	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2192	55	826	469	1350	61.50
2	Kollam	2491	75	636	626	1337	53.67
3	Pathanamthitta	2642	144	1149	465	1758	66.54
4	Alappuzha	1414	0	12	26	38	2.69
5	Kottayam	2203	13	546	336	895	40.63
6	Idukki	5019	350	2160	1422	3932	78.34
7	Ernakulam	2407	12	299	385	696	28.92
8	Thrissur	3032	181	389	363	933	30.77
9	Palakkad	4480	276	693	606	1575	35.16
10	Malappuram	3550	144	407	660	1211	34.11
11	Kozhikode	2344	32	288	271	591	25.21
12	Wayanad	2131	140	1347	288	1775	83.29
13	Kannur	2966	21	351	269	641	21.61
14	Kasaragod	1992	0	307	285	592	29.72
	State	38863	1443	9410	6471	17324	44.58

Source : FSI, 2009

6.50 The estimated forest area (provisional) in Kerala is 11309.4754 sq.km. This includes 9107.2066 sq.km of reserve forest, 364.4731 sq.km of proposed reserves and 1837.7957 sq.km of vested forests. An area of 244.37 sq.km has been excluded from the total area which includes KDH presumed area-97 sq.km., Chinnakanal unreserved and 47 sq.km., Pallilvasal unreserved-79 sq.km., and reserve land 21.37 sq.km. Division wise details of forest area are given in appendix 6.4.

6.51 In Kerala forests fall in two bio-geographic zones of western ghats and the west, which is one of the biodiversity hot spots in the world. A huge spectrum of flora and fauna has its home in this verdant State. The forest area in Kerala (11309.4754 sq.km.) is 29.1% of the geographical area of the State which is higher than the national average of 21.02%.

Natural Forest

6.52 There are considerable variations in forest type, the predominant three broad types being tropical moist deciduous forests from the plains to 750 MSL, tropical wet evergreen forests in the mountain ranges of ghats and tropical semi evergreen forests between these two types. These three types together cover most of the natural forest area. The forest of Kerala is mainly classified into 5 major categories.

The coverage of the plantations forestry is to the extent of 29.97% of the total area. The major types of forests in Kerala are given in table. 6.8.

Table - 6.8
Types of Forests in Kerala

Sl. No.	Forest Type	Area (Sq.km.)	% of Total area
1.	Tropical Wet Evergreen	2463.74	26.21
2.	Semi evergreen Forests	2148.84	22.86
3.	Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests	1705.16	18.14
4.	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	215.26	2.29
5.	Mountain Sub Tropical Temperate shoals	48.88	0.52
6.	Plantation	2817.18	29.97
7.	Grass land	1	0
	Total	9400	100

Source : FSI 2009

6.53 Major forest produce include timber, reeds, bamboo, sandal wood and fire wood. The quantity of timber production in 2009-10 was 51665.6 cum (round log). The number of bamboos and reeds produced were 6.96 lakh and 148.55 lakh respectively. Bamboo production is decreased by 63.3% over the previous year. The sandal wood production was 51120.7 kg. Sandal wood production shows an increasing trend which accounts 65.9% increase over the previous year. There are spices which can be promoted under farm forestry with people participation. The trend in production of forest produces from 1999-2000 to 2009-10 (provisional) are shown in Appendix 6.6.

6.54 The forest policy of the state is guided by the 1988 National Forest Policy. In Kerala the strategies adopted for the development of forests envisages maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and reduction of degraded forests, conservation of bio-diversity, increasing productivity of forest, increasing substantially the forest cover through massive afforestation and developing participatory forest management. A comprehensive state forest policy to address the specific problems and issues related to the conservation of forests and biodiversity of the state as well as the livelihood needs of the forest development communities has been formulated during 2007. The Forest Management Policy of the state encompasses technology improvement, bio-diversity conservation and development of partnership with the forest dependent communities and fringe dwellers. Special thrust is also given for protecting species of plants and animals.

Participatory Forest Management (PFM)

6.55 Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme was pursued vigorously as the result of the National Forest Policy 1988, and the Joint Forest Management resolution in 1990 has now been adopted in all 28 states. Around 99868 JFM Committees have been formed and 214 lakh ha. forest area have been brought under JFM programme till 2006. About 138 lakh families are involved in JFM programme in various states all over the country. In Kerala 571 PFM Committees have been formed and 1.65 lakh ha. forest area has been brought under PFM. About 64000 families including 9823 SC's and 11279 ST's are involved in PFM programme in various forest divisions of Kerala. The execution, monitoring and evaluation of the micro plans are vested with the Vanasamrakshana samithies/EDCs. Improvement of livelihood of local communities in a thrust are of PFM in the State. Value addition and marketing of NWPP is a major activity.

6.56 Presently the State has more than 8% of its geographical area and more than 28% of the forest area are under sanctuaries and national Parks. Government of Kerala constituted the FDA's in each forest division in 2002-03, with a view to guiding the activities of the VSS. Towards the end of last decade, the

State has adopted the strategy that livelihood improvement of the forest dependent communities including the tribal population provides best opportunity for ensuring biodiversity conservation. Grass root level institutions of people called Vana Samrakshana Samithies (VSS s) and Eco Development Committees (EDC s) have been constituted to take up the above task. 407 VSSs and 198 EDCs have established meaningful partnership with the Forest Department, Local – Self Governments and Non-Governmental Organization throughout the state, working harmoniously towards the above stated goal.

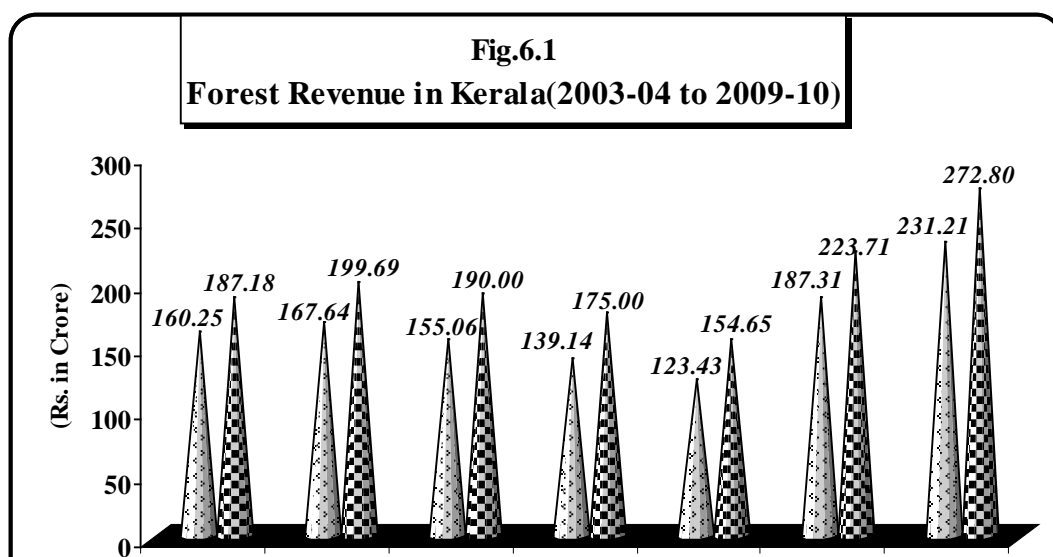
National Afforestation Programme

6.57 NAP is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme which started in the State from 2002-03. The scheme is being implemented through FDAS at the apex level and VSS/EDCs at the grass root level. 34 FDAs were participating in the implementation of NAP. An extend of 28662 ha. of degraded forest has been afforested under the scheme during 2009-10 and an amount of `401.53 lakh was expended. The activities under the scheme include planting of different species in the degraded forests. Bamboos and medicinal plants are thrust areas under the scheme.

6.58 In addition to the planting components, about 30% of the outlay is earmarked for Entry Point Activities (EPA). The EPA include water supply scheme, construction of roads, culverts, sheds for Anganwadies and community halls installing solar lamps, smokeless choolas and biogas and providing revolving fund for SHGs.

Forest Revenue

6.59 The forests contribute substantially to the non-tax revenue of the State. The revenue from the forestry sector by way of sale of timber and other forest products comes to ` 272.8 crores in 2009-10 and the revenue from the forest sector in 2008-09 was `223.71 crore. The total forest revenue increase 21.9% over the previous year. Major portion of the forest revenue is from timber (Fig. 6.1). During 2009-10, ` 231.21 crore was the revenue from timber, which account for 84.8% per cent of the total forest revenue. The forest also supply non-wood forest produce valued at ` 5.00 crore annually. Forestry sector provides maximum employment opportunities to the rural masses including the tribes. Details are given in appendix 6.7.



Wild Life and Biosphere Reserve

6.60 There are 16 wild life sanctuaries, 5 National parks, one community Reserve, four elephant reserves and two biosphere reserves in the State. The total area under the protected area network comes to about 3182.86 sq.km which forms 28.14 % of the total forest area of the State. The Centre considered the Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala as the best managed tiger reserve in the country, with the forest dwellers on its fringes actively assisting the official machinery in the conservation efforts.

6.61 Government of Kerala declared the area around the Silent Valley National Park as a buffer zone during 2007. The buffer zone comprises an area of 148 sq.km of forest land adjoining the park, providing protection to the regions of rich and varied plant and animal life. Also another 148 sq.km reserve forest from Ranni Forest Division is added to Periyar Tiger Reserve as critical tiger habitat during 2007. Parambikulam Wild Life Sanctuary has been declared as a Tiger Reserve. A special sanctuary for national bird, peacock was declared at Choolannur in Thrissur district during 2008. An area of 150 ha at Kadalundi in Kozhikkode district supporting mangroves was declared as community reserve. A new wildlife sanctuary by name 'malabar wildlife sanctuary' was constituted in 2009 with an extend of 7421.50 Ha (74.21 Sq.Km) area.

6.62 From 1934 onwards, protected areas have been constituted in the biodiversity rich areas of forests in the State giving thrust on conservation of wild flora and fauna. A fowl sanctuary named choolannur pea fowl sanctuary was established in 2007. With the formation of sanctuaries, Government intended to ensure long term protection for the majestic vegetal sketch which contains many botanical rarities and novelties to science.

6.63 The major activities include protection of forests and wildlife, conservation of bio-diversity, improvement of wildlife habitat conditions, developing facilities for ecotourism, eco-development and conservation education. The India Eco-development Project implemented in Periyar Tiger Reserve has got wide recognition nationally. The project was successful in weaning out forest offenders and make them part of conservation efforts. Presently, the Forest Department is trying to emulate the Periyar model in the management of all the PAs of the State. In addition, schemes like Project Elephant, management of Biosphere Reserves, management of captive elephants etc. are also being implemented. With the participation of elephant owners, temple trusts, elephant welfare association etc., the Forest Veterinary Unit of the Department has successfully implanted microchips in 625 numbers of captive elephants with the objective of identification, control and monitoring the transport and exchange of ownership of captive elephants.

6.64 Mangrove forests are considered the most productive and bio diverse wetlands on earth. These provides critical habitat for a diverse marine and terrestrial flora and fauna. Healthy mangrove forests are on a healthy marine ecology. Mangroves perform a number of vital ecological functions in nutrient recycling, maintenance of hydrological regime, coastal protection and fish production. Mangrove cover in India accounts for about 3% of the world mangrove vegetations and is spread over an area of 4639

wq.km. in the coastal states/UTs of the country which is 0.14% of the country's total geographical area. West Bengal has the maximum mangrove cover in the country (46.39%) followed by Gujarat (22.85%).

6.65 The cover of mangroves in Kerala is in Kannur (5 sq.km.) of which 3 sq.km., is open mangrove. The cover of mangrove has been decreased over the previous assessment. Sasthancotta and Ashtamudi are wetlands of national importance located in Kollam District with an area of 3.75 sq. Km. And 32 sq.km. respectively. A part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve also falls in Kerala.

6.66 As part of the international year for biodiversity 2010, a new scheme for the protection and conservation of mangroves is prepared. The activities included in the scheme are entry point activities, regeneration, providing incentives to mangrove owners and extension and awareness activities. The scheme is being implemented through social forestry.

6.67 For the conservation of sacred groves, under the scheme intensification of forest management, 28 sacred groves have been selected from the State. The main activities include the inventorization, preparation of management plan, documentation of flora and fauna, and improvement works within the selected sacred groves.

6.68 During 2009-10, an amount of `1524 lakh was earmarked under various plan schemes for protected area management and out of which 1397.8 lakh were utilized.

6.69 Biosphere Reserves are terrestrial and coastal ecosystems which are internationally recognised within the framework of UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme. In the country, 13 Reserves have been set up and in 2001, UNESCO approved designating the Sunderban (West Bengal) and Gulf of Mannar Reserves. As a result three Biosphere Reserves from India are now included in the International Net Work, the third being Nilgiri (Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) which was designated earlier. Kerala has two bio-sphere reserves namely Nilagiri Bio-sphere Reserve with an area of 1455 sq.kms constituted in 1986 and Agasthyamala biosphere reserve with an area of 1701 sq.kms constituted in 2002.

General Forestry

6.70 Natural Forests in Kerala are being managed mainly for sustaining the life support systems and biodiversity conservation. During 2009-10 also, no timber was extracted from the natural forests by way of clear felling or selection felling. Only timber from wind fallen trees was extracted wherever it is economically viable. The major activities taken up during 2009-10 were Survey of Forest Boundaries, Forest Protection and Regeneration of Denuded Forests. Boundary demarcation was also carried out by construction of cairns and kayyalas (dwarf walls) along the boundary of the forests. Degraded forest areas were rehabilitated by planting in gaps with the local species. Protection of the forests from fire was carried out mainly by undertaking fire lines and engaging fire protection watchers. These activities were carried out through VSS/EDCs wherever they are willing to take up these works. The activities of boundary protection during 2009-10 include construction of 3961 nos cairns and maintenance of 688 nos cairns and construction of 2.78 km dwarf walls. Fire protection is another important activity and during the period 9199.44 km fire lines were created. Under regeneration of denuded forests, the activities conducted are planting new areas (1281.6 ha) and maintenance of plantation (720 ha).

6.71 Efforts were made to adopt modern technologies including the use of improved seeds and modern nursery practices in raising the plantations during the year 2009-10. Plantations of Hardwood species of local origin, pulpwood species for supplying raw materials to industries, medicinal plants species and non-wood forest products species like canes and bamboos were raised during 2009-10. The existing plantations were managed by adopting intensive cultural operations. Under 'Hardwood' species 207ha

new areas was raised and 135ha was maintained during the year 2009-10. Also under industrial plantation, 501.04 ha. were newly planted and 1513.5 ha were maintained. Under medicinal plantation, 41ha new areas was raised and 51.8 ha were maintained.

Outlay and Expenditure

6.72 The outlay and expenditure for various schemes implemented in the Forestry sector is shown in Table -6.9

Table- 6.9
Outlay and Expenditure during 2008-09 and 2009-10

	2008-09		2009-10	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
State Sector Schemes	4800	4871.17	4972	4506.14
Central Sector Schemes	1879.2	1709.11	1787	896.91
Total (Plan)	6679.2	6580.28	6759	5403.05
Non-plan	13916.4	12975.1	14113.13	14424.69

(` Lakh)

6.73 The state plan expenditure under forestry sector during 2009-10 is `45.06 crores. The state plan expenditure reported for various state plan schemes implemented during the period include forest protection with an expenditure of ` 10.39 crore, regeneration of denuded forest with ` 1.9 crores, strengthening bio-diversity conservation and management of protected area with ` 6.99 crores, strengthening of infrastructure facilities with ` 2.31 crores for roads and buildings, improving productivity of Plantation with `3.22 crores, extension forestry with Rs 4.36 crores and twelfth finance commission award with Rs 4.60 crores. Under central sector scheme the expenditure reported was 50% of the budgeted outlay.

Management of Non -Wood Forest Produce (NWFP)

6.74 The NWFP harvested in Kerala is dominated by reeds and bamboos, but the forests are also rich in canes as well as forest fruits, seeds, leaves, roots and other produce collected as medicinal plants mainly used for preparing ayurvedic medicine as well as for edibles, spices and fiber products. The quantities of bamboo and reed annually harvested are at a level of 40-50 thousand tonnes of bamboo and 80-100 thousand tonnes of reeds.

6.75 The NWFPs including medicinal plants is being given a major thrust because of their importance all around the world. The productivity and management of NWFPs are to be improved through sustainable and scientific management by adopting improved methods of harvesting, processing, value addition and marketing. In addition to the protection and conservation measures taken by the department, these activities are to be strengthened by executing the same through actual consumer groups themselves. For this purpose Vana Samrakshana Samithies (VSS) were formed. The collection of NWFPs is entrusted with these user groups and they undertake collection.

6.76 Under the scheme Management of NWFP, new NWFP species were planted at an area of 469 ha. Also maintenance of NWFP plantations of different species was done at an area of 383.34ha. A new brand for value added products of NWFP known as "Vanasree" was developed and 15 sale outlets of Vanasree products were established in the State. This is an economic activity of forest dependent communities.

Afforestation Outside Forest Area

6.77 There is an urgency in combating negative impacts of climate change for very survival of mankind. Trees serve as the main natural sink for carbon dioxide and contribute one of the major

mitigating factors. Growing more trees over all the unutilized land in the State will render the much needed essential ecological services including the functions of the carbon sink.

6.78 The objective of the programme is to increase tree cover in non-forest areas to achieve the ideal target of 33.33% of forest cover. The department have embarked on massive afforestation programme outside forest areas since 2007 with novel ideas. The massive afforestation programme launched outside the forest areas are 'Entemaram programme, 'Nammude maram programme, Vazhiyora thanal programme, Haritha theeram programme and Haritha keralam programme'. The details of seedlings distributed through these programmes are given in table 6.10.

Table- 6.10
Seedlings Distributed Through Social Forestry

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	Year of Starting	Seedlings distributed upto 2009 (in lakhs)
1	Ente Maram Project	2007	42.10
2	Nammude Maram Project	2008	10.57
3	Vazhiyora Thanal Project	2007	1.22
4	Haritha Theeram Project	2007	22.52
5	Haritha Keralam Project	2009	31.4

(i) My Own Tree Project (*Ente maram*)

6.79 Under this scheme one seedling each was planted by students from Standard V to Standard IX all over Kerala. It also aims at creation of awareness towards environment protection among younger generation. 7.98 lakh seedlings were planted under this scheme during 2009-10. About 5691 schools were involved in the programme during 2007-10. The species of seedlings distributed for planting are Teek, anjili, plavu, batham, puli, veppu etc. The successful implementation of the scheme has been recognized by Government of India by awarding 'Indira Priyadharsini Vrikshamithra' award 2007.

(ii) Shade on Wayside Project (*Vazhiyora thanal*)

6.80 The scheme is intended for raising avenue plantations for shade. This is a joint venture of Forest Department and trade union workers. About 1.22 lakhs seedling were planted along the sides of important roads, especially in urban areas during the period 2007-09.

(iii) Green Coastal Line Project (*Harithatheeram*)

6.81 The scheme aims at protection of coastal line from natural calamities like Tsunami, Sea erosion, Cyclone etc. by establishing bio-shield of sand binding trees and shrubs. This project is being implemented through Theera Samrakshana Vanavalkarana Samithies (TSVS). Under this programme an extent of 163.4 ha of casuarinas plantation and 14.65 ha of mangrove plantations are raised together with distribution of popularly demanded species are in the coastal wards covering all the coastal districts has been afforested through TSVS by utilizing 22.52 lakhs of seedlings during the period 2007-10.

(iv) Our Tree Project (*Nammude maram*)

6.82 The scheme aims at planting of seedling in the compounds of education institutions and public compounds by students of Higher Secondary School and Colleges, during 2008-09. About 10.57 lakhs seedlings were distributed. The seedlings are supplied by forest department more than 2000 educational institutions all over the State has been participated in this programme.

(v) Conservation & Management of Mangroves in Vembanadu and Kannur

6.83 This Project aims at the conservation and protection of Mangrove Forests in Vembanad in Alappuzha District and in Kannur region. The project is to promote mangrove restoration along the Vembanadu kayal and Kayamkulam kayal. The activities which are taken up includes, planting of

mangroves requirement of equipment and accessories required for management purpose, extension and awareness activities, entry point activities, waste disposal mechanism, family healthcare activities, promotion of agro forestry, removal of pollutants, habitat improvement etc

Forest Management Information system

6.84 Computerisation programme of the Forest Department was started as one of the major initiatives of the World Bank Assisted Kerala Forestry Project (KFP), which was implemented during the period from 1998 to 2003 at a total project outlay of `182.39 crores. Now the development and implementation of the Forest Management Information System (FMIS) including Geographic Information System (GIS) and other residual activities of the KFP are undertaken with the financial assistance from the State (100.54 lakhs) and centrally sponsored scheme (106.91 lakhs). Kerala is the only State in India, which has been able to successfully develop seventeen customized modules including GIS, designed for capturing all the major activities of the department. Computerisation has been done for the Offices down to Range level and networking of computers has been established down to Division Level Offices and Broad band connectivity of BSNL has been provided upto Range level. The critical modules like accounts, sales, offence, court case and fire management could be successfully implemented. The department has also developed a Geographic Information System (GIS) first of its kind in a line department under the Government of Kerala. This unit has already developed spatial database of 12 Revenue Districts of Kerala having 23 layers. This comprises of spatial database of 21 Forest Divisions and all Wildlife Divisions. The spatial database so developed is made available to all offices up to division level using the customized GIS and Remote Sensing, a model-working Plan has also been prepared for Thiruvananthapuram Forest Division. Maps required by the users at various levels of the department are also being generated in the GIS unit and made available to them within a short span of time.

CHAPTER 7

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Energy is an essential input for economic development and improving the quality of life. Development of conventional forms of energy for meeting the growing needs of society at a reasonable cost is the responsibility of the Government. Development and promotion of non-conventional /alternative/ new and renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind and bio energy etc are getting sustained attention. Nuclear energy development being geared up to contribute significantly to the overall energy availability in the country.

Power

7.1 Power development in India commenced at the end of the 19th century with the commissioning of electricity supply in Dargeeling during 1897, followed by the commissioning of a hydropower station at Sivasamudram in Karnataka during 1902. In the pre-independence era, the power supply was mainly in the private sector and that too was limited to the urban areas. With the formation of State Electricity Boards during Five Year Plans, significant step was taken in bringing about a systematic growth of power supply industry all over the country. A number of multipurpose projects came in to being and with the setting up of thermal, hydro and nuclear power station, power generation stations increased significantly.

7.2 The Ministry of Power is primarily responsible for the development of electrical energy in the country. The Ministry is concerned with perspective planning, policy formulation, processing of projects for investment decisions, monitoring of the implementation of power projects, training and manpower development and the administration and enactment of legislation with regard to thermal and hydro power generation, transmission and distribution. In all technical matters, the Ministry of Power is assisted by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

7.3 Energy is truly most indispensable growth factor to the world's economy and human well being. Indian energy growth projections have also been caught in the supply sided consumption obsessed frames and needs rationalization serious equity issues also exist with wide gaps between per capita consumption levels between metros and rural areas across the states. In the process of emerging energy as an economic giant, India is facing the critical challenge of meeting a fast increasing demand for energy. As the economy is on the growth path, the demand for energy over next two decades will increase considerably. Due to the fast-paced growth of India's economy, the country's energy demand has grown an average of 3.6 % per annum over the past 30 years. In November 2010, the installed power generation capacity of India stood at 1, 67,077.36 MW and percapita power consumption stood at 612kwh.

Power for ALL

7.4 The Government of India has an ambitious mission of Power for All by 2012. This mission would require that the installed generation capacity should be at least 2, 00,000 MW by 2012 from the present level of 1, 67,077.36 MW of power as on November 30, 2010. Power requirement will double by 2020 to 4, 00,000 MW.

Installed Power Generation in India

7.5 Power sector witnessed severe fluctuations in progress in 2010 in terms of capacity addition. The country hopes to achieve 78000 MW in the generation capacity in the five years ending 2012. The country produces 167077.36 MW of power as on November 30, 2010, but nothing can illustrate the slack pace of capacity addition. The total demand for electricity in India is expected to cross 950000 MW by 2030. So far, between 2007-08 and 2008-09, about 12000 MW of capacity has been added and another 66000 MW is in various stages of the pipeline. Most of these projects are funded and managed by private parties. About 65 % of the electricity consumed in India is generated by thermal power plants, 25 % by hydro electric power plants and 3 % by nuclear power plants and 7 % by renewable sources. India was one of the pioneering countries in establishing hydroelectric power plants.

7.6 However, the sector continues to be ridden with some fundamental problems. Slack capacity addition continues to be a serious worry as it may jeopardize infrastructure as well as economic growth. The growth in Electricity Generation during 2009-10 was constrained due to unsatisfactory performance of some of the new thermal generating units commissioned during 2007-08 and 2009-10, delay in commissioning of new units during 2009-10, long outages, shortage of coal / gas / nuclear fuel, poor hydrology etc.

7.7 As on November 30, 2010, position of All India Installed Capacity can be seen in the Table 7. 1.

Table 7.1
Total Installed Capacity in India as on 30.11.2010

Fuel	MW	(Percentage)
Thermal	108362.98	64.6
Hydro	37367.40	24.7
Nuclear	4560.00	2.9
Renewable Sources	16786.98	7.8
Total	167077.36	100

Source: Ministry of Power, Govt of India

7.8 The installed power generation in the country has increased from 156092.23 MW as on 31.12.2009 to 167077.36 MW as on 30.11.2010. The capacity addition was 10985.13 MW. Out of the total installed capacity of 167077.36 MW, a major chunk of the energy generation comes from thermal energy (64.6%). It was estimated as 108362.98 M.W. It was followed by hydro 37367.40 MW (24.7%), nuclear 4560 MW (2.9%) and 16786.98 MW (7.85) of renewable sources. The percentage of increase in installed capacity from 2009 to 2010 was 7.04 %. Contribution of each sector to the national grid as on 30.11.2010 is shown in the table 7.2.

Table 7.2
Sectoral Contribution as on 30.11.2010

Sector	MW	(Percentage)
State Sector	82026.05	52.5
Central Sector	51867.63	34.0
Private Sector	33183.68	13.5
Total	167077.36	100.00

Source: Ministry of Power, Govt of India

Power for the Poor

7.9 Several State Governments in India provide electricity at subsidized rates or even free to some sections. This includes for use in agriculture and for consumption by backward classes. The subsidies are mainly as cross-subsidization, with the other users such as industries and

private consumers paying the deficit caused by the subsidized charges collected. Such measures have resulted in many of the State Electricity Boards becoming financially weak.

7.10 At present (2009), the price per unit of electricity in India is about ` 4 (8 US cents) for domestic consumers and ` 9 for the commercial supply. The Ministry of India has so far provided support for coverage of around 9300 villages and hamlets in 25 States under electricity to the poor. The programme is expected to cover 10000 remote unelectrified villages and hamlets and benefit around 1 million households. Availability of lighting/ basic electricity to the remote villages and hamlets is expected to improve the quality of life of the people, including better health and education.

Kerala's Power Sector Projections

7.11 In the past, the energy demand was presumed to be basis with load factor being used to convert the projected energy demand to peak MW demand. The projected energy demand was worked out by a combination of end use and time series analysis. This was the methodology used in the Electric Power Surveys (EPS) conducted by CEA in conjunction with the State Electricity Boards.

7.12 One of the problems with the above approach has been the consistent over projection of peak demand. The annual growth of peak power demand has been assumed to be of the order of 7-8% and this has resulted in projections well beyond actual demands realised.

7.13 Some of these anomalies have been corrected in the current EPS conducted and the projections for Kerala as continued in the 17th Draft EPS. The figures for Kerala in terms of demand projection in the Draft 17th EPS are given below.

Table 7.3
17th EP S Estimates for 11th Plan period

Year	Energy Consumption	Peak Demanded	Annual Load Factor (%)
2006-07	11147	2699	60.75
2007-08	12037	2823	61.54
2008-09	12973	2947	62.34
2009-10	13977	3078	63.14
2010-11	15112	3227	63.94
2011-12	16345	3391`	64.74

Source: EPS Draft report

7.14 As can be seen from 17th EPS Draft Report, there are a number of assumptions, which may result in the actual demand being more than what is being projected in the EPS or being less. KSEB's own projections taking into account a higher growth rate and a slightly lower load factor projects the following demands for the 11th plan period.

Table 7.4
KSEB's projections for the 11th Plan Period

Year	Energy Consumption	Peak Demand	Annual Load Factor (%)
2007-08	15217	2856	60.82
2008-09	16096	3004	61.17
2009-10	17025	3159	61.52
2010-11	18077	3335	61.87
2011-12	19230	3528	62.22

Source: EPS Draft report

Power Sector in Kerala

7.15 Power Sector in Kerala plays a vital role in all developmental activities in Kerala. Obviously power crisis is the Prime Obstacle to start new initiatives in the industrial field. The need for power is increasing and the production of power should also increase accordingly. Monsoon is essential to sustain the hydropower base in the state and the shortage in rainfall usually creates power crisis. Kerala received abundant monsoon during the current year and it increased the inflow in to KSEB reservoirs; the KSEB could manage the power supply situation with higher quantum of cheaper hydel power. Kerala is one among the very few states in the country where there was no load shedding and power cut during 2009-10. KSEB has been responsible for the generation, transmission and supply of electricity in the State of Kerala, with particular emphasis to provide electricity at affordable cost to the domestic as well as for agricultural purposes. The Board has been passing through a transitional phase of reforms in the electricity sector. The Electricity Act 2003 envisages separate organizations for Transmission and Distribution.

Box.1

Energy Security in the Kerala Context

Energy Security is a rather complex concept covering various aspects like access, distribution of energy supplies across countries and associated vulnerabilities, reliabilities and resilience of energy services and affordability. Energy security is defined as “assured and sustainable access to clean energy of desired quantity and quality at affordable rates to everyone in the society”.

The availability of clean fuel for cooking was another energy security concern raised. Census of India, 2001 shows that 67% of Kerala household uses a combination of fuel wood and gas for cooking. The remaining 33% use only fuel wood for cooking.

The third aspect of energy security is the issue of demand and supply balance in the Power sector. Looking at the current scenario of demand and supply balance in the state to understand and see how the situation would transform in the immediate future would be useful in this regard.

Generation

7.16 The history of Hydro Power development in Kerala begins with the commissioning of Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project in 1940. Next few decades reflected the progressive developments of various hydroelectric schemes implemented in the state. Sabarigiri in 1966 and Idukki in 1976 are milestones of Kerala State Electricity Board.

7.17 As per the seventeenth power survey, there is an additional generation requirement of about 1000 MW for the state during next five years. KSEB has set a target for providing affordable and reliable electricity to all households on demand by 2011. Water is the only commercially viable source for power generation within the State. To ensure reliability of supply as well as energy security, capacity addition in Kerala has to be given due importance. Meanwhile KSEB has proposed to add about 610.50 MW of new hydel capacity during Eleventh plan period.

Capacity Addition during 2009-10

7.18 Power System in Kerala encompasses hydel, thermal and wind sources. Hydel energy is the most reliable and dependable source in Kerala. Of the total installed capacity, 2746.19 MW, the lion's share of 1933 MW of installed capacity comes from 24 hydel stations; 783.11 MW is contributed by the thermal projects including NTPC at Kayamkulam which is Kerala's dedicated thermal station. Kanjikode wind farm, Palakkad has an installed capacity of 2.03 MW. Wind Energy from IPP is 28.05 MW. Capacity addition during 2009-10 was only

51.44 MW (1.9 %) to 2746.19 MW as on 31-3-2010 from 2694.75 MW on 31-3-2009. The table (7.5) depicts detail of energy source and its installed capacity in Kerala as on 31-3-2010.

Table 7.5
Energy Source in Kerala as on 31-3-2010

Sl. No.	Source of Energy	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	Hydel – KSEB	1893.00
2	Thermal : KSEB	234.60
3	Wind : KSEB	2.03
4	NTPC	359.58
5	Thermal :IPP	188.93
6	Hydel : Captive	33.00
7	Hydel: IPP	7.00
8	Wind: IPP	28.05
	Total	2746.19

Source: KSEB

7.19 Total Installed Capacity in Kerala as on 31.03.2010 as shown in the table 7.6 given below.

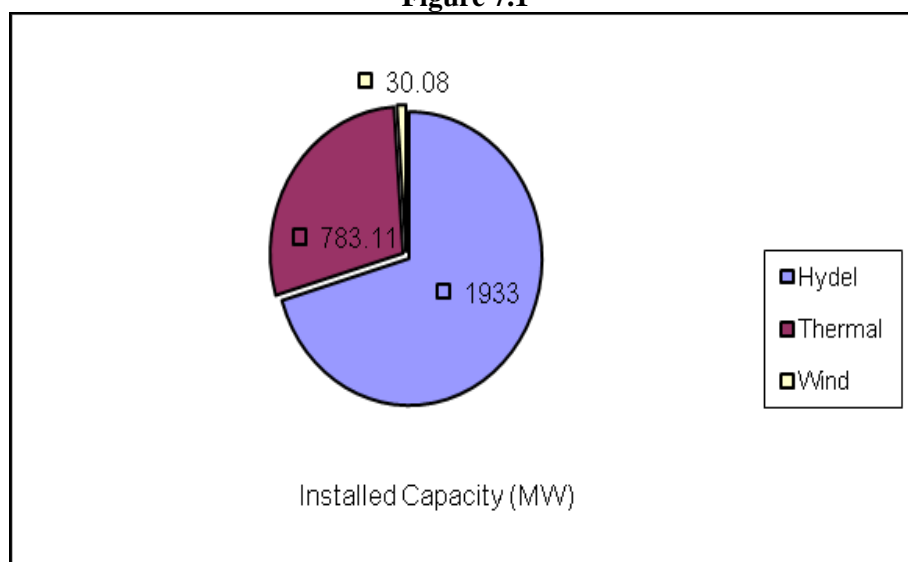
Table 7.6
Sectorwise Installed Capacity in Kerala as on 31.03.2010

Sector	MW	Percentage
State Sector	2129.63	77.55
Central Sector	359.58	13.09
Private Sector	256.98	9.36
Total	2746.19	100

Source: KSEB

7.20 Figure 7.1 highlights total installed capacity in Kerala from hydel, thermal and wind sources.

Figure 7.1



7.21 Under the purview of KSEB, 18 hydel projects are in the pipeline. The details of the project can be seen in the Table 7.7

Hydel Generation

7.22 During the year 2009-10, Kerala received abundant inflow into KSEB reservoirs. During this period the peak demand reached 2998 MW. On account of various factors like the reduction in inflow, disaster at Sabarigiri Power house, shut down of Panniar Power house, high cost of naphtha and LSHS during the beginning of the year, reduction in availability of CGS etc, there was huge gap in the availability against the requirement.

Table 7.7
Projects in the Pipeline

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed capacity (MW)	Energy Potential (MU)
1	Pallivasal Extension	60	153.90
2	Adyanpara	3.50	9.01
3	Athirappally	163.00	233.00
4	Sengulam Augmentation	-	85.00
5	Sengulam Tailrace	3.60	12.57
6	Chathankottunada II	6.00	14.76
7	Poozhithode	4.80	10.97
8	Vilangad	7.50	22.63
9	Thottiar	40.00	99.00
10	Mangulam	40.00	82.00
11	Pasukkadavu	2.00	5.36
12	Maniyar tailrace (Ranni- Perinad)	4.00	16.73
13	Perumthenaruvi	6.00	25.77
14	Chimony	2.50	6.03
15	Peechi	1.50	3.30
16	Barapole	21.00	51.00
17	Achankovil	30.00	75.81
18	Chinnar	24.00	78.00

Source: KSEB

Availability of Negative Surplus Power during 2009-10

7.23 With the hike in the consumption of energy, the State's power quota from the central pool has suddenly shrunk from 900 MW to 650 MW and also poor yield from hydel reservoirs is creating an expensive predicament, thermal power too is not beyond agenda etc leads KSEB in to a situation of Negative Surplus Power in 2009-10 though there was significant increase in hydel generation, negative situation occurred mainly due to the drastic reduction in the purchase of power from IPPS and decline in thermal power generation and at the same time the total requirement increased to 17335.57 MU in 2009-10 from 16069.42 MU in the previous year. The details are shown in Table 7.8

Table 7.8
Details of Power Availability as on 31.03.2010

Sl. No.	Internal Generation	Million Units
1	Hydel Generation	6646.27
2	KSEB -Thermal Generation	592.27
3	Wind	1.84
4	Total Internal Generation	7240.38
5	Less Auxiliary Consumption	50.87
6	Power Purchase from CGS	8440.39
7	Power Purchase from IPPs	772.13
8	Total Energy Availability	16402.00
9	Energy requirement	17335.57
10	Surplus	-933.54

Source: KSEB

Power Consumption

7.24 The domestic category consumers showed a reasonable growth of 4.27 percentages to 7760645 in 2009-10 from 7443028 in 2008-09. But LT & HT Commercial category consumers registered an increase of 4.71 percentages over 2008-09. Growth of other agricultural pumping, Licensees (Bulk supply) also increased substantially over the year. The sale of energy has increased corresponding to the increase of total consumers. During 2009-10, 14047.75 MU of energy was sold showing an increase of 1170.1 MU as compared to the last year (12877.65 MU). The details of consumption and revenue collected during 2009-10 can be seen in the Appendix 7.6

7.25 As per the 17th Power Survey, it is estimated that by the end of 11th plan period (2012), the annual consumption and maximum demand will be 19230 MU and 3528 MW respectively.

Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

7.26 KSEB has entered into PPA with various Central Power Generating Stations of NTPC, NLC, NPCIL etc. envisaged for Southern Region. In addition to this, power was purchased from Rajiv Gandhi combined cycle power plant of NTPC at Kayamkulam, BSES Kerala Power Ltd, Kochi and Kasaragod Power Corporation Ltd., Mylatti. Recently, KSEB has also executed PPAs with Mega Power Projects such as SIMHADRI Stage II, NLC, Tutucorin-a joint venture project of NLC and TNEB, NLC Stage II expansion etc. As a measure to encourage non-conventional sources of energy, KSEB has executed 38 PPAs for purchase of power from wind energy projects and from two Small Hydro Projects, namely, Meenvallom and Iruttikkanam. The capacity allocated from various stations for which the PPAs have been executed is given in the table 7.9

Table 7.9
Power Purchase Agreement with Various Stations

Sl. No.	Name of the Stations	Allocation MW
I	CGS	
A	Nuclear Power Stations	
1	Kaiga I & II	38.00
2	Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS)	18.00
B	Thermal Power Stations	
1	NLC Stage II -ITPS II – Stage I	63.00
2	NLC Stage II – II	90.00
3	NLC Stage I –Expansion	58.80
4	NLC Stage II Expansion	70.00
5	Ramagundam I & II	245.00
6	Ramagundam III	61.00
7	Talcher II	280.00
8	RGCCP	180.00
9	Simhadri Stage II	80.90
10	Vallur Thermal Power Plant (VTTP)	75.00
11	Tutucorin	122.00
II	IPPs	
A	Thermal	
1	BSES Kerala Power Ltd	157.00
2	KPCL	20.436
3	MP Steel	
B	Hydro	
1	Meenvallam	3.00
2	Iruttukkanam	3.00
C	Wind	
1	Agali	13.8
2	Ramakkalmedu	14.25

Source: KSEB

7.27 Kerala is planning a capacity addition of 610.50 MW (1653.86 MU) through hydel and non- conventional sources during the Eleventh plan. Allocation of 733 MW power from the projects viz. Koodankulam Atomic Power Station (266 MW), Neyveli Lignite Corporation Expansion (70 MW), Simhadri Thermal Power Station (200 MW), Vallur (75 MW) and Tuticorin (122 MW) are expected. To fulfill the demand in 12th plan period, KSEB has planned for 1000 MW coal based project. Allocation of coal (200.66 MT) for generating 1000 MW power for the next 25-30 years from Baitarni West Coal Company Ltd (BWCCCL) in Orissa has already been obtained from Ministry of Coal, Government of India.

Cheemeni Power Plant back in favour

7.28 The Kerala State Electricity Board is seriously contemplating the setting up of a 2400 MW thermal power project at Cheemeni in Kasaragod district. The coal for this project will come from the coal field. The Union Government has allotted coal for Kerala from Orissa. A Company for undertaking the mining operations has already been set up there by the KSEB in association with outside public sector power utilities. The Centre would provide all assistance for the project. The centre was attaching top priority to power capacity addition all over the country.

7.29 Earlier, Kerala has been wavering between the options of setting up a pit head power project in Orissa in association with outside public sector power utilities and having a new power projects in the State itself to utilize the coal from the field allotted to it in Orissa. Land is already available for the project at Cheemeni. KSEB was taking concrete steps to ensure long term power security in the State. With the commissioning of the LNG Terminal in Kochi, expected by 2012, natural gas would be available as fuel for power generation here. The plant now upgraded the KSEB's Brahmapuram Power Project to 1000 MW capacity, in addition to setting up one more project with a capacity to generate 1000 MW of electricity with LNG as fuel. KSIDC has been appointed as the nodal agency for setting up the project. A special purpose vehicle will be formed between KSIDC and KSEB with 50:50 participation for implementing the project. Board has decided to transfer its share of 5 MT per annum of coal produced from Baitarni West Coal Block to the Cheemeni project.

Growth of Power System in Kerala

7.30 Growth is necessary in every sector in the power system particularly, generation, and transmission. As on 30.09.2010, installed capacity has been hiked by 2746.19 MW as against the 2685 MW in the same period of previous year. Likewise, per-capita consumption has also been increased by 544 KWh. The details of growth of power system in Kerala is seen in Table 7.10

Table 7.10
Growth of Power System in Kerala

Particulars/Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010 upto 30.09.2010
Installed Capacity (MW)	2685.00	2746.19	2850
Annual Sales (MU)	12414.32	13971.09	
Per-capita Consumption (KWh)	490	544	
EHT lines (circuit KM)	10139	10406	10501
Sub stations (Nos)	305	330	335
H.T. lines (circuit KM)	41791	45540	46537
L.T lines (circuit KM)	252458	260670	263211
Distribution Transformers (Nos)	46955	52724	54437
Revenue from sale of power (Rs.crores)	4893.02	4747.17***	

Source: KSEB

* Population based on 2001 Census

** includes 1 No. 400 KV Pallippuram S/s of PGCIL

*** Provisional

Hydro - Thermal Energy

7.31 Taking into account the present hydro storage status in the reservoirs, expected, an inflow equivalent to the average of past 10 years during the remaining period of the current water year (2009-10), the present allocation from the CGS and CERC norms for target availability and auxiliary consumption, the average quantum of energy expected to KSEB from CGS is 18.48 MU per day. Expecting the nominal pattern of increase in peak demand during summer months, KSEB proposed to schedule about 40 MW from BDPP and 60 MW from KDPP during peak hours to meet the evening peak demand. Hydro-thermal mix in Kerala is shown in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11
Hydro-Thermal Mix in Kerala from 2003-04 to 2009-10

Year	Hydel (MU)	Thermal + Import (Mix) (MU)	Total (MU)	Hydel (%)	Thermal (%)
2003-04	3910	8545	12455	31	69
2004-05	6134	6314	12448	49	51
2005-06	7539	5866	13405	56	44
2006-07	7497	7029	14526	52	48
2007-08	8327	6884	15211	55	45
2008-09	5839	10283	16122	36	64
2009-10	6612	10777	17389	38	62

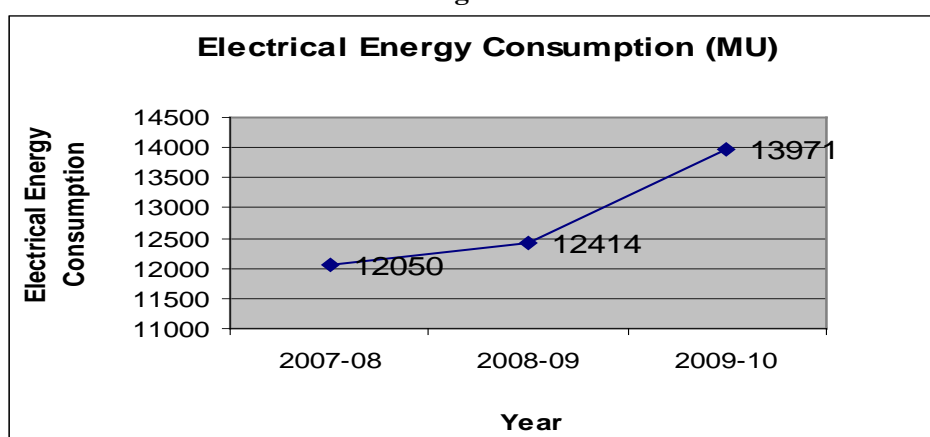
Source: KSEB

7.32 The ratio of hydro-thermal mix indicates that from 2005-06 to 2007-08 availability of hydel power has comparatively outnumbered the thermal power and subsequent years thermal power increased till 2009-10. It reveals that KSEB has purchased high cost thermal power than generating hydel power.

Electrical Energy Consumption

7.33 In Kerala, electrical energy consumption has increased to 13971 MU during 2009-10 from 12414 MU during 2008-09. The percentage of consumption increased to 12.5 %. Electrical Energy consumption in Kerala during 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10 depicted in Fig 7.2

Fig: 7.2



Transmission

7.34 Transmission of Electricity is defined as bulk transfer of power over a long distance at high voltage, generally of 132 KV and above. It is an important sector to evacuate the power in different parts of Kerala. A good transmission facility is necessary to effective distribution and to bring power from outside the state. In the transmission Sector commissioning 66 Nos of substations and construction of 587.19 kms of transmission lines has been targeted during the period under review. Out of which 29 substations were completed and 10490 ct kms of lines were commissioned as on 31.09.2010. Now there are two 400 KV substations. One at Madakkathara (Thrissur) and the other at Pallippuram (Thiruvananthapuram). Also another 400 KV substation at Arecode (Malappuram District) is being constructed by PGCIL. The site for the construction of this substation has been identified and taken over by PGCIL and the route Survey for the construction of Mysore - Arecode line has also been completed. Thus, there will be one 400 KV substations in each region of Kerala, i.e North, Central and South.

7.35 As per the scheme approved by Southern Regional Electricity Board (SREB), 400 KV Multi – Circuit line is proposed from Thirunelveli – Edamon and 400 KV Double Circuit line from Edamon-Kochi (East) Madakkathara. One 400 KV sub station at Kochi (East) is also sanctioned as part of this evacuation scheme.

7.36 Kerala's Transmission system consisting of substations and its connected lines are given with Tables 7.12 and 7.13

Table 7.12
Transmission Infrastructure

Sl. No	Item	Target	Unit	Achievement	Unit	Percentage of Achievement
1	400 KV Substation	Nil	Nos	Nil	Nos	
2	220 KV Substations	3	Nos	2	Nos	66.67
3	110 KV Substations	20	Nos	9	Nos	45.00
4	66 KV Substations	4	Nos	-	Nos	0
5	33 KV Substations	39	Nos	18	Nos	46.15

Source: KSEB

7.37 It can be observed that, performance of the construction of substation with various capacities has not achieved the intended target. The table 7.12 reveals that one 220 KV and none of 66 KV substations was not completed against its targets of 3 & 4 respectively. The construction of 110 KV and 33 KV sub stations are still at a snail's pace: Out of the target of 20 numbers 110 KV substations, only 9 substations are completed and in the case of 33 KV substations, 18 substations are completed against the target of 39 numbers. It will have an adverse impact on power evacuation facility.

Table 7.13
Transmission facilities in Kerala (As on 30.9.2010)

Capacity	Substation (Nos)	Lines (Ct km)
400 KV	2*	260**
220 KV	17	2701
110 KV	123	4002
66 KV	82	2387
33 KV	111	1400
Total	338	10490

Source: KSEB

* One number owned by PGCIL

** owned by PGCIL

Kayamkulam Expansion remains non-operational

7.38 There are apprehensions that the NTPC might not go ahead with the expansion of the Kayamkulam plant by 1950 MW in the next plan by shifting to Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as fuel. KSEB is also exploring the feasibility of converting the Brahmapuram Diesel Power Plant into a 1000 MW gas based project by utilizing the gas from proposed Petronet LNG / GAIN Gas Projects.

Voltage Improvement Works

7.39 KSEB is committed to provide 230 volts between phases and neutral consumers premises in the L.T services and corresponding higher voltages in the case of higher voltage service within allowable limits. KSEB cannot always fulfill this commitment due to rapid load growth and corresponding changes in system parameters. When conditions prevailing low voltage in any locality come to the notice of KSEB, work to improve voltage is taken up as voltage improvement work. This is usually carried out at the expense of the Board. Converting existing single phase lines to 3 phase, strengthening distribution system by providing higher capacity conductors, providing additional transformers on the existing 11 KV line or by extending 11 KV line by providing adequate size of capacitors are the works usually carried out for providing higher voltage in distribution network.

Renovation, Modernisation and Uprating (RMU) of old Generating Stations

7.40 The normal life span of a hydro generating station is 30-40 years, depending on service conditions in many of our existing generating stations are old and in service for 30 years and beyond. When the machines become old, their operational efficiency decreases. Major breakdowns occur and shutdowns of long duration will be necessary for maintenance work.

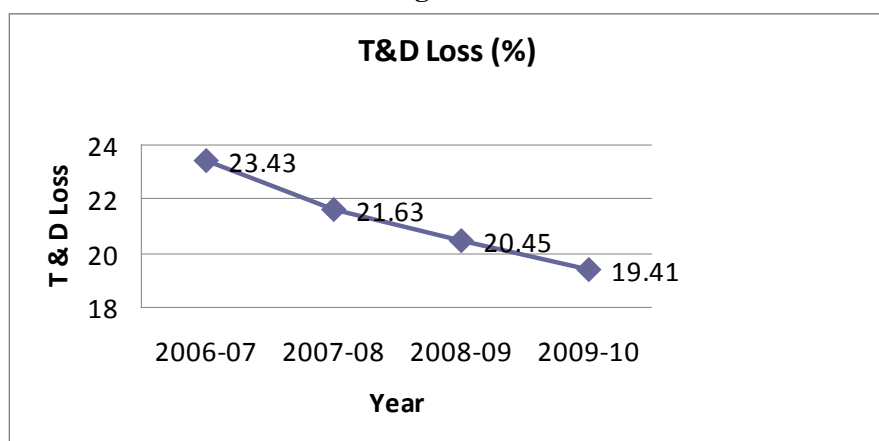
7.41 The renovation and modernization of Pallivasal, Panniar, Shengulam and Neriamangalam Projects have been completed. In the case of R&MU of rehabilitation of Panniyar Power House, rebuilding of (unit 3 & 4) of Sabarigiri powerhouse, Idamalayar protection works are being undertaken.

Transmission and Distribution Loss (T&D loss)

7.42 KSEB have to bear proportionate losses in PGCIL line through which allocation to KSEB from Ex bus of Central Generating Stations (CGS) is transmitted to KSEB Periphery and this loss component is treated as external losses to KSEB system. The energy loss in the KSEB System is accounted as internal loss.

7.43 During 2009-10 T&D loss has come down to 19.41 percent from 20.45 percent in 2008-09. KSEB made significant achievement in the field of reducing the T&D loss. During 2003-04 onwards T&D loss was considerably reduced by way of faulty meter replacement, intensification of theft detection, installation of new substations and lines, up gradation and modernization of sub transmission and distribution network through APDRP Scheme. This is in line with the efforts of reducing the loss by 2% every year. It can be seen in the fig 7.3

Figure 7.3



Distribution

7.44 Distribution Sector is a profound area, which provides electricity to all consumers in Kerala. In the distribution segment, 3398.27 kms of 11 KV lines, 7838 kms of LT lines and 5790 nos of distribution transformers were added during the period under review. Kerala has achieved full electrification in all villages, which is above average of national level. KSEB has given great attention to strengthen the distribution backbone by new ventures of Restructured- Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R- APDRP) and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhythikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The power consumption comes to all time high. As on 31.3.2010, total number of consumers has increased to 9743476 nos against the 9363461 nos as on 31.3.2009. The details of pattern of power consumption and revenue collected are shown in the Appendix 7.6. The distribution infrastructure is essential part of electrifying all domestic and non-domestic purpose. The target and achievement of the distribution infrastructure during 2009-10 is given in the Table 7.14

Table 7. 14
Targets and Achievements of distribution Infrastructure during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Item	Target	Unit	Achievement	Unit	Percentage of Achievement
1	11 KV Lines	4880	Kms	3398.27	Kms	69.64
2	Distribution Transformer	5400	Nos	5790	Nos	107.22
3	L.T. Lines	6666	Kms	7838.00	Kms	117.58
4	Service Connections	512920	Lakhs	447817.0	lakhs	87.31

Source: KSEB

7.45 The above table reveals that lying of LT lines and 11 KV lines the expected target could not achieved whereas effecting new service connections and distribution transformers that achievements exceeded the targets.

7.46 During the financial year 2009-10, 447817 service connections were given till 30.09.2010 against the target of 512920 and 3398.27 kms of 11KV lines, 5790 nos of transformers and 7838 kms of LT lines were commissioned during the year.

Schemes for the Poor

7.47 As part of providing electricity to households as social obligation belonging to consumers Below Poverty Line (BPL) at the cost of the KSEB. The criteria for selection to be considered in this group based on the proof connection and connected load should not exceed 500 MW. Houses wired up at the cost of the agencies such as local bodies, NES Blocks, Residents Association, Co-operative societies etc are eligible to be considered in this scheme.

Tariff

7.48 During the period 2009-10, there was no thermal surcharge imposed to all categories of consumers including licensees.

7.49 Overall average realisation rate from tariff has been decreased to 338.03 paise Per Unit in 2009-10 as against the 380 Paise per Unit in 2008-09; the major contribution for raising realisation rate from tariff was sold to NVVN/PTC. During 2009-10, Board sold energy to NVVN/PTC @ 1259.31 paise per unit. The details can be seen in the Appendix 7.4 and 7.5

The Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007

7.50 The Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007, enacted on May 29, 2007, and brought into force from June 15, 2007, amends certain provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. Its main features are:

- The Central Government, jointly with the State Governments will endeavour to provide access to electricity to all areas including villages and hamlets through rural electricity infrastructure and electrification of households;
- No licence is required for sale from captive units.
- Deletion of the provision for elimination of cross subsidies. The provision for reduction of cross subsidies would continue.
- Definition of theft expanded to cover the use of tampered meters and use for unauthorised purpose. Theft is made explicitly cognizable and non-bailable.

Corporatisation of KSEB

7.51 In order to comply with the provisions of Electricity Act and the Government of India directives, the Kerala Government notified a transfer scheme vide GO (M.S) No.37/2008/PD dated, 25.9.2008 through which all assets and liabilities of KSEB are vested with the State Government. These Assets and Liabilities now vested with the Government will be re-vested in a fully owned government company to be incorporated under the Companies Act

7.52 Activities for registration of a company to re-vest the assets and liabilities of the Board are in progress. The Memorandum of Association (MoA) and Articles of Association (AoA) of the proposed company were prepared by the M/s Mohan and Mohan Associate, Chartered Accountants, engaged as consultants for the work. The Government has approved the Memorandum and articles of association and decided the name of the proposed Company as 'Kerala State Electricity Board Limited'. The Government has also appointed the existing members of the Board as First Directors of the proposed Company. Application has been filed with the Registrar of Companies for registration of the Company and is being processed

7.53 To assist the Board in restructuring process, M/s PFC Consultancy Ltd, New Delhi (a subsidiary of Power Finance Corporation) is engaged as consultant. The major works in restructuring include preparation of Transfer Scheme for re-vesting, preparation of Financial

Restructuring Plan, creation of Pension Fund etc. The draft transfer scheme prepared by the consultant is under consideration of the Government. The re-vesting assets and liabilities to the New Company by December 2009.

R-APDRP (Restructured APDRP) Scheme

7.54 Sanction for implementation of R-APDRP scheme during 11th Five Year Plan with revised terms & conditions is conveyed by Government of India. The project focuses on actual demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction. The scheme includes collection of accurate base line data and adoption of IT in the areas of energy accounting. The scheme proposes to cover urban areas; towns and cities with population more than 30000. Forty three towns in Kerala state are eligible for implementation of the scheme.

7.55 The project has 2 parts – PART – A & PART – B. Part-A covers establishment of base line data and IT applications and Part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects. Apart from this, the programme will require enabling activities, which will be covered under Part-C.

7.56 The quadripartite agreement (MoA) for the scheme duly signed by the Principal Secretary (Power), Govt. of Kerala and the Chief Engineer, Corporate Planning, KSEB, Power Finance Corporation Ltd and the Govt of India is executed on 17.8.2009.

7.57 The revised DPRs of the districts of Kottayam, Shornur, Ottappalam, Palakkad, Taliparamba, Vadamakara, Thrissur and Kodungalloor submitted to the PFC during the month of July – August 2010. DPRs of Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode and Kochi transmitted to the PFC for appraisal.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuthikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

7.58 Under the Rajiv Gandhi Grammeen Vidyuthikaran Yojana (RGGVY), sanction has been obtained to implement the scheme in 7 districts of Kerala, namely, Kasargod, Kannur, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Malappuram, Palakkad and Idukki with an amount of ` 221.75 crore as a first package on 5.8.2005. A tripartite agreement has been executed among Government of Kerala, REC and KSEB on 21.07.2005 and turnkey tender invited for 7 districts. For Idukki district, work order issued and agreement has been executed. The revised rate sanctioned by REC for implementation of the scheme in Idukki District is ` 1995.22 lakh. The scheme ended on 30.06.2010.

7.59 REC issued sanction on revised DPR for Kasargod, Kannur, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Malappuram and Palakkad for a total amount of ` 114.57 crore.

7.60 The revised DPR for implementation of the scheme in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam and Thrissur districts for an amount of ` 8348.35 lakh are submitted to REC for approval.

7.61 The details of the financial and physical progress of implementation of RGGVY as on 30-09-2010 is shown in the Table 7.15.

Table 7.15
Financial & Physical Progress of implementation of RGGVY as on 30.09.2010

(` lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Item	Unit	Amount released	Target for 2006-07 to 30.09.2010	Achievement as on 31.09.2010	Expenditure As on 30.09.2010
1	Installation of 25 KVA transformer	No.	1654.90	275	275	1755.022
2	Construction of 11KV Line	KM		272.5	249.944	
3	Construction of LT single phase line	KM		320.53	368.688	
4	Construction of LT three phase line	KM		76.18	63.511	
5	Effecting BPL/SC service connection	No.		160.97	17238	

Source: KSEB

Power Sector Reforms

7.62 Reforms in Kerala power sector and KSEB are mandated by Govt of Kerala Power Policy 1988. As a part of implementation of the reform process as envisaged in this policy and to take advantage of the benefits offered by the Govt of India, the Govt of Kerala signed a MoU with the Govt of India on 20-8-2001. Moreover, KSEB has been implementing various reform processes with the positive results of improving quality of energy service to customers and financial health of the Board. The major reform process being undertaken by the Board is as follows.

- KSEB has targeted to reduce the loss by 2% every year. T&D loss brought down to 19.41 percent as on 31-3-2010.
- All villages have been electrified
- Completed 100 percent metering of all distribution feeders
- All consumers have metered
- Energy audit of 11 KV and above metering has been computerised
- All 641 sections have been computerised in open source platform

Non – Conventional Energy

7.63 The major programmes targeted by ANERT during 2010 comprises of Baseline studies on energy demand, renewable energy potential and energy conservation potential, implementation of renewable energy and energy conservation programmes and infrastructure development for sustaining interactive energy planning and development programmes with local governments.

Baseline Energy Studies

7.64 As part of the baseline energy demand studies ANERT had carried out a detailed study of the households that are yet to be electrified. The total houses registered as Un-electrified counts to 2,03,694 from the 454 local bodies. The direct survey conducted in these households covers the reason for non-electrification as well as the distance of existing grid from the surveyed houses as well, along with an estimation of power requirement. The data being consolidated forms a firm basis for charting out programmes for the coming years with a focus to achieve the long cherished dream of the State to achieve 100% household electrification, through collaborative functioning with Local Self Governments and KSEB.

7.65 Under the renewable energy potential assessment studies ANERT had compiled the Database on Probable SHP sites in the state covering 867 locations spread over 163 local bodies in 13 districts of the State, having a total estimated potential of 331 MW at 30 % dependability. In continuation to this, detailed study of a cluster of sites with 14 locations in Peravoor of Kannur district has also been completed and the implementation of these projects with RIDF support as a model for cluster based development of mini hydel projects. Steps for taking forward Wind Energy potential assessment studies in collaboration with Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET) are also being planned.

7.66 Energy conservation potential assessment studies planned for the year comprised of energy audit in 10 selected institutions transferred to local governments and installation of renewable energy and energy conservation devices based on the recommendations of the study. Presently energy Audit Study of 5 institutions are completed with the help of the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI).

Implementation of Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation projects

7.67 The implementation of centrally sponsored Remote Village Electrification Programme has marked 100 % achievement during 2009 by providing the electric light in 4204 remotely located backward class households. The districtwise distribution of remote households electrified under this programme with Solar Home Lighting Systems includes 645 houses in Thiruvananthapuram, 146 houses in Patanamthitta, 2863 houses in Idukki, 349 houses in Palakkad and 201 houses in Kasargod. The details of remote village electrification during 2009 are shown in the table 7.16.

Table 7.16
Details of Remote Village Electrification 2009

Sl. No.	District	Name of Grama Panchayath	Total no. of beneficiaries
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Kuttichal	252
2	Thiruvananthapuram	Vithura	393
3	Pathanamthitta	Kalanjoor	146
4	Idukki	Mankulam	1824
5	Idukki	Velliamattom	64
6	Idukki	Udumpanoor	128
7	Idukki	Kanjikuzhy	190
8	Idukki	Vattavada	422
9	Idukki	Kanthalloor	99
10	Idukki	Santhanpara	17
11	Idukki	Vazhathope	8
12	Idukki	Arakkulam	100
13	Idukki	Upputhara	11
14	Palakkad	Agali	349
15	Kasaragod	Panathadi	197
16	Kasaragod	Delampady	4
	Total		4204

Source: ANERT

7.68 Distribution of Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Devices was another major programme taken up by ANERT under Total Energy Security Mission project jointly with the various Local Self Government Institutions. The achievement of this programme includes supply of 107 Solar Water Heaters of varying capacities, 387 Solar Cookers, 266 Solar Home Lighting systems, 9000 Retained Heat Cookers and 6114 improved domestic Biomass Cook Stoves.

7.69 ANERT had also taken up programme in collaboration with the District Panchayats for decentralized energy generation through community scale projects. This includes projects for installation of Institutional Biogas Plants (10 numbers), Biogas Plants for High Water Table area (2 nos), Biomass Gasifiers (14 nos), Gasifier based Crematorium (2 nos), Scheffler Cookers (2 nos) and Solar Steam Cooking units (4 nos).

Infrastructure Development for Sustaining Initiatives with LSGIs

7.70 Establishing the Centre for Excellence on Renewable Energy (the Centre for Capacity building in Renewable Energy and Conservation (C-CNREC) has progressed substantially with the commencement of the pioneering project, the Model Residential Polytechnic (MRP), which had started functioning at Kuzhalmannam, Palakkad. The Polytechnic is providing courses in Green technology related sectors with 60 % of the total seats reserved for students from SC – ST families. The work of construction of the green campus and other infrastructure for the Centre of Excellence is progressing.

7.71 Establishment of the network of entrepreneurs (Energy Marts), construction work of ANERT Headquarters building incorporating SMART building components, consultancy supports with the expert consultancy agencies etc are also progressing.

Conservation of Energy

7.72 The following are major activities and notable achievements conducted by EMC during 2009-10

- ◆ Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) was implemented with the support of KSEB in the State of Kerala by replacing two incandescent lights by two CFLs in Domestic Sector. Nearly 1.3 crores of CFLs were distributed to the domestic sector. This project resulted in a saving of 250 MW. Also load shedding was averted during the month of March to June 2010.
- ◆ EMC is the State Designated Agency to implement Energy Conservation Act 2001.
- ◆ During the year 2009, the participated industries in the Energy Conservation Award saved 77.76 MU which avoided Equivalent Capacity 14 MW.
- ◆ EMC developed an Almanac fed electronically controlled Automatic Street Light Switching device for switching on and off streetlights.
- ◆ EMC developed an Energy Conservation Web Portal for activities with Bureau of energy Efficiency, ministry of Power, Government of India and other stakeholders.
- ◆ Trained Designated Consumers on e-filing/analysis of energy data as part of the Energy Conservation Act.
- ◆ As part of the State Designated Agency Activity, refresher training programme was conducted to Certified Energy Auditors and Energy managers.
- ◆ Completed the Investment Grade Energy Audit in 22 Government Buildings.
- ◆ A demonstration project on the LED based Streetlight project was taken up and Vellayambalam – Vazhuthacaud road was selected for the implementation.
- ◆ 15 Touch Screen energy efficient information kiosks were developed.
- ◆ Peringottukurissi in Palakkad district was selected for the implementation of LED Village Programme by replacing the incandescent lamps with energy efficient LED lamps as part of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency project.

Enforcement of Standards and Statutes

7.73 The Electrical Inspectorate is a department of the Government of Kerala. Safety inspections are carried out and sanction for energisation for all HT / EHT and other medium voltage installation in the State are issued by this department. Enquiry of all electrical accidents occurred in the State and forwarding the enquiry report to the Government and take actions against responsible person / authority are also done by this department.

Activities and Achievements for the year 2009-10

- ◆ By the implementation of the office automation, the department would achieve the prestigious 'SEVOTHAM CERTIFICATION' (SQMS Certification) as per IS 15700: 2005 from the Bureau of Indian Standards. This certificate is issued for the implementation of the Service Quality Management System in Public Service Organisation. It is the first department in the country, which bags this certification.
- ◆ The department has received the first E- Governance Award from the Honorable Chief Minister of Kerala for being the first department in the State implementing SPARK solutions efficiently.
- ◆ During 2009-10 the department has executed the programmes like purchase of equipments, calibration of instruments / equipments / NABL accreditation repair of equipments etc.
- ◆ By the partial implementation of the plan proposals, the department could procure certain equipments / instruments for the scope of enhancement of NABL accreditation incorporating ENERGY parameter. The NABL assessment team will be visiting the Laboratory soon for the same.
- ◆ The functioning of the Information Kiosk at the CEI office and enquiry points at the district offices was also highlighted.

CHAPTER 8

INDUSTRY AND MINING

In chapter 8 of the Economic Review 2009 it was stated that the Eleventh Five Year Plan of Kerala has given clear indication on the path of industrial development to be pursued in the State. The idea behind this is our belief that “the government must be directly engaged through larger plan outlays, through the enactment of appropriate policies and through the innovation of appropriate organizational forms in the primary, traditional and social sectors”. Following this, the government has been engaging in industry, in information and communication technology, in bio-technology and in the commercial segment of the tertiary sector. We have succeeded in creating the right environment for the flow of private capital in to these sectors. Kerala has now become an attractive investment destination. Village and traditional industries have been revived and rejuvenated for healthy growth thereby bringing substantial relief to lakhs of workers depending on them for their livelihood. Medium and large industry sector have also witnessed substantial hike in public investment and with its help the KSIDC and KINFRA have initiated the setting up of a few mega projects. The loss making State PSUs have started generating profits. While all this is being done, we are aware that the State of Kerala cannot independently pursue its preferred pattern of industrial development, but must operate within the overall framework of industrial development in the country which is decided by the Govt. of India. This is the greatest challenge that the industry and mining sector faced in 2010.

Industrial Growth

8.2 In India, the downward trend observed in the rate of growth of the index of industrial production that spanned almost eight quarters (beginning of the first quarter of 2007-08 and continued to the last of quarter of 2008-09) stands reversed as seen in the latest data for the current financial year. After reaching a trough of 0.6 per cent during the second half of 2008-09, growth in the index of industrial production revived to a level of 7.7 per cent during 2009-10.

8.3 Industrial growth recorded in Kerala during 2004-05 to 2009-10 was positive. The average growth rate for the period from 2004-05 to 2009-10 was 10.56 per cent and 16.15 per cent at constant and current prices respectively. The contributions of manufacturing sector to GSDP at constant and current prices are 9.26 per cent and 9.33 per cent respectively during 2009-10. Details are given in Table 8.1.

Table -8.1
Growth of manufacturing sector in Kerala (GSDP)

(Base Year 2004-05)

Year	Contribution to GSDP (` Lakh)		Growth Rate (%)	
	At constant Prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices
2004-05	1022058	1022058		
2005-06	1043330	1092095	2.08	6.85
2006-07	1117876	1229466	7.12	12.58
2007-08	1316450	1508223	17.76	22.67
2008-09	1464070(P)	1786566(P)	11.21	18.46
2009-10	1678524(Q)	2147711(Q)	14.65	20.21

Source: Dept. of Economics and Statistics
P: Provisional Q: Quick Estimates

8.4 The Index of Industrial production measures the impact of development in the field of industrial sector over a period of time in the State in comparison with a selected previous year. It gives a comprehensive view of the industrial development of the State. So far the index used to cover only

the production in the manufacturing and electricity generation and transmission sectors in the State. But now the mining and quarrying industry also falls within the purview of IIP. In order to ensure more accuracy and better reliability of the data, the base year has been shifted to 2003-04.

Index of Industrial production (IIP)

8.5 The General Index for the year 2006-07 increased to 261.30 from 208.31 in 2005-06 showing an increase of 25 percent. Negative growth was recorded in products such as jute & other vegetable fibre textiles. All other items showed positive growth. The index of industrial production for the period 2005-06 and 2006-07 is given in Appendix 8.1.

Industrial Disputes

8.6 During 2009-10, 2352 industrial disputes were registered in the State. At the end of the year, there were 5122 cases along with the pending disputes of previous year which is less than 14.1% of previous year. A total of 2357 disputes were settled during the year under review. Due to strike and lockout 39347 workers were affected which led to loss of 839788 man days. Details of industrial disputes for the period 2003-04 to 2009-10 are given in Appendix 8.5

Commodity Export

8.7 Commodity exports recorded high levels of volume and value/growth in 2009-10 as compared to last year, 2008-09 except in the case of Cashew Kernals and Coffee. Tea recorded a higher growth (67.6%), Coir products (124.2%), Spices (70.4%), and Sea food (52.3%). Details of the six major commodities exported from Kerala (through Cochin Port) during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2
Export from Kerala (through Cochin Port)

Sl.No	Commodity	2008-09		2009-10	
		Quantity (MT)	Value	Quantity (MT)	Value
1	Tea	68564	378.73	114926	414.73
2	Cashew Kernals	56967	1715.65	54284	1635.26
3	Coir products	78563	496.97	176105	530.51
4	Spices	47985	398.86	81787	314.08
5	Coffee	63130	711.67	30781	426.52
6	Sea food	90286	1389.62	138106	1513.28

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

Joint Stock Companies

8.8 The total number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on March 2010 is 17200 in which 1649 are public limited and 15551 are private limited. This shows an addition of 1307 companies over the previous year. During 2009-10, 1763 companies were newly registered in the State of which 1716 were private limited and 47 were public limited. No Public limited Companies but 12 private companies were transferred to other states during 2009-10. Details of Joint Stock Companies working in Kerala are given an Appendix 8.19.

Central Sector Investment

8.9 An amount of ` 23378.47 crores has been projected as the central sector investment in Kerala as on the end of March 2009, as against total central investment of `977802.96 crores. This constitutes 2.39 per cent. While considering the all India investment scenario, Maharastra stood first and Kerala ranked as 18. Details of Central Sector Investment in selected States are given in Appendix 8.7.

During 2008-09, Government of India invested 68.92 per cent of the funds in 10 Enterprises as detailed in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3
Top Ten Enterprises in terms of Real Investment/Gross Block during 2008-09

(` crore)			
Sl.No	Name of Enterprise	Investment in terms of Gross Block	Share of Total Real Investment (%)
1	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd	153850.52	15.73
2	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd	137217.99	14.03
3	NTPC Ltd	88757.95	9.08
4	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	80531.35	8.24
5	Power Grid Corporation Of India Ltd	53605.33	5.48
6	Steel Authority Of India Ltd	39272.93	4.02
7	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd	34118.16	3.49
8	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd	31958.70	3.27
9	National Aviation Company of India Ltd.	29340.77	3.00
10	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd	25209.90	2.58
	Total Top Ten	673863.90	68.92
	Total Gross Block	977802.96	100.00

Source: Public Enterprises Survey 2008-09

State Level Public Sector Enterprises

8.10 The Public Sector Undertakings, administered by Industries Department of Government of Kerala, have registered excellent growth and commendable performance during 2009-10. This achievement is more significant in the background of the proposal of the present Central government to disinvest up to 49 % of shares of profit making Central PSUs. During the last four years of the State government, these units had increased their turn over and the sector as a whole was making profits continuously.

8.11 The present Government assumed office in May 2006. During the year 2005-06 these units altogether made a loss of `69.64 crores. The situation that prevailed in many of these units was pathetic resulting in disgruntled workers, abysmally low productivity, severe liquidity crunch, unprofessional management, corruption and nepotism.

8.12 Concerted efforts of this Government could bring radical changes in the operations of the Units. The loss of `69.64 crores in 2005-06 was transformed into profits of `239.75 crore in 2009-10. This achievement is mainly due to the pro-PSU approach, conceptual clarity about the role of PSUs, result oriented action plan with definite milestones targets and goals, meticulous supervision, professionalization of management and above all, the political will of the Government in implementing them. Growth and development of PSUs are taken as the essential part of the political and economic struggle against neo-liberal policies of the Centre. Special mention is necessary about the role of Trade Unions and Officers' associations in achieving these results. For the last three years there was no notable labour unrest in this sector and the employees were fully cooperating with the management. Government could solve many of their long pending demands and salary revisions were implemented in companies wherever it was legally permitted and in other units the remunerations were enhanced either by paying interim relief or incentives.

8.13 There are 63 PSUs under the Industries Department out of which, 17 have remained closed for long periods. Five are welfare corporations and four are developmental agencies. Thirty seven companies are directly engaged in manufacturing activities. Sector wise number of these companies are given in the following Table 8.4.

Table 8.4
Sector wise number of Companies

Sl.No.	Category	No. of Units
1	Chemical	6
2	Ceramics & Refractories	2
3	Developmental and Infrastructural	3
4	Electrical Equipments	4
5	Electronics	3
6	Engineering	6
7	Textiles	7
8	Traditional and Welfare	5
9	Wood and Agro Based	1
	Total	37

Source :RIAB

Trend of the performance of these companies for the last five years is given in the Table 8.5

Table 8.5
Performance Trend (₹ Crore)

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Profit Making Units					
Total Number	12	24	27	28	32
Value of Production	846.73	1310.65	1305.14	1547.83	1952.82
Turnover	868.13	1451.83	1533.66	1867.96	2130.08
Profit made by the profit making units	56.38	126.08	122.24	222	246.19
Loss Incurring Units					
Total Number	31	19	15	13	5
Value of Production	536.19	276.33	255.47	222.13	62.01
Turnover	654.85	293.91	277.84	237.05	60.64
Loss made by the loss making units	125.87	34.65	41.93	52.55	-6.44
Total					
Number of Units	43	43	42	41	37
Value of Production	1382.92	1586.98	1560.61	1769.96	2014.83
Turnover	1522.98	1745.75	1811.5	2105.01	2190.72
Net Profit/Loss(-)	(-)69.49	91.43	80.31	169.45	239.75

Source :RIAB

8.14 During 2008-09, the turnover of profit making units was ` 1867.96 crores and they registered a profit of `222 crores. There is a significant increase in turnover and profit of the profit making units in 2009-10 compared to the previous year. The turnover and profit of the profit making units in 2009-10 is `2130.08 crores and `246.19 crores respectively. During 2009-10, 32 companies have made cash profit and 5 companies showed a reverse trend..

8.15 The PSUs were showing a trend of growth, both in respect of turnover and profit, performances compared to the performance during the preceding years. It is observed from the performance of 37 PSUs, only 5 units are functioning in losses and it is mainly seen in the co-operative sector. The performance of PSUs under Industries Department for 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6
Turnover and Profit /Loss of PSUs under the Ministry of Industries – 2009-10
(` Crore)

Sl. No	Company	2009-10	
		Turnover	Profit / Loss
1	Malabar Cements Ltd	168.04	31.06
2	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd	32.79	24.50
3	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd	220.88	23.11
4	The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd	519.07	90.10
5	Kerala State Electronics Development Corp	228.31	11.00
6	Steel and Industrial forgings	64.00	9.10
7	Travancore – Cochin Chemicals Ltd	116.16	2.18
8	Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd	19.20	6.60
9	Kerala Electrical & Allied Engineering Company Ltd	103.75	1.40
10	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd	6.81	0.63
11	Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd	93.07	0.37
12	United Electrical Industries Ltd	27.43	0.12
13	Kerala Clays & Ceramic Products Ltd	6.75	2.11
14	Steel Complex Ltd	34.89	0.76
15	Handicrafts Dev. Corp. (Kerala) Ltd	12.83	0.71
16	The Travancore Cements Ltd	28.05	0.03
17	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd	7.97	0.15
18	Traco Cable Company Ltd	79.71	5.46
19	Kerala State Bamboo Corporation Ltd	14.98	0.89
20	The Metal Industries Ltd	2.45	0.10
21	Steel Industries Kerala Ltd	28.76	2.12
22	Keltron Component Complex Ltd	48.28	0.21
23	KELPALM	0.09	0.02
24	Kerala Artisans Development Corporation Ltd	6.80	0.003
25	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd	136.60	21.21
26	Autokast Ltd	14.27	0.38
27	Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	14.91	0.27
28	The Trichur Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd	12.56	0.51
29	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd	41.31	0.79
30	Kerala Automobiles Ltd	21.33	0.02
31	Kerala State Handloom Dev. Corp. Ltd	13.40	0.13
32	Alleppey Co-Operative Spinning Mills	4.62	10.15
33	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd	5.11	(-1.68
34	Sitaram Textiles Ltd	9.82	(-0.72
35	The Malappuram Co-operative Spinning Mills	21.32	(-0.46
36	The Quilon Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd	10.97	(-0.98
37	Cannannore Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd.	13.41	(-2.60
	Total	2190.70	239.75

Source:RIAB

8.16 The reasons noted for the good performance are:-

- Professionalizing Management

In order to get experts at the top level professional management the appointment system was changed and a selection board was constituted and appointments were made through open advertisement and interviews. In addition to this Search Committees were also constituted to identify experts of various sectors and some good and efficient people were selected through this way. For capacity building of the second line management, training programmes are being implemented. Under the aegis of Restructuring and Internal Audit Board (RIAB), an annual training calendar is prepared and the officers are given training with the help of external subject experts. In 2009-10, two State level training rogrames were conducted on “Electronic Governance approaches for Enterprises” and “Measure, Monitor and Manage What Matters”.

- One Time Settlement (OTS)

Many PSUs owed short term and long term loans to banks and other financial institutions, the pay back of which was not timely and proper which resulted in huge arrears and strained relations with the lenders. Consequently, these agencies withdrew from financing the PSUs and their operations were adversely affected. Moreover, the debts were mounting and the balance sheet positions of many companies were becoming bad. In some units, the modernization packages could not be implemented due to scant resources. The Government took special steps to settle this issue once and for all. High level discussions were held and a One Time Settlement (OTS) scheme was implemented.

- Monitoring of Performance

For the last three years, a monthly review of performances of the PSUs is done every month. The Minister, Secretaries, Chairman and Secretary of RIAB attended these reviews. The monthly review has proved to be an effective tool for improving the performance of the companies. The details of performance of these units for a month are collected by RIAB by tenth of next month and the same is analyzed by them and the report is presented in the review meeting. RIAB makes a meticulous follow up and offers assistance for the execution of the decisions.

- Annual Budgeting

There was no proper budgeting system for PSUs although they were statutorily and technically bound to make one for each year. Operations were more or less adhoc and a matter of expediency. This practice was to be dispensed with if they had to organize and streamline their production. 2007-08 onwards a correct practice of making budget in advance was implemented. In the month of February itself the companies were directed to submit their budget in prescribed format and the same was evaluated by RIAB and discrepancies, if any, were pointed out. On the basis of suggestions made by RIAB the companies were able to prepare a realistic budget and fix quarterly and monthly targets.

- Strengthening of Auditing

It was a matter of serious concern that there were huge arrears in the auditing of accounts in PSUs. The internal auditors in many companies had not brought out the real issues and in some companies they were giving tacit consent to wrong practices of the management. To address this issue the Government prepared a panel of Chartered Accountants and directed the companies to appoint internal auditors only from this panel with a direction to change them after three years.

- Harnessing Synergy

Government initiated special steps to harness the synergy of PSUs and organize their operations on terms of mutual benefits. Since many companies were operating in similar fields, combined sourcing of raw materials, providing technical support and avoiding competitions with each other could be achieved. Financial assistance is being provided by well off companies to those which are in need of money.

- Budgetary Support

The Government took a very supportive stand and made financial provision in each year's budget. In the budget for 2009-10 an amount of ` 50 crore was earmarked for the rejuvenation and revival of viable PSUs. In addition to this, directions are given to Kerala Financial Corporation to fund modernization projects of the PSUs as loan at 8.5 per cent interest.

- Recognizing the Performances

From 2006-07 onwards, awards are given to exemplary performing CEOs. They are selected by an Award committee under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary, Industries Department. The PSU that is taking notable steps to reduce pollution and reduce costs of production are also awarded. In addition to this, the media people who have made contribution in industrial reporting are also awarded.

- **Business Collaboration with the Central PSUs/Government**

It was an innovative idea of the Government to associate with Central PSUs for the revival and modernization of State level enterprises and for technology up-gradation and better professional management of these companies. The State Government has a limitation in investing huge amounts in new projects for modernization and technology up-gradation. To overcome this, tying up with Central PSUs that has a similar synergy is useful. More companies are put forward to go for tie up with Central PSUs or Central Government agencies.

- **Merger and Amalgamation**

A proposal to merge companies with similar line of production and to harness further synergy is under serious consideration. This will reduce the overhead expenses; improve cooperation in sectors, technology, manpower, marketing and finance. Moreover, a bigger organization will be more capable to meet the challenges of markets.

- **Re-opening of Closed Units and Regaining of Assets**

As of 2006 May, there were 17 units which were closed for a very long time. Some were ordered to be liquidated by the BIFR. In some cases the liabilities over weighed the assets. Government prepared a plan to regain the assets of those companies, which were under liquidation and to make use of such assets for industrial purposes. Thiruvananthapuram Spinning Mills that was handed over to the official liquidator was released through the High Court and the same has been transferred to Kerala State Textiles Corporation Ltd., to start as an open-end spinning mill. Modern machineries have been installed there and full scale commercial production has already been started. Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.(KSO), a premier unit in manufacturing soaps, detergents and edible oils had been closed down. A soap manufacturing unit was set up and commercial production has already been started in the premises of KSO by Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd.

8.17 Majority of companies are facing acute shortage of qualified executives and workmen owing to VRS during the past years and due to retirement and also due to lack of proper succession planning. From 2006-07 onwards, 5850 fresh appointments were made in these companies. Majority of companies have prepared their human resources requirement and going for recruitments.

8.18 The Government is intending to take forward the revitalization of PSUs by starting new PSUs and by modernizing the existing ones. In 2010-11, there is a budgetary allocation of `54.80 crores for rejuvenation and modernization of the PSUs. It is decided to implement expansion programmes for 9 companies to the tune of `275 crores. It is also decided to utilize the surplus funds of profit making units to modernize other PSUs.

Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

8.19 The micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) sector contributes significantly to the manufacturing output, employment and exports of the country. It is estimated that in terms of value, the sector accounts for about 45 percent of the manufacturing output and provide employment about 66 million persons in over 29 million units throughout the country. In fact, it provides the maximum opportunities for both self-employment and jobs next only to agriculture sector.

8.20 In Kerala, MSMEs have been provided special support by the government due to its high employment and economic growth potential. This sector contributes greatly towards domestic needs, export marketing and foreign exchange earnings by producing varieties of products ranging from traditional to high tech. Though the volume of production of MSME sector is very large, the quality of production, diversification of products, energy consumption and environmental effects has always been a concern.

8.21 The Neo-liberal policies of GOI such as lowering of customs tariffs and easing quantitative restrictions on imports cause huge inflow of consumer goods from neighbouring nations which adversely affected the MSME sector. The post recession era (2009-10) thrust has been given to improve the much needed infrastructure development to MSME sector in terms of investment. As a result, the contribution of the sector in terms of value of production and employment potential achieved an appreciable extent in the State. It was reflected in the growth performance of the MSME sector with that of the previous year.

8.22 The total number of Small Scale Industry / MSME units registered in Kerala as on 31st march 2010 is 213740. Out of this, 7334 are promoted by SCs, 1449 by STs, 46621 by women and 158336 by others. The total investment is `731212.13 lakh, the total number of employment generated is 831847 and value of goods and services produced is `1545949 lakh. District wise details of Small Scale Industry / MSME units registered in Kerala as on 31.03.2010 are given in Appendix 8.20.

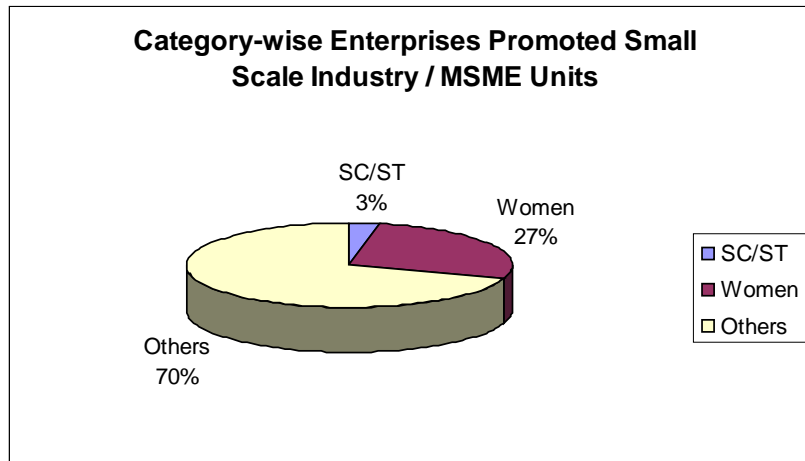
8.23 During 2009-10, there has been a pick up in the growth of MSMEs in the State. This is evident from the statistics regarding the number of new enterprises that filed Memorandum, employment growth, value of goods produced and investment compared to the previous year. The number of new enterprises that filed Memorandum during 2009-10 was 9322 where as it was 8421 in 2008-09. Similarly, growth was also reflected in employment, production and investment in the MSME sector. During the year 2009-10, these enterprises made an investment of `73046.34 lakh providing employment to 60876 persons. Out of the new enterprises that filed memorandum, 266 are promoted by SCs, 16 by STs, 2505 by women and 6535 by others. In regard to value of goods and services produced, MSME sector registered very modest increase during 2009-10. The value of goods and services produced during the period was `255894.60 lakh where as it was `132155.38 lakh in 2008-09. Details of enterprises that filed memorandum during 2009-10 under the Act are given in Table 8.7 and Figure 8.1.

Table - 8.7
District-wise Details of MSME New Units that Filed Memorandum under Part II Registered in Kerala during 2009-10 (as on 31.03.10)

Sl. No	District	No. of SSI/MSME units Promoted by					Total investment (lakh)	Value of goods and Services Produced (lakh)	Employment Provided (Nos)
		SC	ST	Women	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	54	1	419	936	1410	8322.71	11727.13	9061
2	Kollam	27	1	225	539	792	9975.22	34296.56	9310
3	Pathanamthitta	15	0	137	195	347	2808.53	6216.80	2187
4	Alappuzha	0	0	93	228	321	1954.33	3591.00	1950
5	Kottayam	11	3	152	318	484	4588.00	22064.00	2814
6	Idukki	5	0	102	293	400	2702.78	25503.04	2985
7	Ernakulam	33	6	405	1275	1719	20952.06	87366.04	14850
8	Thrissur	54	0	412	877	1343	4426.00	20055.00	5853
9	Palakkad	35	2	125	307	469	7772.00	23441.00	2905
10	Malappuram	7	0	44	304	355	2704.94	4179.12	1912
11	Kozhikode	18	0	85	499	602	3281.05	5716.48	2395
12	Wayanad	5	1	31	165	202	321.74	3219.43	1155
13	Kannur	0	0	91	228	319	2107.54	3937.00	1756
14	Kasaragod	2	2	184	371	559	1129.44	4582.00	1743
	Total	266	16	2505	6535	9322	73046.34	255894.60	60876

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Fig. 8.1

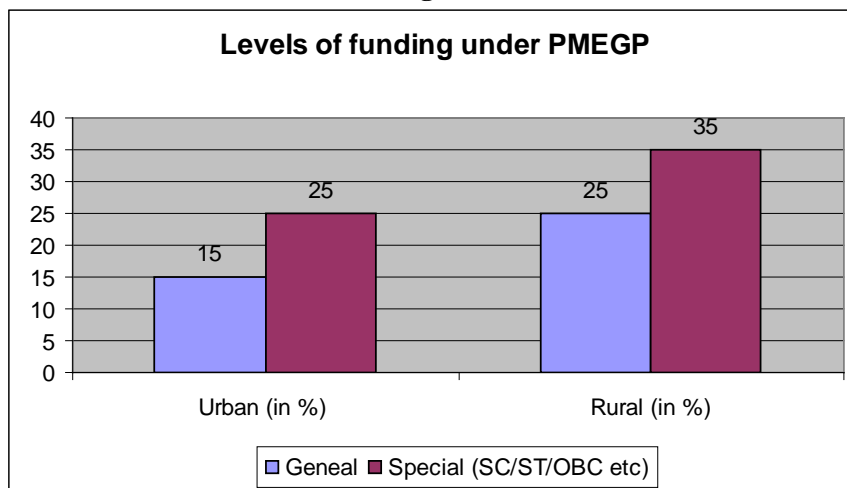


8.24 While analyzing the performance of the MSMEs that filed memorandum reveals that number of new enterprises, investment, production and employment recorded an upward trend during 2009-10 from that of the previous year. During 2009-10, the number of units and value of goods and services produced went up considerably to 10.69 percent and 93 percent respectively. District wise analysis reveals that Ernakulam occupies highest position in terms of value of goods produced, investment made and employment provided and Wayanad has the lowest position. During the current year (as on 30.09.2010) 6020 new enterprises have filed memorandum with an investment of `65009.79 lakh providing employment to 44448 persons. District-wise details of enterprises filed memorandum in Kerala during 2010-11 (as on 30.09.2010) are given in Appendix 8.21.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

8.25 Government of India have introduced a new credit linked subsidy programme called PMEGP from 2008-09 by merging the two schemes viz., PMRY and REGP, which were in operation till 31.03.2008. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) was approved as the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme at National level. In Kerala, State KVIC Directorate, State Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB), District Industries Centres (DICs) and Banks are the agencies for implementation of the scheme. A target of 921 numbers of units was allocated to District Industries Centers during 2009-10. The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under manufacturing sector is `25 lakh and in business/service sector is `10 lakh. The beneficiary contribution of general category is 10 percent and that of special category is 5 percent. The levels of funding under PMEGP is shown in Figure 8.2

Fig.8.2



8.26 The eligibility conditions of beneficiaries both general and special categories are given in box.8.1.

Box. 8.1
Eligibility Conditions of beneficiaries under PMEGP.

- Any individual above 18 years of age.
- There will be no income ceiling.
- For setting up of project costing above `10.00 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above `5.00 lakh in business/service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass as educational qualification.
- Assistance will be available only for new projects.
- Self Help Groups, Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act, Production co-operative societies, Charitable Trusts are also eligible for getting assistance under PMEGP.
- Existing units and the units already availed Government subsidy are not eligible.

8.27 Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme a total of 3885 applications have been received during 2009-10 of which 2064 have been recommended to banks. A total of 1226 projects / applications involving margin money of `1571.33 lakh have been sanctioned by the banks. In addition to this, 946 persons were trained under Entrepreneur Development Programme (EDP) during the above period. Similarly, during the current year (as on 30.9.2010) a total of 811 applications involving margin money of `1162.24 lakh have been received of which 1008 have been recommended to banks. A total of 190 projects / applications involving margin money of `292.79 lakh have been sanctioned by the banks.

8.28 District wise details of loan sanctioned under PMEGP during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (as on 30.09.10) are given Appendix 8.22 & 8.23.

Industrial Co-operative Societies

8.29 The total number of Industrial Co-operative Societies registered as on March 2010 is 2578. Of these, 7 new societies were registered during 2009-10 and 7 are registered in 2010-11 (as on 30.09.2010). The total number of working industrial co-operative societies as on 31.03.2010 was 768. Out of these, 149 societies are promoted by Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs, 39 by Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs and 252 by women and 328 by others. The details of working industrial co-operative societies in Kerala as on 31.03.2010 are given in Appendix 8.24.

Bank Credit to SSI / MSME Sector.

8.30 The outstanding bank credit to various sectors by the commercial banks in Kerala at the end of March 2010 was `96987 crore as against `82819 crore in the previous year. The outstanding flow of credit to MSME sector showed an increase of 45 percent from `8095 crore in 2008-09 to `11759 crore in 2009-10. The share of SSI sector in the total bank credit showed a slight increase from 10 percent to 12 percent in the same period. The status of flow of credit to various sectors is given in Appendix 8.25.

Food Processing

8.31 Food processing industry has been recognized as a priority sector in Kerala due to its potential for future growth and possibility of generating substantial employment. Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) has been playing a pro active role for the promotion of food processing industry in the State. KINFRA has set up a number of food theme

based parks in the State. Being a priority sector, KINFRA has also set up industrial parks to suit the specific needs of the food processing sector. Details of food processing units in KINFRA Parks during 2009-10 are given in Table 8.8.

8.32 KINFRA Food Processing Park at Kakkancherry, Special Economic Zone (Food Processing) at Kakkancherry, Food Processing Zone in KINFRA Small Industries Park, Mazhuvannur, KINFRA Food Processing Park at Adoor and Seafood Park India Private Ltd at Aroor are the five Food Processing Industries parks already set up by KINFRA.

Table 8.8
Details of Food Processing Units in KINFRA Parks during 2009-10

Sl No:	Name of Park	Total area acquired (acres)	No. of units	Area allotted (acres)	Investment (lakh)	Employment (Nos)
1	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Thumba, Thiruvananthapuram	103.88	1	0.15	42	6
2	Kinfra International Apparel Park, Thumba, Thiruvananthapuram (Subsidiary)		1	0.5	50	15
3	Kinfra Food Processing Park, Kakkancherry, Malappuram	30	1	0.35	15	20
4	Special Economic Zone – Kinfra Food Processing Park, Kakkancherry, Malappuram	30	2	8.58	2740	210
5	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Kalpetta, Wayanad	50	1	0.1	3.5	10
6	Kinfra Food Processing Park, Adoor, Pathanamthitta	40	3	0.95	65	87
7	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Seethangoli, Kasaragod	60	1	0.2	7	7
Total		313.88	10	10.83	2922.5	355

Source: KINFRA, Thiruvananthapuram

8.33 The details of Food Processing units in KINFRA Parks since inception up to March 2010 are given in Table 8.9.

Table - 8.9
Details of Food Processing units in KINFRA Parks as on March 2010

Sl No.	Name of Park	Total Area acquired (acres)	Area allotted (acres)	No. of Units	Investment (lakh)	Employment (No.)
1	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Thumba, Thiruvananthapuram	103.88	1.98	7	438.67	111
2	Kinfra International Apparel Park, Thumba, Thiruvananthapuram (Subsidiary)		0.50	1	50	15

3	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Koratty, Thrissur.	30	1.10	2	110.09	50
4	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam	65	14.64	21	2160.49	966
5	Kinfra Food Processing Park, Kakkancherry, Malappuram.	30	16.21	14	4143	421
6	Special Economic Zone – Kinfra Food Processing Park, Kakkancherry, Malappuram	30	8.58	2	2740	210
7	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Thalassery, Kannur	50	0.935	3	164	50
8	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Seethangoli, Kasaragod	60	9.10	8	906.51	314
9	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Kalpetta, Wayanad	50	2.26	9	419.1	133
10	Kinfra Food Processing Park, Adoor, Pathanamthitta	40	3.17	5	410	1604
	Total	458.88	58.475	72	11541.86	3874

Source: KINFRA, Thiruvananthapuram

New Initiatives of KINFRA in Food Processing

- Marine Park in Bypore for Seafood pre-processing activity.
- Kerala Park in Thrissur for Coconut based Industries.
- Spices Park in Idukki for Spice Processing Industries.
- Integrated Food Zone (Mega Food Park) in Wayanad
- Mega Food Park in Kinaloor under the new Mega Food Park Scheme of Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India.

Promotional Events 2010

Grand Kerala Shopping Festival (GKSF)

8.34 GKSF aims to make the State of Kerala a prominent International Shopping destination by making use of the brand image of Kerala tourism and upgrade the infrastructure of the traditional marketing centers in the State. The government organized the fourth edition of the event through Department of Tourism in association with Department of Industries and Commerce and other departments during the period from 1st December 2010 to 15th January 2011.

8.35 Department of Industries and Commerce also organized other promotional events for strengthening the marketing base of the industrial products. The following are the major events.

- Malappuram Crafts Mela 2010
The fourth edition of the Malappuram Crafts Mela was organized from 16th to 30th December 2010 as a rural setting at Malappuram. This was organized as part of the GKSF. This Mela showcased 150 numbers of stalls in the form of traditional huts for display of products and live demonstration for artisans from Kerala and other states. In addition to this, the artisans from Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Nepal, Egypt also participated as a *Partner Country* for the Mela.
- Kerala Bamboo Fest 2010
Kerala Bamboo Fest 2010 was jointly organized by K-BIP and Kerala State Bamboo Mission during 2010. Artisans, craftsmen, cultural troupes from outside the State

especially from the North East Regions participated in the Fest. This event aimed at exhibiting the various products of the artisans' craftsmen in the Bamboo sector from all over the country.

- **Beypore Fest 2010**
Beypore Fest 2010 was organized by Directorate of Industries and Commerce in association with Feroke Panchayath and K-BIP during December 2010. Products from various sectors like Coir, Handicrafts, Handloom, Processed Food & Spices, Herbal / Ayurveda, Traditional products, Tourism, SME products, Kudumbasree products etc. were showcased.
- **Kerala Agri Food Technology Meet 2009**
With a view to promote and encourage the Food Processing industries in the State, Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (K-BIP) organized the third edition of Kerala Agri Food Technology Meet in January 2011. The very objective of the event is to expose the Food Processing & Allied sectors to acquire the latest technology and technical know-how used in these sectors.

Handloom Industry

8.36 Handloom Industry is a major traditional industry of Kerala and this sector stands second to the coir sector in providing employment to about 1.00 lakh persons. Handloom industry in the State is mainly concentrated in Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur districts and in some parts of Kozhikode, Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kollam and Kasaragod districts.

8.37 Kerala, known as 'Gods own country' has its own textile tradition. Kerala Kasavu Sarees, which are symbolic of Kerala culture and tradition are praised by women all over India. Two piece clothes 'settu mundu' also known as 'mundum neriyathum' is the traditional dress of women in Kerala, with natural body colour and colourful border shades. Men in Kerala wear Kasavumundu or dhothies during festival and worship occasions. Kerala is also known for its unbleached cotton handloom crepe popularly known as 'Kora' cloth which has entered the foreign markets and occupy a proud place in garment Industry.

8.38 The Handloom industry in Kerala is dominated by co-operative sector with 94% looms and remaining 6% of handloom units owned by industrial entrepreneurs. The co-operative sector consists both factory and cottage type societies. The largest number of co-operative societies is in Thiruvananthapuram district, which accounts 53% of the total, and the lowest in Wayanad and Pathanamthitta districts. The district wise details of handloom societies in the State are given in Appendix 8.26.

8.39 The total number of primary handloom weavers co-operative societies remained at 676 by the end of March 2010, out of which, 150 were factory type and 526 were cottage types, same as by the end of March 2009. Out of the total, 78 co-operative societies (12 percent) are registered exclusively for women weavers. As per the survey on handloom sector conducted by Department of Economics & Statistics, even though the total number of families engaged in the industry is 45040, only 16179 families find their livelihood from weaving or weaving related works.

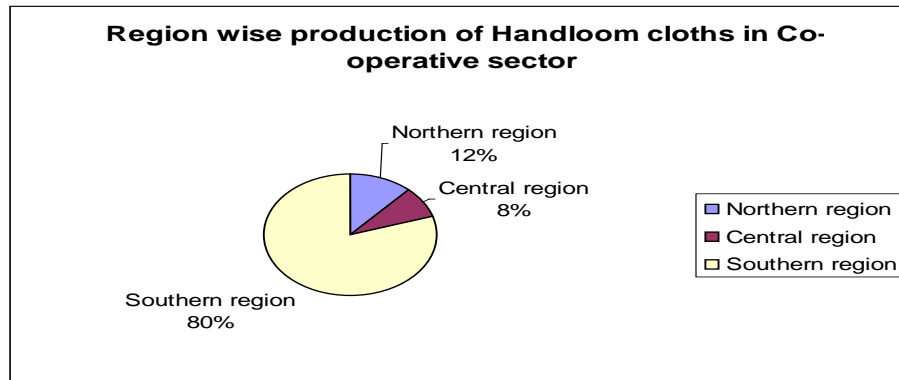
Box No. 8.2

Highlights of the Industry

- Kerala's Balaramapuram handloom sarees which are well known for its simplicity, exquisite design and beauty are made up of the finest cotton yarn with intricate designs of golden jerry.
- Kannur handloom shirting, furnishing materials etc. occupy an important place among handloom fabrics of India.
- Kasaragod sarees are famous for its colour, design and quality.

8.40 The major products in handloom sector of the State are dhothies, furnishing material, bed sheets, grey sarees and lungi, which accounts 67 percent of the total production in the industry. About 80.13 percent of the major handloom cloths are produced in the Southern region of the State followed by the North (12 percent) and Central region (7.87 percent). The handloom weavers of Balaramapuram in Thiruvananthapuram district, a most historically important place for Handloom fabric, use original type throw-shuttle pit looms and produce Mundu/dhothies, Earezhathorthu, and Melmundu besides sarees. Region wise production of Handloom cloths in the co-operative sector are given in Fig.8.3

Fig 8.3



8.41 The overall production of handloom cloth by Handloom Industry of Kerala increased from 20.20 million meters in 2008-09 to 23.95 million meters in 2009-10. The total value of production also shows an increase from `146.38 crores in 2008-09 to `165.33 crores in 2009-10. The total number of weavers employed in this sector declined from 67268 in 2008-09 to 57753 in 2009-10 but the number of man days they worked has considerably increased. The number of women employed also declined from 24873 during 2008-09 to 23983 in 2009-10. Even then the total number of man days of employment generated increased from 66.94 lakh in 2008-09 to 95.36 lakh in 2009-10. The production and productivity under handloom industry in Kerala for the last 2 years are given in Appendix 8.27.

8.42 In 2009-10, Kerala Handloom Industry marked a progress not only in production but also in other areas of activities. In the preceding year where the Industry witnessed a very strong decline in growth owing to global recession, policies of liberalization, failure to modernize production process and higher level migration of handloom workers to other sectors, the year 2009-10 came out with remarkable growth and promising future to the industry. Active involvement of the State government through larger plan outlays and effective implementation of revival packages (budgetary support) and programmes, protected this traditional industry and helped to effectively emerge from the down turn it was facing.

Box No. 8.3

Institute of Handloom and Textile Technology, Kannur

The Institute of Handloom and Textile Technology (IHTT) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Industries, Government of Kerala. It is the nodal agency in the State for training, research and development in the handloom and textiles sector that imparts need-based training in weaving, dyeing, designing and printing in cotton and silk. Apart from training programmes, seminars and workshops in garment manufacturing and fashion technology are also organized by IHTT.

- The IHTT students have developed and demonstrated the innovative wedding collection in HANDLOOM at the SUVARNA VASTHRA DESIGN SHOW at Balaramapuram in 2009.
- A thematic stall of IHTT, demonstrating the use of handloom products in a household, has become a crowd-puller at the Onam Handloom Expo at Kozhikode.

8.43 Procurement and marketing of handloom fabrics are being undertaken by two State level Organizations viz., Hantex and Hanveev. Kerala State Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society (Hantex) is the apex body of handloom co-operatives established for distribution of required inputs to primary co-operative societies, procurement, processing, marketing of goods produced by the member societies, process high quality yarn and raw materials for societies and explore new business opportunities for promoting Handloom products through exports. The number of primary societies registered under Hantex remained steady at 469 during 2009-10 as in previous year. The value of yarn purchased is `384.86 lakh and the value of yarn distributed is `389.70 lakh during 2009-10 as against `494.74 lakh and `488.80 lakh during the previous year. The value of cloth produced increased to `914.17 lakh in 2009-10 as against of `832.20 lakh in 2008-09. The total sales turnover marked a remarkable increase by 11 per cent from `1205.76 lakh in the previous year to `1338.12 lakh in the year 2009-10. Hantex conducted 17 exhibitions to increase sales during the year under review as against 20 exhibitions during the previous year. The working results of Hantex are given in Appendix 8.28.

8.44 Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation (Hanveev) which started functioning in 1968 is another agency for the up-liftment of traditional handloom weavers in the unorganized sector in handloom industry with its registered office at Kannur. The Corporation has three regional offices (Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kannur) and three pre-loom processing units at Nemom, (Thiruvananthapuram), Chittur (Palakkad), and Kalliassery (Kannur). The sales turnover of the Corporation has declined from `1381.88 lakh in 2008-09 to `1340.00 lakh in 2009-10. The accumulated loss has also decreased from `4061.59 lakh in 2008-09 to `4048.59 lakh in 2009-10. However, the sales turnover of the Corporation in the current year is `809.28 lakh and accumulated loss is `4226.41 lakh as on 30.09.2010. Hanveev have participated in India Home Furnishing Fair held at Osaka, Japan in July 2010. The working results of Hanveev are given in Appendix 8.29.

8.45 The details of production, accumulated loss etc. of Hanveev from 2005-06 to 2009-10 are given in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10
Performance of Hanveev from 2005-06 to 2009-10

Sl.No	Year	Production		Sales Turnover (₹ Lakh)	Profit/Loss (₹ lakh)	Accumulated loss (₹ lakh)
		Quantity in lakh meters	Value in (₹ lakh)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2005-06	13.25	679.16	1500.41	392.85	2769.18
2	2006-07	10.10	490.38	1494.19	443.24	3212.42
3	2007-08	13.07	606.35	1343.82	419.26	3631.68
4	2008-09	12.75	689.17	1381.88	429.91	4061.59
5	2009-10	12.81	741.53	1340.00	13.00	4048.59

Source: Directorate of Handloom & Textiles and Hanveev.

8.46. Kerala State Co-operative Textile Federation (TEXFED) have seven co-operative mills. Government approved modernization of some of these spinning mills with the help of NCDC. Three hank yarn production centres were established at the co-operative spinning mills at Kannur, Alleppy, and Thrissur. These centres provide quality hank yarn to the yarn banks in the state and to various handloom co-operative societies to achieve self sufficiency in the matter of quality raw material.

Powerloom

8.47 As part of promoting weaving initiatives of the state for domestic as well as export market, four integrated power loom co-operative societies at Calicut, Wayanad, Neyyattinkara and Kottayam have been established by providing budgetary support. There were 4120 power looms in the State during 2009-10, of which 844 looms were in co-operative sector. The number of powerloom co-operative societies slightly increased from 22 in 2008-09 to 25 in 2009-10. Similarly the production of cloth by

powerloom societies increased from 35.90 lakh meters to 38.10 lakh meters during the period and productivity increased remarkably from 2387 meter/loom in 2008-09 to 4514 meter/loom in 2009-10. Details on the production and productivity of powerloom industry are given in Appendix 8.30.

8.48 Being part of the eco friendly environment campaign in Kerala, to make the public aware to desist from the usage of plastic carry bags, a project to manufacture cloth carry bags in lieu of plastic carry bags has been implemented. The idle capacity of the integrated power loom Co-operative Societies is utilized for this and promotion of the project is envisaged through local self Governments, non Governmental organization, self help groups, celebrities and other voluntary organizations.

Handicrafts

8.49 Kerala State Handicrafts Apex Co-operative Society (SURABHI), Handicrafts Development Corporation and Artisans Development Corporation are the major promotional agencies in the handicraft industry. SURABHI is the apex organization of primary handicrafts co-operatives established with a view to uplift the artisans by marketing the product produced by the primary co-operatives and implementing welfare schemes with the assistance from State and Central Governments. During 2009-10, the Society procured handicrafts worth `144.75 lakh, achieved sales of `249.07 lakh and the sustained loss was `59.47 lakh. The overall performance of the Society during the review period shows a declining trend (in procurement and sales) by registering a decrease of 10.65 percent and 11 percent respectively compared to the previous year. In order to popularize Kerala crafts the society conducted 7 exhibitions, 2 designs development work shops in wood and straw picture crafts for the development of artisans' skill and developing new design during 2009-10.

8.50 Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala was established in 1968. It is engaged in procuring and marketing handicraft products by giving fair returns to artisans through its Kairali emporia spread all over India. At present it is having a net work of 19 such sales emporia. The sales turnover of the Corporation rose to `1253 lakh in 2009-10 from `1137 lakh in the previous year. It made a profit of `70.96 lakh during 2009-10. The Corporation is one of the State channelizing agencies of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC). The Corporation provides loans to OBC groups of artisans / member of artisans family below double the poverty line for starting small business, carpentry, blacksmith, weaving, grocery shops, pottery, tailoring, jewellery making etc. The Corporation has set up a Raw Material Bank for the artisans engaged in wood craft in Kerala with the project cost of `200 lakh during 2009-10. The project ensured uninterrupted supply of good quality raw material to the wood craft artisans at a moderate price. As part of this project, Corporation had procured Rose wood, Sandal wood and White wood for supplying to artisans.

8.51 The Kerala Artisans Development Corporation (KADCO) was established in 1981. It is one of the State agencies to provide assistance to artisans for establishing production units, promoting marketing of products and providing employment opportunities through schemes of trade fairs and marketing centres. The sales turnover of the Corporation during 2009-10 was `745.35 lakh as against of `522.33 lakh in 2008-09. The sales turnover has increased by 42 percent. In addition to this, a rehabilitation project for Tsunami victims at Thiruppuram, Poovar costing `137 lakh was undertaken and successfully completed. KADCO has also been nominated as one of the State channelizing agencies for the implementation of schemes announced by the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC).

Bamboo Industry

8.52 Kerala State Bamboo Corporation was set up in 1971. The main objective of the Corporation is to develop and promote industries based on bamboo, reed, cane and rattan and to undertake manufacture and trading of the above products, provide financial, technical and other such assistance, guidance to the bamboo workers. Collection of good quality reeds from Government forest,

distributes the reeds to the registered bamboo mat weavers of the Corporation on credit basis and to procure woven mats are the major activities of the Corporation.

8.53 As part of diversification, Corporation has initiated an innovative project viz. Bamboo Flooring Tiles Project with the financial support of Central and State Governments. During 2009-10, the total sales turnover of the Corporation was `1499.66 lakh including `1057.26 lakh towards sale of bamboo ply and `270.62 lakh through bamboo mats. The accumulated loss of the Corporation during 2009-10 is declined to `999.87 lakh from `1084.90 lakh in 2008-09. Similarly, the profit of the Corporation rose to `21.38 lakh during the review period.

Coir Industry

8.54 Coir Industry is an agro based traditional rural industry in India and largely confined to coconut producing states. A significant share of world coir production comes from India. It occupies foremost place among the traditional industries in the State and is mainly concentrated in the rural areas especially in the coastal belt of the Kerala State. It provides employment to 3.80 lakh persons of whom 76 per cent are women.

8.55 Among the states in India, Kerala is the largest producer of coconuts contributing as many as 45% total production but only a meager portion of husk is being used for producing coir fibre. Government have given more emphasis on Coir Industry by considering the special features and problems being faced by it and the possibility for providing greater employment to the people especially rural women. Even after a number of initiatives taken by the Government for the betterment of the sector, it remains as a sick traditional industry struggling for its survival due to the competition with similar products of natural as well as synthetic origin both in the domestic and international market.

8.56 To overcome the problems being faced by the coir industry, Government have introduced various schemes/programmes. The Coir Industry consists of three major sub sectors viz; fibre extraction, spinning and weaving sectors. Shortage of raw materials, unprecedented rise in prices of fibre, absence of proper R & D, lack of value additions, etc. are the major problems being faced by the Industry. Hence, modernization and technology upgradation, encouragement to private investment, better utilization of husks and coir pith, adopting scientific methods for collection of husks, focus on coir geo textiles and its uses and identification of demand of the market etc. are the major thrust areas for the rescue of the Coir Industry.

8.57 The major schemes during the period under review were the introduction of Husk Collection Scheme by which under utilization of coconut husk could be reduced to a greater extent. It is being implemented through Consortium and activity groups including Kudumbasree/ SHGs, etc. During 2009-10, as many as 30 consortium were formed and 6 more consortium during 2010-11 (up to 30.09.2010). Coirfed also started procuring husks. Under the scheme setting up of DF Mills, assistance was given to set up 10 new Defibering Mills, 10 pith briquette units, revised 13 existing Defibering Mills and distributed 192 Mini Defibering Machines. Also provided infrastructure facilities to coir co-operatives, debt relief to coir workers / co-operatives / small scale producers, redeemed share / thrift value of `5.94 crore and disbursed pension benefits of `14.14 crore to coir workers. Under Cluster Development Programme, an amount of `125 lakh was released as State share. Apart from this, an amount of `3.96 crore was released for establishing Coir Machinery Manufacturing Factory at Alappuzha for producing quality coir products and `2.00 crore was provided for Coir Marketing Consortium for strengthening marketing system of coir products.

8.58 The Government of Kerala have been extending all help to the stake holders of the Coir Industry for the overall development of the sector. Coir yarn producers, product manufacturers, public sector undertakings, exporters, co-operative societies and workers are the major stakeholders of the Coir Industry. In Kerala, it is mainly dominated by the co-operatives sector. Kerala State Coir Co-operative

Marketing Federation (COIRFED) is an apex federation in the Coir sector and Kerala State Coir Corporation Ltd. (KSCC) and Foam Mattings (India) Ltd. (FOMIL) are the two public sector undertakings in the coir sector in Kerala.

8.59 The Kerala State Coir Cooperative Marketing Federation (COIRFED) is an apex federation of 833 primary coir co-operative societies. It is a non profit organization in the coir co-operative sector. The main objective of the federation is procurement of the entire products of the member societies and marketing the same throughout the country and thereby providing fair wages and subsistence to the coir workers. Now the COIRFED has bifurcated into coir yarn and coir product divisions. The Coir Yarn Division is to supply coir fibre to the societies and procure entire yarn produced by the member societies while the Product Division is for the manufacturing of value added products. At present Coirfed has two factories engaged in the manufacture of value added products – one for producing rubberized coir products and the other for producing rubber backed door mats, floor tiles, etc. It has four defibering units also. During 2009-10, the sales turnover of COIRFED was `2469.84 lakh as against `1421.78 lakh in 2008-09 and made a net profit of `14.41 lakh and won four awards for excellence in the coir industry instituted by MS&ME Ministry, Government of India. As many as 463 Coir Co-operative Societies are in operation, 155 Co-operative Societies are under liquidation, 188 societies are dormant and 27 societies have not yet started working.

8.60 Kerala State Coir Corporation Ltd. (KSCC) and Foam mattings (India) Ltd (FOMIL) have been implementing many pilot projects. During 2009-10 the annual sales turnover of KSCC Ltd was `50.60 crore as against `33.93 crore during 2008-09 and that of FOMIL was `6.79 crore during 2009-10 over to the sales turnover of `6.72 crore during the previous year. Despite the KSSC and FOMIL had been running in accumulated loss, it made annual profit of `34.50* lakh and `12.22* lakh respectively during 2009-10. In order to strengthen the domestic marketing of coir products KSCC and FOMIL opened as many as 428 and 270 outlets respectively. The details of various types of coir co-operative societies, their activities and district wise details of Co-operative Societies are shown in Appendices 8.31, 8.32 & 8.33.

8.61 The export of coir and coir products from India during the year 2009-10 was 294508.05 tonnes valued at `804.05 crore as against the export of 199924.93 tonnes valued at `639.97 crore in 2008-09. This recorded an increase of 47 % in quantity and 26 % in terms of value over the export achieved during 2008-09. Among the items of export from India, coir fibre, coir yarn, handloom mat, tufted mat, coir geo-textile, coir rope, curled coir, coir pith and coir other sorts have shown an increase both in terms of quantity and value when compared to the previous year. The items such as power loom mat and mattings, handloom mattings, coir rugs & carpets and rubberized coir, have shown a decrease both in terms of quantity and value when compared to the previous year. The export during the period under review has achieved 115% over the target fixed at `700.00 crore by the Ministry of Micro Small & Medium Enterprise. USA is the largest importer of coir products from India followed by China, Netherland, U.K, Germany, Italy, Spain etc. Item wise export of coir and coir products from India during and 2008-09 and 2009-10 are shown in Appendix 8.34.

8.62 The National Coir Research and Management Institute (NCRMI) set up to strengthen the R&D activities of coir sector with a view to enable the industry to produce more value added and new design products at a reasonable, but competitive price to sustain an upper hand in the domestic and in the international markets. It has developed Mini Defibering Machine and light weight foot wears using coir pith. The Institute also conducted skill upgradation training on spinning and coir product sector.

8.63 “Kerala Coir – the Golden Yarn of God’s Own Country” is the brand logo for Kerala Coir. As part of popularization of coir products Government have organized a campaign ‘Oru Veetil Oru Coir Ulpannam’ during Onam season and declared 2010 as ‘Coir Year’. The Coir Development Department also conducted coir fests/exhibitions at Alappuzha and Kozhikode.

(*provisional)

Khadi & Village Industries

8.64 Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) is the statutory body vested with the responsibility of organizing, developing and promoting Khadi and Village Industries in the State. It carries out its activities through co-operative societies, registered institutions and departmental units by availing financial assistance from State Government, Khadi Commission and Nationalized Banks.

8.65 During 2009-10, the Board received an amount of `610 lakh under plan and `2130 lakh under non plan of which `550 lakh was towards special rebate on retail sale of Khadi. Khadi and Village Industries Commission released an amount of `941.33 lakh as grant to the Board for its various programmes. The Khadi Board spent an amount of `36.80 crore which constitutes 99.97 per cent of the amount received for the year 2009-10.

8.66 A major scheme of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for employment generation is the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). During 2009-10, the board disbursed margin money grant of `922.85 lakh to 411 projects and generated employment opportunities to the tune of 2978 persons compared to the target of `481.69 lakh to 402 projects with employment opportunities to 4014 persons. During first half of 2010-11 (up to 30.09.10) an amount of `815 lakh has been disbursed as margin money grant to 361 projects which created 2651 employment opportunities as against the annual target of margin money grant of `805.85 lakh to 575 projects and it is expected to generate 5750 employment opportunities.

8.67 The Board has 212 sales outlets for Khadi and village industries goods (45 Khadi Grama Soubhagya, 43 Khadi Soubhagya, 122 Grama Soubhagya and 2 Mobile Sales Vans) and 4 more new units also started during the first half of the financial year 2010-11. The Board could produce goods worth `16036.95 lakh and sold goods for `17727.41 lakh by providing employment to 141433 persons during 2009-10. The details of value of production, sales, employment and wages paid are given in Appendix 8.37. The board has also conducted Onam sales, Melas and Silk Fest under Grand Kerala Shopping Festival – 2010. District wise annual sales for the year 2009-10 are given in Appendix 8.38.

8.68 During 2009-10, the Khadi Board disbursed an amount of `82.07 lakh as production incentive to 7643 Khadi workers. Under Special Employment Generation Programme, as many as 462 units were set up each in every Grama Panchayat with the total cost of `220.76 lakh and disbursed an amount of `80.00 lakh towards subsidy and created 1320 employment opportunities. The Board has also constructed 3 worksheds, 2 boiling sheds, computerized 6 District Offices of Khadi Board and 4 Godowns, renovated 4 Khadi Soubhagyas and a Godown, revitalized 7 Departmental Khadi Production Centres, 4 Khadi Co-Operative Societies and 7 Registered Institutions, erected 50 charkhas, repaired 50 charkhas and 10 looms and provided infrastructure facilities for a hand made paper unit, oil unit and soap unit at Elanthoor in Pathanamthitta district and supplied as many as 4.33 lakh file boards to the Stationary Department. During 2009-10, an amount of `82.07 lakh was disbursed to 7463 Khadi workers as production incentives and under aided units of the Board produced goods worth `552.06 crore, sold goods worth `606.68 crore and provided employment to 183182 persons. As part of popularizing Khadi/Handlooms cloth and clothes, the State Government has exhorted citizen to wear it in schools and offices once in a week.

Sericulture

8.69 Sericulture is an agro based industry promoted as a subsidiary occupation in the State. Kerala State Sericulture Co-operative Federation Ltd (SERIFED) is the nodal agency for promoting sericulture activities. It is an apex body of Sericulture Co-operative Societies formed with the objective of developing sericulture and silk industry in the State through the members of Co-operative Societies. Government of Kerala liquidated Serifed and ordered transfer of its assets and redeployment of employees to Local Self Govt. Department / Rural Development Department and

Kerala Khadi & Village Industries Board as a measure of strengthening the sericulture activities in Kerala as per G.O (MS) No:58/2010/ ID dated 15/03/2010.

8.70 During 2009-10 SERIFED with the support of the Central Silk Board had implemented SERISREE project – under the scheme, a total of 236 units were established by 944 beneficiaries and produced 15.81 MT of cocoon and generated 1504 employment opportunity .An amount of `10.00 lakh was spent for various sericultural activities under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojaya (RKVY). Apart from this several other schemes like training programme, maintenance of existing mulberry garden, crop insurance support, payment of cocoon production incentives, mechanization of existing mulberry gardens and provided various subsidies for planting material, equipment, rearing shed, irrigation, etc. for the development of the sector.

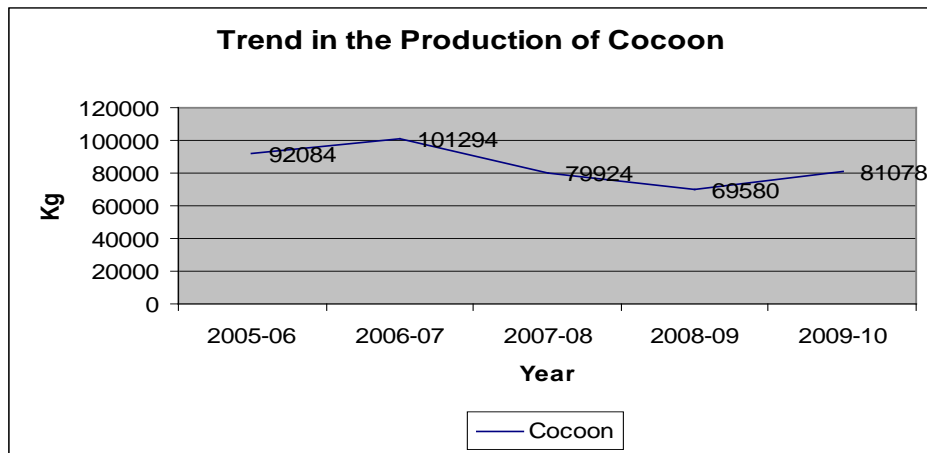
8.71 The year wise performance in terms of mulberry plantation, number of farmers covered, disease free layings (DFLs) distributed, cocoon and raw silk production are shown in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11

STATUS OF SERICULTURE					
Year	Mulberry Plantation in Acre	No. of Farmers	DFLs Distributed (Nos)	Cocoon Production (Kg)	Raw Silk Production (Kg)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2005-06	365	546	210155	92084	3761
2006-07	552	782	240462	101294	2771
2007-08	304	556	177380	79924	2690
2008-09	307	525	140085	69580	2713
2009-10	191.55	471	128483	81078.06	2440

Source; Serifed, Thiruvananthapuram

Fig 8.4



Source: Serifed, Thiruvananthapuram

8.72 During 2009-10 the Coccon production increased to 81078 Kgs as against 69580 Kgs in 2008-09, while the raw silk production decreased to 2440 Kgs during 2009-10 as compared to the achievement of 2713 Kgs during the previous year. As much as 191.55 acres of land was used for mulberry cultivation by 471 farmers. The district wise details of physical achievements during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are shown in appendix 8.39.

Cashew Industry

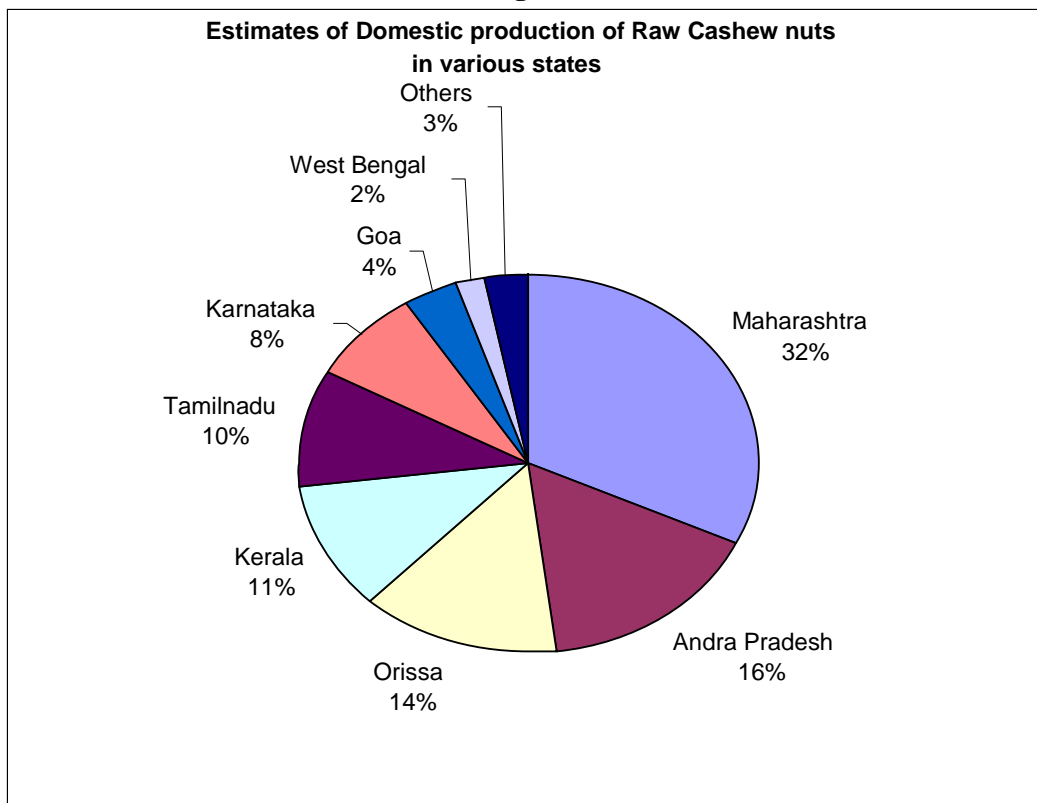
8.73 Cashew is an important commercial horticulture crop of India. The overall production of raw cashew nuts in India during 2009-10 was estimated at 613000 MT as against the estimated production

of 695000 MT in 2008-09, showed a decrease of 11.80 percent. The important cashew growing states in India are Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. Maharashtra is the top among the states with high production and productivity. Kerala has a long tradition both in cashew cultivation and cashew nut processing. However, the recent statistics reveals that despite the total area under cultivation of cashew increased, the production of raw cashew nuts shown a downward trend. The production of raw cashew nuts in Kerala has declined from 75000 MT in 2008-09 to 66000 MT in 2009-10. An estimate of domestic production of raw cashew nuts in various states during 2009-10 is given in Table 8.12 and Fig 8.5

Table 8.12
Estimates of domestic production of raw cashew nuts in various states

States	2009-10		
	Area (hectares)	Production (MT)	Share of Production (%)
Maharashtra	175000	198000	32
Andhra Pradesh	183000	99000	16
Orissa	143000	84000	14
Kerala	72000	66000	11
Tamilnadu	133000	60000	10
Karnataka	118000	53000	8
Goa	55000	26000	4
West Bengal	11000	10000	2
Others	33000	17000	3
Total	923000	613000	100

Fig.8.5



8.74 The total export of Cashew Kernels from India during 2009-10 was 108120 MT, valued at `2905.82 crore which registered a slight decrease of 1.28 percent in terms of quantity and 2.76 percent in terms of value as compared to the previous year. Similarly, the total export of cashew kernels from Kerala during 2009-10 was 61698 MT valued at `1635.79 crore. It showed a declining trend i.e. a

decrease of 3.2 percent in quantity and 4.7 percent in value. Nearly 57 percent of total exports of India is from Kerala. The major markets for Indian Cashew Kernels during 2009-10 were USA, Netherlands, UAE, Japan etc. The details of export of cashew kernels from Kerala and India from 2000-01 to 2009-10 are given in Table 8.13 and Fig 8.6.

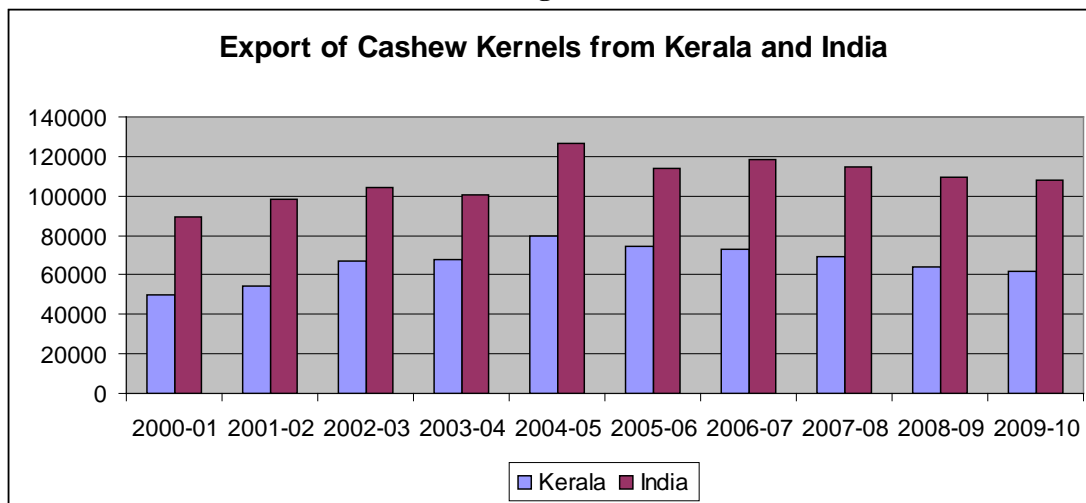
Table 8.13
Export of Cashew Kernels from Kerala and India from 2000-01 to 2009-10
(Quantity: MT, Value: ` Crore)

Year	Kerala*		India		Share of Kerala (per cent)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2000-01	49874	1152	89155	2050	56	56
2001-02	54717	971	98203	1789	56	54
2002-03	66859	1217	104137	1933	64	63
2003-04	68119	1205	100828	1804	68	67
2004-05	79950	1716	126667	2709	63	63
2005-06	74376	1623	114143	2515	65	65
2006-07	72861	1505	118540	2455	61	61
2007-08	69298	1395	114340	2289	61	61
2008-09	63729	1716.52	109523	2988.40	58	57
2009-10	61698	1635.79	108120	2905.82	57	56

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi.

*Export through Cochin Port.

Fig 8.6



8.75 The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation (KSCDC) and Kerala State Cashew Workers Apex Co-operative Society (CAPEX) are the two State agencies engaged in cashew processing sector in Kerala. The KSCDC has 30 factories spread out in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Thrissur and Kannur. There are about 18000 workers and majority of them are women. The main activities of the Corporation consists of processing of raw cashew nuts into kernels and marketing cashew kernels and value added products like cashew soup, cashew vita, cashew bitz and cashew powder. During 2009-10, the Corporation could provide employment for 284 days as against 209 days in 2008-09. Total sales turnover of the Corporation increased from `12665.46 lakh in 2008-09 to `17855.04 lakh in 2009-10, showed 41 percent growth. In the current year (2010-11), Corporation could provide employment for 136 days and the sales turnover of the Corporation is `9635 lakh as on 30.09.2010. The performance of KSCDC by the last 5 years is given in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14
Performance of Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation

Period	working days in factories	Turnover (lakh)	Loss (lakh)
2005-06	230	9100.89	3968.17
2006-07	195	6381.84	1205.83
2007-08	165	6117.55	909.67
2008-09	209	12665.46	563.49
2009-10	284	17855.04	85.53

Source: KSCDC

8.76 CAPEX with headquarters in Kollam, is the apex body of cashew workers primary societies engaged in the procurement of raw cashew nuts and marketing the processed kernels. The Society owns 10 factories. There are about 5934 workers. The society could provide employment for 214 days in 2009-10 as against 210 days in 2008-09. The total sales turnover of the CAPEX increased from `3671.86 lakh in 2008-09 to `4822.77 lakh in 2009-10, recording 31 percent of growth. In the current year (2010-11), CAPEX could provide employment for 185 working days as on 30.09.2010. The performance of CAPEX by the last 5 years is given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15
Performance of CAPEX

Period	working days in factories	Turnover (lakh)	Loss (lakh)
2005-06	151	1748.49	550.34
2006-07	152	1599.15	615.56
2007-08	96	1158.01	417.79
2008-09	210	3671.86	490.73
2009-10	214	4822.77	156.92

Source: CAPEX

8.77 An analysis of the performance of KSCDC and CAPEX showed that these agencies have made remarkable achievement during 2009-10 in terms of providing employment for over 200 days, sales turnover, value addition etc. However, these agencies are facing constraints to procure domestic raw cashew nuts in time. In order to procure raw cashew nuts in time, the agencies have to explore the possibility of getting maximum working capital through financial institutions and using it as a revolving fund for this purpose.

8.78 During 2009-10, the Kerala State Agency for the Expansion of Cashew Cultivation (KSACC) distributed 684109 cashew grafted plants of high yielding varieties to farmers and through the activities they could achieve fresh planting in 7680 acres and rejuvenation of existing gardens in 1878 acres. The cultivation was carried out through Local Self Governments and Vana Samrakshna Samithees.

8.79 Financial Assistance was provided to PSUs like Rehabilitation Plantation Ltd, Punalur and State Farming Corporation of Kerala Ltd for Planting and protecting 99 hectors of Cashew in these estates.

8.80 Under the mega project Sustainable Cashew Nut Production in Kerala the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) released `900 lakh during 2009-10 and the State plan fund of `300 lakh has also been utilized for supplementing the financial assistance provided by NHM for the cultivation of cashew in 50,000 acres.

Beedi Industry

8.81 Beedi Industry in Kerala is concentrated in Kozhikkode, Kannur and Kasaragod. The Kerala Dinesh Beedi Workers Central Co-operative Society Ltd. is the only agency in the State to promote beedi industry in the organized sector. During the period under review (2009-10), the society

procured raw materials worth `6.15 crore and 105.98 crores (numbers) of beedi were produced. The sales turnover of the Society during 2009-10 was `27.46 crore as against of `32.5 crore during 2008-09. The society provided employment to 7015 workers and `18.39 crores was paid as wage during 2009-10.

8.82 As part of product diversification programme, the Society started a Dinesh Garment unit, Dinesh Umbrella unit and Dinesh Foods. During 2009-10, the Dinesh Garment unit procured raw materials worth `77.06 lakh and the sales turnover was `152.48 lakh. The unit provided employment to 150 workers and `37.32 lakh was paid as wage. Similarly, the sales turnover of Dinesh Foods and Dinesh Umbrella were `351 lakh and `106 lakh respectively during the above period.

Industrial Promotion

8.83 Promotional institutions and public sector manufacturing units are given prime focus under the programmes of medium and large industries. Government of Kerala assists the industrial units by providing financial assistance, infrastructure and training / consultancy services. Government encourages all sorts of investments on mutually beneficial terms which will positively contribute for the growth of the economy, employment generation and increase in tax revenue. Important agencies / departments engaged in industrial promotion in the State are the following: (1) Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC) (2) Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) (3) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) (4) Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) (5) Infrastructure Kerala Ltd (INKEL) (6) Directorate of Industries and Commerce (DIC) (7) Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO) (8) MSME Development Institute (formerly SISI) (9) Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organization (KITCO) (10) Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (K-bip) and (11) Centre for Management Development (CMD).

Industrial Financing

8.84 Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC) is one of the oldest Industrial Financing Agencies in the State and it has been providing finance to a large number of projects and enterprises. It could achieve unprecedented improvement in all areas of operation. During the financial year the Corporation has introduced a scheme for women entrepreneurs to avail loan at rate of interest of 9% per annum. Loans to energy saving projects are also offered at a reduced rate of interest. The Corporation has sanctioned 759 projects at a total cost of `61593 lakh. Out of this `46915 lakh has been disbursed for 502 projects. This includes 257 SSI units for `14678 lakh. Details are given in Appendix 8.42. During the financial year the total recovery was `29941 lakhs. The net profit of the Corporation is `3372 lakhs.

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

8.85 Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the principal financial institution for the promotion, financing and development of MSME industries. It also acts as the nodal agency for the scheme sponsored by Government of India in this regard. It also extends indirect financial assistance by way of refinance facilities to primary lending institutions viz., KFC, KSIDC and Commercial Banks against their loans granted to small scale units.

8.86 During 2009-10, SIDBI provided additional support to MSMEs, such as need-based restructuring of debt coverage of loans up to `100 lakh under credit guarantee, providing customized risk capital to MSMEs and setting up of an e-platform called NSE Trade Receivables Engine for E-discounting (NTREES) for discounting of MSMEs receivables of real time basis.

8.87 SIDBI, Kochi sanctioned `396.92 crore and disbursed `342.27 crore as assistance to various schemes / programmes during 2009-10 under small scale sector including service sector in the State.

8.88 The Rural Industrial Programme (RIP) of SIDBI aims at creation of rural employment through enterprise promotion in rural and semi urban areas and aims at solving problems such as rural unemployment, urban migration, under utilization of know-how etc. Based on the modifications suggested in the “Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises”, the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries (CGTSI) has been renamed as “Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). In accordance with the direction from CGTMSE, MSMED Institute conducted awareness campaigns with SIDBI for the Stakeholders.

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC)

8.89 Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) is a Government agency for industrial and investment promotion in Kerala. Established in 1961 with the objective of promoting, stimulating, financing and facilitating the development of large and medium scale industries in Kerala, KSIDC acts as a promotional agency involved in catalyzing the development of infrastructure required for constant growth of industry in the State. It offers professional guidance and support for potential investors through a comprehensive set of services that include developing business ideas, identifying viable projects, providing financial assistance, guidance and assistance for implementation. KSIDC has a proven track record of attracting a commendable volume of investment to the State.

8.90 Over the years KSIDC has promoted many pioneering units in the corporate sector including KELTRON, Hindustan Latex Ltd, Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Tate Tea Ltd, Harrison’s Malayalam Ltd, Kerala High-tech Industries (present Brahmos Aerospace Trivandrum), Regional Cancer Centre, Malabar Cements, Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Excel Glasses Ltd, Kerala Automobiles Ltd., Cochin Stock Exchange, Cochin International Airport Ltd, BSES Kerala Power Ltd. Kerala Ayurveda Pharmacy Ltd., Lakeshore Hospital and Research Centres etc.

8.91 In a nutshell, KSIDC is a single point contact for investments to the State and acts as a brand ambassador of the State spreading its industrial ethos besides being an interface between Kerala and outside world.

8.92 During the year 2009-10, KSIDC had assisted 13 projects with a total investment of `153 crores, and direct employment potential for 1631 persons. Since its inception in 1961, the corporation has assisted 510 units with an outlay of `5458 crores.

8.93 During the reference year, KSIDC sanctioned financial assistance to 14 projects with an estimated investment of `411 crores. When completed, these projects can provide direct employment to 1631 persons. 25 projects with an aggregate cost of `1078 crores were under implementation as on 31st March 2009. These projects will be providing an employment to 4385 persons. The total financial sanctions (comprising share capital and loans) for various industries during the reference year amounted to `80 crores. Total disbursement during the year was `55 crores including share and loan. Since 1961, the corporation has disbursed a total of `1029 crores by way of equity, loan etc. The Corporation’s total recovery of principal and interest on loans from its assisted units amounted to `61 crores during 2009-10. The operating profit of the Corporation for 2009-10 was `22 crore. Details are given in Appendix 8.40

Industrial Investment Promotion & Facilitation Programme

8.94 KSIDC, the premier promotional agency of the State has been undertaking different types of industrial investment and promotional efforts like Entrepreneur Meets, Industrial Festivals, Seminars, Symposiums, Workshops, NRI Meet, Road Shows, Industrial visits to foreign countries, Exhibitions, printing of brochures and display hoardings etc.

8.95 Since inception of the present ministry, KSIDC has been actively involved in carrying out various promotional activities which could shape to many mega projects in the State. To meet the above objectives, the following initiatives have been undertaken during the period.

- i) Life Science Park, Thiruvananthapuram
- ii) Titanium Complex, Chavara, Kollam
- iii) Kochi-Kasaragod-Palakkad(KKK)-Industrial Corridor along the Gas Pipeline
- iv) Supplementary Gas Infrastructure , Kerala
- v) Coconut Industrial Park, Kuttiyadi
- vi) Cheemeni Power Project, Kasaragod
- vii) Trade & Exhibition Centre, Kochi
- viii) Medicinal & Healthcare Industrial Park, Nadapuram
- ix) Eco-friendly Industrial Park, Angamaly
- x) Organic Industrial Park, Kodungallur
- xi) Kerala Mineral Research Institute, Kollam

Industrial Growth Centres (IGC)

8.96 KSIDC has already implemented full-fledged Industrial Growth Centre in Alappuzha, Malappuram, Kozhikode and Kannur Districts. With the increasing demand for industrial plots, KSIDC has moved the Government for acquiring 362 acres adjacent to IGC, Kannur. KSIDC is active in developing the Light Engineering Park in 43 acres of land in Palakkad. The Corporation has also chalked out programmes for setting up Industrial Corridors and Gas Pipe Line from Kochi-Kasaragod and Kochi-Palakkad, Supplementary Gas Infrastructure Kerala etc..

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)

8.97 Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) was set up by an Act of the State Legislature in February 1993, aiming at accelerating the industrial development of the State by providing infrastructure facilities to industries. KINFRA's thrust has been to facilitate the development of industrial infrastructure in the State, and as such it has successfully completed more than a decade of excellence in this field.

8.98 KINFRA has been focusing on industrial infrastructure development, specifically aimed at the economic development of the industrially backward regions of the State, by setting up industrial Parks/Townships/Zone etc. which provide all the facilities required for the entrepreneurs to start an industry. The industrial Parks developed by KINFRA have facilities like developed land or built up space, dedicated power, continuous water supply, communication facilities etc. in addition to supporting social infrastructure facilities like administrative block, bank, post office, round the clock security etc. thus providing a ready- made manufacturing environment for easy start up of industrial units with minimum time and cost.

8.99 KINFRA has successfully completed over the past 16 years, 14 theme based Industrial Parks in Kerala in areas such as Garments, Infotainment, Marine/Seafood, Rubber, exports, Food Processing etc. Some of the notable achievements are the successful completion of India's first International apparel Park at Trivandrum; India's Export Promotion Industrial Park at Ernakulam; India's first Infotainment Park, the Film & Video Park at Trivandrum and India's first Food Processing Industrial Park at Malappuram. KINFRA has developed Joint Venture Projects like India's first Rubber Park (a JVC with the Rubber Board) at Kochi, India's first Seafood Processing Park (a JVC with MPEDA) at Alappuzha and Western India KINFRA Ltd. (a JVC with Western India Services & Estates) at Palakkad. A joint Venture Company between KINFRA and ICICI, known as I-KIN, has been formed to identify and facilitate the development of infrastructure projects in the State and another between

KINFRA and NTPC Electrical Supply Co. Ltd. (KINESCO) for distribution of power within KINFRA Parks in the State. KINFRA has developed small industrial parks at Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Wayanad, Kannur, Pathanamthitta and Kasaragod etc. KINFRA is the Nodal Agency for the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India. Department of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of India, has appointed KINFRA as the nodal agency of the State for implementing “Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports and Allied Activities” (ASIDE). Government of Kerala has appointed KINFRA as the Nodal Agency for Kannur International Airport and National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) at Kannur.

The completed projects of KINFRA are:

- International Apparel Park, Menamkulam, Thiruvananthapuram (45 acres)
- Film & Video park, Thiruvananthapuram (50 Acres)
- Neo Space, Kakkancherry, Malappuram (85,000 Sq.ft.)
- Small Industries Park, Menamkulam, Thiruvananthapuram (40 Acres)
- Small Industries Park , Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam (65 Acres)
- Small Industries Park, Koratty, Thrissur (30 Acres)
- Small Industries Park, Kalpetta, Wayanad (50 Acres)
- Small Industries Park, Thalasserry, Kannur (50 Acres)
- Small Industries Park, Seethamgoli, Kasaragod (60 Acres)
- Small Industries Park, Kunnamthanam, Pathanamthitta (36 Acres)
- Small Industries Park, Adoor, Pathanamthitta (35 Acres)
- Food Processing Park, Adoor, Pathanamthitta (50 Acres)
- Expansion of KINFRA International Apparel Park, Thiruvananthapuram under APES scheme
- Agro Food Business Incubation Centre, Kakkancherry

The Joint Venture Projects of KINFRA are:

- Rubber Park, Irapuram, Ernakulam (60 acres)- JV with Rubber Board
- Sea Food Park, Aroor – JV with MPEDA & KINFRA with Sea food exporters association
- Western India KINFRA Ltd. Palakkad – JV with Wise Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
- ICICI-KINFRA (I-KIN)- JV with ICICI ltd.
- KINESCO, Kakkanad-JV with NTPC Electrical Supply Co.Ltd.
- INKEL-KINFRA Infrastructure Projects Limited-JV with INKEL
- Kottayam Port & Container Terminal-JV with SKCI

The Ongoing Projects are:

- Biotechnology Park, Kalamassery, Ernakulam (50 acres)
- KINFRA Integrated Textile Park, Palakkad
- KINFRA Textile Centre, Nadukani, Kannur (126 acres)
- KINFRA SEZ for Animation & Gaming at KINFRA Film & Video Park, Thiruvananthapuram (25 acres)
- International Animation School at KINFRA Film & Video Park, Thiruvananthapuram(4.5 acre)
- SEZ for Electronics Industries at KINFRA Hi-Tech Industries Park, Kochi(25 acre)
- SEZ for Food Processing Industries at KINFRA Food Processing Park, Kakkancherry(25 acre)

8.100 In addition to this, steps are being taken for the land acquisition for starting new 16 projects. Thus KINFRA has completed infrastructure development in 12 key industrial sectors with world-class infrastructure in 16 Industrial Parks, of which 9 are catering exclusively to the Small and Medium Enterprises sector. It has promoted investment in the State and created investment friendly climate with its parks, contributing significantly to the State’s economy. In this regard 418 Industrial units have been allotted land in the various Industrial Parks of KINFRA with total committed investment of Rs.59209 lakh with direct employment of 19316. KINFRA has also successfully implemented a

Single Window Clearance system in all the Parks. This system operating in the Parks is helping the investors to establish their units without any hassles. Details of allotment, investment and employment in KINFRA Industrial parks as on 31-3-2010 is given in Table 8.16

Table 8.16
Allotments in KINFRA Industrial Park as on 31.12.2010

Sl. No	Name of the Park	No. units	Total Area (Acres)		Investment (Rs. lakh)	Employment (Nos)
			Acquired	Allotted		
1	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Trivandrum	55	36.92	32.32	4411.15	1363
2	KINFRA International Apparel Park Trivandrum	20	45.07	29.43	11590.60	6736
3	KINFRA Film and Video Park, Trivandrum	16	75	24.25	8281.91	3625
4	KINFRA Export Promotion Industrial Park, Cochin	13	180	53.12	11741.85	2648
5	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam	59	65	41.42	6483.37	1879
6	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Koratty	30	30	19.60	5625.58	5636
7	KINFRA Food Processing Park, Kakkancherry, Malappuram	21	30	23.48	6061.00	608
	<u>Special Economic Zone</u> KINFRA Food Processing Park, Kakkancherry, Malappuram	2	30	8.58	2740.00	210
8	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Thalassery	37	50	31.7	4129.42	1095
9	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Seethangoli	61	60	58.18	15521.42	1339
10	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Kalpetta	23	50	10.81	3519.95	665
11	KINFRA Neo Space, Malappuram	25	85762 sq.ft.	52068 sq.ft.	1067.26	718
12	KINFRA Site, Palakkad	6	307.71	307.71	61789.00	23850
13	KINFRA High Tech Park Kalamassery	9	240	151.21	107310.00	10039
14	KINFRA Small Industries Park Kunnamthanam	16	35.78	7.88	1978.63	416
15	KINFRA Food Processing Park, Adoor	14	85.38	7.32	2832.00	801
16	KINFRA Textile park, Palakkad	7	633.75	411.39	27770.10	5762
17	KINFRA Textile Centre, Kannur	17	123.99	18.15	2205.05	1147

Source: KINFRA, Thiruvananthapuram

Industrial Development Plots / Areas

8.101 Directorate of Industries and Commerce (DIC) has also promoted investment by providing and developing infrastructure facilities for small scale sector in the State. At present there are 37 DPs/DAs under DIC having a total acquired area of 2457.71 acres and allottable area of 2169.69 acres. Besides, one DP is transferred to KSIDC and another one to KINFRA. In addition to the above, 143.14 acres of land in Kanjicode West and the land under DP, Unnikulam have been allotted for the proposed Railway Coach Factory. Out of the total area, 1976.33 acre is allotted to 2590 industrial units and 1902 number of units is working as on 31.3.10. Details are given in Appendix 8.46.

8.102 The total number of Mini Industrial Estates under DIC as on 31.03.10 is 83 and the total number of SSI units established in these estates is 712. Out of the total number of 938 sheds, 832 sheds were allotted to 572 working units. The total number of employees under these units is 3055. The district wise details of industrial estates, number of employees etc., are given in Appendix 8.47

Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO)

8.103 Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation was established for strengthening the Small Scale Sectors in the State. It provides infrastructure facilities such as land, work shed, water, distribution of scarce raw materials, marketing the products etc. by setting up of industrial estates,

mini industrial estates and industrial parks. Execution of construction works for Industries department and public sector undertakings are the other activities of SIDCO. There are 17 major industrial estates and nearly 729 units are working in these estates. These working units provided nearly 6073 employment opportunities. Besides, there are 36 mini industrial estates under SIDCO as on 31.03.10 and the total number of sheds is 421. Out of 316 units sanctioned in these estates, 255 are working and 63 units closed. The turnover during 2009-10 was `92.44 crore. Details of Industrial estates and mini industrial estates under SIDCO are given in Appendix 8.48, 8.49 and 8.50.

MSME Development Institute (formerly Small Industries Service Institute - SISI)

8.104 The prime motto of MSME Institute is to provide timely and adequate techno-economic and managerial assistance to prospective and existing entrepreneurs. It acts as a technology resource centre, training centre, service provider of industry, implementing agency of MSME schemes and assistance of Government of India. The thrust area of Institute's activity during 2009-10 has been the development of industries through the time tested cluster development model. A total of 18 clusters to the tune of `294 crore are assisted in the State. The institute has conducted tailor made programme of entrepreneurship, such as 45 motivation campaigns, 10 EDPs, 41 entrepreneurship skill development programmes, 13 Management Development Programmes(MDPs), 17 Special Skill Development Courses, Educational Seminars and awareness programme during 2009-10. The institute has been providing technical consultancy to the units for acquiring ISO 9000/14000 scheme and also providing reimbursement to the extent of 75 percent of the expenses incurred by the units under the scheme. Accordingly, 42 applications of reimbursement have been settled and disbursed `16.50 lakh during 2009-10.

Centre for Management Development (CMD)

8.105 The Centre for Management Development (CMD) was established in 1979 under ACT XIII of the "Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act 1955". It is an autonomous institution sponsored by the Government of India. The main objectives of CMD are to enrich management policies and practice through studies, training, research and publications. Centre for Management Development (CMD) taken up various studies/research activities during 2008-09 for Government of India, Government of Kerala and other agencies. It continues to provide professional support to RIAB. The major activities undertaken by CMD during 2008-09 are given in Box No. 8.3

Box No. 8.3

Major activities of CMD

- Study on financial inclusion. Indebtedness of farmers and Non farmers causes of farmers suicides sponsored by SLBC.
- Studies for BPE
- Review of Public Enterprises in Kerala – 2009-10
- Studies for Coir Board, Ministry of Micro small and medium enterprises, Government of India.
- Assessment of pre-project information of Intensive Dairy Development Programme for Malabar Regional Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd.,
- District Perspective Plan for Kasaragod District
- Management Development Programmes and Micro Enterprises Development
- Vocational Training Programmes for the beneficiaries of SGSY.
- Capacity Building Programmes for State Horticulture Nurseries.

Cluster Development

8.106 The Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (K-BIP) is coordinating the Cluster Development activities throughout the State in association with Directorate of Industries and Commerce. It coordinates the implementation of setting up of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in clusters as per MSME EDP scheme of Government of India. Government of India has released financial assistance of `833.02 lakh for 3 clusters with a total cost of `1432.88 lakh of which Government of Kerala share is `291 lakh and the work for establishment of CFC is in the final stage. Further, for setting up of CFC's in 6 clusters, an amount of `1238.54 lakh has been sanctioned by Government of India with a total cost of `1893.94 lakh of which Government of Kerala share is `378.79 lakh. The National Centre for Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) Certification in association with K-BIP has initiated the process of auditing and certification of 37 food processing and allied units from the State and outside the State. Out of this, NCHC has successfully audited and certified 21 food processing units and the rest is under progress.

Special Economic Zone

8.107 Special Economic Zone provides high quality and world class infrastructure designed to render cost of products, delivery, logistics and transactions competitive on global basis. The special policy disseminated by the Central Government provides for setting up of SEZs in the public, private, joint sector or by State Governments. The units operating in Special Economic Zones are excluded from the sectoral restrictions prevalent in the conventional manufacturing sector. Apart from this, these units also enjoy other benefits like single-window clearance, 100 percent exemption of income tax for the first five years, self certification of activities exempted from routine customs check etc.,

Cochin Special Economic Zone (CSEZ)

8.108 The Cochin Special Economic Zone (CSEZ) is one of the seven Government of India owned Special Economic Zones set up as a Multi-Product Export Processing Zone to boost exports from the State. The Cochin Export Processing Zone was converted into a Special Economic Zone in November 2000. Spread over an area of 103 acres in the newly emerging Kakkanad, mere five kilometres away from the city center, on the Cochin Seaport Airport Highway, it is well connected to the National Highway Network.

8.109 CSEZ is a multi product zone with 98 working units and 23 under implementation units as on 31.10.2010, in sectors as varied as electronic hardware, software, engineering, readymade garments, food processing, plastic and rubber products, gem & jewellery manufacturing and with more than 11200 employees, making it the single employment destination in the State. Both Multi National Corporations and domestic corporate have set up their units in the Zone. Export during 2009-10 was of `17,003.53 crore as against `11,549.04 during 2008-09 and `4,651.40 crore during 2007-08 registering a growth of 45 per cent over the previous year. The jewellery sector has once again shown excellent performance with 93 per cent share in export during the current year. During 2010-11 up to 30-9-2010 exports were made the tune of `7,711.24 crore

8.110 CSEZ stands out amongst the SEZ in India as having the best infrastructure for attracting investors globally. A 25 MVA 110/11 KV substation and RMU based power distribution system, Integrated Water Management System comprising 1.8 MLD water supply operations and 1.2 MLD Common Effluent Treatment Plant, a warehouse admeasuring an area of 24000 sq.ft. for the temporary storage requirements of CSEZ units are some of the facilities offered in the Zone. The Zone has an efficient drainage network and an incinerator for disposal of solid waste within the zone. The Zone also has a 35m3 capacity bio-gas plant to treat vegetable/seafood waste. Besides operating the Central Government owned CSEZ, the jurisdiction of the Development Commissioner extends to new SEZs being set up in Kerala and Karnataka and also the 100% Export Oriented Units (EOUs) in Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep and Mahe.

8.111 During 2009-10, 74 EOU's have been in operation and another 15 units are under implementation in Kerala. Exports from EOU's of Kerala were `1268.40 crore during 2009-10 as against `1162.29 crore in 2008-09.

8.112 CSEZ being the only multi sector SEZ in the State and the land area stands fully utilized. In order to meet the growing demand for SEZ space from manufacturers, a proposal for expansion of the Zone by notifying 125 acres of land in Cherthala Taluk, presently in the hands of KSIDC, has been mooted.

8.113 Seven more Special Economic Zones have been notified in Kerala during 2009-10 in addition to eight Special Economic Zones notified previously. Four of the newly notified Special Economic Zones at Kollam, Alappuzha, Pallippuram and Kannur are being developed by Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Ltd. and the others by Electronic Technology Park-Technopark at Thiruvananthapuram, Carborandum Universal Ltd, at North Thrikkakkara and TCG Infrastructure Holding Ltd. at Thrikkakkara. The industry wise export performance of units in CSEZ 2005-06 to 2010-11(as on 30-9-2010) is shown in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17
Industry – wise export performance of units in CSEZ 2005-06 to 2010-11(Up to 30-9-2010)

Sectors	No. of Exporting Units as on 31.10.2009	Export Performance (` Lakhs)					
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Electronic Hardware	8	327.94	330.00	264.80	354.52	39863.30	21226.34
Electronic Software	25	13.88	49.03	120.87	145.29	19848.22	12620.00
Garments	4	55.36	92.67	119.65	201.02	13889.89	5710.08
Gem & Jewellery	6	25.87	218.94	3824.47	10491.48	1587154.99	709935.19
Plastic & Rubber	8	28.65	43.40	27.92	26.90	2897.88	1638.82
Engineering	9	57.52	60.78	56.47	72.60	5360.01	2901.34
Food & Agro Products	9	65.62	130.88	129.04	123.75	10405.34	5727.74
Others	22	121.16	111.82	1080.18	133.48	20927.63	11363.62
Services	1	0	0	0	0	0.72	0
Total	92	696.00	1037.52	4651.40	11549.04	1700352.86	771123.69

Source: Cochin Special Economic Zone

Mining

8.114 Kerala is rich in deposits such as heavy mineral sand, china clay, iron ore graphite, bauxite, silica sand lignite lime shell etc., But mining activities are large scale based on mainly to four minerals, such as heavy mineral sand, china clay, silica sand limestone and graphite. About 90 percent of the total value of mineral products in the State is lying covered by heavy mineral sand and china clay. Department of Mining and Geology has undertaken exploratory drilling for china clay in the following areas. During the year 2009-10 a detailed investigation for china clay has been conducted in Kollam, Kannur and Kasaragod districts in connection with the implementation of plan schemes. In Kollam district, drilling of bore hole No.15 was completed. In Kannur district exploratory drilling was conducted in Kannapuram village and Pazhayangadi area. An area of 85 Ha. has been identified for detailed investigation in Peringome village, Thaliparamba taluk. In Kasaragod district exploratory drilling was conducted in Kommangal Padavu, Erikkulam area and Menamkottupara-Kothottupara, Nileswaram area and reconnaissance survey for locating china clay was conducted in Vallakkode area. The exploration for china clay is detailed below

1) Kollam District

The detailed exploration for China Clay deposit in Kanjiramkode area of Kollam District was continued. During the period under review 138.5 m of drilling was achieved in 3 bore holes covering an area of 32.50 acres. A tentative reserve of 2 million tonnes of paper coating grade China Clay is estimated in the area. The drilling work is in progress.

2) Kannur District

During the reconnaissance survey for China Clay and Bauxite in Peringome and Perinthatta area of Kannur District about 2.5 sq.km. area was identified for detailed exploratory drilling and sampling. During the field season, it is proposed to carry out drilling of 30 boreholes in 400 m interval over an area of 2.5 sq.km as approved in the 46th state Geological Programming Board meeting. The investigation work commenced and a total meterage of 14.00 m was achieved in the 1st bore hole.

In connection with the development of the existing mining lease area of M/s. KCCP Ltd. Pazhayangadi, the department has taken up the investigation for China Clay a cumulative meterage of 34 metres was achieved.

3) Kasaragod District

Reconnaissance survey was carried in Cheemeni Village, Hosdurge Taluk of Kasaragod District over an area of 1.5 sq. km for demarcating the occurrence of Bauxite and China Clay. As the results are encouraging a detailed investigation by exploratory drilling is proposed. The drilling will be resumed after completion of repair of the VOL 90 rig.

8.115 A detailed study was carried out through photo interpretation of satellite imaging, terrain analysis and field checks for the assessment of sand deposit in Palaeo Channels of Bharathapuzha River in connection with the follow up study on the report submitted by Geological Survey of India.

8.116 Survey was conducted for mapping the Minor Mineral quarries of Kottayam and Alappuzha districts and to identify the quarry cluster of Thiruvananthapuram district suitable for M-Sand production.

8.117 An investigation for assessing the lime shell deposit in Vembanad lake in Perumbalam village in Cherthala taluk, Alappuzha district was carried out in association with M/s Travancore Cements Ltd., Kottayam.

8.118 Base maps and thematic maps were prepared in the GIS Laboratory in connection with the various investigation work carried out by the Department and a detailed report on the project "Development of a Depository of Resource Planning and Management Capacity Building Spatial and non Spatial Digital Data" was submitted to Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment.

8.119 During the year, assessment of sand deposited was made in the reservoir area of Aruvikkara Dam, Thiruvananthapuram district, Chulliyar and Malampuzha Dam of Palakkad District and in the four kadavus of Kulathupuzha river were carried out during the year.

8.120 Reconnaissance survey for locating the availability of mineable quantity of tile/brick clay, was carried out in Malappuram, Palakkad, Thrissur and Kottayam districts as per the direction of the Government.

8.121 Environmental Impact Assessment Study of the china clay mines of Mangalapuram area, Thiruvananthapuram district was conducted.

8.122 During the year 2009-10, 2141 gem stones/synthetic stones were tested in the Gem Testing Laboratory and 457 minerals/rock samples were analyzed in the Chemical Laboratory.

Assessment of Sand in the proposed Telecom City Project area in Menamkulam village, Thiruvananthapuram District

8.123 Assessment of sand in 25 acres of land in Menamkulam village was carried out as per the request of SIDCO in connection with the development of land for the proposed Telecom city project. The study has revealed that an approximate quantity of 252857.4 MT of sand has to be excavated for leveling the ground. The report was submitted to Government for approval.

Survey for quarry clusters suitable for M-Sand production in Thiruvananthapuram District

8.124 During the period 42 quarry clusters/quarries suitable for m-sand production were identified in Thiruvananthapuram District

Minor Mineral Quarry Mapping Malappuram District

8.125 Survey for collecting details of Minor Mineral quarries in Malappuram District was continued 124 quarries/crusher units were mapped and data collected.

Reserve Estimation of sand in Palaeo channels of Bharathapuzha River Basin

8.126 In connection with the follow up action on the rectified report on “sand deposits in Palaeo channels of Pamba, Periyar and Braharathapuzha river basins’ submitted by GSI, Thiruvananthapuram, a detailed feasibility study in Bharathapuzha river basin commenced during the field season and in the study 48 locations were inspected covering an area of about 75 sq.km. Out of the 48 locations 46 falls in paddy fields where active cultivation is going on and 2 locations fall in the flank of hillocks. Hence further auger drilling is not at all feasible in 48 locations.

Assessment of Silica Sand in the Lease hold and Freehold areas of Thycattussery, Pallipuram , Panavally and Muhamma villages of Cherthala Taluk, Alappuzha District

8.127 The assessment of silica sand in the lease hold and free hold areas of Thycattussery, Pallipuram, Panavally and Muhamma Villages of Cherthala Taluk commenced during the period and as part of the study 54 samples were collected from 14 auger drill holes drilled in two lease hold areas in Pallipuram village. Another six mining lease hold areas in Thycattussery villages were inspected for carrying out auger drilling and an area of about 7.8163 hectares were covered in the survey.

GIS Laboratory

8.128 A bore hole location map of sand assessment study carried out in Arm-5 of Aruvikkara dams near Sankaramukham and for the Telecom city project area in Menamkulam village. A map on Minor Mineral quarry status of Ernakulam District was generated. Minor Mineral quarry map of 38 taluk of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Palakkad, Idukki, Ernakulam, Thrissur and Kannur and map showing granite quarry cluster of Thiruvananthapuram district was prepared. Thematic maps regarding the China Clay investigation in Kasaragod district was generated.

Gem Testing Laboratory

8.129 During the period under review a total of 783 gemstones/synthetic stones were tested and certificates issued to public after collecting the testing fee. The testing fee collected during the period is `2,26,950. For the year 2009-10 the department collected a revenue `35.07 crores upto March 2010. The revenue collection for the last 5 years is given in Table 8.18 and District wise revenue collection during 2006-10 is given in Appendix 8.55

Table 8.18
Details of Revenue collection for the period from 2005-06 to 2009-10
(`Crore)

Year	Major Minerals	Minor Minerals	Total
2005-06	7.33	16.27	23.60
2006-07	6.54	19.93	26.47
2007-08	7.05	24.03	31.08
2008-09	7.59	27.90	35.49
2009-10	8.74	26.33	35.07

Source: Mining & Geology Department.

CHAPTER 9

TOURISM

Kerala is a green strip of land, in the South West corner of Indian peninsula. Its unique feature, culture and traditions, coupled with its varied demography has made Kerala one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world. This Tropical paradise with its spectacular and diverse natural attractions has greatly attracted holiday makers from across the world. Kerala is one among the longest- lived, healthiest, most gender equitable and most literate regions makes it distinct from other developed countries. According to Bill McKibben, a noted environmentalist, Kerala stands out as the Mount Everest of Social development. Kerala offers a wide range of Tourism possibilities especially in Nature Tourism, Back Water Tourism, Eco-tourism, Cultural Tourism and Health Tourism.

9.2 Kerala, promoted as “God’s Own Country” is blessed by nature with varied geographical features like beaches, hill stations, backwaters, national parks & wild life sanctuaries. The centuries- old holistic medicine of Ayurveda, the unique boat races that is the largest team sport in the world, the ride through the winding waterways in a cosy houseboat or the colourful and exotic festivals, Kerala offers a multitude of experience to the tourist.

9.3 Popular attractions in the state include the beaches such as Kovalam, Varkala, Marari, Bekal and Kannur. Kerala’s most popular backwater destinations are Kumarakom, Alappuzha, Kollam, Kochi and Kozhikode, and its best known hill stations are Ponmudi, Munnar, Wayanad and Wagamon. Kerala has a number of well- known wildlife reserves, including the Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary, Eravikulam National Park, Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary and Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary .

9.4 Kerala is today the most acclaimed tourist destination in India with its Super brand 'God's Own Country' and is continuing as one of the prime tourist destinations of South Asia. Tourism industry in Kerala not only facilitates infrastructure development but also help in balanced and sustainable regional growth by generating income and creating employment opportunities.

Kerala’s model for success

- Strong Brand positioning
- Thinking out side of the Box
- Product Differentiation
- Model public/private partnership
- Tremendous political support
- Public Acceptance

Performance of Kerala Tourism during 2009-10

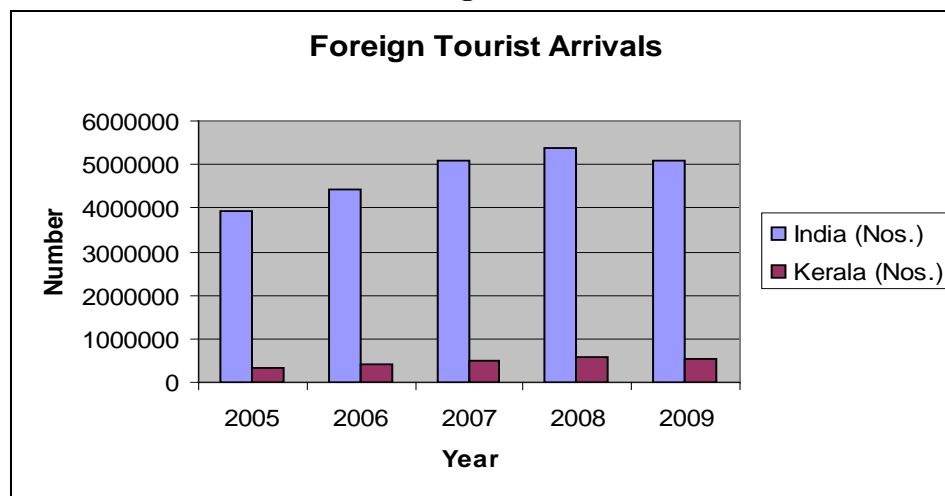
- Foreign Tourist arrival to Kerala during the year 2009 is 5,57,258. It shows a decrease of 6.96% over the previous year.
- Domestic Tourist arrival to Kerala during the year 2009 is 79,13,537. It shows an increase of 4.25% over the previous year.
- Foreign exchange earnings for the year 2009 is `2853.16 crores which recorded a decrease of 6.96% over the previous year.

- Total Revenue (including direct & indirect) from Tourism during 2009 is Rs.13,231 crores, showing an increase of 0.77% over the last year's figure.
- In India, Foreign Tourist Arrival during 2009 were 5.11 million with a growth rate of - 3.3% as compared to the previous year.
- In India, Foreign exchange Earnings in Rupee terms during 2009 were ` 54960 crores as compared to 50730 crore in 2008.
- In India, during 2009, the number of domestic tourist visits to the state /UTs was 650 million as compared to 563 million in 2008 and 527 million in 2007.
- In India, the domestic tourism registered significant growth of 15.5% in 2009 inspite of Economic recession and other adverse factors for tourism.
- On the contrary, Foreign tourists arrival registered a decline of 4.81% during 2009 in India.
- Though the overall Foreign Tourists arrival in India declined by 4.81% in 2009 over 2008, FTA from some regions of world observed growth viz. Africa, Central and South America and South East Asia.
- Tourism's contribution to State's GDP is around 7.80%
- The average per day expenditure of a foreign tourist is Rs. 3200 /-
- The average per day expenditure of a domestic tourist is Rs. 1500/-
- The average length of stay of a foreign tourist is 16 days
- The average length of stay of a domestic tourist is 6 days

Foreign Tourist Arrivals

9.5 Kerala Tourism Sector is concerned, the year 2009-10 has been recorded as an year of challenges compared to the previous years. International Tourist arrival continued to declined due to the impact of Global Economic crisis. The number of foreign tourist arrived in Kerala in the year 2009-10 is 557258 against 598929 in 2008-09. It shows a decrease of 6.96 per cent over the previous year. During the last year Kerala has contributed 10.91% of the total foreign tourist arrivals to India. Appendix 9.1 gives the details of foreign tourist arrivals in Kerala and in India from 2005 to 2009. Fig 9.1 gives a comparison of growth of foreign tourist arrivals in Kerala and India.

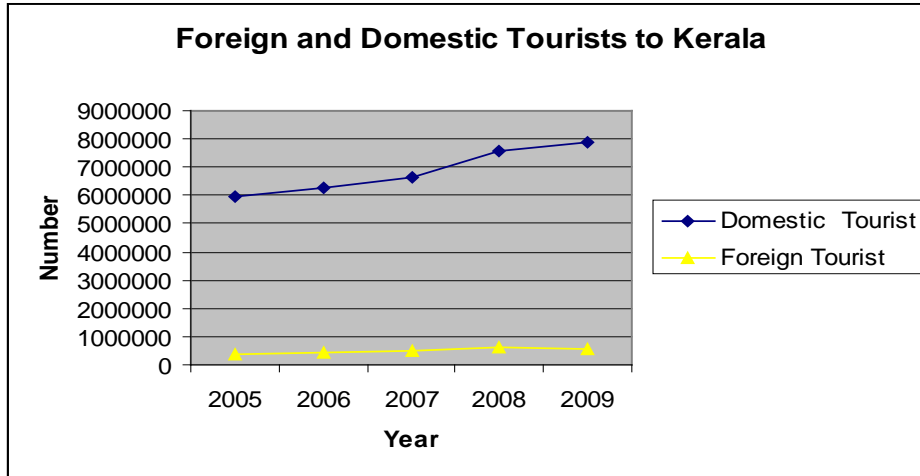
Fig.9.1



Domestic Tourist Arrivals

9.6 The number of domestic tourists to Kerala in the year 2009-10 is 7913537 against 7591250 in 2008-09. It shows an increase of 4.25 per cent over the previous year. Appendix 9.2 gives the domestic tourist arrivals to Kerala from 2005 to 2009. The growth in foreign and domestic tourist arrivals to Kerala from 2005 to 2009 is given in fig 9.2.

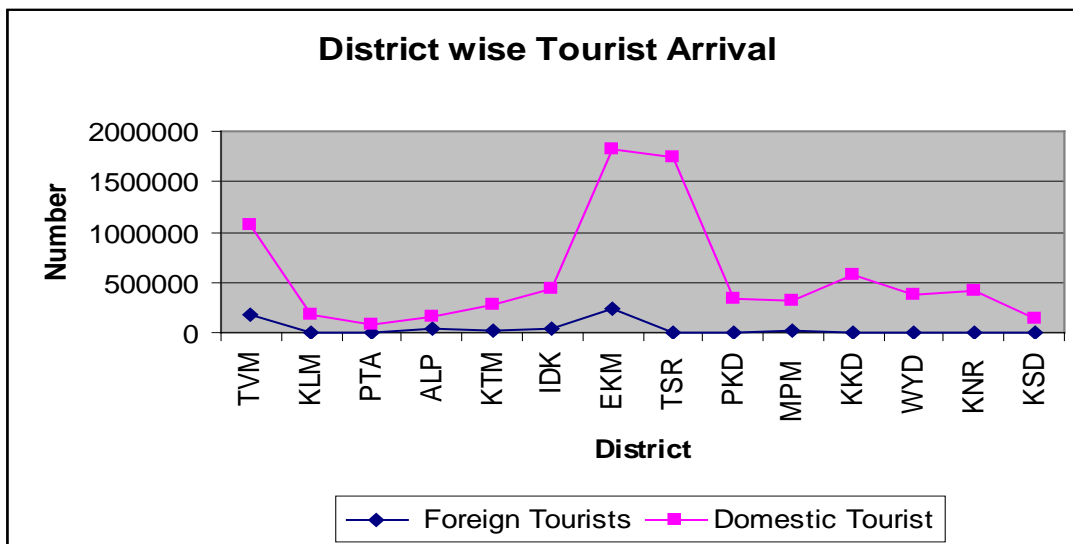
Fig 9.2



District wise arrival of foreign and domestic tourists in Kerala.

9.7 Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam are the two leading districts recording the foreign tourists arrivals to Kerala for the last few years. For the domestic tourist’s arrival to Kerala, Ernakulam and Thrissur are the leading districts. Ernakulam is leading district in domestic and foreign tourist’s arrival where as Pathanamthitta is the least. The district wise arrival of foreign and domestic tourists for the last two years is given in Appendix 9.3. Figure 9.3 gives the comparison of District wise arrival of foreign and domestic tourists in Kerala.

Fig 9.3

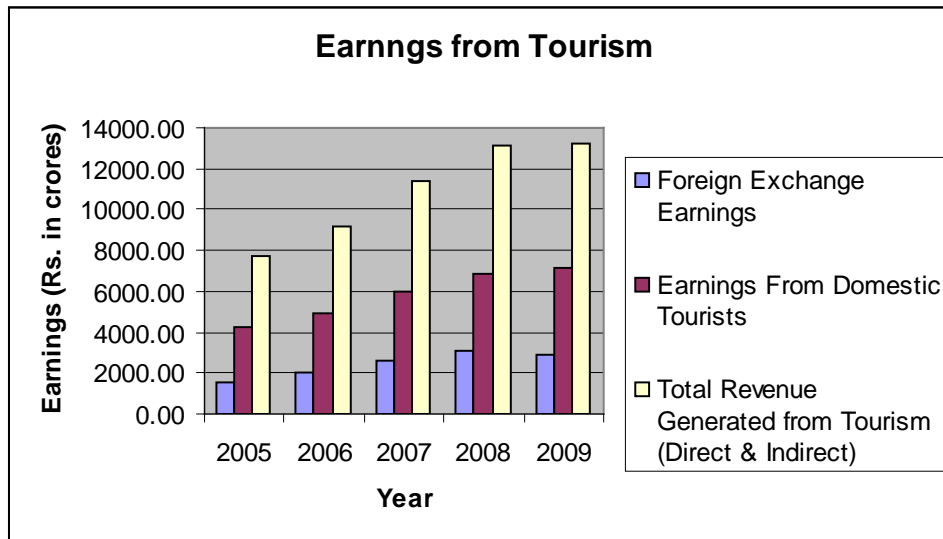


Economic Impact of Tourism

9.8 The tourism sector occupies a significant place in the foreign exchange earnings of the World, and has acquired tremendous progress in recent years. The sector is growing at a fast pace, especially in the developing countries. The tourism industry is a major contributor of foreign exchange earnings to the State's economy.

9.9 Appendix 9.4 gives earnings from foreign tourists from 2005 to 2009-10. It is found that the foreign exchange earning during the year 2009-10 is `2853.16 crore which recorded decrease of 6.96 per cent over the previous year. The total revenue generated from tourism comes to `13231 crore, showing an increase of 0.77 per cent over the last year and the tourism contribution to state's GDP is 7.80 per cent. From the graph shown below, it is clear that earnings from Tourism show an increasing trend over the years.

Fig. 9.4



Financial Assistance

9.10 The State plan allocation for tourism for the last 5 year's are given in Appendix 9.5 and central plan allocation for Tourism for the same period are given in Appendix 9.6.

Marketing Initiatives

9.11 Kerala Tourism is noted for its innovative and market focused campaigns.

- New initiative for the promotion of Monsoon Tourism
- New initiative for promoting Kerala as one of the best health tourism destinations in the World

Cultural Initiatives

9.12 The following are the Cultural Initiatives

- Onam week celebrations with great people participation
- Joint Initiative with Cultural Department to promote traditional arts and festivals
- Nishagandhi festival, the only one of its kind event that captures the spirit of the season were unfolded at the sprawling Kanakakunn palace grounds

- UTSAVAM - the Kerala Arts festival for the promotion of local cultural programme held in 42 venues across 14 districts of Kerala from 5th December 2009 to 28th February 2010.

New Policy Initiatives

9.13 The new initiatives of Kerala Tourism during 2009-10 are as follows;

- New policy initiative on Responsible Tourism
- Destination Management Committees to be formulated in every tourist destinations
- Initiated schemes for promoting souvenir industry
- District Tourism Promotion Council's reconstituted
- Initiated schemes for promoting Adventure Tourism
- Initiated schemes for promoting Ethnic Food Tourism
- Comprehensive development of Alappuzha heritage city
- Comprehensive development of Kerala Kalamandalam
- Development of Ashtamudi cruise circuit
- Kadinamkulam backwater project
- Brining the merits of IT for the Tourism Industry in Kerala
- A series of online initiative branded **Login.Kerala** have been launched to promote Kerala on the internet
- Partner ship with google, the No.1 Internet property
- A new print ad campaign and TV commercial is being produced to showcase the destinations in the generating markets.

Responsible Tourism

9.14 Responsible Tourism is a Tourism Management strategy embracing planning, management, product development and marketing to bring about positive economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts to the local community. Kerala Tourism has been piloting the responsible tourism initiatives at 4 destinations viz Kovalam, Kumarakom, Thekkady and Wayanad with very active support of the local self Governments, Tourism Industry, Kudumbasree, NGOs and the local community as a whole. The remarkable feature of Responsible Tourism is that it provide better living conditions to the local community, extra income generation, emergence of new entrepreneurs, micro enterprises and large area brought under cultivation.

Thrust areas in Tourism Sector

9.15 Department of Tourism has initiated various projects for the development of basic infrastructure at tourist destinations and improvement of tourism attractions at the destinations. The following activities were initiated during this period.

- **My Village, Tourism Friendly Village:-** Scheme launched to identify and develop unknown rural tourist destinations with participation of local bodies -
- **Wake up to Malabar:-** It is a comprehensive plan to promote North Kerala
- **Kerala Souvenirs:-** A unique project launched for the design and development of capacity building
- **Let's Learn:-** This unique human resource initiative is launched for skills development in the tourism and hospitality sector
- **Grand Kerala Shopping Festival:-** A bold initiatives to make Kerala the shopping hub in the country

- **Utsavam:-** It is a year-long festival of traditional arts spread throughout the State- 42 venues-805 programmes- more than 1000artists
- **Dream Season Campaign:-** Dream Season campaign launched to tackle seasonality
- **Monsoon Tourism:-**Offering many packages by travel and tourism Industry
- **International Convention Centre** at Thiruvananthapuram is opened
- **Home Stay:-** Promotion and classification of home stay opportunities throughout Kerala
- **Vazhiyoram:-** Vazhiyoram is a unique scheme for development of way side facilities through private participation
- **Tourism Conservation & Preservation Act** - Enacted to regulate tourism development
- Management of Guest Houses, Residential Bungalows, Tourism Garage etc

Tourism as an upcoming Industry

- Kerala is aiming to attract more and more investment in the Tourism industry.
- According to Kerala, Tourism is a high growth industry holding great potential and invited entrepreneurs to invest.
- In the field of Health Tourism, Kerala is leaping to the top destination of the world. Kerala has world class medical infrastructure and can provide quality health care at about 10 percent of the costs in the US or UK.
- A trust was given to the Malabar area, waterways from Manjeswaram to Kovalam, cleanliness and safety of tourism destinations, tourism festivals etc.
- Effort has been taken to meet the additional room requirements by encouraging Home stays and private investments at different levels.
- The focus will be on the development of basic infrastructure in tourism destination and make them clean and safe as per international standards.
- As part of promoting Domestic Tourism, Partnership meets were conducted in major cities viz: Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad Ahmedabad, Surat, Pune, Mumbai, Nagpur, Chandigarh, Indore, Kolkotta, New Delhi, Mumbai etc.
- Kerala Tourism actively participated more than 17 National trade fairs.
- In collaboration with Jet Airways, Kerala Tourism launched Jet2Kerala programme for arranging tickets in subsidized rates.
- Kerala Tourism installed more than 3350 LCD screens for viewing the greenery and beauty of Kerala in 20 major cities all over India.

Supporting Organisations

Tourist Accommodation

9.16 The hotel sector forms one of the most important parts of tourism industry. Kerala has to its credit a total of 9974 rooms in classified hotels, the maximum number of rooms being in 3-Star categories. The details of availability of accommodation facility in classified hotels in 2008 and 2009 are given in Appendix 9.7.

Kerala Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC)

9.17 KTDC is a commercial agency, which is actively participating in building up basic infrastructure needed for the development of tourism in the State. KTDC is running hotels and wayside amenity centers in almost all tourist destinations. Presently they own 8 classified hotels, 7 budget hotels, 13 motels, 13YatriNivas'/Tamarind Hotels, 20 Restaurants & Beer parlour, 4 Restaurant and 4 Boat Clubs. In total there are 706 rooms. They conduct tours and central reservation systems.

9.18 The number of bed available for the year 2009-10 is around 493827. Of this Domestic Tourists occupied 124017 and foreign tourists 11670 beds. The details of income and operational expenditure for the year 2009-10 is given in Appendix 9.8

District Tourism Promotion Councils (DTPC's)

9.19 The District Tourism Promotion Councils have undertaken the responsibility of creating and marketing local tourism products and opportunities. They are constantly improving the quality standards of these tourism products and services through surveys and other data collection means. The DTPCs also monitor and supervise the levels of sanitation in tourist destinations. Other related activities of the DTPCs are the creation of awareness of the facilities and services in their specific area, development of tourism clubs, dissemination of tourism specific information, Home stay scheme and development of local basic infrastructure.

Tourist Resort (Kerala) Ltd (TRKL)

9.20 Tourist Resort (Kerala) Ltd is the agency meant for joint venture projects. Presently there are 4 hotels at Varkala, Kumarakom, Thekkady and Ernakulam sharing with TAJ group. It also oversees the Land Bank Scheme. Investment development at tourism Sector, conducting of Investors Meet and formation of consultancy cell for tourism development are the other major achievements of TR(K)L during the year.

Bekal Resorts Development Corporation (BRDC)

9.21 Bekal Resorts Development Corporation Ltd. is a company formed for the development of Bekal and surrounding tourist attractions. The main focus is to provide marketing resources and to be actively involved in local, regional and state wide marketing promotions.

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

9.22 Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies is a pioneer organization offering quality education and training in tourism in the state. These institutes are actively involved in the recruitment, and placing of quality staff in the tourism site throughout Kerala. All aspects of Human Resources Development for the tourism and hospitality sectors are imparted by KITTS and FCIs by establishing and monitoring the quality regulations of the Tourism and Travel Training Institutes.

Eco - Tourism

9.23 Kerala is famous especially for its ecotourism initiatives. Tourism is an environmental development industry .The following are the objectives of Eco-tourism.

- To convert entire tourism industry in Kerala into Eco-friendly mode.
- To strengthen Eco-tourism development initiatives in the State.
- To ensure local community involvement in tourism initiatives leading to employment and income generation.
- To create public awareness and involment in responsible tourism development.

Thenmala Ecotourism Project

9.24 The first phase of the Thenmala Ecotourism project was inaugurated during 1999 with the commencement of boating in the Shenduruneey Wildlife Sanctuary reservoir and the Deer Rehabilitation Center. The second phase of the Thenmala Ecotourism Project was inaugurated during 2001 with the commencement of eco-friendly general tourism activities like Leisure Zone with Sculpture Garden, Board Walk, etc., Adventure Zone with Elevated Walkway and lots of adventure activities and Culture Zone with the Facilitation center, Musical Dancing Fountain, Amphitheatre, Restaurant and office complex.

9.25 The activities like Butterfly safari has been attracting large number of tourists. Deer Rehabilitation Center had commenced in 1999 itself. TEPS in association with Shenduruneey Wildlife Sanctuary has initiated trekking activities in the tourism zone of wildlife sanctuary.

9.26 The details of the revenue generated and the number of tourists visited from 2000 to 2010 are shown in the Table.

Table-9.1
Number of Tourists visited and Revenue Generated from
Thenmala Ecotourism

Financial Year	Number of tourist visited	Revenue generated (in rupees)
2000-2001	26148	445437
2001-02	41161	1138839
2002-03	65075	2147985
2003-04	118404	4044571
2004-05	104622	3563820
2005-06	114443	3926430
2006-07	120178	4954459
2007-08	104758	4602536
2008 -09	92191	4813440
2009-10	114714	5535195

9.27 During the financial year new eco-friendly activities like solar powered and manual coracle rides rafting in the reservoir, up-gradation of musical dancing fountain and creation of jungle camping facilities, enhancing interpretation facilities etc were successfully completed and started operation. The Government had accorded sanction for the purchase of two higher capacity boats in order to enhance the boating experience for visitors at Thenmala.

Ecotourism initiatives Implemented Through Forest Department

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

9.29 During the year Government of Kerala had accorded sanction for implementing seven ecotourism programmes in various parts of the state.

Promotion and Publicity

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

- International Roadshows in Stockholm, Sydney, Melbourne, Frankfurt, Sweden, Australia and Germany
- International Fairs and Partnership meets in different countries
- Domestic Road Shows at Ahmedabad, Pune, New Delhi, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bangalore, Chennai and Mumbai.
- IITB in Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai, Pune and Hyderabad.
- Travel and Tourism Fair at Hyderabad, Kolkata and Surat
- IATO
- PATA
- Chalojai
- India International Travel Mart, Goa
- India International Travel Fair, New Delhi
- Great Indian Travel Bazar, Jaipur

Awards & Recognitions

9.31 Kerala Tourism continued to win world wide awards and recognitions and few of them are listed.

- Kerala selected as the 3rd best tourist destination in Asia by Smart Travel Asia
- National Tourism Awards 2008-09
 - Best Responsible Tourism Project – Kumarakom RT Project
 - Most innovative use of IT – www.keralatourism.org
- PATA 2010
 - Best Tourism website in India
- Smart Travel Asia
 - Kerala Tourism was rated by Smart TravelAsia.com as the best Asian holiday destination ahead of Bali, Phuket and the Maldives.
- CNBC Awaaz Travel Award 2010
 - Best State
 - Best Tourism Board
- One of the three finalist international destinations in WTTC's "Tourism for Tomorrow" awards, 2006.
- Kerala Tourism bagged 6 more National Awards from Govt. of India, Ministry of Tourism in the following categories:
 - Best innovative adventure activities
 - Best state-most innovative cultural initiative – Utsavam
 - Best Responsible Tourism Award
 - Best Tourist friendly award – Trivandrum Golf Club
 - Best Tourist friendly port – Kochi
 - Best Tourism Film – Rhapsodies from God's own country
- Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) – 2008
 - Gold Award in the Culture (Utsavam) – 2008

- Gold Award in consumer Travel Brochure category (Kerala Tourism Theme Brochure) 2008
- UNESCO Asia Pacific Heritage Award for Heritage Conservation, 2006
- Seven times winner of Best Tourism State award from India Govt. in the last eight years
- Kerala Tourism Website – www.keralatourism.org bagged one more award for the best tourism website from PC world.
- CNBC Travel Award
- A survey conducted by Smart Travel Asia Travel Magazine reveals that Kerala has won the distinction of being the third popular tourist destination in Asia.

Safety and Security Measures

9.32 To counter the negative impact of terror attack on tourism, department has taken suitable corrective steps by way of putting up the security updates for foreign tourists in website. Confidence building measures are also undertaken by way of organizing farm tours and road shows to ward off unnecessary fear from a distance. In addition to this, Kerala Tourism is encouraging promotion of Tourist Police as a specialized cadre with a blend of skills of hospitality and security services.

Threats to the Tourism Industry in Kerala

- Global Warming and changing weather patterns
- Differing monsoon pattern.
- Global Economic Recession
- Opening of Srilanka as a safe destination

CHAPTER 10

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Road Network in Kerala

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

National Highways In Kerala

10.3 There are 9 National Highways passing through the State of Kerala with a total length of 1535 km. Government of India Vide Notification No S.O 542(E) dated 5th March renamed all the National Highways .The revised numbers of National Highways are

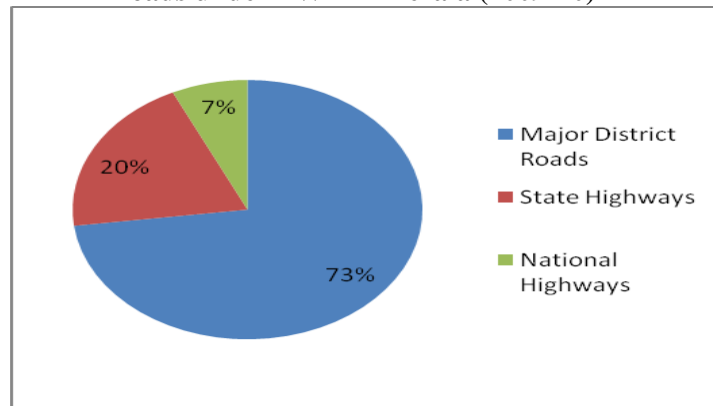
- NH-17 from Thalappady in Kasargode district to Edappally in Ernakulam District and NH 47 from Edapally in Ernakulam district to Kaliyikkavila in Thiruvananthapuram district together has been renumbered as 66 with a distance of 669.437 Kms.
- NH-47 from Walayar to Edapally has been renumbered as 544 with a distance of 160 Kms.
- NH-49 from Bodimettu in Idukki to Kundanoor has been renumbered as 85 with a distance of 167.61 Km.
- NH -47/C from Vallarpadam to Kalamassery in Ernakulam district has been renumbered as 966A with a distance of 17 Km.
- NH- 208 from Kollam to Kazhuthuritty has been renumbered as 744 with a distance of 81.28 km.
- NH-212 from Kozhikode to Kerala –Karnataka border has been renumbered as 766 with a distance of 117.6 Km .
- NH-213 from Kozhikode to Thrissur has been renumbered as 966 with a distance of 125.304 Km.
- NH 220 from Kottarakara to Theni has been renumbered as 183 with a distance of 190.3 Km.
- NH 47A from Wellington Island to Kudanoor has been renumbered as 966B with a distance of 5.92 Km.

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

State Highways and Major District Roads

10.5 All major arterial roads which provide mobility are with the PWD (R&B) consisting 4341.651 Km State Highways and 18900.058 Km Major District Roads, where as the length of SH during the previous year is 4460.29 Km and that of MDR is 17117.928 Km showing a increase in length in MDR. Agencies maintaining roads in the State include PWD (R&B), PWD (NH), Panchayats, Municipalities, Corporations, Forests, Irrigation, Railways, KSEB etc. As part of decentralization of powers to Local Self Governments, the maintenance of village roads are vested with the concerned Local Self Governments. The Other District Roads under PWD converted as MDR during 2001-06 are now deleted and newly retained MDR as per G.O. (MS) No:52/09/PWD dated 14-8-2009 are added to MDR. Hence the length of MDR comes to 18900.058 Km showing an increase in length by 1782.13 Km. The district wise details are given in Appendix 10.2. Roads maintained by PWD (R&B) and PWD (NH) are shown in fig 10.1

Figure 10.1
Roads under PWD in Kerala (2009-10)



10.6 Of the 14 districts in the State Kottayam has the major share of PWD roads with the length of 3016.765 Km and Wayanad has the lowest share with 766.352 Km. The district wise, surface wise and category wise length of road maintained by PWD (R&B) as on 31-3-2010 is given in Appendix 10.3. The surface wise and category wise length of PWD Roads added during 2009-10 is given in Appendix 10.4.

10.4. Analyzing the PWD roads it reveals that only 6.655Km is cement concrete, 22174.503 Km is black topped and 447.238 Km water bound macadam. The black topped surface contributes 95.4 percentage. The district wise details are given in Appendix 10.5.

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

10.8 The major works done by PWD (R&B) division include strengthening and improvement of surface of the road, construction and improvement of roads and bridges under RIDF with NABARD Assistance,

Improvement of roads of Tourism Department. Renovation and widening of roads and bridges, construction of Hill Highways, causeways etc.

10.9 During 2009-10, the Department was able to complete the following works.

- 20 Km road under the scheme “Development and Improvement of Roads in State Highways”.
- 12 bridges and 128 culverts under the scheme “Development and Improvement of Bridges in State Highways”
- 200 Km road under the Scheme “Development and Improvement of Roads in MDR”.
- 175/17 culverts/ bridges under the scheme “Development and Improvement of Bridges in MDR”.
- Improvement of 50 Km road under the Scheme “Roads in TVM, Kochi, KLM, TSR and KKD cities.
- 25 road Safety works.

10.10 Grama Panchayats and Block Panchayats maintain lion share of State Roads which comes to 104257 Kms which constitutes 68.75% of the total road length in the State. Agency Wise Distribution of road length during 2009-10 is given in table 10.1.

Table 10.1
Agency Wise Distribution of Road Length during 2009-10

SI No	Department	State Road Length(Kms)	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1	Panchayats	104257	68.748
2	PWD(R&B)	23242	15.32
3	Municipalities	8917	5.88
4	Corporations	6644	4.381
5	Forest	4075	2.689
6	Irrigation	2664	1.757
7	PWD (NH)	1525	1.006
8	Others (Railway,KSEB)	328	0.216
	Total	151652	100

Railway Over Bridge (ROB) Projects

10.11 Out of 65 ROB's approved by Railways for Kerala on cost sharing basis 48 are to be constructed by Roads and Bridges Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd. (RBDCK) and 17 by PWD. The corporation was entrusted with the work of construction of 48 Railway Over Bridges spread all over Kerala including one road namely Seaport Airport Road and a river bridge at Pulamanthole. Corporation completed the construction of the first phase of the road, river bridge and 15 ROB's upto the year 2008-09. During the year 2009-10 the Corporation completed 4 ROB's and opened for traffic namely, Nandi (Kozhikode), Kadukkamkunnu (Palakkad), Pulleppady (Ernakulam) and Athani (Thrissur).

10.12 During the year 2009-10 Government sanctioned a financial restructuring package to revive RBDCK vide G.O (Rt).No.1715/2009/PWD dated 28.11.09. The restructuring package contained ` 40

crores as equity contribution to RBDCK by State Government, ` 56 crores as interest free loan to strengthen the capital base of the company, ` 29 crores for land acquisition for new ROBs, ` 4 crores as viability gap funding for servicing loan from HUDCO and ` 100 crores as bridge loan. Immediately on receipt of fund under restructuring package RBDCK paid all the over due amounts in HUDCO loan account and regularized it. The works included in the restructuring package such as land acquisition for new ROBs, construction of 17 ROBs and issue of share capital etc are in progress.

Kerala State Transport Project (KSTP)

10.13 Kerala State Transport Project (KSTP) is an initiative of Public Works Department, Government of Kerala, was officially launched in June 2002 to improve 1600 Km of State Road network and 77 Km of Inland Water. The total cost of the project is US \$3.36 million (appx. ` 1612 crores). Out of this, the World Bank Assistance is US\$ 255 million (appx. ` 1224 crores) and the Government of Kerala share is US\$ 80.96 million (appx. ` 388 crores). The State PWD has received a loan amounting to US \$ 255 million for implementing the KSTP, from World Bank (IBRD). The original scheduled date of completion was 31st December 2007 and was subsequently extended to December 2010. The Annual Plan Outlay for KSTP during 2009-10 was ` 231.09 crores.

10.14 The project comprises of Highway upgradation in two phases of 254 Kms (Phase I) and 326 Kms (Phase II), Improvement to inland water canals in Alappuzha and Kottayam Districts (75 Kms), Road Maintenance of 1000 Kms, Road Safety engineering and Institutional strengthening in PWD. All the above components except road improvement works in (Phase II) are nearing completion

10.15 Road Maintenance, Road Safety works, Inland Water Transport works and Transport Corridor Upgrading and Institutional Strengthening of PWD are the major components initiated under KSTP. The performance during 2010 is the following.

I. Road Maintenance

10.16 Of the heavy maintenance of 1000 km of State roads envisaged originally has been completed. Consequent on removal of Phase II upgrading works from the scope of this project 8 more road sections totaling 156 kms were taken up for heavy maintenance and the works are expected to be completed by the end of this review year.

II. Road Safety Engineering

10.17 In addition to the 38 works completed additional road safety works were taken to maintain the Muttam-Thodupuzha-Muvattupuzha-Angamali Road as Model Safe Road. The improvements to Plamood Junction and narrow bridge treatment in Alappuzha-Changanassery road, MC road and Main Central road were also completed during the review period.

III. Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC)

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

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

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

V. Institutional Strengthening in PWD

10.20 Under this component, the upgrading of “Web Based Information and Governance System” in PWD which includes file tracking, budgeting project management, E tendering etc was completed and operationalised. The Financial Management System for PWD was developed for efficient accounting and management. The GIS and Road Maintenance Management System for effective planning management and allocation of resources was also developed and established in the PWD (R&B) Chief Engineer’s office. The PWD Manual and bidding documents were updated. The endorsement from Government of Kerala is awaited. Dedicated unit such as Social and Environmental Cells, Roads Safety Cell, IT Cell and project preparation unit were also formed in the PWD R&B Chief Engineer’s office and DRIQ Board.

Research and Development in Road Sector

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

National Transportation Planning and Research Centre (NATPAC)

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

10.23 Major Achievements of NATPAC during the year 2009-10 and up to 30.09.2010.

- Rural Road Planning And Development Initiatives: NATPAC conducted two case studies viz., Nilambur Block in Malapuram district and Nileshwar and Kanhangad Blocks in Kasargode District to provide general accessibility improvement measures on roads, road-river crossings and drainage related issues.
- Development of Rural Roads in Wayanadu District: A detailed study has enabled the preparation of a Report on Integrated Development of Rural roads in Wayanad District.
- Preparation of Inventory of Roads for Block Panchayths: The spatial data base for the 30 Grama Panchayaths under seven Block Panchayaths in Ernakulam District was prepared. Detailed road network map for Rural Local Bodies using GIS format were prepared which enabled to prepare an Integrated District Development Plan.
- Road connectivity to the Proposed Kannur Airport: NATPAC carried out a pre-feasibility study for improving and widening of seven lead roads connecting the proposed Kannur Airport on BOT basis.
- Traffic and Transportation conducted Studies for 23 towns in Kerala which helped to prepare statutory Town Planning Schemes so as to ensure planned development of the towns.
- Price Index for stage carriages operation and autorickshaw / taxi operations: NATPAC has prepared updation of Price Index for Stage Carriage Operations (PISCO) and for Autorickshaw & Taxi operations (PIATO).

- Use of Waste Plastics in road construction: Disposal of waste plastics is a major environmental problem in the State. Four road stretches laid with plastic wastes have demonstrated the benefits of using waste plastics in road pavement construction.
- Resource mapping of construction materials: Resource Mapping of Road Construction Materials in Pathanamthitta District has enabled to estimate the quantity and quality of different types of construction materials based on the engineering properties.
- Pavement Maintenance Management System for Selected roads in Kerala: Developed model to PMMS and also helps in establishing indigenous pavement deterioration model for Kerala.
- Transportation Development plan for Kochi city: Assessed the impact of proposed Metro Rail System passing through the major travel corridors of Cochin region and prepared comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Plan for Cochin City and adjoining areas, for realizing the short term and long term transportation goals of the region.
- Development of Pottom- Kesavadasapuram road in Thiruvananthapuram City as model road: Considering the importance of Pattom – Kesavadasapuram section of NH- 47 in Thiruvananthapuram city and to incorporate various traffic engineering, management and control measures in the planning and designing of a road way, NATPAC has taken up the task of developing this section as Model road in Kerala State.
- Accident Abatement Measures: Accident – prone locations on NH-47 in Alappuzha district has been identified and formulated suitable improvement schemes.
- Inland Water Transport: The study to investigate the prospects of connecting the Cochin International Airport to Cochin Sea port through inland waterways, through waterways in Kochi Region expected to reduce traffic congestion of Kochi roads.
- Road Safety Measures: The study to identify the characteristics of Paratransit modes identified distinguishing characteristics of paratransit services like low carrying capacity, low speed and low fuel efficiency, more dependable and easily available.

Kerala Highway Research Institute (KHRI)

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

- Soil Mechanics and Foundation Division conduct subsoil investigations, field studies, laboratory testing of soil samples etc. During 2010 this division conducted 419 tests.
- Flexible Pavement Division conduct field studies for evaluation of flexible pavements, laboratory tests to ascertain the properties of aggregates and bitumen, carrying out bituminous mix design, pavement design etc. During 2009-10 this division conducted 38 tests
- Concrete and structure division conduct mix design for concrete, testing concrete cubes, cement, sand, bricks, hollow bricks and other construction materials. During 2009-10 this division conducted 1129 tests.
- Traffic Engineering Division carries out topographical surveys using total station, carries out investigations connected with road safety, accident analysis etc. KHRI also conduct training programmes for technical and non-technical staff of PWD under the State Training Policy of IMG with the support of regional centres at Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Kannur, Thrissur and Kottayam. During review period an amount of ` 917430 was received as revenue by conducting 1596 tests.

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

10.25 Designing and Building of Bridges, Research and Project Preparation, Quality Control and Computerisation are the major activities of DRIQ Board. The major achievements during 2009-10 are given below.

- Structural designs of 30 bridges and 30 buildings were completed and decided to carry out structural design of 12 bridges and 20 buildings.
- Preparation and Improvement of horizontal and vertical alignment of accident prone area at Vattappara (307/000 of NH17) . Preparation of Feasibility Report and alignment plan of NH 47 from Karamana to Kaliyikavila of 29 Km road and preparation of feasibility study of 2 KM road connectivity to proposed Vizhinjam Port and NH 49 bypass completed.DPR on Karamana to Kaliyikavila road widening project is being taken up.

Motor Vehicles Population

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

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

10.28 The number of motor vehicles having valid registration as on 31-3-2010 is 5397652.The District wise and category wise details of motor vehicles having valid registration as on 31-3-2010 is given in Appendix 10.7. The number of newly registered vehicles for the year 2009-10 is 503024. The details are given in Appendix 10.8.

10.29 In Kerala Wayanad has the lowest number registered vehicles followed by Idukki. The highest vehicle population is registered in Ernakulam district followed by Thiruvananthapuram. District wise growth of motor vehicles in Kerala from 2002 to 2010 is given in Appendix 10.9 and category wise growth of motor vehicles in Kerala from 2002 to 2010 is given in Appendix 10.10.

Trends of Road Accidents in Kerala

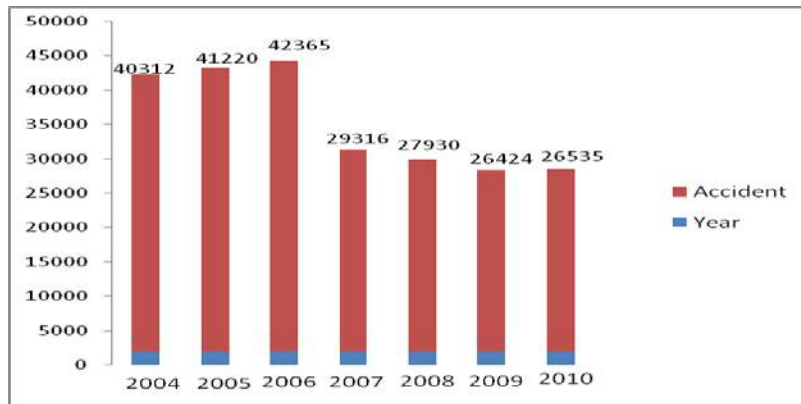
10.30 Tremendous increase in the volume of road traffic in recent years has caused increase of road accidents. Government of Kerala has initiated various programmes to address the alarming issues of increasing road accidents by coordinating all stakeholders of Road Safety namely Public Works Department,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

10.31 As vehicle population increases road accidents also increases. Highest number of accidents occurred in Thrissur and the lowest in Wayanad followed by Kasargod. District wise road accidents in Kerala are given in Appendix 10.11. It is also observed that 97.57 percent of the accidents occurred due to the fault of drivers of motor vehicles. The district wise and category wise details of Motor Vehicle accidents are given in Appendix 10.12.

10.32 In Kerala almost 60 percent of the vehicles are two wheelers, which accounts to nearly 45 percent of the road accidents registered in the State. Details of Motor Vehicles involved in road accidents in Kerala during 2009- 2010 are given in Appendix 10.13.

10.33 The total number of road accidents in Kerala during 2009-2010 is 26535 as against 26424 in 2008-2009 showing an increase of 0.41percent. The trend of motor vehicles accidents in Kerala from 2004 onwards is shown in fig 10.2. Among the 26535 accidents occurred, 19423 accidents (73.2%) occurred in daylight. The details are given in Appendix 10.14.

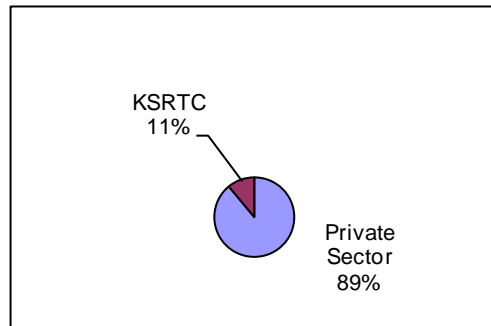
Fig 10.2
Number of Road Accidents



Road Transport Services

10.34 Road Transport acts as the feeder service to rail traffic, air traffic and ports and harbours of water traffic. Lion share of Passenger Transport Operation in Kerala is vested in the hands of private operators. Total number of Stage Carriages in the State comes to **43753**. But KSRTC holds only **5402** buses. The percentage of the Stage Carriages of KSRTC and private sectors can be seen in fig.10.3.

Fig 10.3
Passenger Transport Operation in Kerala(2009-10)



10.35 Out of the 5402 buses of KSRTC 1343 buses are aged above ten years. The age wise details of KSRTC buses are given in Appendix 10.15. The service operation rose from 12.97 Lakhs in the previous year to 14.39 Lakhs in 2009-10. So also, the average monthly collection of the Corporation increased from 87.09 crores in 2008-09 to 95.19 crores in 2009-10 due to introduction of new buses and control over

unauthorized parallel services even though there was a fare reduction during 2009-10. The major indicators showing operational efficiency of KSRTC is given in Appendix 10.16. District wise details of KSRTC operational statistics are given in Appendix 10.17. The fares charged by KSRTC ranged from 55 paise per Km in ordinary and city buses, and 110 paise per Km in High-tech buses. The fare structure of KSRTC during 2009-10 is given in Appendix 10.18. The major performance indicators such as average Kms run per day per bus, average route length etc are given in Appendix 10.19.

10.36 During the review period, 630 new buses were put on road. Corresponding to the expansion of fleet the work force also got strengthened by adding 2461 PSC, 526 through Employment Exchange and 116 dependents of employees as dying in harness. The details of buses owned by KSRTC including new buses from 2006 to 2010 are given in Appendix 10.20.

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

10.38 As part of mobilizing non operating revenue, it is decided to construct shopping complex-cum-Bus Station in major towns of Kerala. The shopping complex at Kottarakkara has already been inaugurated and the construction of shopping complex started in 2008-09 at Ankamaly and Kasaragod are in progress in 2009-10. The work at Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram Central (Thampanoor), Thiruvalla and Kattakkada had begun in 2009-10 and are in progress. In addition, several construction works were taken up during the year which includes development of yards at Chalakkudy, Nilambur, Vellanad, Aryanad, Pala and Chengannur Construction/Improvements of garages at Nilambur (6 bay), Puthukkad (3 bay) and Chalakkudy, construction of bus station building at Puthukkad, construction of public toilet at Thiruvalla etc.

10.39 Training was given to 10096 employees at the staff Training Centre, KSRTC, which includes all the newly recruited drivers, conductors and other staff. 604 drivers were given corrective training to the drivers with special emphasis on avoiding accidents.

10.40 Corporation has taken effective steps to improve mileage of vehicles (KMPL from 4.09 in 2007-08 to 4.23 in 2009-10). Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) training were given to 622 drivers during 2009-10.

10.41 Accident rate reduced from 243 accidents per 1000 buses in 2008 to 220 per 1000 buses in 2009 and the rate per lakh kms reduced from 0.20 in 2008 to 0.18 in 2009 as a result of effective training and creation of awareness programmes among the drivers.

Transport Finance

10.42 Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation was registered under the Companies Act on 27-02-1991, started commercial business on 16-03-1992. The Corporation was formed with the aim of providing loans to Kerala State Road Transport Corporation and the company has expanded its business by granting loans to other Government / Quasi Government Organizations, individuals for purchase of new vehicles from 1998 onwards. Till date the Corporation has granted `1375 Crores to Kerala State Road Transport Corporation. The company is mobilizing the funds required for these business activities through the issue of Bonds, Fixed Deposits, Bank borrowings etc. The authorized capital of the company is ` 50 crores and the paid up share capital including share capital advance of ` 43.83 crores.

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

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

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

10.45 During the year 2009-10 the Corporation has granted loans amounting to `45.91 Crores to public and other institutions and an amount of ` 309 crores was released to KSRTC. The company has been mobilizing deposit from public, the repayment of which is fully guaranteed by the Government of Kerala. The deposits outstanding with the company as at 31.03.2010 is `324.23 Crores. An amount of ` 58.64 Crores was released as redemption and `7.06 Crores as interest on Bond Series.

Water Transport

Port Sector

National Scenario

10.46 India has a long coastline extending over 6000 km. The country has 11 major ports, 11 intermediate ports and 168 minor ports. Nearly 95 per cent of the countries transportation of goods is by sea, making development of ports critical for nation's progress. The major ports in India are maintained by the Central government, while all the other ports come in the Concurrence list. Traffic handled at major ports during April 2008 to January 2009 is recorded to be 436686 units. The ports in India offer tremendous scope for international maritime transport both for passenger and cargo handling.

10.47 The Government of India targets to increasing the cargo handling capacity of major ports by two folds to reach 1.5 billion metric tonnes (MT) by the year 2012. This will be achieved at an investment of around USD 25 billion through public-private partnerships. A Crisil research on Indian ports and maritime transport estimates that ports will grow by 160 per cent over the 2011-12 period. Cargo handling at the major ports is projected to grow at 7.7% per annum (CAGR) till 2011-12 and the cargo traffic is estimated to reach 877 million tonnes by 2011-12, whereas the containerized cargo is expected to grow at 15.5% (CAGR) over a period of 7 years. The New Foreign Trade Policy envisages doubling of India's share in global exports in next five years to Rs.675000 crores (USD 150 billion). A large portion of the foreign trade to be through the maritime route: 95% by volume and 70% by value.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kerala Port Sector

10.55 The Kerala state lies in the south west corner of the Indian peninsula. It has a coastal length of 585 km and the state has an average width of about 60 km with one major port at Cochin and 17 non major ports. The non major ports are under the administration of Government of Kerala. Government of Kerala intends to provide a boost to coastal shipping with the development of ports. Kerala state has got the Ghats in the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. The forest area in the east and coastal area in the west are environmentally very sensitive areas. The midland and coastal lowland are thickly populated. The physical and geographical features of Kerala and shortage of land causes man hardships for port development and industrialization in Kerala. The geographical location of Kerala is very close to international shipping route. There are seventeen minor ports in Kerala, out of which three are considered as intermediate ports based on berthing, cargo handling and storage facilities available in them. These have contributed much to the development of industry, trade, commerce and agriculture in the country.

10.56 Presently cargo operations take place only in three ports – i.e. in Vizhinjam, Beypore and Azhikkal ports. Vizhinjam handles about 1000 tonnes. Beypore 50,000 tonnes and Azhikkal about 5000 tonnes annually. At Beypore passenger traffic to Lakshadweep islands is also handled. At Thangassery (Kollam), new cargo port facilities are created utilizing the calm fishery harbour basin. The cargo operation through Thangassery was already started. The remaining minor ports in Kerala are now defunct due to various reasons. As stated above the intermediate and minor ports are to be developed and modernized to meet the expected increase in traffic and also to tap the potential available. These developmental activities have to be taken up and completed in the Eleventh Plan. In the Eleventh Plan it is proposed to develop the existing Ports Vizhinjam, Thangassery, Beypore and Azhikkal (Kannur)

Advantage

10.57 The main advantages of moving from Road/Rail Transport to Coastal Shipping are that coastal shipping will ease the burden on the heavily congested highways in the State apart from savings in transportation cost. Government, besides acting as a catalyst for establishment of ship repair and ship building industries, would also encourage other port based industries contributing to the development of ports.

Private Sector Participation

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

Cochin Port

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

10.60 The total traffic handled by the Port during the year recorded an increase by 12.52% to 174.29 lakhs tonnes as against 154.94 lakhs tonnes handled in the preceding year. During the year foreign cargo traffic increased by 11.08 % to 118.81 lakhs tonnes from 106.96 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. Coastal cargo traffic increased by 15.63% to 55.48 lakhs tonnes from 47.98 lakhs tonnes.

10.61 Total import traffic handled during the year recorded an increase by 8.21% to 138.33 lakhs tonnes from 127.84 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. Total export traffic handled during the year showed an increase of 32.69% to 35.96 lakhs tonnes from 27.10 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year.

10.62 During the year the tonnage of container cargo (excluding tare weight of containers) handled recorded an increase of 11.38% to 32.88 lakhs tonnes from 29.52 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. Exports in containers showed an increase of 49.82% during the year to 16.48 lakhs tonnes from 11 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year and import in containers showed a decrease by 11.45% during the year to 16.40 lakhs tonnes from 18.52 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. Total number of containers handled also showed an increase to 289817 TEU's during the year from 260784 TEU's handled in the preceding year indicating an increase by 11.13%.

10.63 During the year 2009-10, 1278 ships called at the Port as against 1082 ships in the preceding year registering an increase of 18.11% in shipping activity. The total NRT of ships called at the Port showed an decrease of 5.1% during the year over that of the preceding year which is shown in Appendix 10.21.

10.64 Total number of passengers arrived at and sailed from Cochin Port during the year was 102371 and 110115 respectively as against 59899 and 62941 in the preceding year.

Vallarpadam International Container Transshipment Terminal

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

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

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

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

Vizhinjam Deep Water International Container Transshipment Terminal

10.69 Vizhinjam is a natural port, which is located close to the international ship route. So it is expected that at least 50% of the (nearly 20,000) ships that pass through the Suez canal (per annum) will anchor at Vizhinjam Port. It is expected that with the functioning of Vizhinjam port in its full swing, the ports of Colombo, Singapore and Dubai might face serious competition from India. This will boost the trade and commercial activities not only in Kerala but also to entire India. It is estimated that India could save more than a 100 million U.S. dollars per year in terms of foreign exchange.

10.70 Studies conducted at Vizhinjam have shown that there is a natural depth of 23 metres. A port constructed here could easily accommodate ships with displacements of up to 300,000 tons, with little or no dredging. Compare this with the fact that most of the current ports are hard pressed to accommodate ships of even 200,000 tons even after massive dredging. A comparatively scant 5-6 meters of dredging at Vizhinjam means that it could accommodate even the biggest ship in the world, with a whopping displacement of more than 564,000 tons. Basically this means that the Vizhinjam port can handle supertankers and the biggest container mother ships with ease.

10.71 This also opens up avenues for bunkering (re-fueling) of ships as well as ship-repair. Between three and six container berths here could serve as a starting point for an international trans-shipment hub. Consider that Colombo alone currently handles over 1.5 million containers a year, and it has actually run out of capacity. The container traffic into and out of Indian ports has sharply increased to over 2.5 million units today. The transshipment market is clear and wide open. On the crude transshipment front, a land based transshipment facility with a storage complex and docking piers, will reduce turn around time for ships as well result in a significant fall in the import price of crude passing through here. We also have to remember that crude oil is India's single biggest import and that the Vizhinjam site lies very close to the main Persian Gulf – Far East shipping lanes used by most supertankers. Finally, Vizhinjam has yet another ace up its sleeve in the fact that it requires very little maintenance dredging, due to its sheltered location. Similarly, unlike East coast ports or those in Gujarat, the Kerala coast suffers comparatively little disruption from cyclone activity.

10.72 As India now did not have ports that deep, goods were being transported on smaller ships to India. The port is supposed to be 150 meters in width. About 250-275 hectares (600 to 700 acres) would be made available through reclamation of the sea. The port would have two breakwaters of 1.5 km and 6 km with Harbour basin and wharfs. There would be about 30 berths, most of which would be capable of handling Mother Vessels. There was high potential for a new port as India needs additional capacity in the coming years. Thus Vizhinjam port has very high importance from this point of view. The port handling capacity is envisaged to be 4.1 million TEU/annum at the completion of the Project and would cater to 12000 TEU vessels. An investment of at least `2500 crores will be required while overall project completion time will take about 3 years.

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

10.74 The natural depth of 16 m at the berth is proposed to be increased to 18.7 m in the final phase. Proposed phase-I development at Vizhinjam foresees for 2 main lines and 4 feeder berths with a quay length of 1.4 km. The final phase has 4 main lines and 9 feeder berths with a total quay length of 3.5 km. The initial project cost for developing state-of-the-art facilities and equipment is estimated to be Rs. 23.9 billion (approximately US\$ 580 million or Euro 425 million).The information is given in table.10.2

Table - 10.2
Project Cost for Different phases

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

Competitive Advantage of Vizhinjam

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

Non Major Ports

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

10.76 Commodity – wise cargo handled in the non – major ports during the year 2009-10 are shown in appendix 10.22. Cargo handling during 2009-10 was confined mainly to Kozhikode, Vizhinjam and Azhikkal ports. The number of steamers and sailing vessels that called at non- major ports during 2009-10 are shown at appendix 10.23. During 2009-10, 592 steamers and sailing vessels with registered tonnage of 156621.99 are called at non- major ports against 603 steamers and sailing vessels with 306632.43 tonns in the previous year. The number of harbour crafts registered at these non major ports are shown in appendix 10.24 Kasaragod port recorded the top with registration/renewal of 362 numbers.

10.77 Statement showing the revenue collection at the non-major ports during 2009-10 is shown in Appendix 10.25. The revenue collected during the year 2009-10 is ` 429.59 lakhs as against the collection of `382.25 lakh during 2008-09.

Development of Beypore Cargo Harbour

10.78 M/s. Consultancy Engineering Service Ltd was appointed as Consultant for the feasibility study and preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) to develop Beypore Port through Public Private Participation. Construction of passenger terminal, repairs of godown and repairs of the light house are the other works carried out. Construction of 100 M wharf, transit shed, parking and loading area are completed. In addition during 11/2002 Government sanctioned another wharf of 60 m length costing `123 lakhs in between the old and new wharves. A passenger terminal costing ` 34 lakhs was also sanctioned by the Government in 2005. During 2009-10 construction of approach road, stack yards are started and the work is in progress.

Development of Azhikkal Cargo Harbour

10.79 The work of breakwater at Azhikal side had reached upto 996m and that at Matool side reached up to 870 m out of 1150 m and 1070 m respectively during 2008-09. Among the other works construction of approach road has been completed. Land acquisition and water supply arrangements are also completed. Construction of Wharf is nearing completion and the widening of the Port road has already completed. Dredging, power supply arrangements and navigational aids are to be arranged.

Cargo Berth at Kollam (Thangassery)

10.80 Thangassery harbour area is already a declared cargo port and there is ample scope for future development. The sheltered fishery harbor basin available is very ideal to develop a cargo port, which can accommodate cargo vessels as well as passenger liners. At the entrance the depth available is 8 m and in the basin varies from 6 to 8m. The constructions of a wharf of size 116mx 12m and road work are completed. Construction of Transit shed, Construction of GL sump, Overhead Tank with distribution line, Electrification works etc are progressed during 2009-2010. The construction of Transit shed, Water tank, Water supply, Port Godown electrification works etc. are carried out in the Port.

Kerala Maritime Institute

10.81 Government of Kerala have constituted 'Kerala Maritime Society Vide G.O. (MS)72/08/F&PD dated 31.10.2008 which is registered on 26.09.2009 under the Societies Registration Act. The Kerala Maritime Society is constituted to establish two Maritime Institutes, one at Meencha project in Kasargod District to the other at Neendakara in Kollam District. The Kerala Maritime Society has already opened its registered office at Thiruvananthapuram.

Hydrographic Survey Wing

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

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

10.84 31 surveys were conducted during the year 2009-10. Auto cad and Hypack software were purchased. Two numbers of GIS ,one A0 Plotter and one Hypack software were also purchased.Two survey vessels ML Jananireekshak and MV Survekshanam are under renovation

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

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

10.87 Hydrographic Survey of Malampuzha Reservoir for the CWRDM were also completed.The hydrographic survey of Thenmala dam is also progressing.

Inland Water Transport

National Scenario

10.88 Inland Water Transport, is a fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transportation. India is richly endowed with navigable waterways, comprising rivers, canals, backwaters, creeks, etc. It is estimated that a total of 14500 km of the waterways could be used for passenger and cargo movement. About 44 million tones of cargo is being moved annually by inland water transport. But, this means of transport is important only in few States, namely, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala. Also, it is operational only in restricted stretches of Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river; the Brahmaputra river; the Barak river; the rivers in Goa; the backwaters in Kerala; Inland waters in Mumbai and the deltaic region of the Godavari-Krishna rivers.

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

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

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

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

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

Inland Water Transport in Kerala

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

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

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

12th Finance Commission Award.

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

10.96 Government have accorded administrative sanction for ` 52.25 crores for the works of the year 2006-07 and `151.98 crores for the remaining period of 2007-10. 101.64 kms of the waterway is scheduled to be covered during the first year of the programme with deepening and widening to the state waterway standards providing side protection with pile, slab and gabion structures and improvement of important feeder canals.

10.97 Out of the 184 works arranged during the above period 140 works are completed, 44 works partially completed due to severe obstruction from public on boundary disputes and other local issues, delay in demarcation of canal land, delay in eviction of encroachment and failure of evolving a proper rehabilitation plan for dwellers and affected people near the canal boundary add delay in shifting utility lines, water supply lines, electric lines etc.

State Water Transport Department

10.98 State Water Transport Department formed during 1968 with the objectives to provide Transport facilities to the people residing in the water logged areas at cheaper rates and Cargo transportation. Construction of roads, bridges and speedy transportation-roadways shortened the operation of the Department to passenger transport only-in the backwaters and ferries. But in the world of speed and hurry the advantage of this pollution free, accident free and cheaper transport system beckons least preferences.

10.99 The major area of operation in backwaters include Vembanattu lake, Ashtamudy lake, Ernakulum-Vypeen ferry (Cochin port & Harbour) , Muhamma-Kumarakom, Vaikom-Thavanakkadavu and Payyannur - Parassinikkadavu Total distance operated per days is 79,00 and 80,000 passengers are served per day in 14 operating centres .The Department has 81 passenger boats and the longest route operated is 60 Kms. The capacity of boats is 50 passengers to 150 passengers. No.of crew for a boat is 5 persons at a time.

10.100 The construction work of 6 new boats as per the work order during 2008-09 was completed and launched into service operation, thereby increasing the number of River-worthy boats and traveling facility extended to the passengers. Government have accorded Administrative Sanction for the purchase of 10 steel boats of 100 Passenger Capacity (PC) . Existing slipway in the Dock & Repair section was modernized, making the hauling and launching of boats for and after repairs make smooth and easy. Administrative Sanction has been accorded for the construction of a modern slip way at Alappuzha, which will help dry dock boats at Ponjikkara also for repair. The construction work is in progress.

10.101 The department had been using only wooden boats to carry passengers. But when a wooden boat sank at Kumarakom, the department began switching over to the use of FRP (Fibre Glass Reinforced Plastic) boats and then to steel boats. The old wooden boats beyond economical repairs are being replaced by new steel in a phased manner. The old wooden boats are being sold in auction and new steel boats are being procured to maintain the required fleet strength. Now the department has 12 FRP boats and 30 steel boats, in addition to the 39 number of wooden boats.

Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation Ltd.

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

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

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

10.105 The Corporation had also started a Marine Training Institute for giving training for operating Inland Vessels and Crafts. Three batches have completed training. The volume of cargo carried by the Corporation during 2009-10 is 295.81 (000 tonnes) as against 504.47 (000 tonnes) during 2008-09 showing a decrease of 41 percent. The Corporation is employing 227 persons during the period.

Railways in Kerala

10.106 Railways are essentially the cause for Industrial upsurge in the nation and it still remained the largest employment provider for the huge population of the country. The total length of track used by Indian Railways is about 111599 Km and the total route length is 64015 kms. The State total Railway route has a length of 1198.9 Km and covers 13 Railway routes. The Railway Divisions at Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad and Madurai jointly carry out Railway Operations in Kerala. The following six new Train services were started from Kerala during 2009-10.

1. Train No2283/2284 Ernakulam – Nizamuddin (weekly) .
2. Train No0216/0215 Ernakulam-Madagaon (weekly)
3. Train No2777/2778 Kochuveli – Yesvantpur (Weekly) Exp
4. Train No6605/6606 Kohuveli –Manglore (Tri weekly Exp)
5. Train No2977/2978 Ernakulam -Ahemadabad (weekly)
6. Train No6517/6518 Yesvantpur-Kannur (Daily)

Rail Coach Factory, Palakkad

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

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

10.109 The State government has allotted 426 acres of land at Kanjikode for the Rail Coach Factory. The work on the Coach factory in Palakkad is progressing. The project is being taken up as a Public Private Participation (PPP) project for which token provision has to be provided in the Railway budget. The Coach Factory will also bring more than 100 ancillary industrial units to the area .

10.110 The coach factory entailed an investment of `5000 crore in the first phase and the coaches were also meant to be exported. Once the process are over and the land is handed over by the State Government, funds could be earmarked in the Railway Budget for the factory.

MEMU - Mainline Electrical Multiple Unit

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

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

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

10.114 MEMU Train Service between Thiruvananthapuram – Ernakulam route making Kollam as centre and Ernakulam-Coimbatore route making Palakkad junction as centre. Railway is directed to complete three construction work of MEMU centres immediately. The construction of repairing yard at Kollam is progressing. Once the construction work is over MEMU services will be put into operation.

Air Transport

10.115 Kerala has three Air Ports at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhicode handling both International and Domestic flights. Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhicode Air Ports are owned by Government of India and Kochi Air Port is owned by Kochin International Air Port Ltd (CIAL), a company set up by Government of Kerala with Public Private Participation. The details of flights operated by various agencies from the three Air Ports are given in Appendices 10.27 (A), (B) and (C). The following are the major achievements of Kozhicode International Air Port during 2009-10.

- Apron layout was revised to accommodate more wide bodied aircraft.
- Haj operations were smooth inspite of several constraints.
- Common Use Terminal Equipment (CUTE) and three Aerobridges were commissioned.

10.116 The following developmental activities have been carried out during 2009-10 at Cochin International air port.

- Golf course – CIAL is planned for 18 holes and 9 holes completed and already open for the players.
- Museum – Airport Museum construction almost completed in an area of around 2 acre and will open for the public in this month itself.
- CIAL Academy offering various Diploma courses and MBA.
- CIAL Tourism Website launched to help tourist traveling through CIAL
- Many charter flight operations were there in 2009-10 from Frankfurt, Dusseldorf and Munich.

- CIAL has commissioned 3 bays, in which 2 bays are designed to cater B – 737-800 type aircraft and 1 bay is designed for B-747 type aircraft. The bay designed for B-747 is planned to cater cargo operation with additional space for cargo handling.
- On line checking of international passengers are introduced at CIAL for the first time in Kerala.

Kannur Air port

10.117 The construction of the proposed Kannur International Air Port, will be constructed in PPP mode and will begin this year. The runway for the airport would be modeled on lines similar to the Nedumbasseri Airport. It was initially proposed to be a domestic airport.

10.118 Kannur Airport is expected to provide a major boost of the Malabar, North Kerala in terms of business, in terms of tourism revenue and help its thriving textile industry. An Air Port City is also planned in Kannur where plantation tourism will be promoted.

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

Cargo Traffic

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

10.121 During the year 2009-10, the company earned a total income of ` 1187 lakhs as compared to ` 1855.75 lakhs during the previous year. Major portion of the income was earned from the operation of Air Cargo Complexes followed by income from trading activities. During 2009-10 the company has made a gross profit before tax of ` 6.2 crores as against ` 5.6 crores during the previous year. During the year under report 20466 MT of import Cargo and 35635 MT of export Cargo were handled by the Air Cargo Complexes which were operated by KSIE compared to 16280 MT of import cargo and 30774 MT of export cargo handled during the previous year. Both the Air Cargo Complexes maintain a high standard of quality justifying their status as ISO 9001 certified cargo terminals. Board of Directors has recommended a dividend @ 35% on the Equity Share Capital i.e. ` 42 lakhs for the year 2009-10. Details of export and import through air cargo complex at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhicode from 2003-04 to 2009-10 is given in Table. 10.3.

Table - 10.3
Details of Export and Import through Air Cargo Complex

Year	Export (MT)	Import (MT)	Value (Rs. lakh)
2003-04	25545	12177	571.13
2004-05	25550	13482	681.32
2005-06	24166	14990	1017.32
2006-07	30075	18896	1216.95
2007-08	28479	17821	1367.07
2008-09	30774	16280	1855.75
2009-10	35635	20466	1187.00

Passport and Emigration

10.122 The three passport offices at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode together received about 553786 passport application and issued about 553425 passports during 2008-09. Number of passports issued from the three passport offices from 2001 onwards is given in Appendix 10.28.

10.123 The work relating to emigration of Indian citizens from India to other countries for employment and return of emigrants is the responsibility of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. Office of the Protector of Emigrants, Cochin is under the supervision and control of the Protector General of Emigrants, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, New Delhi. During 2009-10 ,18069 clearances were granted from the office of the Protector of Emigrants, Kochi.

Postal Network of Kerala

10.124 During 2009-10 there were 5070 Post Offices in Kerala, 10 post offices in Union Territory of Lakshadweep and 4 in Union Territory of Pondicherry (Mahe). These include 51 Head Post Offices, 1919 Sub Post Offices and 3100 Extra Department Post Offices. The growth of post offices in Kerala during the last 9 years is given in Appendix 10.29. Also 82.85% of the Post Offices are located in the rural areas. Every one of the 1453 revenue villages of the State have at least one Post Office. Speed Post centers are now introduced in all post offices as illustrated in Appendix 10.30. Division wise and category wise post offices under Kerala circle is given in Appendix 10.31. Urban / Rural split of post offices as on 31.03.10 is given in Appendix 10.32. District wise details of area and population served by one post office during 2009-10 are given in Appendix 10.33.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)

10.125 Kerala Telecom circle serves the whole of Kerala State, the Union Territory of Lakshadweep and part of Union Territory of Pondicherry (Mahe). The Circle has 11 major SSAs and one minor SSA of Lakshadweep. Out of 11 major Secondary Switching Areas, 4 (at Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Trichur) are headed by Principal General Managers and 7 are headed by General Managers. Lakshadweep minor SSA is headed by a Telecom District Manager.

10.126 'Kerala has an impressive record of performance in Telecom Sector. It was in this State that all the telephone exchanges were made automatic for the first time in the whole country, way back in 1990. In 1992, we become the first state to provide Public Telephone facilities in all panchayat Head Quarters. Kerala is also the first State to provide public telephone in every village, by 1995. Again it has the unique status of providing STD facility to all telephone exchanges.

10.127 The Circle with population of 3.19 Cr. has a telephone density more than 909 per thousand population as on 30.09.2010 from all operators. The teledensity by BSNL alone is 254 per thousand population where as rural teledensity is 176 per 1000 population and urban teledensity is 412 per 1000 population. The market share of BSNL in Kerala is 25.95.

10.128 All the Panchayats and all the villages in the Circle have been provided with public telephones. There is a wide network of over 95193 Public Telephones for easy access to the average public and the same has become very popular among the people.

10.129 The state has a modern telecom network spanning its length and breadth and comprises of State-of-The-Art Digital switches interconnected by reliable Optical Fibre/Microwave/Satellite media. The state is served by 1246 automatic exchanges all of which are Digital electronic. The number of telephone connection working is 81.19 lakhs (Landline: 32.28 lakhs, WLL: 5.22 lakhs and Mobile: 43.69 lakhs).

District wise details of telephone network (land line+CDMA+GSM) during 2009-10 and up to 30.9.2010 is given in appendix 10.34

10.130 There are 573107 internet customers and 551777 broadband customers available in the circle as on 30.09.2010. Public Grievance Cell is working at Circle level with '12727' and District Level with '12728' other than computerized 198 fault repair services. Call Centre with '1500' is fully functioning for Kerala. Call Centre for Mobile service is 9447024365. Internet helpline is also working at 12678 for Kerala Circle. Achievement during 2009-10 are

- 135213 new Wireless connections and 80659 WLL connections have been provided.
- 1078666 new Cellular connections provided.
- 1793.077 RKM OF cable laid.
- 81261 Internet connections provided.
- 224289 Broadband connections provided.
- BSNL was the lone service provider providing 3G service in the state. All district head quarters and important tourist places were covered.
- Broadband service is 'On demand' in almost all exchanges.
- More than 4000 broadband connections have been provided in schools under 'IT at school' project.
- About 2500 broadband connections have been provided in colleges under NME (National Mission for Education) project.

Urban Development

10.131 The process of urbanization is a global economical phenomenon. It is the physical growth of Urban areas as a result of global changes. Urbanization may be used to denote movement of people from rural to urban areas with population growth equating to Urban migration. Urbanization is closely linked to modernization, industrialization and the sociological process of rationalization. In fact all the developed countries in the world are generally urbanized. Growth of population is more prevalent in urban areas and it provided better economic opportunities.

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

10.133 The urban sector of Kerala consists of 5 Municipal Corporations and 60 Municipalities. More than one fourth of the total population of Kerala live in urban areas (25.96%) and this is little less than the national average. Compared to other states the urban- rural system in Kerala have many distinct and peculiar characteristics. The urbanization in Kerala is not limited to the designated cities and towns. Barring a few panchayats in the hilly tracks and a few isolated areas here and there, the entire state depicts the picture of an urban-rural continuum. In Kerala, it is very difficult to demarcate the urban and rural areas since the features in rural and urban areas are almost alike. Urbanization trend in the state shows slow progress and it is presented in Table-10.4.

Table - 10.4
Trends in Urbanization of Kerala 1901-2001

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

Source: Census 2001 Government of India, New Delhi

Note: Number of statutory towns are given within brackets

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

10.135 The population of Kerala has increased from 255 lakh in 1981 to 291 lakh in 1991 and 318 lakh in 2001. This growth marks an increase of 14.12 per cent during 1981 to 1991 and 9.28 percent during 1991 to 2001. The density of population was 747 persons per sq. km in 1991, which increased to 819 persons per sq. km in 2001. The density of population varies from the coastal plains to the highland regions, the highest in the coastal land and the lowest in the highland. The share of urban population in Kerala recorded steady growth from 7.11% in 1901 to 26.39% in 1991, but then declined to 25.96% in 2001.

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

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

10.138 Declassification of a few census towns in 2001 as rural has also contributed to the lower proportion of urban population in the state. Among the districts, the percentage of urbanization has varied from 3.8% in Wayanad to 50.4% in Kannur. Ernakulam district follows Kannur with 47.6% urban population. In six districts of Kannur, Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram, Alappuzha and

Thrissur, the percentage of urban population is higher than the state average. In three districts namely Wayanad, Malappuram and Idukki, the urban population is 10% or less.

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

Urban Slum Population

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

10.141 The slum population constitutes nearly 15% of the total urban population of the country. Among the states, Maharashtra has the highest proportion of slum population (27.3%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (24.9%) and Haryana(23.2%). Kerala has the lowest percentage of slum population in the urban area (0.8%) while Goa (2.2%) and Assam (2.4%) have also a very low proportion of slum population. The details of slum population as compared to the urban population of Kerala are given in Table 10.5 and details of slum population of Kerala are given in Appendix 10.35.

Table - 10.5
Details of slum population as compared to the urban population in Kerala

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

Source: Census India 2001

Urbanization Policy for Kerala

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

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

10.143 In Kerala situation, the development of tertiary sector is the main cause of urbanization. It is not the outcome of accelerated industrialization and urbanization, as seen in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Kannur district, with an urban population of 50.4% is ranked first in urban content, but 11th in per capita income. This is mainly due to the prevalence of low-income generating small-scale industries. Ernakulam District with an urban content of 47.6 % ranked second in urban content and first in per capita income. This is due to production specialization in industrial activities and port induced service sector development. Idukki district though ranks 13th in urban content, is second in per capita income. This is the outcome of production specialization in plantation crops.

Urban Development Strategy

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

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

Urban Development Programmes

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

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

10.146 The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by GOI during the year 2005-06 to improve the infrastructure in small and medium towns in the country in a planned manner. The scheme is for a period of seven years. In Kerala, 61 urban local bodies (excluding Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi Corporations, Thrissur and Kalamasseri Municipalities) are eligible for getting financial assistance under the scheme. The objectives of this Scheme are:

- Improving infrastructural facilities and helping in the creation of durable public assets in small and medium towns having potential to emerge as regional centres of economic growth and employment, thereby reducing the inclination of the people belonging to rural and smaller urban areas to migrate to bigger cities and towns for jobs or settlement.

- Decentralising economic growth and employment opportunities and promoting dispersed urbanization while taking due advantage of the functional interlinkages between villages, towns and cities through a regional planning approach.
- Increasing the availability of sites for housing, commercial and industrial uses and promoting the principles of planned and orderly spatial development.
- Integrating spatial and socio-economic planning as envisaged in the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 and preparing and implementing Town/City Development Plans.
- Promoting resource-generating schemes for the urban local bodies to improve their overall financial position and ability to undertake long-term infrastructure development programmes on their own as well as to repay the borrowed capital and usher in necessary municipal reforms.
- Enhance Public-Private partnership in Infrastructural Developments and promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

10.147 The funding pattern is 80:20 shared by the central and state governments. The State Share (20%) would be equally shared (ie.10% each) by state government and the participating urban local self governments. Details of projects approved under UIDSSMT are given in Table-10.6.

Table -10.6
Details of projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT

			(R` lakh)
Sl.No	Name of Towns	Component	Approved Cost
2006-07			
1	Attingal	Solid Waste Management	306.00
2	Punalur		482.00
3	Neyyattinkara		349.00
4	Changanacherry		390.00
5	Pathanamthitta		380.00
6	Perinthalmanna		522.00
7	Payyannur	Water Supply	4019.00
8	Alappuzha		9194.00
9	Chalakkudy	Sewerage	4978.00
2007-08			
1	Koilandy	Solid Waste Management	208.00
2	Alappuzha		423.00
3	Nedumangad		229.00
4	North Paravoor		183.00
5	Aluva		185.00
6	Guruvayoor	Water Supply	3144.33
7	Chavakkadu		1900.67
8	Thalasserry		4120.00
9	Vadakara		2291.75
10	Kalpatta		3217.00
11	Perinthalmanna		811.00
12	Chittur- Thathamangalam		650.00
13	Changanacherry		391.90
14	Thiruvalla		627.90
15	Ottappalam		1800.00
16	Malappuram		1976.00

Source: KSUDP * No projects were approved in 2008-09 & 2009-10

2. Capital Region Development Project

10.148 The Capital Region Development Project (CRDP) was introduced in 2002 to improve the quality of life of people in the capital city by strengthening and improving the critical infrastructures like roads, water supply, solid waste management, surface water drainage, city beautification and bus terminus. Details of projects under taken by Capital Region Development Programme are given in Appendix.10.36.

3. Development Authorities

(i) Thiruvananthapuram Development Authority (TRIDA)

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

(ii) Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA)

10.150 Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA) is an autonomous body constituted under the Local Self Government Department of the Government of Kerala. The GCDA aims at formulating and implementing various urban development schemes and projects for the welfare of the general public in the area coming under its jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of this authority covers an area of 632 sq.kms consisting of Cochin Corporation, 6 Municipalities and 25 Panchayaths. GCDA activities are generally non-remunerative and welfare oriented public utility services benefiting the urban residents and neighbouring population. The details of major programmes under taken by GCDA are given in Appendix 10.37.

4. Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project (KSUDP)

10.151 The Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project is an externally aided project funded by the ADB for addressing the challenges thrown up by urbanisation. KSUDP involve the improvements, upgradation and expansion of existing urban infrastructure facilities and basic urban environmental services in five Municipal Corporations of the state viz; Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kochi, Thrissur and Kozhikode.

10.152 Improvement of urban environment, economy and living conditions for urban people in the five project cities are the main objective of this project. These objectives are to be achieved by (1) improving and expanding urban infrastructure and services (2) enhancing livelihood of urban poor and (3) improving urban management, planning and financing capacity of the sector institutions especially the Municipal Corporations for sustainable provision of urban infrastructure and services in the five project cities.

The project components are:

- Promote good governance in municipal management.
- Develop and expand urban infrastructure like urban road transport, water supply, sewerage and sanitation, storm water drainage and solid waste management.
- Formulate, support programmes for improving urban social services for the elderly, destitute, women and street children.

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

5. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

10.154 Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system. Government of India has approved a mission mode approach for implementation of urban infrastructure improvement programme in a time bound manner in selected cities. The mission entrusted with this task is known as the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. The mission was launched in 2005 and will continue until 2012. Corporations of Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi were selected as mission cities from Kerala State. The Mission objectives are:

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

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

Table - 10.6
Projects approved for implementation under JNNURM
 (` lakh)

Sl.No	Name of project	Approved cost
	Thiruvananthapuram	
1	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme	8716.00
2	Improvements to Sewerage Scheme	21541.00
3	Improvements to Sewerage Scheme Phase II	12115.00
4	Strom Water Drainage	4039.00
5	Solid Waste Management	2456.00
6	Purchase of Buses	5340.00
	Sub Total	54207.00
	Kochi	
7	Improvements of Water Supply Scheme	20117.00
8	Improvements to Sewerage Scheme	7841.00
9	Upgrading Surface Water Drainage	978.00
10	Solid Waste management	8812.00
11	Purchase of Buses	7100.00
12	Traffic & Transportation	10964.00
13	E-Governance	870.50
14	Broadway and Ernakulam Market Heritage and Urban Renewal Project	2210.00
	Sub Total	58892.50
	Total	113099.5

Source: KSUDP

6. Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

10.156. Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme proposed during 2009-10 in the state is considered as a unique initiative in the State. It is intended to address the unemployment and under-employment problems in the urban society. The objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in urban areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual labour. Creation of durable community assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the urban poor is also envisaged in the scheme. The scheme is structured in the pattern of Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. While providing employment, priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least 50% of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the scheme.

CHAPTER-11

EDUCATION

Kerala stands miles ahead among the other states in social indicators like literacy rate, higher enrolment of students, higher percentage of girl, SC and ST students in schools,- schools and colleges even in remotest regions- low dropout rate among students etc. State Government and Local Self Government Institutions are committed in providing good quality infrastructure and hygienic environment in schools. Kerala's achievement in social development and quality of life are, no doubt, inspiring and encouraging. The state has achieved a human development index comparable to those of the developed countries.

11.2 Public spending on education has been more or less equitably distributed between the sexes and among different social groups and regions in the state. The state is making concerted efforts in sustaining the achievements in the elementary education sector and improving the quality of secondary, higher, technical education and research.

Literacy

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

11.4 District wise analysis of Kerala's literacy rate according to 2001 census shows that Kottayam district (95.90) has the highest literacy rate in the state followed by Pathanamthitta(95.09) and Alappuzha(93.66) districts. Palakkad district has the lowest literacy rate in the state (84.31). Literacy rate by sex for districts in 1991 and 2001 census are given in Appendix 11.2.

11.5 Kerala State Literacy Mission is implementing the literacy and equivalency programmes by appointing 'Preraks'. 47606 people were benefited from this equivalency programme in 2009-10. Out of this 50.38% are women. In the 7th batch Class IV equivalency programme 27608 people have registered and 13695 participated in the examination and the valuation of the same is going on. Details of the number of people benefited from Equivalency programme of Literacy Mission from 2001-02 to 2009-10 are given in Appendix 11.3.

Right to Education Act

11.6 From April 1, 2010 the Right to Education has come into force ensuring free education to more than 92 lakh out-of-school children in India. This Act gives every child the right to a quality elementary education. The main features of the Act are summarized in Box 11.1.

Box 11.1**The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education**

- All children aged 6-14 shall have the right to free and compulsory education at a neighbourhood school.
- No direct (school fees) or indirect cost on uniforms, textbooks, mid-day meals, transportation etc needs to be borne by the child or parents to obtain elementary education.
- The govt will provide schooling free of cost until the child's elementary education is completed.
- All schools must comply with certain infrastructure and teacher norms. Two trained teachers will be provided for every 60 students at the primary level.
- Schools shall constitute School Management Committees comprising local officials, parents, guardians and teachers. The SMCs will monitor utilization of govt grants and the school environment.
- RTE mandates inclusion of 50% women and parents of children from disadvantaged groups in SMCs.

11.7 Teachers will be at the core of implementation of RTE that seeks to work towards a heterogeneous and democratic class room where all children participate as equal partners. To ensure 25% reservation for children from disadvantaged and weaker sections schools will have to disclose the lists of children taken in this category and ensure that diversity is maintained. The state governments will undertake household school mapping to ensure that all children are sent to school. State governments and local bodies will have to establish primary schools within one km of the neighbourhood. For the children of Class VI to VIII the school should be within 3 km of the neighbourhood. In the absence of a school in small hamlets the state government shall make adequate arrangement like free transportation and residential facilities.

School Education

11.8 There were 12642 schools in Kerala during 2009-10. Out of these 4501 were government schools, 7278 aided schools and 863 unaided schools. In the state, during 2009-10, 57.57% of total schools were aided schools, 35.60% government schools and 6.83% private unaided schools. Compared to government upper primary and high schools more number of LP schools are functioning under government sector. Aided schools outnumber government schools in all sections.

11.9 Malappuram District has the largest number of schools (1472nos) in the state followed by Kannur (1293nos) and Kozhikode Districts (1237nos). Malappuram District has also the largest number of government (534 nos) and unaided schools (145 nos) in the state. But largest number of aided schools is functioning in Kannur district (967 nos). Details of district-wise, management wise and stage-wise number of schools in Kerala during 2009-10 are given in Appendix 11.4. Stage-wise number of schools in the state in 2009-10 is given in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1
Stage wise number of schools -2009-10

	High schools	UP schools	LP schools	Total
Government	1006	953	2542	4501
Private Aided	1429	1870	3979	7278
Unaided	379	217	267	863
Total	2814	3040	6788	12642

Source: Directorate of Public Instructions

11.10 912 schools in the state are offering syllabus other than the one prescribed by the state government. These include 764 CBSE schools, 108 ICSE schools, 26 Kendriya Vidhyalaya and 14 Jawahar Navodayas. Compared to 2008-09, 177 CBSE schools have newly started

functioning during 2009-10 and the increase is 30 %. One Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya each is functioning in all the districts and no Kendriya vidyalaya is functioning in two districts viz. Pathanamthitta and Idukki in the reporting year. District-wise details of schools with syllabus other than state syllabus in the year 2009-10 are given in Appendix 11.5.

Physical infrastructure and facilities in Government Schools

11.11 99.93% of Government Schools in Kerala are functioning in pucca buildings. All L.P government schools in the state are functioning in pucca buildings. There are only 3 schools having thatched sheds in 2010 and these schools are situated in Thiruvananthapuram district. In the preceding year 9 schools were having thatched sheds. Own buildings have to be constructed for 194 government schools which are now working in rented buildings. District-wise details of government schools having building facilities are given in Appendix 11.6.

11.12 Local Self Government Institutions and programmes like SSA have contributed much to the overall development and improvement of physical infrastructure and common facilities in government schools in the state. Data available in 2010 shows that 98.49% of government schools have access to drinking water and 99.13% of government schools in the state have urinals/latrines facilities. District –wise details of government schools having drinking water/latrines/urinal facilities in Kerala in 2010 are given in Appendix 11.7.

Enrolment of Students

11.13 Enrolment of students in the state has been showing a slight decline in the recent years. In 2008-09, 45.46 lakh students were enrolled in schools in the state. In 2009-10 this has got reduced to 44.58 lakh students and during 2010-11 it has further reduced to 43.51 lakh students. Enrolment of students in 2010-11 has decreased 2.40% over the previous year. Change in demographic pattern of the state due to low birth rate is the main reason attributed for this phenomenon. The decline of students in LP section has increased from 74839 students in 2009-10 to 86776 students in 2010-11. While the decline rose from 28472 in UP section in 2009-10 to 31362 in 2010-11, the high school section gave the picture of a moderate increase of enrolment of 11607 students over the previous year. LP section accounted for more than 81% of total reduction in the enrolment of students during 2010-11. The stage-wise enrolment of students in schools in Kerala from 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in Table 11.2.

Table-11.2
Enrolment of Students in Schools in Kerala stage-wise 2007-08 to 2010-11

(in lakhs)				
Year	LPS	UPS	HS	TOTAL
2007-08	17.18	14.69	14.39	46.26
2008-09	16.66	14.53	14.27	45.46
2009-10	15.91	14.24	14.43	44.58
2010-11	15.04	13.93	14.54	43.51

Source: Directorate of Public Instructions

11.14 In 2010-11 enrolment of students in lower primary, upper primary and high school sections are 34.57%, 32.02% and 33.42% respectively. 29.90% of total students are studying in Government schools. 61.76% of students are enrolled in aided schools and the remaining 8.34% in unaided schools. Details of management-wise and standard wise enrolment of students in schools in Kerala during 2010-11 are given in Appendix 11.8. District-wise and stage-wise enrolment of students in schools in the state during 2010-11 is given in Appendix 11.9.

Enrolment of Girl students

11.15 Girl students constitute 49.27% of the total student enrolment in schools. Boys outnumbered girl students in all the districts except Thiruvananthapuram. Generally, in Kerala there is a more or less uniform pattern in the enrolment of girl students across districts.

SC/ST Enrolment

11.16 As per the figures of 2010-11, SC students constitute 11.02% of total students in the state. The percentage of SC students in government schools, private aided schools and private unaided schools are 13.73%, 10.71% and 3.62% respectively. 37.26% of SC students are studying in government schools, 60% of SC students are enrolled in aided schools and only 2.74% of SC students in the state are studying in unaided schools, whereas 61.76% and 8.34% of total students in the state are enrolled in aided and unaided schools respectively.

11.17 ST students constitute 1.81% of total enrolment in schools in the year 2010-11. The percentage of ST students in government schools, private aided schools and private unaided schools are 3.28%, 1.30% and 0.364% respectively in 2010-11. The standard-wise strength of SC/ST students in the state in 2010-11 is given in Appendix 11.10.

Drop-out rate

11.18 Kerala has achieved the distinction of having the lowest dropout rate of school students among the Indian states. In the year 2008-09 dropout ratio among school students in Kerala was 0.66%. The drop-out ratio in Lower Primary Section, Upper Primary Section and High School Section were 0.42%, 0.40% and 1.20% respectively.

11.19 Among the Districts, Idukki has the highest drop out ratio in the lower primary section (1.04%) and Wayanad has the highest drop out ratio in the upper primary section (1.27%) and high school section (2.73%). District-wise/stage-wise dropout ratio in schools in 2008-09 is given in Appendix 11.11. Drop-out ratio among SC students in Kerala as per the figures of 2008-09 was 0.72% and that of ST students was 3.54%. Standard wise details of drop out among SC and ST students in Kerala for the year 2008-09 are given in Appendices 11.12 and 11.13.

Number of Teachers

11.20 The number of school teachers in Kerala including TTI teachers during 2009-10 was 171036. Out of this 104052 teachers are working in aided schools and 13949 teachers working in private unaided schools. This means that 68.99% of total teachers in the state are working in private management schools. The remaining 31.01% of teachers are working in government schools.

11.21 50.36% of total teachers in the state are teaching in high schools, 25.68% in upper primary schools, 23.42% in lower primary schools and the remaining 0.54% in TTIs. 71.28% of total teachers in the state are women. The teacher pupil ratio during 2009-10 works out to be around 1:26. Stage-wise and management-wise number of teachers in Kerala during 2009-10 is given in Appendix 11.14.

Protected Teachers

11.22 There are 2918 protected teachers in Kerala during 2009-10. Out of this 1189 teachers are deployed in Government schools, 899 are retained in parent school and 359 are deployed in other aided schools. The remaining 471 protected teachers are undeployed. Kannur district

(502 nos) has the largest number of protected teachers in the state followed by Kozhikode (475 nos) and Kollam(348 nos) districts. Of the total protected teachers, 1545 are PD teachers and this works out to 52.95 per cent of the total protected teachers. Kozhikode district has the largest number of protected PD teachers and about 21% of the protected PD teachers in the state are in Kozhikode district. Also 26.41% of protected special teachers are from Kannur district. The details of protected teachers in the state in 2009-10 are given in Appendix 11.15.

Uneconomic Schools

11.23 There are 3962 uneconomic schools in Kerala as per the figures of 2009-10. Out of these 1974 are government schools and 1988 are in the aided sector. District-wise analysis shows that highest number of uneconomic schools is in Kannur district (484 nos). 24.35% of uneconomic aided schools in the state are in Kannur district. In government sector Ernakulam district has the largest (244 nos) number of uneconomic schools followed by Kottayam district (229 nos). Among the government uneconomic schools, 76.04% are of lower primary schools. In the aided sector also 85.92% of uneconomic schools are lower primary schools. District wise details of uneconomic schools in the state in 2009-10 are given in Appendix 11.16.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

11.24 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is an effort to universalize elementary education by community ownership of the school system. It is a response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country. The SSA programme is also an attempt to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities to all children through provision of community – owned quality education in a mission mode. SSA is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated in 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 years age group, a fundamental right. SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations. Major goals of SSA is given in Box 11.2

Box.No.11.2

Major Goals of SSA

- All children are enrolled in schools.
- Bridging all gender and social category gaps in primary stage and at elementary education level.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- Universal retention by 2010.

11.25 There are 159 Block Resource Centres (BRC)/URC's functioning in all districts in Kerala. On an average every BRC has 84 schools. There are 1528 Block Resource Persons approved by Government of India. SSA has a special focus on girls' education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide. SSA is earmarking considerable amount of money for the construction of Block Resource Centres, Cluster Resource Centres, boundary walls for the schools, drinking water facilities in schools, construction of toilets etc. Free text books/ work books/evaluation tools are supplied to all children from standard II-VIII. During 2009-10 the fund available to SSA was `225.60 crore and `192.33 crore was expended for various programmes.

SSLC Results

11.26 During 2010, the SSLC students eligible for higher studies was 90.72% and in the previous two years were 91.89 % and 92.09%. The highest pass percentage in the year 2010 was in Kannur district (96.88%) and then Kottayam (96.37%) and lowest percentage in Palakkad district (83.04%). The percentage of girl's students eligible for higher studies in 2010 is 92.43% and same was 94% during March 2009. District wise SSLC results are given in Appendix 11.16(a).

Higher Secondary Education

11.27 Education after the first 10 years was a part of the higher education system for many decades. Higher Secondary courses were introduced in the state during 1990-91 to reorganize the secondary level of education in accordance with National Education Policy.

11.28 1907 Higher Secondary schools were there in 2010 in the state. Out of these 760 (39.86%) are Government schools, 686 (35.97%) are Aided schools and the remaining 461 (24.17%) are Unaided schools. Among the districts Malappuram has the largest number of Higher Secondary schools (233 nos) in the state followed by Thrissur (190 nos) and Ernakulam (179 nos) districts respectively.

11.29 There are 6053 batches for higher secondary courses in 2010. The total number of sanctioned seat in 1907 Higher Secondary Schools was 363180. Malappuram district had the largest no of batches (864nos) with an intake capacity of 51840 students. District wise/Management-wise number of higher secondary schools and number of batches are given in Appendix-11.17.

11.30. 291351 students are admitted to the higher secondary schools in the state during the year 2009-10. Out of these 140204 (48.12%) are studying in government schools, 117216(40.23%) students are studying in aided schools and the remaining 33931(11.65%) are studying in unaided schools. District wise enrolments of students in higher secondary schools are given in Appendix 11.18.

11.31 The pass percentage of students in higher secondary courses has decreased to 70.11% in 2009-10 from 84% in 2008-09. The pass percentage of SC and ST students in Higher Secondary schools also decreased in 2009-10 compared to 2008-09. During 2010, 1558 students got A+ for all subjects and 207155 students were eligible for higher studies. The percentage of school going students eligible for higher studies during 2010 is 74.93 and the same was 76.46% during 2009. The details are given in Appendices 11.19 & 11.20. The pass percentage of SC students which was 68.50% in 2008-09 got decreased to 52.16% in 2009-10. The pass percentage of ST students also decreased from 64.78% during 2008-09 to 44.32% during 2009-10. Details are given in Appendices 11.21 and 11.22

Vocational Higher Secondary Education

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

11.33 Out of the 389 Vocational Higher Secondary Schools 261 are in the Government sector and 128 in the Aided sector. Kollam District(52 nos) has the largest number of Vocational

Higher Secondary Schools in the state. District wise details of Vocational Higher Secondary Schools and courses during 2010-11 is given in Appendix.11.23.

11.34 The percentage of school going students eligible for higher education in Vocational Higher Secondary examination in 2010 March is 75.76%, while the pass percentage in 2009 March was 79.02%. The number of students who appeared and those who passed Vocational Higher Secondary examination from the year 2001 to 2010 and the results of school going students are given in Appendices 11.24 & 11.25.

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

11.35 SIEMAT Kerala was established in July 2005. Major functions of SIEMAT include developing network of institutions engaged in identical task and playing supportive and collaborative role, acting as a clearing house of ideas and information on research, training and extension activities in educational planning and administration. SIEMAT undertook large number of management development programmes and training. SIEMAT has also published many handbooks, bulletins and reports. SIEMAT- Kerala has given 424 training programme for 13456 participants during 2009-10 and upto September 2010, 113 programme were undertaken.

C.H Mohammed Koya Memorial State Institute for the Mentally Challenged

11.36 The C.H Mohammed Koya Memorial State Institute for the mentally challenged is an autonomous institute established for the education, training and rehabilitation of the mentally challenged. The Institute renders direct service to 200 mentally challenged children, of which 50 are children of the special schools and 15 are in vocational training centres and are hostellers. The Institute provides food, clothing, healthcare, education, vocational training, computer training and placement service to the inmates. After special education children above 16 years are given training to the vocational training courses in VTC. During 2009-10, 50 students are trained in VTC. The Institute extends placement service to nearly 20 children above 18 years in different firms. SIMC is conducting two years diploma course in D.Ed, SE(MR) with 25 students. So far 125 students have completed this course

University and Higher Education

11.37 There are a total of 9 universities functioning in the state. Out of these four universities viz. Kerala, Mahatma Gandhi, Calicut and Kannur are general in nature and are offering various courses. Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Cochin University of Science and Technology and Kerala Agricultural University offer specialized courses in specified subject areas. Besides these, the National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS) established in 2005 and the Central University established in Kasargode district are also functioning.

11.38 The various programmes that have been included in the state plan have a significant impact in the overall performances of the universities. Programmes such as the Erudite, Aspire (scholarship to researchers and PG students to undertake short term research programmes within research institutions and universities in India), and Acquire for social science have been implemented in the universities. The presence of Nobel laureates and other eminent academics as scholars in residence for longer periods (up to 15 days) has a significant impact in the university community. The programme has been widely appreciated by the Planning Commission, Department of Science and Technology and by the major research institutions within the country. Several scholars have expressed their willingness to further collaborate with the universities in this regard. The Nobel Laureate, Zhores Alferov during his visit has signed an MOU with CUSAT as he is the Vice President of the Russian Academy of Science and President of its St.Petersburg Scientific Center. Nobel Laureate Robert Huber has agreed to intervene to establish a centre of Max Plank Institute in Kerala. Several scholars have agreed to

take students from universities here as post doctoral students in their research groups. The various scholarships for fostering excellence in studies also have a significant impact among the student community.

11.39 Inter University Centres within the universities in Kerala were established in 2009. These centres provide academic support to the faculties and students of various universities and co-ordinate major projects undertaken in their respective fields. The Inter University Centre has the objective of developing post graduate programmes in the relevant discipline and serving as an Inter University Centre for research in the relevant discipline and strengthening the ongoing Ph.D programmes and research activity in the concerned areas of advanced study. The establishment of the Inter University Centres has a significant impact. The Vice- President of India has expressed his deep appreciation of establishing the Inter University Centers. Inter-University Centres, established within the universities in Kerala provide state of the art facilities for researchers working in different universities within the state. The Inter University Centres are interdisciplinary centres for conducting cutting edge research programmes synergizing available academic expertise in the universities. Several scholars have expressed their willingness to work in these centres (Pawan Dhar, former researcher in RIKEN University headed by Nobel Laureate Ryoji Noyori, has joined the Inter University Centre in Bioinformatics) and the researchers of the various research institutions with in Kerala are invited as adjunct professors in these centres. A cluster of such centres has been established in the field of Bio Sciences. The centres are Centre for Bio - Informatics (Kerala University), Centre for Bio Science (Kannur University), Centre for Plant Biotechnology (Calicut University), Centre for Marine Biotechnology (CUSAT), Centre for Genomics and Gene Technology (Kerala University) and Centre for Bio Medical Science (MG University)

Grant to Universities

11.40 The State Government provides Plan and Non plan grants to universities which are a major source of their revenue. `261.11 crore is earmarked as grant to universities in the year 2010-11. Out of this, `205.11 crore (78.55%) is provided under non plan head. ` 56 crore is earmarked under plan head in the year 2010-11. Kerala University has received the maximum assistance from state government in the year 2010-11. In the current year, 14.56% increase is registered in financial assistance to Universities over 2009-10 Revised Estimate. Details are given in Table. 11.3.

Table 11. 3
Plan and Non plan grant to Universities in Kerala

(`crore)

Name of University	2008-09 Accounts			2009-10 Revised Estimate			2010-11 Budget Estimate		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
Kerala	6.10	58.85	64.95	6.50	68.74	75.24	10.00	74.45	84.45
Calicut	7.00	42.75	49.75	6.50	47.03	53.53	10.00	54.08	64.08
Mahatma Gandhi	5.60	24.49	30.09	9.50	26.94	36.44	10.00	30.98	40.98
Sree Sankaracharya	2.60	11.21	13.81	3.10	12.33	15.43	5.00	14.18	19.18
Kannur	8.10	4.81	12.91	7.00	6.12	13.12	10.00	7.04	17.04
Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT)	4.00	19.30	23.3	12.00	22.16	34.16	10.00	24.38	34.38
National University of Advanced Legal Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0	1.00
Total	33.40	161.41	194.81	44.60	183.32	227.92	56.00	205.11	261.11

Source: Detailed Budget Estimates 2010-11, Vol .1 Government of Kerala

11.41 9461 students are studying in the university departments of the state. Out of this, 6910 are studying for PG courses and 613 for M.phil courses. 1938 students are registered for PhD degree in universities across Kerala. 848 teachers are working in university departments. Details are given in Table. 11.4.

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

Sl. No	University	Students				Teachers		
		PG	M phil	PhD	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kerala University	1638	338	634	2610	101	69	170
2	Mahatma Gandhi University	1297	126	140	1563	73	32	105
3	Cochin University of Science and Technology	931	41	419	1391	115	67	182
4	Sree Sankara University of Sanskrit	1163	0	132	1295	87	76	163
5	Calicut University	806	89	197	1092	130	46	176
6	Kannur University	1075	19	416	1510	38	14	52
	Total	6910	613	1938	9461	544	304	848

Arts and Science Colleges

11.42 Including 150 Private Aided Colleges and 40 Government Colleges there are 190 Arts and Science Colleges in the State. Ernakulam district (25 nos) has the largest number of Arts and Science colleges in the state followed by Kottayam (22 nos), Thiruvananthapuram (20 nos) and Thrissur (20 nos) districts. A new Govt. Arts and Science college has started functioning in Ambalapuzha, Alappuzha district with BSc. Maths, BA Economics, and B.Com during the academic year 2010-11. Thiruvananthapuram district has the largest number of Government colleges (8 nos) in the state. District-wise number of Arts and Science colleges in the state in 2010 is given in Appendix 11.26.

Enrolment of Students

11.43 The total number of students enrolled in various Arts and Science colleges (excluding unaided colleges) under the four general universities in Kerala during 2009-10 is 1.82 lakh. Of this 1.27 lakh (69.78%) are girls.

11.44 Out of the total 1.66 lakh students enrolled for degree courses, 44.60% are enrolled for BA degree courses, 40.06 % enrolled for BSc degree courses and 15.34% enrolled for B.Com degree courses. Girls constitute 68.79% of total enrolment for degree courses. 27 subjects are offered for BA degree courses. Among the subjects, Economics has the largest number of enrolment of students. 32 subjects are offered for BSc course and Mathematics has the largest number of student enrolment. Details of enrolment of students in Arts and Science colleges for BA, BSc and B.Com are given in Appendices 11.27 to 11.29. 15614 students are admitted to post graduate course in the state in 2009-10. 79.63% of those enrolled in PG courses are girls. Details of enrolment of students in Arts and Science colleges for MA, MSc and M.Com courses are given in Appendices.11.30 to 11.32.

SC, ST Students

11.45 The enrolment of SC students in degree and post graduate courses are 22315 and 1752 respectively. SC students constitute 13.20% of total students in 2009-10. Girls constitute 66.11% of total SC students in Arts and Science colleges.

11.46 2361 Scheduled Tribe students were enrolled for courses in arts and science colleges in 2009-10. The enrolment of ST students in degree and post graduate courses are 2149 and 212

respectively. Girls constitute 56.71% of total ST students in Arts and Science colleges. Enrolment of SC and ST students in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala during 2009-10 is given in Appendix.11.33.

Scholarships

11.47 The central and state sector scholarships are given to students. Various scholarships including merit cum means scholarships (3238 nos) and post metric scholarships (38832 nos) are given during 2009-10. The Directorate of Collegiate Education has erected LED display board giving the details of scholarships offered by the Government of Kerala and India. The details of number of scholarships given from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given in Appendix 11.34.

Teachers

11.48 The number of teachers in Arts and Science colleges in 2009-10 is 8754. Out of this 47.52% are women. University-wise number of teachers in Arts and Science colleges in the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Appendix.11.35.

11.49 2608 teachers in Arts and Science colleges in the state have Ph.D degree. Details are given in Appendix 11.36. A total of 1727 Guest Lecturers are working in Arts and Science colleges of the state in 2010. Details are given in Appendix.11.37.

Kerala State Higher Education Council

11.50 On the basis of Kerala State Higher Education Council Ordinance 2006, Kerala State Higher Education Council was set up on 16th March 2007. The Higher Education council is responsible for providing policy advice to the Government on Higher Education in general and on specific issues referred to the council by the government. The Council has a three tier structure consisting of Advisory Council, Governing Council and an Executive Council. The major functions of the council are:

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

Box. 11. 3 Cluster of Colleges

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

11.51 In accordance with the above mandate, Council has been undertaking activities like setting up a data bank on higher education, framing state policy on higher education, restructuring of undergraduate education and setting up of clusters of colleges, setting up of a higher education scholarship fund, teacher exchange programme, scholars in residence programme and a journal for convergence studies. During 2007-08, a comprehensive database of higher education in the state was published and its digitized version was put online for public access. During 2008-09 more elaborate data and educational statistics were collected and

compiled from 884 higher education institutions and the data are available in the Council website in the search software “EDUSEARCH”

Centre for Continuing Education

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

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

11.53 NCC has been imparting effective training to cadets and helped in preparing them for leadership roles in various walks of life. NCC is managed and administered jointly by the Central and State Governments. In Kerala NCC is functioning in 226 colleges and 489 schools. The present cadet strength is 74000 consisting of senior/ junior division boys of Army, Navy and Air force, senior wing and junior wing girls. At present 31% of the enrolled strength comprise of girls and it is envisaged to increase the girls strength to 33% in the next year. The NCC activities have undergone a remarkable change since its inception. From drill and weapon training in the beginning, the spectrum of NCC activities has expanded considerably to include games, sports, adventure activities, career counseling and personality development. 105 cadets from the State participated in the Republic Day Camp 2010 at New Delhi. 3165 cadets from Kerala participated in different camps conducted in various parts of the country during 2009-10. 150 Annual Training Camps conducted during the period and 80457 cadets participated. 600 cadets from the state attended various adventure courses like mountaineering (basic and advance), sailing, rock climbing, trekking, scuba diving, yachting, ocean sailing etc. NCC has been in the forefront of various community development programmes and social service activities. NCC is actively involved in programmes like tree plantation, blood donation, AIDS awareness week, traffic awareness campaign etc. 30 cadets were selected for various professional courses under the NCC quota.

National Service Scheme (NSS)

11.54 National Service Scheme intends to inculcate the spirit of voluntary work among students and teachers through sustained community interaction. The NSS programme is funded by Government of India and the State Government. The expenditure of the scheme is being shared by the Central and State governments in the ratio 7:5. National Service Scheme has two types of programmes- regular activities and special camping programmes. The strength of regular activities is 173000 and for special camping programme are 86500. Regular activities include activities undertaken in campus, village adopted and slums. Duration of these services is 120 hours. Special camping programme is a camp of ten days duration in adopted places and it provides unique opportunities to the students for group living, collective experience sharing, sharing responsibilities, addressing various developmental issues of regional and national importance and constant interaction with the community.

Kerala Council for Historical Research (KCHR)

11.55 Kerala Council for Historical Research is an autonomous academic institution committed to scientific research in History and Social Sciences. It is a recognized research centre of the University of Kerala and has academic affiliations with leading research institutions and

universities inside and outside the country. Major activities which are undertaken by KCHR in the past include creating and maintaining people's archives of Kerala, writing local/micro histories, life histories and institutional histories, archives on family histories ,biographies etc. KCHR has planned to publish a comprehensive volume on the scientific history of Kerala from pre-historic to the present times.

11.56 A sustainable/historical tourism project is conceived in the Kodungallur-Parur zone and KCHR is identified as the nodal agency to provide technical assistance. From 2006-07 onwards KCHR has successfully undertaken the multi disciplinary excavation at Pattanam. The excavation has yielded significant evidences for re-conceptualizing the early history of Kerala.

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

Technical Education

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

Table – 11. 5
Technical Institutions under Directorate of Technical Education-2010

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

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Engineering Colleges

11.59 There are 119 engineering colleges in the state with a total sanctioned intake of 38009 in 2010. Out of these engineering colleges, 105 (88.24%) are self financing colleges, 11 (9.24%) are government colleges and 3 (2.52%) are private aided colleges. Kerala University has the largest number of engineering colleges affiliated to it. During 2010, 35 self financing engineering colleges are started in the state. Comparing to 2009, the percentage of increase in the number of engineering colleges is 41.67% and the percentage of increase of sanctioned intake is 45.56.%. The University wise details of colleges are given in Table. 11.6

Table-11. 6
University wise Engineering Colleges in Kerala 2010

Sl. No.	Name of University	No. of Colleges
1	Kerala University	34
2	Mahatma Gandhi University	30
3	Calicut University	28
4	Kannur University	6
5	CUSAT	19
6	Agricultural University	2
	Total	119

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

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

11.61 Thriuvananthapuram district has the largest number of engineering colleges in the state followed by Ernakulam and Kollam districts with an intake capacity of 6743, 6870 and 4040 respectively. Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Ernakulam and Kasargode districts do not have Government engineering colleges in their area. District-wise and management wise number of engineering colleges and sanctioned intake are given in Appendix-11.38. The sanctioned intake during 2010 of Govt. colleges is 2854 (7.51%), aided colleges 1550 (4.08%) and unaided colleges 33605 (88.41%). The sanctioned intake of unaided colleges has increased by 57.15% during 2010 compared to the previous year.

11.62 Of the engineering colleges in Kerala, the largest sanctioned intake was in Electronics and Communication (9060) followed by Computer science and Engineering (7460) and Electrical and Electronics wing (5460). Branch-wise distribution of seats in engineering colleges in 2010-11 is given in Appendix. 11.39. 4516 students are studying in government and aided engineering colleges for graduate courses in the year 2010-11. Out of these 35.87% are girls. 476 students are studying in government and aided engineering colleges for post graduate courses in the year 2010-11. Girl students constitute 50.21% of total students in government and aided engineering colleges studying for post graduate courses. Details are given in Appendix. 11.41.

11.63 The visiting faculty programme enables the teachers and students of the institution to share the experience and expertise of the eminent faculty from premier engineering institutions. More than 200 lectures were arranged in 9 Govt. Engineering colleges as part of this programme during 2009-10. Also 29 short term training programmes were organized in various Govt. Engineering Colleges for the knowledge enrichment of engineering college teachers.

11.64 Under capacity development 36 training programme were organized in collaboration with IMG for the teaching and non-teaching staff and more than 1000 officials participated in the programme. During 2009-10, 24 faculty members were deputed for M.Tech and 24 were deputed for Ph.D programme.

11.65 More than 100 smart class rooms with all advanced teaching aids were established in all Govt. Engineering Colleges and 3 Fine Arts Colleges. In 43 polytechnic colleges 222 class rooms were converted as digital smart class rooms which bring 40% of the class rooms in the polytechnic as smart class rooms. It is expected that during 2010-11 the remaining class rooms may be converted as smart class rooms.

11.66 Merit Cum Means Scholarships is given to financially weaker students belonging to the minority community. During 2009-10 scholarship were given to 1739 students. The central release for the scholarships is `517.83 lakhs.

Polytechnics and Technical High Schools

11.67 43 government polytechnics and 6 private aided polytechnics are functioning in Kerala during 2010. The annual intake of students in government polytechnics and private aided polytechnics are 10367 and 1617 respectively. Details of trade-wise annual intake of students in polytechnics of the state in 2010-11 are given in Appendix 11.44 The total number of students in government polytechnics during the year 2010-11 is 26349 and that of private aided polytechnics is 4502. The girl's percentage in polytechnics in 2010-11 has increased to 27.34% from 19.66 % in 2009-10. Details of annual intake and student's strength in polytechnics from the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 are given in Appendices 11.42 & 11.43. 8.09% of total students in polytechnics belong to SC community and 1.67 % belongs to ST community.

11.68 Total number of teachers working in polytechnics of the state is 1869. Women teachers constitute 27.77% of the total teachers in polytechnics. SC/ST teachers constitute 7.76% of teachers. Details of number of students and teachers in polytechnics are given in Appendix 11.45. Number of SC/ST students and SC/ST teachers in polytechnics in the year are given in Appendix 11.46.

11.69 Finishing schools were established in 17 polytechnics including three women's polytechnics to make the polytechnic pass outs competent to meet the need of the industries in the country and develop their employment skill.

11.70 39 government technical high schools are functioning in the state. Total number of students in technical high schools in the year 2010-11 is 7082, out of which girls share has further dropped from a meager 8.96% in 2009-10 to 7.77% in 2010-11. There are 951 teachers working in technical high schools of the state. Women teachers constitute 19.98% of teachers in technical high schools. Number of students and teachers in technical high schools from 2008-09 to 2010-11 are given in Appendix 11.47. SC students in technical high schools accounted for 11.68% of total students. ST students in technical high schools constitute 0.90% of total students. Details are given in Appendices 11.48 and 11.49.

Institute of Human Resource Development (IHRD)

11.71 IHRD is an autonomous institution fully owned and controlled by Government of Kerala. IHRD was established in 1987 for imparting quality education especially in the technical education sector for development of manpower of the required level of competence to match the growing demand of the industry in the field of Electronics, Computer, IT and other emerging technologies. IHRD has a network of 93 institutions which include nine Engineering Colleges, seven Model Polytechnics, 35 College of Applied Science, four model colleges, 24 Technical Higher Secondary Schools, eight study centres, two model finishing schools, two skill development centres and two regional centers. Post Graduate programme has been started in Model Engineering college, Ernakulam and college of engineering Chengannur. Also model engineering college has been upgraded as a centre for research programme under CUSAT.

Kerala State Science and Technology Museum and Priyadarsini Planetarium

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

Kerala State Audio Visual and Reprographic Centre

11.73 The main objective of the centre is to undertake printing and reprographic works for the Government Departments/Autonomous Bodies/public as per the rate approved by the Governing Body of the centre from time to time. Centre has the head office complex at Vattiyoorkavu,

Thiruvananthapuram and city centre at Punnapuram, Thiruvananthapuram. In addition, centre has sub centers at 9 places in the state. The Centre has undertaken and executed printing works of highly confidential nature. Centre has launched KSAVRC Multi Media Academy for imparting training in the field of animation and multimedia through out the state on franchisee basis. The centre has generated revenue to the tune of `40.99 crore by a way of printing, reprographic works and training during 2009-10 and the expenditure for the period was `37.01 crore and made a profit of `3.98crore. The centre has given training to 292 students during 2009-10 and 236 students during the first six months for 2010-11.

LBS Centre for Science and Technology

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

Expenditure on Education

11.75 `6648.29 crore is earmarked for Education under plan and non plan heads in 2010-11. 79.4% of total outlay on education is earmarked for Elementary and Secondary Education. 93.83% of total assistance under education in 2010-11 is given as Non-plan assistance. `5293.67 crore is the total expenditure reported in the Education sector in 2008-09 which is more than 19.37 per cent of the expenditure compared to 2007-08. Though the expenditure during 2007-08 for Education sector in the first year of the XIth Five Year Plan period is `4434.5 crore, the budget estimate during 2010-11 is `6648.29 crore which shows an increase of 50%. The details are given in Table 11.7

Table: 11. 7
Budget Estimate and Expenditure on Education

(` crore)

Sl. No	Stage	Expenditure 2008-09			Revised Budget Estimate 2009-10			Budget Estimate 2010-11		
		Plan	Non plan	Total	Plan	Non plan	Total	Plan	Non plan	Total
1	Elementary Education	13.73	2116.85	2130.58	14.18	2308.26	2322.44	97.09	2502.10	2599.19
2	Secondary Education	92.65	1995.52	2088.17	159.46	2476.33	2635.79	119.60	2559.15	2678.75
3	University and Higher Education	54.80	689.82	744.62	68.45	793.18	861.63	103.73	888.28	992.01
4	Adult Education	3.78	0.00	3.78	6.60	0.00	6.60	8.75	0.00	8.75
5	Language Development	2.23	23.81	26.04	3.89	24.51	28.40	4.16	27.32	31.48
6	General	49.25	6.35	55.6	20.91	5.27	26.18	15.21	18.66	33.87
	Sub Total General Education	216.44	4832.35	5048.79	273.49	5607.55	5881.04	348.54	5995.51	6344.05
7	Technical Education	45.19	199.69	244.88	53.42	209.39	262.81	61.49	242.75	304.24
	Total Education	261.63	5032.04	5293.67	326.91	5816.94	6143.85	410.03	6238.26	6648.29

Source: - Demand for Grants and Detailed Budget Estimates 2010-11 vol. 1. Government of Kerala

Sports and Youth Services

11.76 Kerala is a state renowned for its commendable achievement in sports both at national and international levels. Kerala is one of the few states in the country which has legislated a bill (Kerala Sports Act 2000) and thus provided an impetus to the growth of sports and games in the state.

11.77 The Kerala State Sports Commission has recommended integrating sports and physical education into the school curriculum from the academic year 2009-10 onwards. The syllabus for introducing Physical Education as a part of school curriculum has been approved. The books and other materials are being prepared by the experts. The programme is to be initiated in the academic year 2010-11. The introduction of physical education and sports as a subject of study in schools is certain to add another feather to Kerala's achievements across various sectors dealing with the day-to-day life of the people.

35th National Games

11.78 Government of Kerala is hosting the 35th National Games and is expected to be held at the end of the year 2011 or early 2012 in seven districts across the state of Kerala namely Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Kochi, Thrissur, Kozhikode and Kannur. There will be 36 medal events and two demonstration events. National Games Secretariat has been constituted as a charitable society to carry out all the works needed for the successful conduct of the games. As the time available is limited, it has been decided to conduct the games in stadia which are to be renovated. About 24 stadia are selected for upgradation/renovation package. Four Greenfield stadiums are also proposed at Karyavattom, Vattiyoorkavu, Central Stadium in Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode and the project is envisaged to be taken up under Design Built Operate and Transfer mechanism with the participation of private entrepreneurs. A Games village is also to be made available, where all the athletes and team officials are to stay during the games, as agreed in the Host City Contract. It was finally decided to construct the Games village at the Kerala State Housing Board site at Akkulam for accommodating about 5000 persons. Roads leading to the stadium have to be upgraded and other facilities like water supply, games equipments has to be ensured. All the works are progressing.

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

Kerala State Sports Council

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

11.81 Kerala State Sports Council is the apex agency for the promotion and development of sports and games and allied activities. There are 18 centralized sports hostels, 31 sports hostels in colleges and 15 sports hostels in schools which are financially supported by KSSC. The centralized sports hostels are directly maintained by KSSC and the school and college hostels are maintained by respective managements. There are about 1380 students in these hostels. The Council has been organizing coaching camps and tournaments, upgrading sports infrastructural facilities and assisting District Sports Councils for the conduct of district level tournaments.

11.82 In order to popularize football in Asian Countries, a project named Vision Asia has been introduced by Asian Football Confederation. As part of this, State Sports Council and State Football Association have jointly undertaken a project named Vision India with the help of Education Department. As an initial step it was implemented in seven selected districts. The scheme intends identification of talented school students at the age of 11 years and imparts advance training in football for moulding them into players of international standard. 91 schools are selected under the scheme and 2225 students are getting training.

11.83 Medal winners in the national and international sports events were given cash awards. State Championship Tournament 2009-10, district and state level rural sports tournaments were conducted. Sports events were also organized for women, from block to state level. Kerala State Sports Council have conducted refresher course for coaches and deputed coaches/officials as observers to National and International meets, mini games, summer coaching camps and distributed G.V.Raja awards during 2009-10.

Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs

11.84 Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs was established in 1987 for the development of proper and quality infrastructure for sports and games, imparting awareness on sports and games among public, providing facilities for proper training for grooming sports persons of international standards.

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

11.86 Under the scheme for the maintenance/ development of play fields in the state an amount of `150.00 lakh was sanctioned for maintenance/development of play fields of 43 institutions.

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

11.88 Taekwondo is a Korean martial art and it has gained world wide acceptance to be included in competition for Olympics as well. A training programme to school children below the age of 18 years was started for boys & girls. The training programme has been conducted in 63 schools in the State and in each training centres 25 children were trained during the period.

11.89 Similar other sports disciplines which are being promoted in Kerala include Karate, Judo etc. Karate is a martial art to achieve physical fitness, improve mental discipline and emotional equanimity, learn self defense skills and develop sense of responsibility for oneself and others. During 2009-10, Directorate of Sports sanctioned `12.07 lakh for the implementation of Karate training for 350 students. Judo adopted from traditional Japanese martial art is an item of Olympic Games. The Directorate of Sports & Youth Affairs launched a scheme for imparting Judo training by starting 14 district training centers, one school each identified for this purpose in each district and an amount of `17.35 lakh has been utilized during 2009-10.

11.90 As part of the development and promotion of ancient martial arts of Kerala a festival on Kalarippayattu is conducted every year and arranged as a joint venture of Kerala Kalarippayattu

Association and the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs. About 380 participants including women from different districts of Kerala participated in the festival. During the year 2009-10 an amount of one lakh rupees were sanctioned for the conduct of the state festival. Establishment of Kalaripayattu (Martial Art) Academy at Poovar, Thiruvananthapuram district is in progress. District martial arts centers were functioning in 13 Districts (except Pathanamthitta). During 2009-10 nine lakh rupees were allotted to the district martial art centres.

11.91 Rajiv Gandhi Sports Medicine Centre at the Directorate of Sports is the only sports medicine centre in the state to promote excellence in sports by lending scientific and prompt medical assistance and rehabilitation therapy to sports persons. Under the period the centre has given medical treatment to 4200 sports persons.

Kerala State Youth Welfare Board

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

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

11.94 Keralotsavam a unique festival for the rural as well as urban youth of Kerala enables them to participate in the cultural, artistic, sports and games competitions. This mega fest is conducted through local self government departments at four levels .The primary level is at Grama Panchayat/ Municipality/ Corporation level. The second phase is at Block level. The third level is at District level and the fourth is at State level. The winners of district level, state level Keralotsavam were given prize money in addition to the certificates. About 15 lakh youths are participating in this festival every year. During the year, state level Keralotsavam was held at Kasaragod district from 18th to 22nd December 2009. About 36 sports items and 46 arts events competitions are conducted for the youth between the age group of 13 to 35. The winners of state level keralotsavam were selected to participate in the 15th National Youth Festival conducted at Bhubaneswar in Orissa from 12th to 16th January 2010 and won first prizes in Veena, Bharatanatyam and Nadodippattu, two third prizes in Mridangam and one act play.

11.95 Board has launched the Yuvasakthi project and the state level inauguration was conducted on 21st October 2009 at Aruvikkara ,Thiruvananthapuram. A state level training for the 650 panchayath youth co-ordinators were conducted during April 2010. Various self employment trainings, agricultural club activities, awareness programmes etc. are conducted under the scheme

11.96 For encouraging spirit of adventure among youth, training in various adventure sports like trekking, paragliding etc are provided at the National Academy Devikulam.

11.97 The youth clubs play a vital role in organizing and implementing various environment awareness programmes, social forestry programmes and formation of nature clubs at local levels. Board has formulated several awareness building programmes such as seminars, workshops and publicity through media against substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, social evils like dowry, child marriage, gender injustice etc. During 2009-10 the Board has organized 93 awareness programmes by utilizing ` 6.01 lakh.

11.98 Kerala State Youth Welfare Board has given financial assistance to youth clubs. The scheme provides training to unemployed youth for promoting self employment in the areas like DTP, mobile phone servicing, computerized financial accounting, auto driving, electrical and electronic equipment maintenance, agriculture production, processing and marketing etc. The expenditure on training cost of materials and trainers cost are met by the Board. During 2009-10 an amount of `16.30 lakh was utilized under the scheme. District wise details of financial assistance to youth clubs for conducting self employment training are given in Table 11.8. Financial assistance `4.65 lakh were provided to 60 Karshik clubs for doing agricultural activities in own/rented land.

Table 11.8
District wise Details of Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs during 2009-10

Sl. No.	District	Number of Clubs allotted Financial Assistance	Sanctioned Amount (` lakh)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	24	3.30
2	Kollam	16	1.44
3	Pathanamthitta	9	1.20
4	Alappuzha	10	1.19
5	Kottayam	7	0.55
6	Idukki	9	1.13
7	Ernakulam	7	0.91
8	Thrissur	10	0.91
9	Palakkad	19	2.37
10	Malappuram	7	0.67
11	Kozhikode	7	0.59
12	Wayanad	7	0.98
13	Kannur	6	0.74
14	Kasaragod	3	0.32
	Total	141	16.30

Source: Kerala State Youth Welfare Board

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

Outlay and Expenditure of Sports and Youth Affairs sector during 2009-10

11.100 The outlay and expenditure of various schemes implemented in Sports and Youth Affairs sector is shown in Table 11.9. The total expenditure of the sector upto March 2010 is ` 9896.51 lakh, which accounts for 449 % of the budgeted outlay of ` 2205 lakh during 2009-10.

Table.11.9
Outlay and expenditure during 2008-09 and 2009-10

(` lakh)

Sl No	Name of Scheme	2008-09		2009-10	
		Budgeted outlay	Expenditure	Budgeted outlay	Expenditure
1	Kerala State Sports Council	900.00	900.00	1000.00	1000.00
2	Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs	508.00	872.65	421.00	2612.99
3	Kerala State Youth Welfare Board	320.00	501.12	420.00	420.00
4	National Games			300.00	5800.00
5	Other schemes	50.00	147.1	64	63.52
	Total	1778.00	2420.93	2205.00	9896.51

Source: Budget Estimates 2010-11, Govt. of Kerala

ART AND CULTURE

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

11.102 Academies, publishing houses, cultural centres, institutions of fine arts and folk arts, research centres and directorates like Museums and Zoos, Archives, Archaeology etc., are some of these institutions. During 2009-10, an amount of `2750.00 lakhs has been provided as plan assistance to this sector and an amount of `3050.10 lakh has been utilized for the development of the sector. The following section presents a brief summary of activities carried out by the institutions during the year 2009-10.

1. Kerala Sahitya Academy

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

11.104 During the year 2009-10, the academy published 40 books and conducted 17 book exhibitions. The periodicals like Sahitya Chakravalam, Sahitya Lokam and Malayalam Literary Survey were published by the Academy. A digital conservation lab has been set up in the Academy Archives. 800 books were digitalized and converted to e-books and the same was made available in the library. Also books published in Malayalam before 1950 are preserved in micro film in the library. Academy has developed software named Kairali in the library field. The Academy is recognized as an apprentice training centre for library graduates by Central Human Resources Development Department. An interactive CD named 'Malayala sahithya parambariyam' has been prepared by including the portraits, sound, hand writing, publications and biography of famous literary men.

11.105 During 2009-10 scholarships were given to 6 writers for producing books by utilizing the academy library and also assistance given to five cultural organizations for conducting cultural programmes. Awards were given to eminent writers who contributed to language and literature. The Academy also conducted many cultural exchange programmes and book exhibitions.

2. Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy

11.106 The Academy is the nucleus of all amateur arts clubs and training institutions in the state and it always stands for the betterment of art forms. The Academy is affiliating all cultural institutions in the state. The Academy conducts festivals, competitions and seminars for promoting dance, drama and music. The Academy conducted the 'International Drama festival 2010' during the year. Dance festival and Swathi Sangeetha Festival were the other cultural events organised during the year.

3. Kerala Lalithakala Academy

11.107 The Academy promotes the talents of painters and sculptors through camps, demonstrations and exhibitions. During 2009-10, the academy organised many national and state level camps and exhibitions on drawing, sculpture, photography etc in which renowned artists took part.

11.108 During 2009-10, the Academy has organized 16 painting camps by utilizing an amount of `21.20 lakh and 142 artists participated in the programme. During the current year upto September 2010, 3 camps were organised and 200 artists participated. The Academy has organized 40 exhibitions, 2 video film melas, 11 'kalari' programmes for children and 4 speeches during 2009-10 and for the period upto September 2010. The Academy assisted many artists during the year for exhibiting their paintings and drawings.

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

4. Kerala State Chalachitra Academy

11.110 The Kerala State Chalachitra Academy is the only academy for motion pictures in India. During 2009-10, the Academy organised many programmes for promoting film and TV media. The Academy organised the 14th International film festival in December 2009. About 160 movies from 40 countries were screened in the festival. In June 2009, the second Inter National Documentary and Short Film Festival was conducted at Thiruvananthapuram. Documentaries, video films, animation movies etc were screened in this festival. The Academy also conducted European Union Film Festival, National Film Festival of Kerala, Visual Appreciation Camps for Children, Teachers workshop on Film Appreciation etc., during the year. The 15th IFFK was organized in December 2010.

5. Kerala Folklore Academy

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

11.112 During 2008 - 09 and 2009 - 10 the Academy carried out many programmes for popularizing folk art forms. Stipends to 200 students were given for imparting training in folk arts. 43 awards/fellowships were given to outstanding artists. More than 150 artists were given financial assistance for treatment. Various programmes were held in collaboration with art clubs in the different parts of Kerala. Two issues of *Poli*, journal of the Academy were released.

6. State Institute of Children's Literature

11.113 The Institute was established with the ultimate aim of all-round literary and cultural prospects of the children of the state. With a view to promote the creative and cultural growth of the children belonging to the different strata of the society, the Institute organises programmes, literary competitions and publishes children's books and periodicals. The Institute provides good quality reading material for children in Kerala.

11.114 During the year 2009-10, the Institute has published 65 books for children. The children's monthly magazine "Thaliru" has been brought out in new form since June 2007. The Institute organizes 'Thaliru vayana matsaram', possibly the largest reading promotion campaign in the country. "Thaliru" subscription has reached 20000 and 200 children got Thaliru reading scholarship during 2009-10. A book fair was organized in Thiruvananthapuram and about 100 book publishers and book sellers participated in the fair. One of the main objectives of the Institute was the publication of an Encyclopaedia in eight volumes.

7. The State Institute of Languages

11.115 The State Institute of Languages publishes books, organises seminars, festivals, exhibitions and other activities for the enrichment of Malayalam language. During 2009-10, the Institute has published 110 books on various subjects, such as languages, literature, music, history, womens study ,engineering, art, folklore, dalith movements, journalism and tourism. In order to give a golden opportunity to the people of Kerala for buying books published by different publishers and writers from different parts of the country and abroad, the Institute conducted an Inter national book fair at Kozhikode on November 2009.

11.116 For the development of Malayalam language the Institute has initiated a new mission called "Language Computing Programme" in association with state IT mission.

11.117 Construction of the Institute building was initiated and computerization of the sales and academic division has been introduced. An amount of `80 lakh has been utilized during 2009-10, of which `70 lakh is of plan assistance and the balance is from the revolving fund accumulated from book sales.

8. Kerala Book Marketing Society

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

11.119 During 2009-10, books worth `10 crore were distributed to 1001 schools. Also books and laboratory equipments worth `22 lakh were distributed to the DIET.

9. Kerala State Library Council

11.120 Kerala State Library Council is the apex body of the libraries in the State. There are 7191 libraries affiliated to State Library Council. Library Council is collecting the library cess. During 2009-10, an amount of `10.65 crore was collected as library cess. The Council undertakes projects to increase the infrastructure facilities of the libraries and for the activities in the cultural and information fields. The projects are implemented through the District Library Councils.

11.121 Many new schemes like Balavedi (Assistance to 787 Balavedi), Vanitha Vedi(180 nos), Students corner, Akila Kerala Vayana Matsaram etc were implemented through libraries to enhance reading habits and to strengthen the library service.

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

10. State Central Library

11.123 State Central Library is functioning under the Higher Education Department. The Library is the first one of its kind in the nation which is fully computerized and provided with most modern technology of Radio Frequency Identification System and Digital Wing. The library has more than 57000 members out of which 38311 are active members. Upto October 2010, the number of documents available in various branches of the library is 357114. The library is now

subscribing to all the leading dailies in English, Malayalam, and Tamil along with 202 periodicals of different nature.

11.124 The library is fully computerized and books and periodicals are issued through *Libsys* software. Online book reservation and renewal system has been introduced in the library. Radio Frequency Identification System enables self check in and check out system, stock verification of the books and prevention of theft. Digitization of old, precious and ancient books was taken up in the first phase and 707 ancient and rare books containing 3, 28,268 pages have been digitized and made available to public. In the second phase 181322 pages of ancient and rare books have been digitized. The digitization of old Government Gazettes from 1903 to 1955 has been initiated during 2010-11.

11.125 The library has also taken charge of the British Library collections and it is functioning as a separate section. More than 5000 books are being issued every month from this section. Construction of a heritage model reference block has been initiated during 2010. The library has converted its computerized catalogue into an Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) and intends to provide access to its digital library globally by creating an internet portal.

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

11.126 Centre for Heritage Studies incepted in the year 2000 as an autonomous academic and research centre for promoting heritage and cultural studies. The centre conducts P.G. diploma in three subjects Archaeology & Museology, Archival Studies and Conservation. PG diploma course in Heritage Ship Technology was also started during the year. It is also a training centre for teachers and demonstrators in theoretical and practical subjects like primitive, ancient, medieval and modern art.

11.127 During the year, the centre has conducted short term job - training courses for the B.A History students of five colleges. As a part of the development programme a plant nursery of indigenous herbal plants has been set up in the palace campus .By way of ticket collection the annual income during 2009-10 was ` 37.27 lakh.

12. Margi

11.128 Margi is a cultural centre for promoting 'Kathakali' and 'Koodiyattam'. Koodiyattam has been proclaimed as a World Heritage art by UNESCO in 2001. Margi has a permanent group of forty traditionally trained senior artists of which 28 are for Kathakali and 12 for Koodiyattam. Margi staged 111 Kathakali and 38 Koodiyattam during the year 2009-10 and 26 Kathakali and 23 Koodiyattam programmes in the current year up to September 2010.

11.129 Part time training in Kathakali is given to school students without fees to promote interest in youngsters in traditional arts. Special training is given with stipends in Koodiyattam under a special programme of the Kendra Sangeetha Nataka Academy, New Delhi. With the assistance of UNESCO, two publications Attaprakarams (acting manual) and Kramadeepika (stage performance manual) for all the seven acts of the classical play Ascharyachoodamany was published for the use of Koodiyattom institutions/scholars/practitioners.

13. Kerala Kalamandalam

11.130 Kerala Kalamandalam is an institution for training and research in classical art forms such as Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, Chakyarkoothu, Thullal and Kalari arts. Kalamandalam gained the status of a Deemed University in 2007. Kalamandalam has initiated several measures for upgrading the institution to the standard of a Deemed University. The institution has

introduced PG and research courses, initiated infrastructural developmental activities, enhanced the library referral unit etc by adhering to UGC norms.

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

14. Vasthu Vidya Gurukulam

11.132 Vasthu Vidya Gurukulam in Aranmula is a unique institution under the Department of Culture to promote and preserve the traditional architecture, mural painting and other related subjects. In the absence of a statutory council for Vasthu Sashtra, Human Resource Development, Ministry of India declared Vasthuvidya Gurukulam as a nodal agency for Vasthu and other related subjects. University recognized Vasthuvidya course is being conducted by Vasthuvidya Gurukulam. Consultancy service in Vasthu principles is rendered for constructing houses and other buildings. Gurukulam has so far designed 6100 houses, 220 temples and 12 churches based on Vasthu principles.

15. Guru Gopinath Natana Gramam

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

11.134 Natana Gramam conducts regular and vacation classes in dance, music and other performing arts. During 2009-10, training was given to students in 8 Govt. Schools. The construction of National Museum was in progress.

16. Kumaranasan National Institute of Culture

11.135 The Institute started functioning in 1966. Promotion and propagation of Kumaranasan's works is the main objective of the Institution. The Institute also functions for the preservation of Indian Cultural Heritage to spread Indian Cultural Heritage to the whole world. It also works to understand the people of India about world heritage. During the 2009-10, a dormitory is constructed for the use of cultural pilgrimages and authors who wish to stay in the Institute for doing their creative works. In addition, the institute has published the complete works of Kumaranasan.

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

11.136 Vyloppilly Samskrithi Bhavan is an institution built with the support of Government of India to function as a research, documentation and performance centre of traditional and classical cultural traditions. It is one of the few institutions of its kind in India and is a UNESCO approved centre for cultural heritage preservation. The Mudra Fest is an important annual programme of Samskrithi Bhavan. It is conceived as a forum to study and appreciate the value of classical dances from the great masters of the country. During the report year, 'Mudra Fest' was held in September, 2010 and 100 students participated in the programme. Classical dances and lecture demonstrations were conducted in which renowned artist's performed.

Weekly programmes on Kathakali, Nangiarkoothu, Ottanthullal, Vilpattu, Classical dances, Music concerts and Dramas were organized by the center. Society got revenue of `9.42 lakh during 2009-10.

18. Jawahar Balabhavan

11.137 Balabhavan imparts training in arts and crafts for children between the age of four and sixteen. Classes are held after school hours and during vacations. Training is imparted in all forms of creative arts and crafts, general knowledge, yoga, electronics, spoken English, personality development, aero modeling, kalaripayattu etc. Nearly 3000 children attended the vacation classes in Thiruvananthapuram and about 1500 children attended vacation classes in Thrissur. During 2009-10, 50 women were trained in self employment under the scheme "Pratheeksha" in Thiruvananthapuram Bala bhavan.

19. Archives Department

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

11.139 As a part of arising archival awareness among the public, the Department conducted exhibitions, seminars and workshops. The department has launched a documentary on archives titled 'Gathakala smrithikalude adayalam'. A Journal "Thaliyola" of historical records has been published trimonthly. Also three training programmes were conducted for the staff of the department.

20. Archaeology Department

11.140 Scientific conservation of cultural heritage of the state is the prime function of Archaeology Department. The Department is having 145 protected monuments, 10 archaeological museums and one regional conservation laboratory. Periodical explorations and excavations are conducted in search of archaeological remains. Ancient monuments and traditional structures like forts, bridges, caves, buildings etc are protected and maintained. Mural paintings in temples and churches, oil paintings in palaces etc are also scientifically conserved. During 2009-10, the total income of the department was `150 lakh from different museums.

21. Museums and Zoos Department

11.141 Museums and Zoos have been functioning as tourist spots except the Thiruvananthapuram Zoological Park which is for conservation of wildlife and promotion of research in the field of animal behaviour, nutrition etc. In the year the Directorate carried out many modernising and maintenance activities in the Museum and Zoo institutions, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur and Kozhikode. Of these institutions the Thiruvananthapuram zoo has been tangibly changed as a result of the modernization scheme.

22. Kerala State Film Development Corporation, Thiruvananthapuram

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

11.143 KSFDC has successfully launched several modernizing works and evolved new programmes for raising its revenue during the year. Chitranjali Studio has been modernised by equipping it with modern lights, track, trolley and other latest film equipments. The total turnover of Kerala State Film Development Corporation during 2009-10 was ` 6.67 crore and 35 feature film, one documentary and one children's film were produced in the period.

11.144 A recording cum editing studio has been set up at Kakkanad, Kochi and an effect cum dubbing studio has been newly set up at Chitranjali studio. Construction of an air conditioned shooting floor at Chitranjali studio is in the finishing stage. Installation of DTS in the 3 theatres and Kalabhavan theatre and digital protection system in all the ten theatres has materialized during 2009-10.

23. State Institute of Encyclopaedic Publications, Thiruvananthapuram

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

11.146 The Institute has so far published 15 volumes of the General Encyclopaedia and seven volumes of the Encyclopaedia World Literature. As such, five volumes of the General Encyclopaedia and three volumes of the Encyclopaedia World Literature still remain to be published. The preparation of the 16th volume of General Encyclopaedia and 8th volume of the Encyclopaedia of World Literature and revised edition of Malayalam Encyclopaedia (Vol. 3, 6,10) are in the final stages. The revised edition of General Encyclopaedia Vol 2, Encyclopaedia of Astronomy and Encyclopaedia of Evolution and Encyclopaedia of world literature Vol. 6 and 7 are published during the period.

CHAPTER 12

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Kerala has received world wide acclaim on account of its remarkable achievements in the sphere of human development which were celebrated as the “Kerala Model” of development. Kerala’s much acclaimed outcomes in health care were to a large extent based on its vast network of public health institutions with the sub-centre and PHC, CHC, Taluk/District Hospitals and Medical College Hospitals at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels, the hallmark of which was universal accessibility and availability of medical care to the poor sections of society. Apart from these the extensive spread of medical care institutions in Indian systems of medicine and homeopathy also made this possible. The extant private sector institutions too contributed to the provision of health care in the state. However, the very success of Kerala in providing literacy and health care has brought with it certain disturbing elements, what we now refer to as “second generation” problems, especially in the area of health which call for urgent government intervention. Not only did the birth rate and infant mortality rate come down, there was also an increase in longevity. Consequently, the age composition of the population has been changing significantly in favour of the older age groups which places additional demands on the health sector. Moreover, the rapidly increasing prevalence of non-communicable and communicable diseases associated with lifestyle changes, aging as mentioned above and environment (owing to problems of community hygiene, pollution and inadequate waste management), is emerging as a major threat for which massive awareness creation is needed with adequate facilities for treatment.

12.2 However, the relative neglect of the public health care sector over time, in particular the primary and secondary segments, alienated the public health system from the common person and dependence on the private sector grew substantially even among the poorer sections, particularly in rural areas. Thus the state’s health scenario slowly drifted towards a decline of the public health system, unregulated growth of the private health care institutions and escalation of health care costs. The strategy of the government during the 11th Five Year Plan was to reverse this downward trend and revamp the public health system thoroughly. This was sought to be achieved by the Health Department via a number of steps by: (a) overcoming the acute shortage of doctors in the public health system of the state, and substantially raising their salaries and benefits; (b) enhancing infrastructure facilities and installing modern/improved equipments in a large majority of public institutions; (c) improving availability of medicines through an altered system of procurement by setting up the Kerala Medical Services Corporation for the centralised purchase of drugs and supplies; (d) judiciously utilizing the NRHM funds, especially for upgrading PHCs and CHCs in streamlining the public health system; and (e) investing heavily in strengthening medical education/teaching and the infrastructure in Medical College Hospitals.

12.3 As stated in the 11th Five Year Plan the major objective of the government is to provide universal health security, the larger responsibility for which lies on the public health system. Patients will of course be perfectly free to access private institutions. While in the first year, a Flagship programme on Health was included in the Annual Plan, primarily for streamlining the public health institutions and setting up the Kerala Medical Services Corporation, with the announcement of the Government of India scheme on health insurance, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) covering the BPL worker households (as defined by the Planning Commission) in the unorganised sector started in October

2008, the government of Kerala adopted the same. However, the state built upon it the Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CHIS) including those BPL households on the state list but not covered by RSBY and APL households who would like to join the insurance scheme taking advantage of the low premium in an effort to universalize health security. The RSBY-CHIS scheme is emerging as yet another Kerala model of Health reaching out to almost a million people (18 lakh households including 5 members each) in 2010. There is no doubt that implementation of 11th Plan programmes has resulted in significant all round improvement in the public health system and public health care.

12.4 Table 12.1 below shows the basic health indicators of both Kerala and India during 2010.

Table -12. 1
Basic health indicators of both Kerala and India 2009

Sl.No.	Health Indicators	Kerala	India
1	Birth rate ('000 population)	14.6	22.8
2	Death rate ('000 population)	6.6	7.4
3	Infant mortality rate('000 population)	12	53
4	Child mortality rate 0-4 years ('000 population)	3	17
5	Maternal mortality rate (per lakh live birth)	110	301
6	Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	2.9
7	Couple protection rate (in percent)	62.3	52
8	Life at birth (a) Male	71.4	62.6
	(b) Female	76.3	64.2
	(c) Total	74	63.5

Source: DHS, 2009 and 2010

The institution wise review for the year 2010 is given below:

INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH CARE – DEPARTMENT WISE INSTITUTIONS

12.5 Kerala's total health care system consists of institutions in government sector, private sector and co-operative sector with systems of treatment in Allopathy, Indian System of medicine, Homeopathy, Sidha, Unani and Naturopathy. Highlights of various health systems, as given in the respective Departmental Reviews is given below.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

12.6 The Health Services department is functioning under the administrative control of Health & Family welfare department of Government of Kerala. The Health Service department performs mainly the function of the delivery of health care. Its main activities comprise of preventive and promotive health care and routine curative and rehabilitative aspects of healthcare in a comprehensive manner. There are 1254 institutions and 37021 beds under the Directorate of Health services . 835 primary health centres, 237 community health centres, 78 Taluk hospitals, 17 TB clinics/ centres, 29 grant in aid institutions and 3 leprosy control clinics/ units. Besides, there are 5403 sub centres. Details of major medical institutions under DHS during 2009 & 2010 are shown in Table 12.2 below.

Table -12.2
Major Medical institutions under DHS

Sl.No.	Institution	2009 (Nos.)	2010 (Nos.)
1	Primary Health Centres (including MCH Centres)	839	835
2	Community Health Centres	*245	237
3	Taluk/District /Women &Children Hospitals	*83	95
4	Dispensaries	*24	24
5	T.B.Clinics/Centres	17	17
6	Grant-in-aid institutions	29	29
7	Leprosy Control Units	3	3
8	Sub Centres	5403	5403

Source: Directorate of Health Services * Revised Data

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

Primary Health Centres

12.8 There are 835 Primary Health Centres in Kerala along with 5403 sub centres under Health department; 174 PHCs are now categorized as 24x7 PHCs. District wise number of PHCs and sub centres and 24x7 PHCs with details of beds is given in Table 12.3& 12.4

Table – 12.3
District wise number of PHCs (other than 24 X 7PHCs) and sub centres with details of beds– 2010

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

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Table – 12.4
District wise number of PHCs 24X 7with details of beds – 2010

Sl.No.	District	No. of PHCs 24X 7	No. of Beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7	121
2	Kollam	6	114
3	Pathanamthitta	4	72
4	Alappuzha	17	266
5	Kottayam	13	316
6	Idukki	11	164
7	Ernakulam	35	922
8	Thrissur	11	166
9	Palakkad	11	206
10	Malappuram	20	330
11	Kozhikode	7	118
12	Wayanad	8	140
13	Kannur	14	334
14	Kasaragod	10	168
	Total	174	3437

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Community Health Centres

12.9 At present, there are 237 Community Health Centres in the DHS. Major departments like surgery, orthopaedics etc are functioning in some CHCs. The district wise number of CHCs and allotment of beds are given in Table 12. 5 shown below:

Table – 12.5
District wise number of CHCs and allotment of beds 2010

Sl.No.	District	No. of CHCs	No. of Beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	25	890
2	Kollam	17	591
3	Pathanamthitta	13	242
4	Alappuzha	16	403
5	Kottayam	17	609
6	Idukki	14	302
7	Ernakulam	24	889
8	Thrissur	25	913
9	Palakkad	19	497
10	Malappuram	22	536
11	Kozhikode	16	334
12	Wayanad	8	242
13	Kannur	12	379
14	Kasaragod	9	319
	Total	237	7146

Source: Directorate of Health Services

General /District /Taluk Hospitals

12.10 There are 10 General Hospitals, 11 District Hospitals,6 Women &Children hospitals, 78 Taluk Headquarters Hospitals and 49 other hospitals under Health department. As a part of standardization, these hospitals are to be strengthened with equipments and modern amenities. District wise total number of hospitals and dispensaries with allotment of beds is shown in Table 12. 6

Table 12.6
District wise number of Hospitals with Allotment of Beds under DHS– 2010

Sl.No	Districts	Hospitals	
		No.	Beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	18	2645
2	Kollam	12	1585
3	Pathanamthitta	7	1340
4	Alappuzha	11	1501
5	Kottayam	7	1453
6	Idukki	7	657
7	Ernakulam	14	2641
8	Thrissur	11	1157
9	Palakkad	16	1206
10	Malappuram	13	1471
11	Kozhikode	9	1487
12	Wayanad	12	710
13	Kannur	10	1637
14	Kasaragod	7	612
	Total	154	20102

Source: Directorate of Health Services

12.11 District wise details of inpatient/outpatient, major/minor operations conducted in hospitals/dispensaries under DHS during 2009 and 2010 are given in Appendix 12.2.

Box No.12.1

Health Management Information System and Floating dispensaries

The HMIS is the online reporting mechanism started on April 2009 .It facilitates timely and accurate reports and generates quality information. Floating dispensaries provide medical services to inaccessible water logged areas and provide health awareness to people. At present, floating dispensaries provide services in Alappuzha and Ernakulam districts.

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Women & Children's Hospitals

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

T.B.Clinics/Centres

12.13 There are 17 T.B. Clinics and 3 TB centres in Kerala under DHS in which district wise distribution of clinics and beds available is given in Table 12. 7 shown below.

Table -12.7
District wise distribution of T.B. Clinics/Centre and Beds – 2010

Sl.No	District	T.B. Clinics		T.B. Centre	
		No.	Beds	No	Beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	508	0	0
2	Kollam	0	0	2	0
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	1	0
4	Alappuzha	0	0	2	36
5	Kottayam	0	0	2	48
6	Idukki	0	0	1	0
7	Ernakulam	0	0	1	40
8	Thrissur	0	0	1	0
9	Palakkad	0.	0	1	0
10	Malappuram	0	0	2	52
11	Kozhikode	1	100	1	0
12	Wayanad	0	0	1	0
13	Kannur	0	0	1	0
14	Kasaragod	0	0	1	0
	Total	3	608	17	176

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Leprosy Control Units

12.14 There are 3 leprosy control units in Kerala under DHS for the eradication of leprosy. District wise leprosy control units are given in Table 12. 8 shown below.

Table 12. 8
District Wise Distribution of Leprosy Control Units in Kerala – 2010

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

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Kerala State Institute of Virology & Infectious Diseases, Alappuzha

12.15 The aim of the KSIVID is to establish necessary infrastructure and processes for early detection and rapid prevention of infectious diseases like Chikungunia, Dengu fever, Leptospirosis and other occasional threat of some other diseases like Avian Flu, Anthrax etc. Considerable progress has been made in the control of many vaccine preventable diseases, but many other infections are on the increase.

State Institute of Health and Family Welfare

12.16 The State Institute of Health and Family Welfare provides training to employees of Kerala health services and conducts monitoring activities and has a mandate for research consultancy. At present the Institute has excellent infrastructure facilities including computer lab and is capable of running 5-6 programmes simultaneously. This institute also undertakes trainings under RCH Programme, NRHM and various national health programmes like NLEP.

Welfare Society for the Locomotor Disabled

12.17 The Welfare Society for the Locomotor Disabled is concerned with early detection of disability by giving training to ASHA workers, anganwadi workers, health staff and other NGOs. The Society conducts camps for the disabled and supplies artificial limbs and walking aids free of cost to poor patients.

Society for Medical Assistance to Poor

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

Para Medical Services

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

Table -12 .9
Laboratories and their major functions in the Health sector

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

Public Health Laboratory

12.20 Public Health Laboratories caters to the diagnostic needs of patients from both government and private sectors. The State Public health and clinical laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram is a pioneer institution in the field of bio-medical investigations. The laboratory functions through eight different technical sections such as Clinical Pathology (Diagnostic), Biochemistry, Serology, Bacteriology, Cytology, Radio immunoassay and Central Malaria Lab. In addition to this, a teaching section for Diploma in M.L.T. course and a Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centre (V.C.T.C.) is functioning. The laboratory is associated with an external Quality Control Programme of CMC Velloor. About 250

patients attend the lab daily and about 2500-3000 tests are performed daily in the SPHL, TVPM. There are three Regional Public Health Laboratories at Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Kannur. The RPHL Ernakulam & Kozhikode functions through four different technical sections such as Hematology/Clinical Pathology, Biochemistry, Serology and Bacteriology. In the Regional Public Health Laboratory at Ernakulam & Kozhikode about 100-150 patients attend the laboratory daily and about 1500 different tests are performed. The RPHL Kannur started functioning from May 1st 2010.

Government Analyst Laboratory

12.21 The Analyst Laboratories perform a very important role in health activity in the State by checking the quality of food materials and drinking water available to the public. These laboratories check dietary articles collected from various hospitals, food materials supplied through Civil Supplies Corporation, exported and imported food articles of Food Corporation of India, samples collected from industrial concerns and chemicals used for water treatment, samples concerned with food poison etc. In addition, these laboratories are concerned with the detection of newer type of adulterants such as brominated vegetable oil, soluble coal tar dyes, pesticide residue heavy metals etc. Water pollution problems are also being dealt in these laboratories. The laboratories are declared as the Appellate Authority under the Pollution Control Act. Government Analyst Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram and Regional analyst laboratory of Ernakulam and Kozhikode and District food testing laboratory, Pathanamthitta are working for food analysis as well as water analysis needs of the State.

Chemical Examiner's Laboratory

12.22 Chemical Examiners Laboratories were established in India to render independent scientific service to Criminal Justice Administration system by the middle of 19th century. Chemical Examiner's Laboratory is under the administrative control of the Home Department and is issuing certificates after examining material objects involved in criminal cases and also provides expert opinion to various courts. As a part of modernization programme and to ensure increased efficiency of service modern analytical instruments were purchased and infrastructure facilities developed. Annual report of its technical work for the year 2010 is given below as Table 12.10.

Table -12.10

**Consolidated Annual Report of the Technical Works of the Chemical Examiner's
Laboratory Department – 2009-10**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	No of cases Pending as on 1/9/10		No of cases received during 9/10		No of cases examined during 9/10		No of cases pending as on 1-10-2010	
		Cases	Articles	Cases	Articles	Cases	Articles	Cases	Articles
1	Murder Cases	441	1426	21	78	1	1	461	1503
2	Sexual Offences	1144	3366	74	285	93	364	1125	3287
3	Human Poisoning Cases	20550	78192	391	1424	128	500	20813	79116
4	Animal Poisoning	108	601	2	16	2	9	108	608
5	Drunkenness/Blood Alcohol	122	200	16	28	43	62	95	166
6	Excise	8933	29295	1670	6429	1670	6495	8933	29229
7	Distillery	10	14	336	926	336	920	10	20
8	Narcotics	513	1280	62	126	53	237	522	1169
9	Miscellaneous Cases & Explosives	151	539	12	27	7	20	156	546
10	Tinctures Under M&TP	68	2051	5	60	4	14	69	2097
	Total	32040	116964	2589	9399	2337	8622	32292	117741

Source: Consolidated report, Chief Chemical Examiners Laboratory

Drugs Control Department

12.23 The Drugs Control department regulates the manufacture, distribution, sale and quality of drugs marketed in the State under the provision of the enforcement of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945 and enforces other laws like Drugs and Magic Remedies Act 1954, The Kerala Drugs and Other Stores Act 1971, The Drugs Order 1995, The Kerala Poison Rule 1996 and NDPS Rules. The department was formed in 1961. The regulatory agency is involved in the work of

- Licensing
- Inspections
- Analysis of random samples of drugs
- Prosecution against offenders of law and other related acts are implemented by the department.

12.24 There are 82 modern drug manufacturing units, 156 blood banks, 15 blood storage centres, 44 cosmetic manufacturing units, 21 homeopathic drug manufacturing units, 929 ayurvedic drug manufacturing units, 14700 modern drugs sales premises and 687 homeo sales premises, 309 restricted licenses, 9 van licences, 74 poison licenses and 294 poison permits in the state. The Department has an intelligence branch to detect and prevent the sale of spurious drugs. The Drugs Controller is the authority to approve palliative care centre as recognized medical institution for processing oral morphine preparation.

Kerala State Aids Control Society

12.25 The Kerala State Aids Control Society plays an important role in the prevention of HIV/AIDS epidemic. This Society implements various programmes with the support of National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and supported by UNAIDS and WHO. The main programmes of the Society are the following:

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

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

Nursing Education – Nursing Schools

12.27 There are 15 Nursing Schools under DHS, which provide three year general nursing course. In this, 10 nursing schools are functioning under the State Plan schemes. Though most of the schools were started six to seven decades ago, the infrastructure facilities of these institutions are far below the standards set by the Indian Nursing Council.

12.28 Details on the annual intake in different nursing courses during 2010 are given in Appendix 12.4.

Commissionerate of Food Safety

12.29 Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has been established under the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 as a statutory body for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import of food so as to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. The aim of the department is to make all edible items used by people safer. Under the Food Safety and Standards Act, the Authority has a mandate of ensuring safety of food items imported into the country also.

Social Security Schemes under DHS:

12.30 Department of Health Services had undertaken a number of social security measures embracing a wider perspective on health. Most prominent schemes during 2009-10 are listed below:

- Actively participating in the disability certification camps at Panchayath, Municipality and Corporation level
- Conducting disability assessment camps in all districts with the co-operation of DMOs

12.31 District wise details of Medical and Para medical personnel under DHS during 2010 are given as Appendix 12.5.

Box No.12.2

Ayurarogyam- Geriatric Care

For promoting the health of people above 65 years, the scheme- Ayurarogyam - was implemented as a pilot project in Velinalloor block Panchayath in Kollam district. The activities includes providing Health cards, free supply of drugs, weekly OP ,10 bedded senior citizen ward, free clinical laboratory facilities etc

Source: Directorate of Health Services

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

12.32 Medical education in the Government sector in the state is imparted through five medical colleges, three dental colleges and five nursing colleges. Major Medical institutions under DME are given in Table 12.11

12.33 Medical and Para medical courses conducted in Govt. Medical Colleges with annual intake of students under DME during 2010 is given in Appendix 12.6.

Table – 12.11

Major Medical Institutions under DME - 2010

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

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

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

State Board of Medical Research

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

Medical Colleges

12.36 Five Government Medical Colleges are functioning at Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Alappuzha and Thrissur. Standardization and up gradation of these medical Colleges by equipping them with modern facilities and trained staff is very essential. The Medical Colleges are trying to complete the developmental programmes already started to keep the Medical Council of India norms.

Dental Colleges

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

Nursing Colleges

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

Regional Institute of Ophthalmology

12.39 The Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology are functioning at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode.

College of Pharmaceutical Science

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

State Drug Formulary

12.41 The main purpose is the up gradation of the drug formulary currently under use and continuous medical education on the essential drug concept.

Directorate of Radiation Safety

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

Child Development Centre

12.43 Child Development Centre was initiated as a project during 1987, to develop feasible strategies for a policy change towards proactive anticipation of childhood disability and adolescent problems

rather than a passive attempt at provision of rehabilitation services alone. Child Development centre provides support services in elderly care, pre- marital counseling, women's health issues, youth welfare, and other related fields. The Centre has been able to visualize a conceptual framework of a valid link between childhood disability, low birth weight babies and adolescent girls, under nutrition which it has demonstrated conclusively, with scientific evidence. With the establishment of 15 Speciality units, the Centre can provide state -of - the-art services to the needy. Research activities, public health awareness programme, clinical activities, distance education programme, community extension programme etc are the present activities undertaken by the centre .

Box No.12.3

TDSC/IAP Adolescent Health card

Trivandrum Developmental Screening Chart (TDSC) developed by CDC, Kerala has been incorporated in the Indian Academy of Pediatrics (IAP) National Immunization Card for screening childhood disability. CDC has developed the IAP Adolescent Health Card for growth and nutrition monitoring of adolescent girls.

Source: Child Development Centre

Kerala Heart Foundation

12.44 Kerala Heart Foundation was formed as an autonomous society with its base unit being the department of Cardiology in the Medical College hospital, Thiruvananthapuram.

Regional Cancer Centre

12.45 RCC at Thiruvananthapuram is an autonomous institution for cancer research as well as treatment. Data from population-based registries under National Cancer Registry Programme indicate that the leading sites of cancer are oral cavity, lungs, oesophagus and stomach among men and cervix, breast and oral cavity among women. Cancers, namely those of oral cavity and lungs in males and cervix and breast in females account for over 50% of all cancer deaths in India.

12.46 According to the World Health Organization, at least one-third of cancer cases are preventable. WHO has estimated that 91 % of oral cancers in South - East Asia are directly attributable to the use of tobacco and this is the leading cause of oral cavity and lung cancer in India. An estimate shows that the total cancer burden in India for all sites will increase from 7 lakh new cases per year to 14 lakh by 2026. Major social services undertaken in the Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram are the following.

- Free treatment was provided to tribal people, BPL families and children below 18 years of age through different schemes such as “Rashtriya Suraksha Mission” and “Thalolam”
- Several campaigns were conducted for the promotion of Cancer Care for Life (CCL) scheme in different parts of State and abroad.
- RCC provides subsidized treatment to poor patients. Medicines were delivered at 20-30% less than MRP.
- Voluntary organizations like Asraya, Care Plus and Prathyasa are engaged in implementation of the multi prolonged strategies of RCC.
- RCC offered jobs to children attached to special Juvenile homes under Social Welfare department.

12.47 A major scheme for women related cancers was initiated in 2010 with the proposal for purchase of digital mammogram to facilitate early detection of cancer among women. Age group wise details of cancer patients treated are given in chapter 23 (Table No. 23.1)

Box No.12.4

A two day India –Singapore International Conference on Head & Neck cancers was held on 22nd & 23rd January 2010, in Thiruvananthapuram in which experts from National Cancer Centre, Singapore and other major centres across the country participated.

Source: Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram

Malabar Cancer Centre

12.48 Malabar Cancer Centre is an autonomous institution under Health & Family welfare Department and registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and clinical work in MCC started from March 2001 onwards. The main objective of the Centre is not only to provide comprehensive cancer care, particularly to patients in north Kerala, but also to develop as a Research and Training Centre of international standards. The present activities include out patient services, surgery, palliative care, diagnostic services etc.

Indian Institute of Diabetes

12.49 Indian Institute of Diabetes set up in 2001 at Pulayanarkotta, Thiruvananthapuram as a joint venture of Government of Kerala and World India Diabetic Foundation is registered as an independent society under the Charitable Literary and Scientific Societies Registration Act. It is an autonomous institute engaged in the service of improving the life of people with diabetics. For this, the institute has been focusing on education of both patients and health care providers and develops and conducts outstanding research in the field of diabetics. The Institute is currently providing diabetics OPD service both at Pulayanacotta and at the city centre in the Public Health Lab campus.

Box No.12.5

The Government of India have launched the “National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetics, Cardio Vascular Diseases and Stroke” in January 2008 and IID has been identified as the State nodal Centre for the National Programme .

Source: Indian Institute of Diabetics

State Institute of Sports Medicine

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

Para Medical Council

12.51 At present a good number of paramedical courses are conducted in government as well as private sector. The courses at Government level are conducted by various Universities and DME. There are 14 courses conducted which include post graduate diploma courses, post graduate courses, degree courses, diploma courses and certificate courses.

Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences

12.52 The Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences was established by an Ordinance in 2009 and commenced its activities from 2010-11. Now it has started functioning in the premises of Government Medical College, Thrissur. This university is established for the purpose of ensuring proper and systematic instruction, training and research exclusively in Modern Medicine, Ayurveda, Sidha, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani and to have uniformity in the various academic programmes in medical and allied subjects. The university proposes to set up an environment friendly, energy efficient green campus in the site allotted by the Government.

AYURVEDA

12.53 Ayurveda is a science dealing not only with treatment of some diseases but also a complete way of life. Indian System of Medicine department renders medical aid to the people through the network of Ayurveda hospitals and dispensaries, grant-in-aid ayurveda institutions, Sidha-Vaidya, Unani, Visha, Netra and Naturopathy. In-patients and out-patients are treated in the hospitals and no in-patients are treated in the dispensaries. Special hospitals such as Mental Hospital, Panchakarma hospital, Nature cure hospital, Ayurveda hospital and Marma hospital are functioning in this department.

The major institutions under this department is given below in Table 12.12

Table 12.12

Major institutions under Indian System of Medicine

SI No.	Name of Institution	Place
1	Ayurveda Hospitals	District /Taluk HQs
2	Ayurveda dispensaries	Panchayath/Town areas
3	Mental Hospital	Kottakkal (Malappuram)
4	Nature Cure Hospital	Varkala (Thiruvananthapuram)
5	Marma Hospital	Kanjiramkulam (Thiruvananthapuram)
6	Panchakarma Hospital	Alappuzha
7	Sidha Hospital	Vallakkadavu
8	Visha Hospital	Kadampanadu(Pathanamthitta), Vada kkanchery &Madakathara (Thrissur)
9	Unani	Morgal(Kasargod)
10	OUSHADI	Thrissur

Source: Administration Report of ISM Department 2007-08

12.54 District wise distribution of institutions, beds, patients treated under ISM department during 2009& 2010 is given in Appendix 12.8.

Ayurveda Hospitals

12.55 During 2010, there are 117 hospitals functioning in 14 districts of Kerala under ISM department with 2764 beds and 26652 inpatients and 2882697 outpatients.

Ayurveda Dispensaries

12.56 There are 747 Ayurveda Dispensaries throughout Kerala in the year 2010. The total number of patients treated is 13208837.

Mental Hospital

12.57 The Mental Hospital, Kottakkal, Malappuram treated a total number of 318 inpatients and 6565 outpatients .

Nature Cure Hospital

12.58 The available data shows that a total number of 839 inpatients and 4957 outpatients were treated in the Nature Cure Hospital, Varkala, Tvm. and in the Naturopathy section attached to the Govt. Ayurveda Hospital, Ottappalam.

Marma Hospital

12.59 Marma hospital is situated at Kanjiramkulam, Tvm. and there are marma departments attached to other hospitals . The available data show that 1050 inpatients and 52063 outpatients were treated under this system.

Panchakarma Hospital

12.60 The Panchakarma Hospital, Alappuzha and the Panchakarma section attached to other hospitals are working under this department.

Sidha Hospital

12.61 The Sidha Hospital at Vallakadavu, Thiruvananthapuram treated 915 inpatients and 55918 outpatients.

Visha Hospitals

12.62 There are three Visha hospitals in Kerala, viz: at Kadampanadu (Pathanamthitta), Vadakkanchery and Madakathara (Thrissur).

OUSHADI

12.63 The institution originally established as Sree Kerala Varma Ayurvedic Pharmacy in 1941 under the patronage of the Maharaja of Cochin, for supplying medicines to Govt. Ayurvedic Hospitals in Cochin .In 1959, this unit was converted and registered as Co-operative Pharmacy & Stores Limited, Thrissur. On 8th September 1975, this was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and was renamed as 'The Pharmaceutical Corporation (Indian Medicines) Kerala Limited, Thrissur. Now OUSHADI is the largest manufacturer of Ayurvedic medicines all over India in Government sector functioning especially as a profit making public sector undertaking. Oushadhi is the exclusive supplier of Ayurvedic medicine to 1016 Government hospitals and dispensaries of ISM department. In Kerala Oushadhi supplies `18-20 crs of medicines each year to State ISM department at 40 % less than market price and ISM department supplies this medicine to the poor patients in the State free of cost. The Company also caters to the demand of the public through a network of 468 exclusive agencies spread all over the State.

The details of turnover for the period from 2000-01 to 2007-08 are given below in Table 12.13.

Table – 12.13
Details of turnover for the period from 2000-01 to 2007-08

Year.	Capital Received	Sales to ISM Department	Total Sales (` lakhs)	Profit before Tax	Profit after Tax	Dividend paid to Govt. of Kerala
2001-02	22.16	243.82	1045.86	91.88	66.13	17.43
2002-03	66.66	294.49	1175.74	132.62	84.2	17.55
2003-04	34.00	393.61	1304.60	100.46	65.92	22.26
2004-05	32.00	458.03	1425.30	133.55	91.92	27.55
2005-06	40.00	720.10	1933.77	308.99	207.42	29.50
2006-07	88.00	701.82	2200.85	215.62	136.21	29.50
2007-08	25.00	733.39	2598.11	313.55	204.44	37.31
2008-09	250.00	682.89	3256.96	248.97	171.93	41.88 (Proposed but not declared)
2009-10	380.00	1038.82	3815.59	632.88	417.04	Audit not completed

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

AYURVEDA MEDICAL EDUCATION

12.64 The Directorate of Ayurveda Medical Education has now 16 institutions; 3 are in government sector, 2 in private sector and 11 in self financing sector. The Ayurveda Colleges are functioning as per the CCI norms and regulations of concerned universities of Kerala. The major institutions under the control of Ayurveda Medical Education Department are

- Ayurveda Medical Colleges Thiruvananthapuram, Thrippoonithara & Kannur districts.
- Kerala Ayurvedic Studies and Research Society, Kottakkal, Malappuram district.
- Panchakarma hospitals in selected areas.

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

Ayurveda Medical Colleges

12.66 There are 3 Government Ayurveda Medical Colleges situated at Thiruvananthapuram, Thrippunithura and Kannur. The details of beds, patients treated in Ayurveda Medical Colleges 2009-10 are given in Table 12.14

Table -12.14
Beds And Patients Treated in Ayurveda Medical Colleges – 2009-2010

Sl.No.	College Hospitals	Beds	OP	IP	Total
1	Govt. Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram	541	177726	5087	182813
2	Govt. Ayurveda College, Thrippunithura	489	221041	2688	223729
3	Govt. Ayurveda College, Kannur	150	68494	1224	69718

Source: Directorate of Ayurveda Medical Education

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

Panchakarma Hospital

12.68 Panchakarma hospital, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram is one of the prestigious institution under Ayurveda Medical Education. This hospital is imparting specialized Panchakarma treatment. It is proposed to convert this centre into a National Institute of Panchakarma and Research Centre.

HOMEOPATHY

12.69 Homeopathy is being accepted more and more by the public as a system of treatment especially because of its economy, easy treatment and absence of side effects. There are 526 homeopathic dispensaries and 30 hospitals with a total bed strength of 945 under Homeopathy department in the State. In addition, Kerala State Homeopathic Co-operative pharmacy (HOMCO) Alappuzha, a medicine manufacturing unit is also functioning under the Directorate of Homeopathy. District wise distribution of institutions, beds, and patients treated under Homeopathic department during 2009 & 2010 is given as Appendix 12.10.

Table – 12.15
Major Institutions under Homeopathy Department

Sl.No.	Name of Institution	Nos / Place
1	Homeo Hospitals	30
2	Homeo Dispensaries - Rural	487
3	„ - Urban	39
4	HOMCO	Alappuzha

Homeo Hospitals

12.70 Out of 30 homeo hospitals, 14 are District homeo hospitals and 16 other hospitals. Total bed strength in these hospitals comes to 949.

Homeo Dispensaries

12.71 At present, there are 526 Homeo dispensaries in the Homeopathy department of which 487 are rural dispensaries and 39 urban dispensaries.

Box No.12.6

Major activities in Homeopathy

15 Temporary dispensaries were opened during pilgrim seasons at Sabarimala, Kurisumala and Hajj camp at Malappuram ; 1800 medical camps were conducted and 25 new dispensaries started during 2010. A weekly clinic was conducted at Central prison and also a National Campaign for healthy mother and happy child.

Source: Directorate of Homeopathy

Box. No.12.7

Women Health Care Centre (Seethalayam)

Seethalayam is a new scheme of Homeopathy department started during 2010-11. It aims to provide aid for suffering women, in particular women victims of violence in the society by addressing women's mental, physical and social health through medical treatment and counseling. In the first phase three units started at selected hospitals in Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam and Kozhikode districts after providing the necessary training to selected doctors.

Source: Directorate of Homeopathy

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

12.72 The Kerala State Homeopathy Co- operative pharmacy ltd.(HOMCO) is engaged in manufacture and sale of Homeopathic medicines. This centre is the sole supplier of medicines to hospitals and dispensaries under Department of Homeopathy since 1960. The HOMCO is the one and only pharmacy functioning in the public sector with assistance from Central and State Governments in the field of manufacture and sale of medicines. The AYUSH Department has provided over `90 crores for purchase of essential drugs to various states for running the dispensaries in the rural sector. The production of drugs in the Pharmacy has gone up during the last five years as shown below in Table 12.16

Table – 12.16
Details on the Production of Medicines during 2003-04 to 2009-10

Sl.No.	Year of Production	Production of Medicine in Value (` lakh)
1	2003-04	167.00
2	2004-05	271.00
3	2005-06	240.00
4	2006-07	345.00
5	2007-08	573.00
6	2008-09	661.00
7	2009-10	897.00

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

12.73 The total sale and net profit registered from 2006-7 to 2009-10 is shown below.

Table -12.17
Statement Showing Sale and Net Profit of HOMCO from 2006-07 to 2009-10
(` lakh)

Year	Total Sale	Net Profit
2006-07	345.00	*60.78
2007-08	573.00	106.00
2008-09	660.63	168.77
2009-10	897.00	203.39

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

* Revised data

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL EDUCATION

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

12.75 Annual intake of students and courses in Homeo Colleges are given in Appendix 12.11.

Co-operative Sector

12.76 There are 65 co-operative hospitals with 6297 beds and 1440 doctors and 3467 nurses and para medical staff in Kerala. District wise details of infrastructure under Co-operative sector are given in Appendix 12.12.

Private Sector

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

Insurance Medical Services

12.78 There are 12 ESI hospitals with 1123 beds in the State. Institution-wise details of ESI hospitals, beds, inpatients, outpatients, major operations, minor operations etc are given in Appendix.12.13.

NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM):

12.79 NRHM was introduced in the country on April 12, 2005. It started functioning by the end of August 2006. Kerala has implemented the activities of National Rural Health Mission effectively for attaining the goals and objectives of National Population Policy and Millennium Development Goals. The mission aims to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions. The thrust of the Mission was on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels, to ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health like water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality. Under the NRHM, the focus is on a functional health system at all levels, from the village to the district.

ACCREDITED SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVIST (ASHA):

12.80 Under the implementation framework for the NRHM, the scheme of ASHA has now been extended to almost all States including of course the 18 high focus States. The Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are recruited under Government of India Flagship programme of NRHM. These workers are remunerated or compensated for certain health related activities assigned to them. The activities entrusted upon them are participation in monthly/bi-monthly training, activities carried under certain specific Government programmes and conducting activities such as weighing of children, immunization and pre-natal care / institutional delivery of pregnant women and family planning measures.

MEDICAL SERVICES CORPORATION:

12.81 The Kerala Medical Service Corporation was registered as a company on 28th December 2007 and started functioning from 1st April 2008 for the purchase, storage and distribution of quality drugs, surgical items, medical equipments etc for the hospitals in the Health Services department at low cost. At present the Corporation is having 14 districts Drug warehouses in the State which were previously functioning as District Medical Stores of the Health service department. The other main projects for which the KMSCL provides medicines are Intra Dermal Rabies Vaccine (IDRV) project, medicine kit to ASHA workers under NRHM project, ICDS medicine kits for Anganwadi workers, State Palliative

care Programme, Mental Health Programme, Sickle Cell Anemia Control Programme and non communicable disease control programme. Other projects undertaken by the Corporation are

- Supply of Advanced Life saving Ambulances for Kerala Emergency Medical Project.
- Supply of Bio medical equipments for NRHM, DHS, DME, ICCONS under Tsunami Rehabilitation programme etc.
- Supply of desktop computers to various healthcare institutions.
- Supply of medical devices kits, for School Health programme under NRHM.

Box No.12.8

Kerala Emergency Medical Service Project(KEMP)

A scheme which has drawn considerable appreciation is the 24 hour Emergency Life saving ambulance medical service facility (Toll free No.108) launched as a pilot initiative in Thiruvananthapuram district .

Source: Directorate of Health Service

SPORTS AYURVEDA

12.82 A special wing called Sports Ayurveda has been formed by the department of Indian Systems of Medicine in collaboration with selected district sports councils .The Sports Ayurveda cell has been formed to manage the health issues of sportspersons and in the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of sports injuries. A number of masseurs had been sent to Delhi for training in view of the Commonwealth Games and Asian Games in which their services would be of immense help. The Sports Ayurveda wing has emerged as a speciality to be encouraged. Its research and treatment programme has started in Ernakulam and Kannur with the support of the District Sports Councils.

PREVALENCE RATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH DISEASES

12.83 The prevalence of communicable diseases in Kerala during 2009 and 2010 is given in Table 12.18

Table – 12.18
Prevalence of Principal Communicable Diseases – 2009-10

Sl.No.	Diseases	Attack during 2009	Attack during 2010 (up to 9/2010)
1	Acute Diarrheal Diseases	370227	28165
2	Diphtherria	4	0
3	Acute Polio Millitis	0	0
4	Whooping cough	124	56
5	Measles	3205	2141
6	Chickenpox	13365	6872
7	Acute Respiratory Infection	6641612	4437915
8	Pneumonia	18572	12247
9	Tuberculosis	13138	8174
10	Enteric fever	4365	3076
11	Dengue fever	1240	1815
12	Viral-Hepatitis-A	6958	3655
13	Viral-Hepatitis-B	723	420
14	Rabies	6	9

Source: Directorate of Health service

Immunization coverage

12.84 Kerala has almost attained universal immunization. During 2009-10, the coverage of BCG was 522768. Similarly the coverage of DPT, Polio, Measles and TT for pregnant women is shown in the table given below. The coverage of immunization programmes in Kerala during 2008-09 to 2009-10 is given in Table.12.19

Table-12.19
Coverage of Immunization Programme in Kerala (2008-09 and 2009-10)

Sl. No.	Programme	Coverage (No. of beneficiaries) 2008-09	Coverage (No. of beneficiaries) 2009-10
1	DPT	491454	536416
2	Polio	498149	537497
3	BCG	509554	522768
4	Measles	490817	508683
5	TT for Pregnant Women	527145	510394
6	TT for 5 years	379557	418791
7	TT for 10 years	391912	392459
8	TT for 16 years	333290	324696
Prophylaxis against nutritional anemia			
1.	Women	327299	376099
2.	Children	NA	NA

Source: Directorate of Health service

Family Welfare

12.85 The family Welfare Programme in Kerala is being implemented through a network of PHCs, Community health centres and sub centres. Family welfare programmes is also implemented by private hospitals and clinics as well as non-governmental organizations. Kerala's achievement in family welfare front has been impressive in terms of major indicators viz. birth rate, death rate, maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, couple protection rate etc. District wise details of family welfare programmes and couples protected by effective family planning methods are given in Appendices-12.20 and 12.21.

CHAPTER 13

HOUSING

Housing is a basic necessity as well as an important economic activity. A major challenge in housing sector is that of ensuring improved access of housing with associated infrastructure to all the citizens with particular reference to weaker sections. A house fulfils many important individual and social needs and is a critical asset to own, both for men and women. As shelter, it fulfils a basic need and also provides social security, an aspect of people's sense of identity and self esteem. Investment in housing, like any other industry, has a multiplier effect on income and employment generation. Housing also provides opportunities for home based economic activities. Adequate housing has also an important role in the health status of occupants. Hence, housing is a very important tool in mitigating poverty and generating employment.

13.2 In most respects, both in quantitative and qualitative terms, the housing situation in Kerala is better than in the rest of the country. According to the Census 2001, while 51.8 per cent of households lived in permanent houses and 30 per cent in semi-permanent houses at the all India level, the corresponding figures in Kerala were 68 per cent and 21.6 percent respectively. The Housing Census of 2001 revealed that on an average a house in Kerala had three rooms as against the all India average of two rooms. The state's remarkable achievement in the sphere of social sector and human development are well reflected in the general housing situation of its mainstream society. But the housing problem of very poor households remains unsolved.

13.3 It is a well documented fact that within the huge demand for increased housing, the demand for EWS/LIG housing is proportionately much greater than that of MIG/HIG housing. The Government of India has targeted social housing as one of its primary focus areas and stressed the need to pay particular attention to the needs of the slum dwellers and housing for the weaker sections. Rural housing is one of the components of Bharat Nirman, launched in 2005-06 for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas. Under Phase I of the rural housing component of Bharat Nirman, 60 lakh houses were envisaged through the Indira Awas Yojana all over the country during the four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09. Against this target, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed with an expenditure of `21720.39 crore. It has now been proposed to double this target and to construct 120 lakh houses during the next five year period starting from 2009-10. During the financial year 2009-10, as against the target of construction of 40.52 lakh houses, 18.57 lakh houses have been constructed.

13.4 In order to stimulate housing and urban development in the country, the Government of India has come out with major policy/ programme initiatives like the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NHHUP) 2007, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme and the recently announced Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) preceding which were two major schemes called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and the Two Million Housing Scheme in 1998. The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NHHUP) 2007, focuses on affordable housing for all with special emphasis on the economically weaker sections of the society. The policy recognizes the key role that the government needs to play in meeting the challenge of housing and specifically advocates that the government create a facilitating environment for growth of housing sector. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been launched by the Government of India with the objective to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and with emphasis on urban poor and slum improvement. The focus of JNNURM on holistic development of slum areas has yielded positive results. The lessons of JNNURM have led to the announcement of the vision of a 'slum free India' through a new scheme, Rajiv Awas Yojana

(RAY). The scheme envisages to accomplish this by tackling the problem in a holistic and definitive way adopting a multi pronged approach of improving the living conditions in slums, enabling construction of affordable housing and addressing all other vulnerability factors so as to prevent the growth of slums in future.

13.5 The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing for Urban Poor (ISHUP), launched with a view to enable access of urban poor to long term institutional finance is an additional instrument for addressing the needs of the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) segment in the urban areas. The scheme seeks to provide interest subsidy to the EWS/LIG beneficiaries on availing loans from banks/housing finance companies to enhance affordability of these income segments. The emphasis of the Government on playing a facilitative role has been articulated through the Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme which promotes partnership between various agencies/ government/ para-statal/ urban local bodies/ private developers.

Box 13.1

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor envisages a 'Slum-free India' by encouraging States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner. It calls for a multi-pronged approach focusing on:

- bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town;
- redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums; and
- tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood an employment.

Pre- conditions for central support under RAY

13.6 RAY aims at providing central support to states for slum redevelopment and construction of affordable housing conditional to a set of reforms necessary for urban development to become inclusive. The admissible and inadmissible components currently envisaged under RAY are given below:

Admissible components of RAY

13.7 The scope of RAY envisaged is as follows:

- i. Projects involving
 - a) integrated development of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, i.e. development of infrastructure and housing in the slums/rehabilitation colonies for the slum dwellers/urban poor, including rental building;
 - b) development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor, including water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, approach and internal road, street lighting, community facilities such as community toilets/baths, informal sector markets, livelihood centres etc. and other community facilities like pre-schools, child care centres, schools and health centres to be undertaken in convergence with programmes of respective Ministries;
 - c) convergence with health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor and connectivity infrastructure for duly connecting slums with city-wide infrastructure facilities/projects; and
 - d) creation of affordable housing stock, including rental housing with the provision of civic infrastructure and services, on ownership, rental or rental-purchase basis.
- ii) Capacity building, community mobilisation, planning and other support.
- iii) Land cost will not be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/ projects in the North Eastern and Hilly States, viz. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir.

Inadmissible components of RAY

13.8 Projects pertaining to the following will not be considered for support under RAY.

- i) Power generation
- ii) Telecom
- iii) Employment generation programmes and
- iv) Staffing.

13.9 Even before the major initiatives of the Central Government in Housing for the poor, the State Government of Kerala has been active in the housing sector with several innovative schemes and programmes to help the weak and the needy as part of its social security and support programmes. In fact, several agencies, in public and private domain have been active in the housing sector in the State for financing housing projects, preparing sites and services, evolving cost-effective designs and monitoring implementation. The government accorded the highest priority to housing of the economically weaker sections (EWS). During 1996-2006 government agencies/departments have provided assistance to construct 718851 houses. About 80 per cent of the support provided by the State to various housing programmes has gone to EWS. During the decadal period, over 14.5 lakh houses have been constructed through all initiatives. Yet households at the lowest rung of the socio economic ladder have been unable to construct durable houses that are appreciating assets. The continuing problem of housing among the poor indicates the need for effective intervention from the state on the issue of sustainable housing. In the Eleventh Plan the State has attempted to put in place a scheme for ensuring 'Housing for All' through a major Flagship programme being implemented by the Local Self Government Department as EMS Housing and the Housing Department as M.N. Lakshamveedu Punarnirmana Padhathi.

Demand for Housing

13.10 The population in Kerala State as per 2001 Population Census was 3.18 per cent of the country's population, but the housing stock in Kerala is 66 lakh, which was 3.75 per cent of the total stock of housing in the country. Estimates based on 2001 Census show that there was only a numerical shortage of 0.63 lakh housing units in the State. However, housing inequality has widened in the State. More than 8 per cent of the households live in dilapidated houses. Another aspect is the relatively high number of vacant houses in the State. As per 2001 Census, more than 7.3 lakh houses are listed as vacant houses. Of this 5.1 lakh houses are in rural areas (7.4 per cent of rural houses) and the remaining 2.2 lakh in urban areas (9.1 per cent of urban houses). The total number of homeless families in Kerala is estimated as 7.1 lakh. Out of this 3.72 lakh people are landed but houseless and the number of landless and houseless people is 3.33 lakh. Considering the present trend in increase in population and houses, the population in 2011 is projected to be around 3.38 crore and number of households 83.42 lakh.

Government Agencies in Housing Sector

13.11 Several agencies which are implementing housing schemes in the State include Kerala State Housing Board, Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation, Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST, SC/ST Development Department, Rural Development Department including Kudumbashree which implements 'Ashraya' housing scheme for the destitute etc. Non-governmental agencies such as COSTFORD and Habitat Technology Group, Co-operative Societies and Corporations such as Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation, Kerala Police Housing and Construction Corporation etc. have also helped in constructing houses. In the recent government effort to rebuild damaged houses for those who have been affected by Tsunami along the coast, several NGOs also have contributed significantly. These agencies / departments have provided assistance to construct 5.65 lakh houses during the period from 2006-07 to 2010-11 upto 30.09.2010. Year-wise details are given in Table 13.1.

Table 13.1
Houses constructed by various agencies 2006-2010
 (Numbers)

Year	Houses constructed
2006-07	134337
2007-08	139690
2008-09	146150
2009-10	101322
2010-11 (upto 30/09/2010)	43923
Total	565422

Source: Housing Commissionerate

Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra

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

13.13 Major activities undertaken by KESNIK are:

- Construction/ Consultancy
- Production of CEEF materials
- Building Material Testing Labs
- Training
- KALAVARA Fair Price shops for building materials

13.14 Production centres owned by Nirmithi Kendra produce authentic CEEF building materials like hollow concrete blocks, concrete door and window frames, ferro cement water tanks etc, on a large scale. KESNIK promotes indigenous and local technology to curb the construction cost escalation to a certain extent. During 2010 administrative and technical sanctions have been accorded for two CEEF production units, one each at Valliyoorkavu in Wayanad District and Chittoor in Palakkad District. During the period, the work of a totally women managed and operated production centre for hollow bricks has been completed at RNK, Vattiyoorkavu in Thiruvananthapuram District. Building material testing facility is available in the regional centres of Nirmithi Kendra –RNK, Vattiyoorkavu in Thiruvananthapuram District and RNK, Kalamassery in Ernakulam District. During 2009-10 two new testing labs have been started at Palakkad and Adoor.

13.15 ‘Kalavara’ a building material fair price shop launched during 2007-08 is a novel venture in the field of marketing building materials to curb the ever-increasing price of building materials in the State. Currently three Kalavara units are run directly by KESNIK in Thiruvananthapuram (Vattiyoorkavu), Ernakulam and Kozhikode Districts. In addition to these, Kalavara units are operational in Kollam, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram and Kasaragod districts.

13.16 Laurie Baker International School of Habitat Studies (LaBISHaS) was established on 09.09.2009 as a research and academic initiative renaming the Laurie Baker Nirmithi Research Institute (LBNTRI). The objectives of LaBISHaS include research based academic courses, training programmes, exchange of habitat culture and Post Graduate course in Habitat Technology.

Kerala Police Housing and Construction Corporation (KPHCC)

13.17 The Kerala Police Housing & Construction Corporation Ltd was established in 1990 with the objective of taking up construction activities for the Departments of Police, Fire & Rescue Services,

Prisons, Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau. For the Police Department, major projects that are presently being undertaken by the Corporation utilizing state funds are Police Headquarters Complex at Thiruvananthapuram, Women Police Cells, Community Police Resources Centres, repairs and maintenance of existing police office buildings and police quarters, Police Complex at Kochi etc. The details of projects completed upto 31.03.2010 are furnished in the following Table 13.2.

Table 13.2
Projects completed by the KPHCC up to 31.03.2010

(Numbers)		
Sl. No	Projects	Completed
1	Police Stations	13
2	Women Police Constable Rest Rooms	225
3	Lower Subordinate Quarters	2692
4	Upper Subordinate Quarters	646
5	Circle Inspector Office	129
6	Extension to Police Stations	285
7	Range IG Office	3
8	Sub Divisional Police Office	40
9	Traffic Police Station	17
10	Kennels	4
11	District Police Control Room	4
12	SBCID	7
13	District Passport Cell	1
14	Vanitha Police Station	1
15	DCRB	8
16	Police line	2
17	Jail Works	10
18	District Police Office	3
19	Computerisation and networking in Unit/District Offices	20
20	MGP Construction	6
21	Barracks	7
22	Cyber Cell	2
23	District Photographic Cell	3
24	Coastal Security Police Station	2
25	Other Miscellaneous works	45

Source: KPHCC

13.18 Of recent, the Corporation has started undertaking works of other departments/ PSUs like ISRO, Titanium Sponge (KMML), NRHM, Sports Council etc. The major sources of funds for the construction activities of the Corporation are from the Central Government Schemes like "Modernisation of Police Force", Finance Commission awards and from the State Budget allocation. The amount of funds raised by the Kerala Police Housing & Construction Corporation for the last five years is given in the Table 13.3.

Table 13.3
Funds raised by KPHCC
(` lakh)

Year	State budget	
	Plan	Non Plan
2006-07	350.00	141.22
2007-08	350.00	155.34
2008-09	450.00	160.00
2009-10	510.00	176.00
2010-11	600.00	193.60

Source: KPHCC

Kerala State Housing Board

13.19 Kerala State Housing Board has been acting as the nodal agency of Govt. of Kerala for implementing housing schemes, in particular for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). The Board also undertakes schemes such as housing loan schemes, house construction, plotted development schemes, construction of commercial complexes and revenue towers, implementation of Coastal Housing and Resettlement Programme (CHRP) by mobilising institutional finance. Major schemes undertaken by KSHB during 2009-10 and up to 30-09-2010 are given below.

a) *Suraksha Housing Scheme*

13.20 The Scheme is to give financial assistance for construction of houses to the economically weaker houseless sections of people in both urban and rural areas having at least two cents of land. A Government subsidy of `25000/- per house is granted for constructing a house with the help of voluntary organisations or NGOs. The Board has constructed 390 houses utilising an amount of `72.22 lakh during 2009-10. The voluntary organizations/NGOs shall give assistance to the beneficiary to build the structure up to roof level and the government subsidy shall be disbursed on completion of the roof. The financial pattern of the scheme is as follows:

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

b) *M.N. Lakshamveedu Punarnirmana Padhathi*

13.21 The one lakh housing scheme was launched in 1972 and a substantial number of houses are in need of renovation/reconstruction. The scheme has been renamed as MN Lakshamveedu Punarnirmana Padhathi on 19.09.08. During 2009-10, 3424 houses were sanctioned for reconstruction and 1661 houses were completed, for which an amount of `1235.55 lakh was spent. The estimated cost of renovation of one house has been revised to `1.25 lakh. The subsidy rates are also revised @ `1.25 lakh, `1 lakh and `75,000/- to ST, SC and general category respectively, of which 50% of the subsidy is the government share. The pattern of financing of one house is:

<i>Government subsidy through KSHB</i>	: `62500/- (for ST category)
	: 50000/- (for SC category)
	: 37500/- (for General Category)

The balance amount required for satisfactory completion of the houses shall be met by the Local Bodies / voluntary organizations/ philanthropic individuals/beneficiary. During 2009-10 and 2010-11, up to 30-9-2010, the Board has renovated 3286 units and an amount of `19.44 crore has been spent for the scheme.

c) *Innovative Housing Scheme*

13.22 An innovative scheme was envisaged from 2008-09 to provide residential flats in Government land to poor urban workers who are forced to stay far away from their workplace. Housing would be in the nature of flats with necessary infrastructure and community facilities. A minimum of one third of the dwelling units constructed would be allotted to female householders who are single, deserted, divorced or widowed. During 2009-10, Board has constructed 36 flats at Thrikkakkara in Ernakulam District and 16 flats at Poojappura Phase I in Thiruvananthapuram District. All units are completed and an amount of `139 lakh has been spent for the scheme up to 30-9-2010. An amount of `250.00 lakh is allocated during 2010-11 for implementing the scheme at Kuttanellur (Thrissur) and Poojappura Phase II (Thiruvananthapuram).

13.23 In the case of loan component HUDCO was the main banker of Housing Board. But for the last five years HUDCO has not granted any amount to the Housing Board by way of loan due to the large outstanding liability. During 2009-10, KSHB had received `1770.13 lakh by way of financial assistance from the State government. No amount was received from any other financial institutions

for the last five years. The year-wise details of financial assistance from State Government are given in Table 13.4. As per the reports from Housing Commissionerate, 52 dwelling units have been constructed under Innovative Housing Scheme during 2010-11 up to 30-09-2010.

Table 13.4
Financial Assistance to KSHB from State Government

Year	Assistance from State Govt (` Lakh)
2005-06	6500
2006-07	4820
2007-08	1917.37
2008-09	813.75
2009-10	1770.13

Source: KSHB

Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

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

13.25 The Federation has received `1546.53 lakh as share capital contribution from government till 30.09.2010 leaving an outstanding balance of `1477.08 lakh. At the beginning of the year 2009-10, the share capital contribution from the members of the Federation was `2250.41 lakh and a contribution of `188.46 lakh was received from the members as on 30.09.2010. The outstanding balance to the members as on date is `2397.89 lakh. The details of borrowings from various sources of fund are given in Table 13.5.

Table 13.5
Borrowings of Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

Source of Fund	O.B as on 4/2009	Receipt up to 09/2010	Repayment up to 9/2010	Balance as on 9/2010
LIC	22626.61	4000.00	3890.00	22736.61
HUDCO	--	--	--	--
Debenture	157.00	--	35.00	122.00
State Govt.	--	--	--	--
NHB	2847.26	4000.00	1036.68	5810.58
Canara Bank	9949.41	3000.00	3192.91	9756.50
Federal Bank	1852.44	2000.00	396.70	3455.74

Source: KSCHF

13.26 During 2009-10 up to 30-09-2010, an amount of `131.06 crore has been disbursed for constructing 7092 housing units among EWS, LIG, MIG sections and others. Of this, MIG is the largest beneficiary group (3188 units). Details are given in Appendix 13.2.

Financial Institutions

13.27 A large number of financial institutions have been providing assistance for house construction along with the government agencies in the State. The financial institutions in this respect are Nationalized Banks, HUDCO, HDFC, LIC Housing Finance Ltd, Sundaram Home Finance, GIC Housing Finance, HOUSEFED, Dewan Housing Finance, Canfin Homes, BOB Housing Finance,

Kerala State Co-operative Bank, Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd, and HSBC. Consequent to the growing competition among these agencies in bank deposit rate and lending rates, the rates of housing loans are also changing within short spells of time. However counter cyclical policies announced by the GOI and the Reserve Bank of India are likely to stabilize the effective interest rates on housing loans.

13.28 The interest rates of various financial institutions on housing loan as on 30-11-2010 are furnished in Appendix 13.3. Among the lending agencies, HUDCO gives loans for the EWS housing and LIG housing projects with low interest rate, i.e. less than 8 per cent. The interest rate of housing projects for widows, SC/STs, legally handicapped, single woman above 35 years of age and beneficiaries of natural calamity affected areas is the lowest, i.e. only 7 per cent. Similarly, HUDCO has the highest interest rate (13%) also for housing loans to other borrowers who are not rated.

Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)

13.29 Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has been extending financial assistance for housing and urban infrastructure schemes all over India. HUDCO Niwas Home Loans units extended loan assistance to individuals for housing. HUDCO also functioned as an appraisal agency for extending Central Govt. grant assistance in housing sector under BSUP, IHSDP, JNNURM, ILCS etc. HUDCO is one of the Central Nodal Agencies for ISHUP launched by Central Government and has signed MoU with SBT for implementation of the scheme in the State.

13.30 At the national level, a total of 2.97 lakh residential dwelling units, 41591 non residential buildings, 1191 plots and 70 urban infrastructure schemes were sanctioned by HUDCO for an amount of `16624 crore and released `3098 crore for the purpose during 2009-10. In the current financial year, i.e. 2010-11, the corresponding sanction and release are `4361 crore and `1944 crore respectively as on 30-9-2010.

13.31 Construction of 108 dwelling units is in progress in schemes sanctioned during 2009-10 to private developers in Kerala under housing category. This is in addition to assistance provided under HUDCO Niwas Home Loans to 108 applicants for construction or improvement of houses. The total sanctions and releases of loans in Kerala by HUDCO Thiruvananthapuram Regional Office during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (as on 30-09-2010) are indicated in Table 13.6.

Table 13.6
Sanction and Release by HUDCO in Kerala under Housing Category

Category	No. of Schemes/ applicants		Sanction (`crore)		Release (`crore)	
	2009-10	2010-11 (As on 30-9-10)	2009-10	2010-11 (As on 30-9- 10)	2009-10	2010-11 (As on 30-9- 10)
Housing	2	3	23.50	107.35	4.47	20.07
Urban Infrastructure	0	1	2.80	0.90	4.97	0.91
HUDCO Niwas Home Loans	108	124	6.59	9.14	3.79	6.86
Total	110	128	32.89	117.39	13.23	27.84

Source: HUDCO

13.32 There are 54 urban local bodies in Kerala coming under the purview of IHSDP schemes. The IHSDP projects sanctioned during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Table 13.7.

Table 13.7
IHSDP proposals sanctioned in Kerala

Year	No. of proposals from Local Bodies	Project cost (₹ Crore)	Grant form GOI (₹ Crore)
2008-09	11	55.50	41.94
2009-10	16	80.59	55.29

Source: HUDCO

13.33 Under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme, subsidy was extended by Central Government to various Urban Local Bodies for individual sanitation schemes with Kerala Suchitwa Mission as Nodal Agency. The ILCS schemes sanctioned during the last two years are given in Table.13.8.

Table 13.8
ILCS proposals sanctioned in Kerala

Year	No. of proposals from ULBs	Project cost (₹ Crore)	Grant form GOI (₹ Crore)
2008-09	2	1.7001	1.2772
2009-10	6	6.6624	5.0050

Source: HUDCO

LIC Housing Finance Limited

13.34 LIC Housing Finance Ltd. is one of the largest housing finance companies in India, having one of the widest networks of 205 offices across the country and representative offices at Dubai and Kuwait. In Kerala, LIC Housing Finance Ltd. has five branches located at Kochi, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur.

13.35 For the financial year which ended in March 2010, the company sanctioned `18043 crore and disbursed `14853 crore, registering a growth of 66% and 70% respectively. In the individual loan segment, the company sanctioned `14151 crore and disbursed `12448 crore, showing a growth of 73% and 69% respectively. For 2009-10, the company's total income was `3470 crore as against `2903 crore during the same period of last year, with a growth of 20%. Net profit during this period was `662.18 crore as compared to `531.62 crores in the corresponding period of last year, which registers a growth of 25%. The performance highlights of LIC Housing Finance Ltd. for the year 2009-10 is indicated in the Table 13.9.

Table 13.9
LIC Housing Finance - Performance Highlights

Item	Year ended March 2010 (₹ Crore)	Year ended March 2009 (₹ Crore)	Variation (%)
Loans Disbursed	14853	8762	Up by 70%
Total Income	3470	2903	Up by 20%
Interest Income on Housing Loans	3283	2748	Up by 19%
Profit Before Tax	911.27	726.42	Up by 25%
Profit After Tax	662.18	531.62	Up by 25%
Gross NPA	263	297	Down by 11%
Net NPA	46	57	Down by 19%

Source: LIC Housing Finance Ltd. (www.Lichousing.com)

CHAPTER 14

POVERTY AND SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR WEAKER SECTIONS

14.1 Poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It is a multidimensional phenomenon of all societies irrespective of their stages of economic development. Poverty can be identified from those who are unable to fulfil even the basic necessities of life such as food, safe drinking water, clothing and shelter or access to information, education, health care, social status, political power or even the opportunity to develop meaningful connection with other people in the society. This condition is absolute poverty. But relative poverty is a poverty measure based on a meagre standard of living or a low income relative to the rest of the society. Generally accepted definition of poverty emphasizes minimum level of living rather than reasonable level of living.

14.2 In India, economists have tended to concentrate on absolute poverty. A minimum level of consumption expenditure is determined on the basis of calorie requirements. This minimum expenditure level is the poverty line drawn in relation to the minimum nutritional requirement for physical subsistence. The Indian Planning Commission has defined poverty line on the basis of recommended nutritional requirements of 2400 calories/person/day in rural areas and 2100 calories/person/day in urban areas. The consumption expenditure and thus poverty line is updated for subsequent years with respect to some base year using Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI_{AL}) in rural areas and Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI_{IW}) in urban areas.

14.3 Incidence of poverty is estimated by the Planning Commission on the basis of large sample surveys on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The recent NSSO Survey finding that there are 37.5 lakh people below the poverty line in Kerala is a cause for concern. There is also a pronounced rural-urban divide, with a curiously skewed pattern. The proportion of poor people in the urban areas of the state is more than in the rural regions. While 13.28% of the rural population in the State is BPL, the percentage is slightly above 20% in the urban areas.

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

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

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

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

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

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

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

Kudumbashree Programmes in Rural Areas

CBO Strengthening Programmes

14.10 Kudumbashree is engaged in the implementation of various poverty eradication programmes and socio-economic developmental programmes of LSGs and Government Departments through community network in addition to Kudumbashree's own programmes. Therefore it is necessary to augment and improve the kudumbashree network leaders, office bearers, elected representatives, entrepreneurs, line department officials, resource persons etc. for a better social engineering and development process. CBO strengthening programmes aim at achieving the annual targets and goals set by the Mission in a time bound manner by sensitizing every member of the community network system about Kudumbashree Programme. District wise details of community based organization status in rural areas are given in Appendix 14.1.

Thrift and Credit

14.11 Kudumbashree promotes Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) of 10-20 poor women members as an interface between poor women, banks and government agencies. NHGs are the instrument in thrift mobilization, encouraging the poor to save and to avail low cost formal credit. They facilitate easy and timely credit to the un-reached. The amount of loan to members and the purpose for which the loan should be utilized are decided by the NHGs. The repayment is collected weekly during the NHG meetings. It is estimated that the thrift mobilized is on an average ` 40 per month per member.

Linkage Banking

14.12 NHG – Bank linkage scheme is one of the flagship programmes of Kudumbashree. The bank linkage programme has helped the NHGs to augment their existing resources collected through thrift. The cumulative amount which has been lent to NHGs under linkage banking is ` 108294.71 lakh and number of NHGs that have borrowed from banks at least once are 122877 (as on September 2010). District wise details are shown in Appendix: 14.2.

Lease Land Farming

14.13 Collective farming is one of the major initiatives undertaken by kudumbashree to enhance livelihood of the poor families in NHGs by utilizing mainly fallow lands. Inturn this results in increased agricultural production. Based on the NABARD JLG concept and guidelines, these groups are organized as joint liability groups from 2010. The area and production incentives under this programme are directly provided to the groups.

14.14 Lease land farming programme was initiated in the rural areas during the year 2002-03. This programme has been extended to 855 Grama Panchayats benefiting 232220 families through 46444 NHGs. Through this programme, 67655.20 acres of waste land have been brought under cultivation. The district wise details of lease land farming as on September 2010 are shown in Appendix 14.3.

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

14.15 Balasabhas are structured grass root level neighborhood network of children in LSGs. The Mission organizes the children of poor families in to Balasabhas as a part of its holistic approach to community development. Cultivating creative potential in children, by providing opportunities to express, learn and develop, identifying and nurturing innate talent, that leads to the larger goal of recognition and protection of child rights. Each Balasabha consists of 15-30 children in the age group of 05-15 years. The prime objective of constituting Balasabha is to prevent inter-generational transmission of poverty through capability enhancement of children. Bala panchayats have been formed in 998 grama panchayats to help the children who hail from poor socio-economic backgrounds have voice and visibility in the society. Bala panchayats are apex level body of Balasabhas in Panchayats. Kudumbashree has completed the formation of 51086 Balasabhas across the state with membership of 885301 children. District wise details are given in Appendix: 14.4.

Micro Enterprises

14.16 Kudumbashree has identified Micro enterprise as a means for economic empowerment and employment opportunity to the poor women, with a view to reduce poverty. An amount of `16.04 lakh has been provided as subsidy to 215 individual enterprises and an amount of `610.34 lakh has been provided as subsidy to 724 group enterprises. District wise details of individual and group enterprises are given in Appendix 14.5 & 14.6 respectively.

Other Major Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Rural Areas

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

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

14.18 The SGSY was launched with effect from 1.4.1999 to bring assistance to poor families (swarozgaris) by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income. A large number of micro enterprises have been established in rural areas under the programme. SGSY is conceived as a holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects of self employment viz. formation of self help groups (SHGs), capacity building, planning activity, clusters and infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing. This programme lays emphasis on skill development through training courses. The programme adopts a project approach in each key activity. It also proposes to ensure technology upgradation in identified activity clusters.

14.19 The allocation, release and expenditure of SGSY during XIth plan upto the end of September 2010 are shown in Table 14.1.

Table - 14.1
Allocation, Release and Expenditure of SGSY upto September 2010

(` lakh)

Year	Opening balance	Misc. Receipts	Allocation			Release			Total fund	Expenditure	% of exp.
			Centre	State	Total	Centre	State	Total			
2008-09	180.44	67.19	3597.15	1199.05	4796.20	3597.15	1199.05	4796.20	5043.83	4721.31	94
2009-10	322.53	41.16	3689.00	1229.67	4918.67	3818.47	1272.84	5091.31	5455.00	5087.97	93
2010-11 (up to Sep. 2010)	367.03	53.54	4255.00	1540.00	5795.00	2127.53	709.16	2836.69	3257.26	1781.06	55
TOTAL	870	161.89	11541.15	3968.72	15509.87	9543.15	3181.05	12724.20	13756.09	11590.34	84

Source: Commissionerate of Rural Development

14.20 Total amount of subsidy and credit disbursed to SHGs and individual swarozgaris during 2008-09, 2009-10 and up to September 2010 are shown in table 14.2.

Table - 14.2
Credit and Subsidy disbursed under SGSY

(` lakh)

Year	Credit disbursed			Subsidy disbursed		
	SHGs	Ind.Swarozgaris	Total	SHGs	Ind.Swarozgaris	Total
2008-09	6062.54	2196.95	8259.49	2579.24	730.94	3310.18
2009-10	6962.69	2292.28	9254.97	2890.57	717.63	3608.20
2010-11 (upto Sept. 10)	2685.42	670.65	3356.07	1080.32	204.01	1284.33
Total	15710.65	5159.88	20870.53	6550.13	1652.58	8202.71

Source: Commissionerate of Rural Development

14.21 The physical achievements of SGSY includes the number of members covered through Self Help Groups and individual swarozgaris. Details of beneficiaries through SGSY up to September 2010 are shown in table 14.3.

Table - 14.3
Physical Achievements of SGSY during 2008-09, 2009-10 & upto September 2010

Year	Self Help Group (No. of members covered)					No. of Individual Swarozgaris				
	Total	SC	ST	Women	Disabled	Total	SC	ST	Women	Disabled
2008-09	28448	10740	984	21966	407	7474	5839	474	3789	755
2009-10	31894	12014	1738	26840	324	7356	5770	618	4279	757
2010-11 (Up to Sept. 10)	10499	3182	532	8601	91	2049	1553	115	1096	204
TOTAL	70841	25936	3254	57407	822	16879	13162	1207	9164	1716

Source: Commissionerate of Rural Development

Indira Awaas Yojana

14.22 The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana is to provide financial assistance to the rural poor living Below Poverty Line (BPL) for construction of house. BPL rural households of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, non scheduled castes and non scheduled tribes and freed bonded labourers are eligible to get assistance under this programme. Funding of IAY is shared between the centre and state in the ratio of 75:25 and grant in aid per house is ` 48500.

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

14.24 The Physical achievements during 2008-09, 2009-10 and upto September 2010 are shown in table 14.4.

Table - 14.4
Physical achievements of IAY during 2008-09, 2009-10 and upto September 2010

Year	New houses (Nos)				Upgradation (Nos)			
	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
2008-09	19209	1963	15673	36845	8145	485	6383	15013
2009-10	17654	2408	18696	38758	6328	358	5928	12614
2010-11 (Upto Sept. 10)	7545	1149	8623	17317	3410	119	3125	6654
TOTAL	44408	5520	42992	92920	17883	962	15436	34281

Source: Commissionerate of Rural Development

14.25 The allocation, release and expenditure of IAY for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and up to the month of September 2010 are indicated in the table 14.5.

Table - 14.5
The Allocation, Release and Expenditure of IAY

(` Lakh)

Year	Opening balance+ other receipts	Allocation			Release			Total fund	Expenditure	% of exp
		Centre	State	Total	Centre	State	Total			
2008-09	945.38	10805.52	3601.85	14407.37	15655.7	5009.45	20665.15	21610.53	15190.55	70
2009-10	6635.55	16261.55	5420.52	21682.07	16261.55	5440.14	21701.69	28337.24	21256.92	75
2010-11 (Upto Sept.10)	7080.32	18590.80	6196.93	24787.73	9295.40	3098.47	12393.87	19474.19	8961.77	46
Total	14428.13	45657.87	15219.30	60877.17	41212.65	13548.06	54760.71	69421.96	45409.24	65

Source: Commissionerate of Rural Development

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Kerala

14.26 The primary objective of National Employment Guarantee Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Its auxiliary objective is to strengthen natural resources management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development.

14.27 The NREG Act have passed by Government of India in September 2005 and renamed the same as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA). The MNREGA has the potential to transfer the rural economic & social relations at many levels and has helped the poor by providing an access to formal banking system. The Act provides legal guarantee of hundred days of work to every rural household whose adult member volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

14.28 As far as possible, employment shall be provided within a radius of five kilometers of the village where the applicant resides at the time of applying. In case the employment is provided outside such radius, it must be provided within the Block and the labourers shall be paid ten percentage of the wage rate as extra wages to meet additional transportation and living expenses.

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

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

14.31 Types of works implemented under the scheme shall be water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation), irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works, provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households

belonging to the SC/ST or to land of beneficiaries of land reforms or that of the beneficiaries of IAY, renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks, land development, flood control and protection works, including drainage in water logged areas, rural connectivity to provide all weather access. Any other work, which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government. The Central Government will provide 90% of funds and State Governments will provide for 10% of the total funds.

14.32 Considering the social situation in Kerala, the universalisation of certain schemes/ projects needs some modifications suited to the situations. Kerala State experiences the following major constraints in the implementation of MNREGS compared to other states in India.

- MNREGS works are to be carried out in public land (exception is land development, irrigation and horticulture works in the land of SC,ST, IAY beneficiaries, land reforms beneficiaries, and MF and SF), which is scarce in Kerala.
- The types of works that can be taken up in coastal areas are limited
- Limitation in taking up NREGS works in plantation areas.
- Difficulty in devising a procurement system which is transparent and corruption-free. Therefore Kerala has been slow in taking up works involving material component.
- The local wage rate in the state is considerably higher than that of NREGS rate.

14.33 As far as the works taken up under NREGS are concerned there is a clearcut policy focus on natural resource management and corruption-free implementation. The administrative measures introduced to operationalise the policy especially the involvement of the Kudumbasree network have resulted in laying a strong foundation and opened up space for pro-poor innovations. At present the focus is on (a) providing maximum days of employment (b) formation of Labour Banks of workers (c) creating inter-sectoral convergence, particularly linking NREGS with forestry, water resources and agriculture (d) taking up large works like rejuvenation of major rivers (e) developing an anti poverty sub plan with NREGS and (f) natural resource management. Implementation of MNREGS has contributed very high levels of women empowerment as 80% of workers have been women, paid equal wages to both men and women for the first time and which intern boosted earnings of women. Thus the gender perspective gets built in automatically.

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

Table - 14.6
Expenditure under NREGS during eleventh plan period

(lakh)							
Year	OB and other receipts	Central Release	State release	Total	Total fund available	Expenditure	Percentage against total fund
1	2	3	3	5	6	7	8
2008-09	7580.52	19887.32	2359.66	22246.98	29827.50	22440.92	75
2009-10	8348.03	46771.42	4000.00	50771.42	59119.45	47039.01	80
2010-11 (up to September 2010)	11761.80	24924.73	587.41	25512.14	37273.94	20827.88	56
Total	27690.35	91583.47	6947.07	98530.54	126220.89	90307.81	72

Source: Commissionerate of Rural Development

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

14.36 District wise details of Employment generated and Financial programmes through NREGS are appended in Appendix 14.7 & 14.8.

Land Reforms

14.37 Distribution of surplus land is the major activity under Land Reforms. An extent of 29505.24 acres of land has been distributed to 170017 beneficiaries as on September 2010. The beneficiaries of land reforms include 60938 SCs, 10732 STs and 98347 Others. Resurvey in the state is being implemented since 1996-97 onwards. The distribution of surplus land to SC/ST and Others as on September 2010 is shown in Appendix 14.9.

Panchayats

14.38 Burial ground and Slaughter houses are the mandatory responsibility of Grama Panchayat. District wise details of Burial Ground and Slaughter houses as on September 2010 under LSGIs are appended in Appendix 14.10 & 14.11.

Urban Poverty

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

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

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

14.42 A well co-ordinated approach is necessary to reduce urban poverty for which the following aspects have to be considered seriously. i) Employment opportunities of a permanent nature need to

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

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

The nine risk factors of the poverty index in urban area

A family having

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

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

(Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram)

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

Urban Poverty Reduction Programmes

1. Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

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

through Community Based Organization of the poor. The components of the programme are as follows.

- 1) Urban Self Employment Programme – The major objective of the scheme is providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful employment ventures – Micro enterprises.
- 2) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) encourage under-employed and unemployed urban poor to set up small enterprises relating to manufacturing, servicing and petty business for which there is lot of potential in urban areas.
- 3) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) – Revolving Fund: Revolving fund for enterprise groups as working capital support of matching grant, incentive to neighbourhood groups for bank linkage.
- 4) Technology, Marketing and Other Services (TMOS): Creation of support mechanism for Micro enterprises on various areas of business management.
- 5) (STEP-UP) for Self Employment Training: For enabling correct selection of beneficiaries for USEP and UWSP enterprises and to build necessary skills for them to run the enterprises.
- 6) STEP-UP – Placement oriented training: for enabling urban poor to build skills and access employment opportunities in various sectors of the economy.
- 7) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP):- This programme seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.
- 8) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN) – This programme focus on strengthening of community structures and community development networks.
- 9) A&OE: Meeting administrative expenses at the State and District levels.
- 10) Information, Education and Communication (IEC): For undertaking information, communication and education activities to promote SJSRY.

14.46 Kudumbashree has organized community based organization (CBOs) of the poor in all the 52 municipalities and 5 corporations in the state. There are 14478 Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), 1566 Area Development Societies (ADSs) and 62 Community Development Societies (CDSs). The CBOs in the urban areas act also as Thrift and Credit Societies and facilitate savings and credit to the poor. In 2009-10, the CBOs in urban areas mobilized thrift fund to the tune of ` 8197.38 lakh and disbursed loan worth ` 10184.22 lakh. District wise details of NHGs, ADSs, CDSs and thrift fund mobilized are given in Appendix.14.12.

14.47 Under the SJSRY, Kudumbashree has developed 28623 micro enterprises of which 26076 units are group enterprises (each group with minimum 10 women) and 2547 are individual enterprises. Most of the group enterprises are innovative and are owned and operated by the women from poor families. Details of micro enterprises and group enterprises are given in Appendices 14.13 and 14.14. The activities of group enterprises vary from solid waste management to the computer hardware assembling. The financial and physical achievements of SJSRY are shown in Table 14.7 & Table 14.8.

Table – 14.7
Financial achievement of SJSRY (2006-07 to 2010-11)

Year	Fund Released			Expenditure	% of expenditure
	Central	State	Total		
2006-07	639.220	213.073	852.293	951.60	111.65
2007-08	629.740	209.913	839.653	742.03	88.37
2008-09	1017.910	300.000	1317.910	1159.76	88.00
2009-10	948.130	316.040	1264.170	1031.23	81.57
2010-11 (up to Oct. 2010)	0	0	0	66.64	
Total	3235.000	1039.026	4274.026	3951.26	92.45

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Table - 14.8
Physical achievements of SJSRY (2006-07 to 2010-11)

Year	Individual Enterprises Developed	Group Enterprises Developed	Persons Trained	Man days created under Wage Employment
2006-07	2010	241	4731	12080
2007-08	1493	189	5344	0
2008-09	2079	357	718	13796
2009-10	781	283	2519	13995
2010-11 (up to Oct 2010)				5698
Total	6363	1070	13312	45569

Source : Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

2. Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

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

14.49 The components for assistance under IHSDP include all slum development/upgradation/relocation projects including new house construction/upgradation of houses and infrastructural facilities. Admissible components under the IHSDP are:

- Provision of shelter including upgradation & construction of new houses
- Provision of community toilets
- Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street light etc.
- Community infrastructure and social amenities like provisions of community centres to be used for pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities, community primary health care centre buildings.

- Provision of Model demonstration projects
- Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects

The achievement for the year 2009-10 is given below

New houses constructed	No. of shelter upgradation works completed	No. of infrastructure works completed
2440	1960	223

14.50 The financing pattern is in the ratio of 80:20 by Central and State Governments. Beneficiary share (12% for General and 10% for SC/ST) is stipulated for projects for individual beneficiaries like housing. Out of 20% State share, the balance fund after deducting beneficiary share will be borne equally by the ULB and State (Maximum state share is 10% of the total Project Cost). The total allocation to the State during the mission period from 2005-06 to 2010-11 is ` 198.83 crores. Government of India assistance is project based and Urban Local Bodies have to prepare and submit Detailed Project Report (DPR) for availing assistance under the programme. Projects of 45 ULBs have already got approval of the Central Sanctioning Committee constituted by Government of India for sanctioning of projects. The total project cost of the sanctioned projects amounts to ` 273.31 crores and the central share is ` 201.37 crores. An amount of ` 103.16 crores has already been released by Government of India as central share of sanctioned projects of 40 ULBs.

14.51 Details of projects approved by GOI during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 of 45 ULBs are given in Appendix 14.15.

3. Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)

14.52 Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) is a sub-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and implemented through Kudumbashree. The duration of mission is seven years beginning from 2005-06. In Kerala ,Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi Corporations alone come under the scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide basic services and civic amenities with a view to provide utilities to urban poor.

14.53 The total allocation under BSUP to the State during the mission period is ` 250 crores. Projects are sanctioned based on the Detailed Project Report submitted by the mission cities. The Central Share will be released in 4 instalments (25% each) based on submission of Utilization Certificate for 70% expenditure of the funds released. The fund sharing pattern for Thiruvananthapuram is 80:20 by Central and State Governments. The State share of the project, the balance fund after beneficiary share will be borne equally by the State and Local Governments. For Kochi Corporation the sharing pattern is 50:50 by Central and State Governments. Out of 50% of State Share, 30% would be born by the State Government and the balance amount after deducting beneficiary share would be born by the respective ULBs.

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

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

14.55 The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines Social Security as "the security that society furnishes through appropriate organization against certain risks to which its members are perennially exposed. These risks are essentially contingencies against which an individual of small means cannot effectively provide by his own ability or foresight alone or even in private combination with his fellows. The mechanics of social security therefore consists in counteracting the blind injustice of nature and economic activities by rational planned justice with a touch of benevolence to temper it." This definition of ILO focuses on provision of support to an individual or to his/her family to protect them falling into contingent poverty. These contingencies as per ILO are sickness, medical care for the worker, maternity, unemployment, work injury, death of worker, invalidity and widowhood. However, this definition is somewhat incomplete insofar as it includes only work related contingencies and hence misses out those who may not be recognized as 'workers' or those who cannot work. The Global Campaign to extend social security to all was launched in 2003 the mandate for which forms part of the ILO's obligation to "...further among the nations of the world programmes which will achieve ...the extension of social security measures to provide a basic minimum to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care..."

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

14.57 Modernization and urbanization have resulted in radical socio-economic changes and given rise to new conflicts and tensions consequent upon the erosion of age old family and fraternal security. The transition from agricultural economy to an industrial economy brought in special problems that necessitated social security programmes. The slow growth of secure employment and rapid informalisation of the labour market has thrown up newer challenges in the realm of social security.

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

14.59 The focus on social security has emerged largely since the 80's given the growing insecurity and informalisation of the work force and the realization that even large poverty alleviation measures do not guarantee adequate and timely protection to the poor against identifiable forms of deprivation. This of course has been aggravated by the processes of globalization and the recognition of the role of social safety nets in cushioning the poor during the structural adjustment programme set in motion in the early 90's.

14.60 Through the Five Year Plans, Kerala has made considerable progress in extending Social Security coverage to people who are likely to fall outside the purview of formal definitions of social security. The most well known is the mechanism of tripartite welfare fund boards for workers in the unorganized sector. However, many of these schemes lack clear perspective, and need to be restructured. Their delivery mechanisms are often inefficient and expensive. A "Frame Legislation" will be enacted to bring in a degree of perspective and order to all Social Security initiatives, aimed at

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

14.61 Extending the coverage of the social security net to cover vulnerable workers in the unorganised sector is one of the major priorities of the Government. New welfare schemes have to be introduced for domestic workers; single women (deserted, separated, divorced, unmarried) and widows; the disabled; self-employed workers in the service sector and other unprotected categories. These new schemes will be introduced by utilizing existing administrative structures. The delivery system will have to be computerized to facilitate efficient disbursement.

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

Social Security and Welfare through Institutional Care and Protection

14.63 Major welfare activities under institutional care and protection are undertaken by the following Government Departments, Commissions, Institutions, Corporations as given below, (Box: No.14-1).

Box: No. 14- 1		
Major Government Departments and Agencies stands for social security measures		
Sl. No.	Major Government Departments/Agencies	Major Activities
1	Social Welfare Department	Social security welfare activities, social defence activities, nutrition programmes
2	Prisons Department	Welfare, protection, employment and economic uplift of prisoners.
3	Sainik Welfare Department	Welfare of Ex-servicemen and war-widows.
4	State Commissionerate for Persons with Disabilities	Welfare and social security measures for the disabled.
5	Women's Commission	Welfare and social justice measures addressing atrocities against women, adalaths, legal workshops, jagratha samithies, etc.
6	Kerala State Women's Development Corporation	Welfare, skill development, economic development through income generating and employment generating schemes.
7	National Institute of Speech and Hearing	Welfare, education, health activities of disabled in speech and hearing.
8	State Institute for the Mentally Handicapped	Welfare, education, skill development etc of mentally challenged persons.
9	Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation	Welfare, employment, income generating programmes of physically handicapped persons.

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

14.65 The major welfare institutions run by the Social Welfare Department offer the following major services as shown in Box: No.14-2.

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

14.66 There are 58 Welfare Institutions and 30 Juvenile Justice Institutions functioning under the Social Welfare Department for the welfare and rehabilitation of women, infirm, destitutes, aged, orphans and disabled juvenile delinquents. The welfare institutions functioning at present are 12 Mahila Mandiram, 11 Old Age Homes, 4 Homes for Physically Handicapped (aged), 1 Home for physically Handicapped (Men), 2 Homes for physically Handicapped (Women), 6 Asha Bhavans, 2 Care Homes for the Disabled Children, 1 Rescue Home, 3 After Care Homes, 1 Short Stay Home, 1 Home for Mentally Deficient Children, 9 Children Home, 1 Day Care Centre and Old Age Home, 1

Prathyasa Bhavan, 2 Vocational Training Centres and 1 Pratheeksha Bhavan. Details are given in Table 14-9. The number of inmates in the Government welfare institutions is far below the sanctioned strength.

14.67 As against the total sanctioned strength of 3600 inmates in the 58 institutions, the occupants are 2095 in 2010, ie, about 58% of the sanctioned strength, which is far below. It could be that the sanctioned strength no longer exists in practice due to financial difficulties in maintaining large numbers. For improved delivery of services, it appears necessary to revamp these institutions. The sanctioned strength and district-wise beneficiaries in welfare institutions are given in Appendix 14-18.

Table 14.9
Welfare Institutions, Sanctioned strength and Inmates – 2010

Sl. No.	Institutions	Numbers	Inmates (Nos)	Sanctioned Strength (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mahilamandiram	12	231	300
2	After Care Home	3	96	250
3	Rescue Home	1	17	100
4	Children's Home	9	553	925
5	Old Age Home	11	501	1075
6	Homes for Physically Handicapped (Aged)	4	127	150
7	Asha Bhavan	6	262	300
8	Care Home for the disabled children	2	22	50
9	Short Stay Home	1	4	25
10	Home for Mentally Deficient Children	1	41	50
11	Pratheeksha bhavan	1	45	50
12	Vocational Training Centre	2	100	100
13	Home for physically Handicapped men and women	3	63	125
14	Home for adult mentally challenged persons (female) (Prathyasa Bhavan)	1	18	25
15	Day Care Centre and Old age Home	1	28	75
	Total	58	2108	3600

Source: Social Welfare Department

Welfare of the Old Age People

14.68 The old age population (60+) in India is a fast growing phenomenon. The old age population in 1961 was 25.6 million while after 30 years i.e., in 1991 it was more than double which comes to 56.7 million. It is expected to increase to 113.26 million during the 25 years ending 2016. In percentage terms it was 5.8% in 1961, 8.8% in 1991 and 9.79 in 2001. **It is also to be noted that majority of old age people in Kerala are widows.** In 2001, among the old age people in the range of 60-64, 42 % are widows and among those 70-75 years, almost 74 % are widows(see Census 2001).

14.69 During 2010, it is reported that there are 11 Old Age Homes and 1 Day Care Centre & Old Age Home with 529 inmates against a sanctioned strength of 1150 as against 516 inmates in 2009, which calls for a retrospection by the Social Welfare Department. (Table 14.10).

Table 14.10
Old Age Homes and Day care Centre for the Aged during 2010

Sl.No	Institution	Institutions	Total Inmates (No.s)	Sanctioned Strength (No.s)
1	Old Age Home	11	501	1075
2	Day care Centre & Old Age Home	1	28	75
	Total	12	529	1150

Source: Social Welfare Department

Welfare of the Disabled

14.70 National Sample Survey Organization in the year 2002 estimated that the number of persons with disabilities is 1.97 crore which constitute 1.8% of the population of India. Estimates by different types of disabilities are: (i) Locomotor disabled- 106.34 lakh, (ii) Hearing - 30.62 lakh, (iii) Speech - 21.55 lakh, (iv) Blindness - 20.13 lakh, (v) Low vision - 8.13 lakh, and (vi) Mental Retardation - 9.95 lakh. The results from Census 2001 are somewhat different, there are 2.19 crore persons with disabilities which constitute 2.13 per cent of population (India-2006). In Kerala, as per 2001 Census there are 8.61 lakh disabled persons which form 2.7% of the total population; it is also observed that approximately 5 lakh children have one form of disability or other (SPAC, Kerala 2004)

14.71 As per the Census Report 2001 there are 8, 60,794 disabled persons in Kerala; 4,02,444 females and 4,58,350 males. As per the Persons with Disability Act, it is mandatory to provide disability certificates to all disabled. The certificates are needed for granting pension and for availing other benefits from local bodies. Out of the total disabled persons in Kerala around 1.5 lakh were given disability certificate cum-identity cards and the remaining 7 lakh need to be provided with disability certificate-cum-identity cards on a war footing. The disability certificates are issued by a competent medical board headed by the DMO. Only Government Hospital experts are authorized by the Government to be the members of Medical Board but sufficient members are not available. Sufficient funds are not available for transportation of disabled and for meeting the expenses of the camps. Hence the State Government has started a scheme during 2009-10 viz, **Issuing Disability Certificate – cum- Identity Cards to the Disabled Persons** with the objective of issuing laminated disability certificate-cum-identity cards to all the disabled in Kerala. The Social Welfare Department is the nodal agency for the programme being implemented through the Social Security Mission, with the participation of the Commissionerate for Persons with Disabilities, Kerala State Physically Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation, National Institute of Speech and Hearing etc. Considerable work has been done in rolling out this programme in all the 978 Grama Panchayats, 60 Municipalities and 5 Corporations. The entire disabled population of the state will be provided with ID cards with in 2011-12.

14.72 On the welfare of the disabled, the social welfare department imparts social security to the disabled through institutional care and protection. A number of institutions are there and here too, the need for revamping them to enable improved delivery of services and facilities appears to be essential.

14.73 There are 7 institutions for the care of physically and mentally challenged persons in the state with facilities for 750 inmates; however there are only 543 inmates. Details are given in Table 14.11.

Table 14.11
Institutions for Physically & Mentally retarded persons – 2010

Sl. No.	Institutions	Total Inmates (Nos)	Sanctioned Strength (Nos)
1	Home for Mentally Deficient children	41	50
2	Home for Physically Handicapped	92	125
3	Home for Cured Mental patients (Asha Bhavan)	262	300
4	Care Home for Disabled Children	22	50
5	Home for Physically Handicapped (Aged)	63	150
6	Pratheeksha Bhavan (Home for Mentally Retarded above 16 years)	45	50
7	Home for adult Mentally Challenged Persons (female)	18	25
	Total	543	750

Source: Social Welfare Department

State Commissionerate for Persons with Disabilities

14.74 State Commissionerate for Persons with Disabilities has been set up as per the provisions laid down in the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995. The important function of the Commissionerate is monitoring the implementation of PWD Act in the state. The law deals with both prevention and promotional aspects of rehabilitation such as education, employment and vocational training, creation of barrier free environment, provision of rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities, institutional services and supportive social security measures like unemployment allowances and grievance redressal machinery at the Central and State Level.

14.75 The State Commissionerate in Kerala conducted awareness camps, redressal of the complaints of disabled persons, inspection of institutions for disabled, seminars to elected members of local bodies of the state, provided and distributed ID cards to PH persons with the help of Keltron etc.

National Institute of Speech and Hearing (NISH)

14.76 The National Institute of Speech and Hearing which has completed 13 years since its inception in 1997 aimed at education, training, treatment and rehabilitation of hearing impaired persons. NISH has developed into an Institute of hope for the thousands of hearing handicapped persons in the state. It has all the basic facilities for detection and evaluation of hearing loss, intervention and rehabilitation. Most of the infrastructure for the institute has been set up and a comprehensive approach consisting of early detection, early intervention and rehabilitation have been implemented using state of the art methods and methodologies. The facilities at NISH include audiological evaluation, speech therapy, auditory verbal therapy, pre-school and parent guidance programme, ENT facilities, psychological counseling, degree programmes for deaf students, diploma, degree and post graduate courses in rehabilitation research activities etc.

The important activities undertaken during the report year are:

- The project to set up early detection centres in all districts of the state has been completed. All the district hospitals in the state are provided with audio screeners to conduct hearing screening of newborns
- Free distribution of hearing aids.

14.77 The audiology division has conducted 2311 audiological evaluations during the reporting year and 344 children are attending speech therapy. The institute has commenced two degree courses viz,

B.Sc (Computer Science) and Bachelor of Fine Arts exclusively for students with hearing impairment in the academic year 2008-09, which are affiliated to the University of Kerala. The audiology division participated in all the medical camps organized by Kerala Social Security Mission for issuing disability cards. Hearing screening facility has been set up at District hospital Wayanad and Ernakulam. Set up Early Detection Centres in all districts of the state and Audio Screeners in all district hospitals.

Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation

14.78 Kerala State Handicapped Person's Welfare Corporation, a public sector undertaking established in 1979 aims at formulating, promoting and implementing welfare schemes for the improvement of the living conditions of the disabled. It implements self employment programmes and distributes aids and appliances to disabled persons. For their self-employment scheme a subsidy of 50% of the project cost subject to a maximum of 5000/- is given to the beneficiary through the various commercial banks throughout the state for income generating activities. Table 14.12 gives details of self employment assistance provided to physically handicapped persons for the last 9 years.

Table 14.12
Self Employment Assistance to Disabled Persons

Year	Applications Received (Nos)	Applications sanctioned and forwarded to Banks	Applications sanctioned by the Bank(Nos)	Amount released by the Corporation (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	1348	1348	242	4,81,000
2002-03	1303	1303	281	5,62,500
2003-04	1256	1256	344	7,56,535
2004-05	1417	1417	314	7,73,475
2005-06	1503	1503	354	8,74,660
2006-07	1142	1142	370	9,21,020
2007-08	642	642	295	7,25,821
2008-09	643	643	268	7,22,100
2009-10	754	754	423	1791250

Source: Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation

14.79 The Corporation has been supplying free aids and appliances to disabled people with annual family income below Rs.60,000/- per year. Equipments like Tricycles, Wheel Chairs, Crutches, Calipers, Artificial Limbs, Hearing Aids, White Canes, Braille Slates, Colostomy Bags, etc. are the items being given to the beneficiaries. Every three years the disabled people have to be given new aids and appliances as per legal norms.

14.80 Details on aids and appliances distributed for the last 9 years by the Corporation is given below as Table 14.13

Table 14.13
Aids and Appliances Distributed through
KSHPWC from 2001-02 to 2009-10

Year	No. of Aids and Appliances Distributed	Amount (Rs.in lakhs)
2001-02	1,071	16.10
2002-03	1,644	33.07
2003-04	1,166	27.29
2004-05	1,368	34.26
2005-06	996	28.00
2006-07	2,069	43.78
2007-08	561	19.27
2008-09	1065	30.00
2009-10	1835	49.90

Source: Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation

14.81 Besides this, distribution of Motorized Tricycle with a subsidy of Rs.10,000/- to disabled students and for the self-employed, cash award to the differentially abled student who rank first in SSLC examination in each district, @ Rs.2500/-, coaching-cum-guidance for disabled people for competitive examinations, financial assistance to the disabled lottery agents, subsidy for installation of tea/ coffee vending machines to handicapped, fixed deposit scheme for severely disabled girl child, providing aids and appliances to the aged and special medical camps for the aged, vocational training to SC/ST disabled persons etc. are the schemes implemented by the Corporation.

14.82 The Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation is the State Channelising Agency of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporations which extends loan to the disabled persons below poverty line and having disability of 40% and more for self employment. The Corporation is also implementing the scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances, which is a grant-in-aid scheme of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The main objective of the scheme is to assist the disabled persons by supplying aids and appliances. For the year 2009-10, Rs. 178 lakhs has sanctioned by the Govt. of India for the supply of free distribution of Aids and Appliances. Under the Central Government scheme of National Programme for the Rehabilitations of Persons with Disabilities (NPRPD) an amount of Rs. 2.56 crores has been sanctioned for early detection and prevention of disability, community based rehabilitation work, medical care of the disabled, vocational training, income generating activity etc. As per the scheme disability has to be detected at an early stage and rectification measures can be taken. Disabled children who cannot be admitted into a formal school have to be educated informally through special educators. All kinds of medical care have to be imparted to the physically and mentally challenged persons. They have to be trained for rehabilitation and to take up jobs so as to earn their livelihood. This scheme is being implemented in the three districts of Kasargod, Palakkad and Kollam in the state with the active participation of the local bodies. The KSHPWC is the nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme.

Social Security and Pension

14.83 Several pension schemes are being implemented by Government as a safety net for vulnerable sections of the society. There are more than 40 pension schemes of which 20 are financed by the State itself. These pension schemes are implemented directly by the Government departments or through different Welfare Fund Boards. More than 59 lakh people are benefited through different pension schemes.

14.84 The National Old Age Pension Scheme (renamed as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme) is part of National Social Assistance Programme of Government of India and was implemented from 1995 for persons above 65 years of age. During 2010, 1,91,946 persons benefited, while in 2009, only 1,73,071 persons were benefited by this scheme. District wise beneficiaries on pension schemes implemented through Revenue department is given in Appendix 14.19. The details on the rate of assistance of social security/pension schemes in the State including Welfare Fund Boards are given in Appendix 14.20.

Social Security Measures Exclusively for Women

14.85 Women constitute 51.42 %(2001 census) of the total population of the state. Several schemes for the social security of women are under implementation. Destitute/widow pension is a major scheme. The scheme benefited 5,12,672 women during 2010. Of the total number of beneficiaries, Thiruvananthapuram has the largest number with 64,577 women and the lowest number is in Idukki District with 9329 beneficiaries. Unmarried women above 50 years of age are also paid a monthly pension and the scheme benefited 45,284 women during the period under review. Its district-wise details are also given in Appendix 14.19. Financial assistance is also given to poor widows for the marriage of their daughters.

Kerala Women's Commission

14.86 Kerala Women's Commission was established in 1996 as a statutory body constituted under Kerala Women's Commission Act 1990 (Act 17 of 1995) with the objective to improve the status of women in Kerala and to enquire into unfair practices against women. Conducting gender conscientisation seminars, petition redressal adalaths, awareness programmes/legal workshops, district level Jagratha Samithies, research studies about women's problems, DNA tests, publishing of Sthree Shakti magazine, managing short stay home, Kalalaya Jyothi, awareness through print media/broadcast/telecast and counselling and helpline are the major activities of the Commission. The nature of complaints show that majority of them relate to harassment of women, harassment by husband, neighbours' nuisance and property related harassment. The complaints received by Kerala Women's Commission from January 2010 to September 2010 are given as Appendix 14.21. Activities for the year 2009-10 are given in detail in the chapter on Gender and Development.

Kerala State Women Development Corporation(KSWDC)

14.87 Kerala State Women Development Corporation (KSWDC) was established in 1988 under the Companies Act 1956 with the objective of formulating, promoting and implementing women welfare and development schemes. The beneficiaries include women from the backward classes, minority communities, scheduled castes etc. The BPL categories from the general category are also included in the scheme. So far, the Corporation has assisted 15000 beneficiaries with `80.00 crores. KSWDC has been selected as State channelising agency for national corporations such as NSFDC, NSTFDC, RMK, NBCFDC, NMDFC and NHFDC.

14.88 The Corporation initiates self employment loans, entrepreneurship development programmes, marketing support/centres, gender awareness programmes, finishing school for women etc. Under the latter programme, the KSWDC has set up REACH (Resource Enhancement Academy for Career Heights), a finishing school to give training in IT, personality development, learning of English and other soft skills which has considerably helped poorer women to access such trainings free of cost and

most of the trainees have been placed in good jobs. Activities for the year 2009-10 are given in detail in the chapter on Gender and Development.

Women Development Programmes

14.89 Major women development programmes are implemented through the Social Welfare Department. Vocational Training Centres, starting of one day homes, economic support to women headed families, development of Anganwadi Centers as community resource centres for pregnant and lactating mothers, nutrition programme for adolescent girls, and overall development of women and children are provided through various schemes and programmes implemented by the department.

Welfare of Ex-Servicemen and War Widows

14.90 There are 1,57,306 Ex-Servicemen and 305 War Widows holding identity cards issued by Zila Sainik Welfare Offices up to 30th September 2010. An amount of Rs.600/- per month is provided as financial assistance to Second World War Veterans who are in indigent circumstances. The number of beneficiaries for the scheme upto 30-09-10 comes to 1744. Re-employment opportunities of Ex-Servicemen and employment to widows are limited to State service and Quasi Government Institutions. Hence new ventures and policies are required to absorb those seeking employment. The present numbers of Ex-Servicemen and widows in Kerala holding identity cards issued by Zilla Sainik Welfare Officers for over the last eight years are given in Table 14.14.

Table 14.14
Ex-Servicemen and War Widows in Kerala – 2002 to 2010

Year	Ex-Servicemen(No.s)	War Widows (No. s)
2002	138148	272
2003	142088	269
2004	145140	267
2005	146952	263
2006	147440	261
2007	149946	313
2008	153318	303
2009	155401	302
2010	157306	305

Source: Department of Sainik Welfare

14.91 Major activities implemented through the Sainik Welfare department and its achievements during 2010 are shown in Table 14.15.

Table 14.15
Major Welfare schemes/ achievements of Ex-Servicemen/War Widows during 2010

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Beneficiaries (Nos)	Amount spent during 2010 (Lakh)
1	Financial assistance to Second World War Veterans who are in indigent circumstances @ `600 p.m.	1744	5181470 (as on 30/9/2010)
2	Construction of houses for disabled Ex-Servicemen	1	20000
3	Cash awards to recipients of Gallantry Decorations in the defence service and dependents of defence personnel	6	227260
4	Financial help for children of Ex-service men	18	29000
5	Training to Ex-service men/widows	59	132725
6	Cash awards to recipients of Territorial Army Medal/Decorations in the Territorial Army Service and dependents of Territorial Army personnell	Amount spent to meet the expenditure in connection with commemoration of achievement of 122 Inf Bn(TA)	30000

Source: Department of Sainik Welfare

Welfare of Prisoners

14.92 The Jail infrastructure in the state consists of 3 Central Prisons, 2 Open Prison, 2 Women prisons, 3 District Jails, 7 Special Sub Jails, 29 Sub Jails, and Borstal School. In 2009, there were 6857 prisoners out of which 210 were women while in 2008 there were 6757 prisoners of which 185 were women. In 2010 there were 6510 prisoners, of which 208 were women. The details of district wise jail prisoners during 2010 are furnished in Table: 14.16

Table – 14.16
District-wise Number of Prisoners in Jails in Kerala – 2010(as on 21.12.2010)

Sl. No	District	Central Jail		District Jail		Sub Jail		Open Jail		Women Jail		Special Sub Jail		Grand Total	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Trivandrum	1353	23	356	0	79	0	225	0	46	46	177	0	2236	69
2	Kollam	0	0	8	0	174	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	11
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	113	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	5
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	9	74	9
5	Kottayam	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	102	6	156	6
6	Idukki	0	0	0	0	94	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	4
7	Eranakulam	0	0	0	0	389	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	7
8	Thrissur	627	36	0	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	996	36
9	Palakkad	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	107	14	222	14
10	Malappuram	0	0	0	0	184	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	3
11	Kozhikode	0	0	256	18	66	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	380	18
12	Wayanad	0	0	0	0	84	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	3
13	Kannur	941	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	23	23	142	0	1160	23
14	Kasargod	0	0	0	0	136	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	240	0
15	Total	2921	59	620	18	1821	33	329	0	69	69	750	29	6510	208

Source: Department of Prisons

14.93 The Prison department is implementing the scheme modernisation of prison administrations with 75% central assistance for the enhancement of authorized capacity of Prisons. The construction works were entrusted to the Kerala Police Housing and Construction Corporation Limited. In 2010, 14 blocks/barracks/staff quarters were newly opened in jails. This has resulted in much relief to other prisons which were over crowded. Mobile phone jammers have been installed in Central Prison Kannur. Barbed wire fencing in Open Prison Nettukalthery. Video Conferencing facility, linking the Courts and Jails of Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Kottayam, and Thrissur Districts has been completed. The CCTV surveillance system was introduced in Central Prison Thiruvananthapuram with the help of Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation. Under the Welfare of Prisoners scheme, Government has sanctioned the establishment of crèches and nursery attached to Women's Prison Neyyattinkara, Womens Prison Kannur, Central Prison Kannur and Central Prison Viiyur. Computer labs are being established in Open Prison Nettukaltheri, Women Prison Neyyattinkara and District Jail Kozhikkode.

14.94 In 2006, the capacity for prisoners in Jail was 3684 males and 423 females. The present capacity increased to 4115 males and 516 females making a total of 4631.

Adoption

14.95 The state government have approved and declared the state policy, i.e., State Plan of Action for the Child in Kerala 2004 and reiterated its commitment to children. The major activities are; (i) to establish baby cradle centres (Amma Thottils) (ii) strengthen/organize adoptive parents organization in all districts and organize district level and state level get-together conferences of adoptive parents, adoptive children and other stakeholders (iii) adoption awareness programme in each district by involving state departments such as Local Self Governments, Revenue, Police, Social Welfare, Health, NGOs and other stakeholders (iv) minimum standards of services and procedures for adoption placement agencies and minimum standards of services for all functionaries will be developed with the help of expert academic institutions. Details on adoption of children as in-country and inter-country under Juvenile Justice Act from 2002-03 to 2009-10 are given in Table 14.17 shown below:

Table No: 14.17
Adoption of Children in Kerala – 2002-03 to 2010 – 11

Year	In-country adoption			Inter-country adoption		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2002-03	125	136	261	12	19	31
2003-04	134	152	286	10	10	20
2004-05	115	104	219	12	13	25
2005-06	119	147	266	15	16	31
2006-07	114	132	246	14	17	31
2007-08	183	10	184	9	13	22
2008-09	49	41	90	6	6	12
2009-10	61	55	116	12	19	31
2010-11 (upto 30/09/2010)	43	63	106	12	10	22

Source: Social Welfare Department

Social Security and Welfare to Unorganized Sectors Welfare Fund Boards

14.96 In Kerala, there are 28 Welfare Fund Boards providing welfare assistance and income security and employment to workers in the unorganized sector. Kerala Jewellery Workers Welfare Fund Board (Thiruvananthapuram) and Kerala Small Scale Plantation Welfare Fund Board (Kottayam) are the two newly constituted Welfare Fund Board during 2010. Details available for 28 Welfare Fund Boards show that the total numbers of members enrolled in these Boards are 59.18 lakh. Out of them, 16.27 lakh are in agriculture sector and 11.58 lakh are in construction sector. Female workers out numbered males in industries which primarily employ women like cashew,

tailoring, coir, bamboo, beedi industries and anganwadi workers. In the Anganwadi Workers Welfare Fund Board, 100 % enrolled workers are female. Similarly in tailoring, 83 % workers are female. In Boards like Toddy Workers, and Abkari Workers, above 99% of the workers are male. Details regarding the total number of workers, enrolled workers and male-female workers are shown in Table 14.18.

Table – 14.18
Workers in the sector and workers enrolled as members in the
Welfare Fund Boards – 2010

Sl. No	Name of the Board	Total workers in the sector (Nos)	Members enrolled in the Board (Nos)			Percentage of Members to total workers in the sector		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kerala Coir Workers WFB	190707	28607	162100	190707	15	85	100
2	Kerala Cashew Workers WFB	200000	8283	157369	165652	4.14	78.68	82.82
3	Kerala Toddy Workers WFB	34,378	34141	237	34378	99.3	0.68	100
4	Kerala Building and Other Construction Workers WFB	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Kerala Tailoring Workers WFB	1000000	94695	458917	553612	9.47	45.89	55.36
6	Kerala Bamboo, Kattuvalli and Pandanus Leaf Workers WFB(2006)	150000	NA	NA	22627	NA	NA	15.08
7	Kerala Agriculture Workers WFB	2100000	NA	NA	2026000	NA	NA	96.00
8	Kerala Head Load Workers WFB	300000	79973	389	80362	26.65	0.13	26.68
9	Kerala Artisans and Skilled Workers WFB	241636	91822	149814	241636	38	62	100
10	Kerala Hand Loom Workers WFB	NA	12052	21912	33964	--	--	--
11	Kerala Beedi and Cigar Workers WFB	120000	8610	32950	41560	7.18	27.45	34.63
12	Kerala Abkari Workers WFB	Not estimated	2480	38	2518	--	--	--
13	Labour Welfare Fund Board(2006)	NA	NA	NA	363514	--	--	-
14	Kerala State Lottery WFB(2006)	75000	10861	1113	11974	14.48	1.48	15.97
15	Traders Welfare FB	NA	NA	NA	90000	--	--	--
16	Kerala Motor Transport Workers WB	1048470	406105	396	406501	33.73	0.03	38.76
17	Kerala Anganwadi Workers & Helpers WF(2004)	64460	NA	52356	52356	NA	81.22	81.22
18	Kerala Autorickshaw Workers WFB	NA	20143	13	20156	--	--	--
19	Kerala Khadi Workers WFB	13,595	20	692	712	0.15	5.09	5.24
20	Kerala Fishermen's WFB(2006)	Not available	226125	75442	301567	--	--	--
21	Kerala Ration Dealers WFB(2006)	13782	9883	2617	12500	71.80	18.99	90.70
22	Kerala Co-operative Employees Board (2004)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Kerala Advocates Clerks WF Committee	15000	4038	847	4885	26.9	5.65	32.54
24	Kerala Automobile Workshop WWF Scheme	150000	12644	--	12644	8.43	--	8.43
25	Kerala Dairy Farmer's WFB	200000	147657	42173	189830	73.83	21	94.82
26	Kerala Rural Employment Welfare Society	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Kerala Jewellery Workers Welfare Fund Board	Newly constituted Welfare Fund Board						
28	Kerala Small Scale Plantation Workers Welfare Fund Board	Newly constituted Welfare Fund Board						

Source: Details received from different Welfare Fund Boards

Table 14.19
Expenditure on Administration and Welfare Measures in Welfare
Fund Boards – 2009 (‘ lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Board	Administrative Expenditure		Expenditure on Welfare Measures		Total Expenditure	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kerala Coir Workers WFB	124.68	130.98	1400.66	1586.02	1525.34	1717.00
2	Kerala Cashew Workers WFB	116.28	134.68	1377.42	1447.05	1493.70	1581.73
3	Kerala Toddy Workers WFB	644.38	687.55	5472.62	6796.87	6117	7484.42
4	Kerala Building and other construction WWFB	47.83	NA	90.70	NA	1.39	NA
5	Kerala Tailoring Workers WFB	130.77	141.72	335.62	387.36	476.20	538.9
6	Kerala Bamboo, Kattuvalli and Pandanus Leaf WWFB	7.33	10.93	49.81	202.6	57.14	213.53
7	Kerala Agriculture WWFB	204.54	231.85	1250.02	5594.93	1454.56	5826.78
8	Kerala Head Load Workers WFB	1068.43	1455.65	3616.21	4257.22	4684.64	5712.87
9	Kerala Artisans and Skilled W WFB	59.33	81.85	124.44	85.60	183.77	167.45
10	Kerala Hand Loom Workers WFB	31.53	27.3	197.83	223.62	229.36	250.92
11	Keala Beedi and Cigar WWFB	11.75	12.69	59.46	79.31	71.21	92.00
12	Kerala Abkari Workers WFB	60.78	65.52	265.8	233.72	326.58	299.24
13	Labour Welfare Fund Board	88.33	90.31	82.26	63.51	170.60	153.82
14	Kerala State Lottery WFB	29.79	NA	NA	NA	29.79	
15	Traders W.F.B.	8.15	16.52	57.68	227.42	65.83	243.94
16	Kerala Motor Transport Workers WB	404.94	551.36	13.10	5.58	418.04	556.94
17	Kerala Anganwadi Workers & Helpers WF	291.80	185.07	2522.78	3137.05	2814.58	3322.12
18	Kerala Autoickshaw Workers WFB	0.40	0.52	16.33	16.06	16.73	16.58
19	Kerala Khadi Workers WFB	47.83	14.73	90.70	38.91	138.53	53.64
20	Kerala Fishermen's WFB	267.04	290.55	817.68	1935.05	1084.72	2225.60
21	Kerala Ration Dealers WFB	21.9	35.02	79.11	84.9	101.01	119.92
22	Kerala Co-operative Employees Board	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Kerala Advocates Clerks WF Committee	9.18	NA	41.34	NA	50.52	
24	Kerala Automobile Workshop WWF Scheme	1.08	0.55	0.32	0.24	1.4	0.79
25	Kerala Dairy Farmer's WFB	19.01	19.92	780.18	799.81	799.2	819.73
26	Kerala Rural Employment Welfare Society	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Kerala Jewellery Workers Welfare Fund Board	Newly constituted Welfare Fund Board					
28	Kerala Small Scale Plantation Workers Welfare Fund Board	Newly constituted Welfare Fund Board					

Source: Details received from different Welfare Fund Boards

Note: WF - Welfare Fund, FB-Fund Board, WFB- Welfare fund Board, WWFB-Workers Welfare Fund Board

NA- Details are not furnished by the Board concerned.

Welfare Measures of the Workers of Welfare Fund Board

General Welfare Measures implemented by the Workers Welfare Fund Boards are the following:

1. Pension benefits to the workers on their retirement or invalidity or family pension after their death.
2. Ex-gratia financial assistance to workers on prolonged illness/ permanent disability and death relief to the dependents for funeral and related functions.
3. Medical reimbursement for medical treatment of the workers or dependents.
4. Marriage assistance for daughter's marriage.
5. Educational assistance to members' children like scholarships, cash awards and lumpsum grants.
6. Long term housing loans at low interest rate.
7. Maternity benefits.
8. Funeral expenses.

The major welfare measures implemented by the Workers Welfare Fund Boards are given in Appendix.14.22.

Unemployment Assistance

14.97 Unemployment assistance scheme was introduced in the state in 1982 under non-plan and is being implemented through Local Governments. Up to March 2010, there were 283692 beneficiaries under unemployment assistance and an amount of Rs.4096.65 lakh was disbursed. The details of unemployment assistance from 2002 to 2010 (up to 30/09/2010) is given in Table 14.20

Table 14.20
Beneficiaries of Unemployment Assistance and Expenditure (2002-2010)

Year	Beneficiaries (Nos)	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)
2002	332287	2,516.40
2003	348027	1423.10
2004	387370	7398.43
2005	344698	10243.38
2006	339879	3667.71
2007	361930	5005.76
2008	337032	5094.78
2009	332280	2361.13
(upto March)2010	283692	4096.65

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

Social Security Mission

14.98 The state government has launched a major programme, the Kerala Social Security Mission, during this period with a view to bring about convergence of various social security measures/activities and facilitate a wider coverage of the population who are in dire need of social provisioning. The primary objectives of the mission are:

1. To organize social security programmes all over the state with a view to extend service and support to the destitute, poor, aged, children, women, chronically ill, cancer patients and other sections of population which deserve and demand care and protection.
2. To formulate and implement schemes for the protection and support for the aged.

3. To identify, undertake and implement social security projects.
4. To draw and implement a cancer care scheme to extend medical expenses/assistance to children affected with cancer.

The major schemes presently undertaken by the mission are:

1. Cancer Suraksha Scheme
2. Hunger Free City Programme
3. Disability Certification Programme
4. Karunya Deposit Scheme
5. Rehabilitation of destitute patients in Government hospitals.

14.99 Cancer, the killer disease was once considered incurable. However, advances in medical science have helped conquer the disease to a very large extent. It is scientifically proven that paediatric cases of cancer are largely curable, if treated early. However, treatment being very expensive it is almost non-affordable even to the middle class families. In order to help children to overcome the disease by getting proper treatment, the Cancer Suraksha Scheme provides financial assistance of Rs.50,000 to children belonging to families with annual income below Rs. 60,000/-, who seek treatment in RCC/Government Medical Colleges, Malabar Cancer and Ernakulam General Hospital. Since its inception, under the 11th Plan, 457 child patients were assisted under the scheme

14.100 The project titled “Hunger Free City” aims to provide highly subsidized meals once a day to the public at designated centers in a city. Kozhikode is the first city chosen for this. The kitchen of the Medical College, Kozhikode has been renovated to house a modern kitchen and restaurant with seating capacity of 350 persons at a time. It is proposed to provide rice based meal with vegetable curry during lunch time. The patients will be given meal totally free of cost. Lunch will be provided at Rs. 2/- per meal to the general public including bystanders.

Major Social Security Schemes started during 2010

1. Snehasparsham

14.101 The problem of unwed mothers are linked with various socio-economic and cultural variables. In Kerala, this problem is coupled with the ignorance and exploitation of the backward classes. It has been pointed out that there are many women in Wayanad and other districts of Kerala who are victims of social exploitation and atrocities and are often forced to become unmarried mothers. Taking these facts into consideration the Government has initiated a project named “Snehasparsham” that intends to protect and help those women from backward classes. As part of this project Government is giving `300 per month to them.

2. Care givers for Institution

14.102 There are 12 old age homes and 6 Asha Bhavans functioning under the Department of Social Welfare. Most of these institutions are accommodating inmates in excess of their capacity. No care giving staff or professional staff are working in these institutions.

14.103 Kerala Social Security Mission has launched a scheme to provide ‘care givers’ to all such institutions according to their requirement considering the number of inmates. A programme for providing vocational trainers to inmates of such institutions has been also launched. The identification of vocational trainers and selection of suitable care giving staff is being done through the Social Welfare Department. Kerala Social Security Mission has taken up the initiative to support such institution with adequate staff as well as excellent facilities.

3. Thalolam

14.104 A scheme to provide free treatment to children below the age of 18 years with life threatening diseases has been launched with effect from 1-1-2010. According to this scheme any child belonging to a family which is unable to afford the expenses will be provided free treatment for life threatening disease such as cardio-vascular disorders, kidney disorders, haemophilia, gillian barrie and also prolonged treatment in the case of cerebral palsy, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia as well as for major surgeries in accident cases. The scheme is being implemented through 16 hospitals. This is a cashless transaction method. Patients are not given money but free treatment is being given.

4. Annadayini

14.105 Kerala Social Security Mission has also launched the “Annadayini” scheme to provide lunch to malnourished tribals. The scheme was implemented as first phase in four tribal colonies.

5. Aswas Kiran

14.106 The scheme is proposed for providing monthly pension to care givers of bed ridden patients. If there is a bed ridden patient in a family, at least one family member, primarily a women, will have to stay back at home through out to take care of the patient. In order to supplement the income of such families and to provide at least minimum social security a scheme to provide a monthly pension of ` 300/- to the care givers has been launched. The care givers of endosulfan victims are also provided with monthly pension of ` 300/-

NUTRITION AND CHILD WELFARE

Integrated Child Development Services

14.107 Kerala has around 40.37 lakh children, that is, 13% of Kerala’s population, who are below the age of 6 years. A large number of them live in economic and social environment which impedes the child’s physical and mental development. These conditions include poverty, poor environmental sanitation, proneness to disease, infection, inadequate access to primary health care, inappropriate child care and feeding practices. Integrated child development services is a major national flagship programme addressing the needs of a children under the age of 6. The health and nutrition need of a child cannot be addressed in isolation from those of the mother in the early years. The programme also extends to pregnant women, nursing mother and adolescent girls. Government of India proclaimed a National Policy on Children in August 1974 declaring children a, “supremely important asset”. The policy provided the required frame work for assigning priority to different needs of the child. The programme of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme was launched in 1975 seeking to provide an integrated package of services in a convergent manner for the holistic development of the child.

14.108 The scheme provides a package of services as indicated below to children below six years and pregnant women and nursing mothers;

1. Supplementary nutrition
2. Immunization
3. Health check-up
4. Referral services
5. Pre-school education
6. Nutrition and health education

14.109 The Integrated Child Development Services is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme wherein the State Government is responsible for programme implementation. The scheme is implemented all over Kerala through 163 projects (151 Rural, 11 Urban and 1 Tribal). There is one Anganwadi Centre for every 1000 population in rural and urban projects and one for every 700 population in tribal area. There are 32268 Anganwadi Centres in the state. District-wise ICDS beneficiaries in Kerala are given in Appendix-14.23 and Project wise details of ICDS are given in Appendix 14.24.

Integrated Child Development Services Training Programme

14.110 ICDS training is a National initiative for quality improvement in training of ICDS functionaries to achieve improvement in the quality of early childhood care and development. The aim of ICDS training is to develop all the functionaries of ICDS into agents of social change. It is carried out in all the 163 ICDS projects. The components of the scheme include job training, orientation training, IEC materials and other training.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme.

14.111 Supplementary Nutrition Programme is an important component of ICDS. Under the schematic pattern of ICDS, states are responsible for providing supplementary nutrition as per nutritional norms. Though the responsibility of providing supplementary nutrition lies with the states, from 2005-06 GOI supported states at the rate of half of the financial norms laid down for various categories of beneficiaries or 50% of actual expenditure on supplementary nutrition, whichever is less.

14.112 In Kerala as part of decentralized planning of state Government, the supplementary nutrition through anganwadi centres is transferred to the local self government institutions concerned. The LSGIs are free to identify the food stuffs suited to the local conditions having the prescribed nutritional value as per ICDS norms. Under the rural ICDS projects the expenditure on SNP is met by the Grama Panchayats and the Block Panchayats in the ratio of 2:1.

14.113 An amount of Rs.7545.81 lakh has been received from GOI as 50% Central Assistance on SNP during 2009-10. Since the LSGIs are implementing the SNP, the 50% central assistance received has to be handed over to the LSGIs through the Child Development Project Officer concerned. During 2009-10 the number of beneficiaries of the supplementary nutrition programme is 13,95,145. The number of beneficiaries who have got supplementary nutrition as on 30-9-2010 is 12,04,496.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

14.114 Even after about six decades of development efforts, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continue to constitute relatively the most backward and vulnerable section of the population in the country with extremely weak economic base. The Scheduled Caste of Kerala is comparatively better off than their counterparts in other states socially and educationally. The scheduled Tribes have become impoverished over the years primarily due to loss of their land resources to outsiders and due to the incapacity to benefit from development programmes meant for them. Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are intended to provide special protective measures to safeguard the interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Compared to the status of SCs/STs at national level, in Kerala their position is slight better. Table 14.21 presents a comparison of the national and State level status.

Table 14.21
Status of SC/ST (as per census 2001)

Sl. No	Item	SC		ST	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	Population (in lakh)	31.24	1666	3.64	836
2	Percentage to total Population	9.81	16.23	1.14	8.15
3	Decadal Growth Rate (%)	8.14	20.55	13.75	23.30
4	Child population to the total population	11.65	17.42	13.7	18.43
5	Sex Ratio	1048	936	1027	978
6	Literacy rate - General	82.66	54.32	64.35	47.08
7	Literacy Rate-Female	77.56	41.31	58.11	34.75
8	Poverty(as per 55th Round)	14.6	36.2	24.2	45.8
9	Percentage of Population in Slum Areas	7.50	17.40	0.20	2.40

Source: Census 2001

14.115 In Kerala there are 53 communities which belong to Scheduled Caste as per the Amendment Act of 2006 to the Constitution of India. The settlement pattern in Kerala is entirely different from that of other states and a major portion of the Schedule Caste population lives in scattered households with other people and only a small portion live in concentrated colonies, in which very limited number are isolated. The highest distribution of Scheduled Castes is in Palakkad District (13.85 %) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (11.87 %), Thrissur (11.34 %) and Kollam (10.34). Nearly half of SC population of the State is distributed in the above four districts. The Scheduled Tribes in Kerala are not only geographically concentrated, but are overwhelmingly rural. Highest concentration of Scheduled Tribes is seen in Wayanad district (37.36 %) followed by Idukki (14 %) and Palakkad (10.89 %) and these three districts together account for over 60 per cent of STs in the State. The coastal district of Alappuzha has the lowest percentage (0.15%). Details are given in Table 14.22. District wise Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population details are given in Appendix. 14.25

Table 14.22
District-wise distribution of SC/ST Population in Kerala

Sl. No	District	Percentage Distribution		Percentage to Total Population	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kasargod	2.88	8.33	7.49	2.52
2	Kannur	3.17	5.48	4.11	0.83
3	Wayanad	1.07	37.36	4.27	17.43
4	Kozhikkode	6.43	1.63	6.98	0.21
5	Malappuram	9.14	3.36	7.87	0.34
6	Palakkad	13.85	10.89	16.53	1.52
7	Thrissur	11.34	1.33	11.91	0.16
8	Ernakulam	8.44	2.76	8.48	0.32
9	Idukki	5.1	14	14.11	4.51
10	Kottayam	4.81	5.04	7.69	0.94
11	Alappuzha	6.37	0.86	9.45	0.15
12	Pathanamthitta	5.19	1.8	13.13	0.53
13	Kollam	10.34	1.43	12.49	0.20
14	Thiruvananthapuram	11.87	5.74	11.47	0.65
	Total	100	100	9.81	1.14

Source: Census 2001

Education and Enrolment

14.116 Education, being the key instrument not only for social empowerment but also provides the essential base for all development pursuits, steps are being taken to ensure provision of quality education to SC/ST so as to equip and enable them to enhance their employment prospects with competitive ability and thus address the problems of their marginalization and deprivation in the employment market.

14.117 The proportion of Scheduled Caste students in Lower Primary, Upper Primary and High Schools during 2010-11 is relatively higher than their population percentage and in the case of Scheduled Tribes, the proportion is relatively higher than their population percentage in the case of Lower Primary and Upper Primary but in High Schools the proportion is same as population percentage as seen in Table 14.23. Drop out ratio among ST is relatively higher than SC seen in Table 14.24. If we examine the strength of students in Government, private and aided schools, about 59.82% of total SC students are studying in Private aided schools and 37.73% in Government school whereas 44.65% of ST students choose private aided schools and 53.6% Government schools. The strength of SC/ST students at school level are given in Appendix 14.26

Table 14.23
Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students at School level as on 01.10.2010

Section	Total	SC	% to Total	ST	% to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
L.P	1665993	187508	11.25	33781	2.02
U.P	1452540	161243	11.10	24449	1.68
H.S	1427293	144034	10.09	15882	1.11
Total	4545826	492785	10.84	74112	1.63

Source: Directorate of Public Instructions

Table 14.24
Drop out among SC and ST Students

Section	SC	Drop out	%	ST	Drop out	%
LP	187508	696	0.37	33781	773	2.28
UP	161243	784	0.49	24449	806	3.29
HS	144034	2081	1.44	15882	1047	6.59
Total	492785	3561	0.72	74112	2626	3.54

Source: Directorate of Public Instructions

14.118 On a look at the details of SC/ST Students in the Arts and Science Colleges during 2010-11 given in Appendix 14.27, it is seen that number of girls students is about twice the number of boys in cases of SC and it is 1.5 times in the case of ST where as the total representation of girl students is about more than twice that of boys.

Performance in SSLC and Higher Secondary Examination

14.119 The percentage of pass in the SSLC examination is a good indicator of social and educational development among different social groups. In the regular SSLC examination of 2010, out of the 42787 students belonging to Scheduled Castes who appeared 34450 have passed. The corresponding figures for Scheduled Tribes are 5363 and 4204 respectively. The percentage of passed students from SC is 80.51 and that of ST is 78.39 which are below the overall state percentage of 90.76

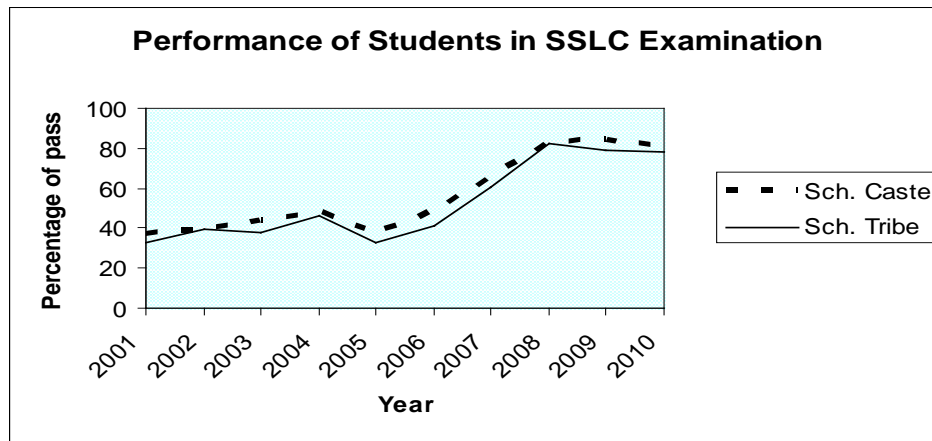
14.120 A comparative statement showing the performance of students in SSLC examination from 2001 onwards is given in Table 14.25, which reveals that ST students are far behind others though there is improvement in their performance.

Table 14.25
Performance of Students in SSLC Examination
 (Percentage of Pass)

Year	Total Students	ScheduledCaste Students	ScheduledTribe Students
1	2	3	4
2001	56.22	36.74	32.85
2002	60.62	39.32	39.69
2003	64.85	43.75	37.72
2004	70.06	48.14	45.95
2005	58.61	37.09	32.55
2006	69.33	48.58	41.18
2007	82.23	65.17	60.67
2008	92.08	83.37	82.46
2009	91.89	83.74	79.21
2010	90.76	80.51	78.39

Source : Commissioner for Govt. Examinations

Figure 14.1



14.121 Table 14.26 shows the performance of students in Higher Secondary Examination 2009-10.

Table 14.26
Performance of Students in Higher Secondary Examination (2009-10)

Category		Number of Students Appeared	Number of Students Passed	Percentage
Scheduled Castes	Boys	13328	6211	46.60
	Girls	16854	9533	56.56
	Total	30182	15744	52.16
Scheduled Tribes	Boys	1867	723	38.72
	Girls	2059	1017	49.39
	Total	3926	1740	44.32
Others (excluding SC/ST)	Boys	156903	100599	64.11
	Girls	166943	132868	79.59
	Total	323846	272342	84.09

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education

14.122 From the above table, it is clear that the percentage of passed students for SC is 52.16% and that of ST is 44.32% only as against the overall percentage of 84.09%. Also it is interesting to note that in all the categories, the pass rate of girls is higher than that of the boys.

Occupational Pattern

14.123 The Table 14.27 below shows that while just 25.87 per cent of total population were main workers as per 2001 Census, the corresponding figures for SC and ST population are 29.75 and 30.17 respectively indicating that a moderately higher proportion of the disadvantaged groups are workers. The ratio of female workers belonging to SCs and STs is almost double than that of other population. It is significant to note that the decline of workers among total population was marginal during the decade 2001 compared to 1991, it is substantial in case of SCs and the same is alarming for STs during the period. The decline in the proportion of main workers, both male and female, is not a welcome change as it is indicative of growing unemployment, underemployment and deprivation among the population.

Table 14.27
Distribution of Main Workers 1991-2001 (per cent)

Sl. No.	Category	Total		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	Main Workers	28.53	25.87	36.82	29.75	40.28	30.17
2	Male Main Workers	44.82	41.77	47.22	41.54	51.11	40.66
3	Female Main Workers	12.81	10.85	26.72	18.51	29.42	19.90
4	Percentage of Cultivators to Main Workers	12.24	7.12	3.10	1.61	16.66	13.67
5	Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Main Workers	25.54	12.40	53.79	29.48	55.47	41.12
6	Percentage of Main Workers engaged in Household Industry	2.58	3.35	2.44	2.60	0.47	2.57
7	Percentage of Main Workers engaged in Other Services	15.17	77.13	10.70	66.31	5.28	42.65
8	Marginal Workers	2.90	6.43	4.38	10.63	5.76	16.18
9	Work Participation Rate	31.43	32.30	41.21	40.38	46.04	46.35

Source: Scheduled Tribe Atlas of India

14.124 An analysis of the Table 14.27 indicates excessive dependence of STs on agriculture (54.79 %) for their livelihood as against just 19.52 per cent for the total population and for SCs the corresponding figure is 31.09 per cent. Other services is the source of income for 77.13 per cent of the total population, while the sector offers livelihood for two third of the SC population. The above analysis of the occupational pattern shows that the SC population is closely following the other population with regard to the change in occupational structure that has been taking place in the Kerala economy while the ST population is far behind in this respect.

14.125 In Kerala, as per Rule 14(a) of the Kerala State and Subordinate Service Rules 1958, 8% reservation in Public service is provided to SCs and 2% to STs. It shows that SC/ST had already achieved more than 10% reservation in all the three categories. But ST candidates alone had not achieved 2% reservation in State service. Total representation of SC/ST employees in Government services as on 1.1.09 was 11.89% (SC-10.07% & ST-1.78%). Details regarding this is given in Appendix 14.28. It shows that the number of SC employees in Gazetted posts, and last grade are more than their population percentage whereas in Non-Gazetted posts it is only 9.43%. As regards to STs, Government employees in Gazetted posts, Non-Gazetted posts and last grade are more than their population percentage.

Poverty among SC/STs

14.126 Kerala has registered a remarkable improvement in poverty reduction over the years among all the social sections, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the NSSO. Poverty level among the Scheduled Castes reduced to 14.6 per cent in 1999-2000 from 62.3 per cent in 1983. The share of BPL population among Scheduled Tribes declined to 24.2 per cent in 1999 – 2000 from 37.3 per cent in 1993-94. Details are given in Table 14.28

Table 14.28
Percentage of population below poverty line
(Rural in 38th, 50th and 55th NSSO Rounds)

SI No.	NSSO Rounds	India			Kerala		
		Total	SC	ST	State Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	38 th Round(1983)	45.6	58.1	63.8	39.1	62.3	NA
2	50 th Round (1993-94)	37.1	48.1	52.2	25.5	36.3	37.3
3	55 th Round (1999-2000)	27.1	36.2	45.8	9.4	14.6	24.2

Source: NSSO

14.127 The incidence of poverty among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is only half that of the all India level. The decline in the incidence of poverty in the state may be broadly attributed to the land reform measures, prevailing wage rate structure of workers and the large number of anti-poverty programmes undertaken by both the Central and State Governments. Also the growth of the economy which in turn raised the level of income contributed to poverty reduction.

Generalised Deprivation

14.128 To assess disparity among districts in terms of the incidence of poverty, a more desirable approach would be to examine the incidence deprivation instead of household consumer expenditure. The index of deprivation reported in Human Development Report 2005 (Kerala) is based on deprivation in four basic necessities for well being such as housing quality, access to drinking water, good sanitation and electricity for lighting. The Table 14.29 given below shows the district-wise index of deprivation and rank of districts of Kerala in 2001.

Table 14.29
Generalised Deprivation

Sl.No	District	SC	Rank	ST	Rank	All	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	54.4	13	60.1	10	39.5	11
2	Kollam	47.8	8	50.7	5	30.4	8
3	Pathanamthitta	50.3	10	54.6	7	31.1	9
4	Alappuzha	45.9	6	40.1	3	29.6	6
5	Kottayam	42.1	4	43.1	4	25.1	3
6	Idukki	40.8	2	65.3	13	42.7	13
7	Ernakulam	29.3	1	37.2	1	15.5	1
8	Thrissur	42.0	3	37.5	2	24.7	2
9	Palakkad	52.9	12	65.3	12	40.4	12
10	Malappuram	46.2	7	56.8	8	28.6	5
11	Kozhikkode	48.8	9	50.9	6	28.3	4
12	Wayanad	51.5	11	66.0	14	46.3	14
13	Kannur	43.8	5	57.7	9	29.7	7
14	Kasargod	62.7	14	61.3	11	37.6	10
	Total	45.5		57.9		29.5	

Source: Human Development Report 2005

14.129 The incidence of deprivation among SCs and STs is 45.5 and 57.9 respectively while that for total population is only 29.5. Kasargod, Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad, and Wayanad districts have deprivation indices of above 50 percent regarding SC population. In 10 districts, the deprivation indices is above 50 in respect of ST population and the same is highest in the three ST population concentrated districts of Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad.

14.130 Among the Scheduled Castes, Vedan, Nayadi, Kalladi and Chakkilian are the most economically, socially and educationally backward castes. Majority among these are landless and living in huts built in 'Purambock' and are in starving conditions. Special emphasis is needed for the development of these communities including provision of land and homes.

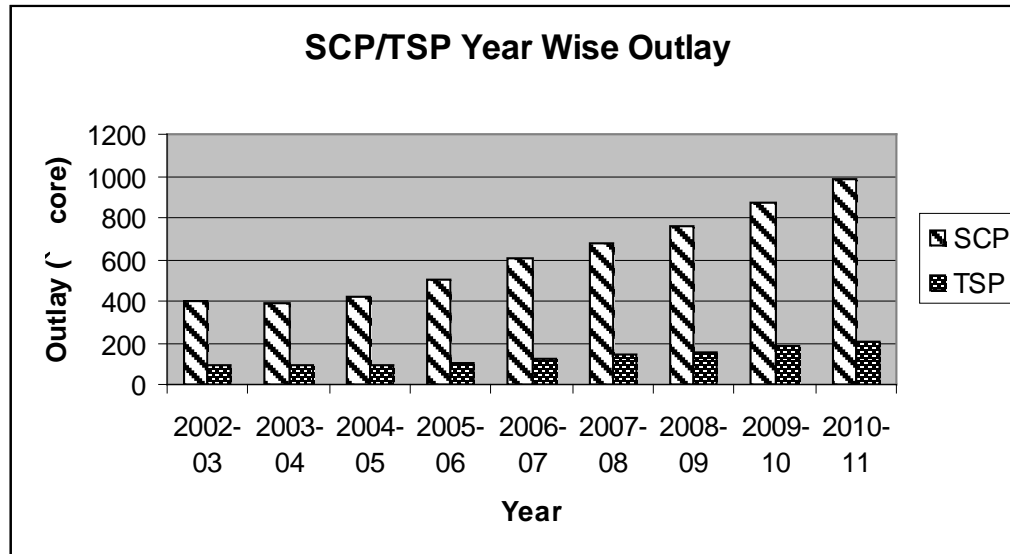
Development Programmes for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

14.131 Kerala Government earmarks funds for SCP and TSP from State Plan outlay in proportion to the ratio of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population of the State. Out of the total SCP/TSP Plan outlay a certain percentage of funds are allocated to Local Self Government Institutions for implementation of schemes under decentralized Planning. A portion of funds was considered as Notional Flow to other departments till 2008-09. This was meant for implementing schemes exclusively for SC/ST population in the respective sectors. As this experiment was not found successful the concept of Notional Flow was dispensed with from the Annual Plan 2009-10. A system of earmarking certain amount of SCP/TSP as pooled fund under SCP and TSP for taking up schemes adopting a project approach was introduced. This gives scope to get wide range of schemes with varied objectives and physical targets which put together will help the all round development of the targeted groups.. The total plan provision set apart for the development of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes during 2010-11 was ` 983.45 crore and ` 200.50 crore respectively. Year-wise details from 2002-03 onwards are given in Table 14.30

Table 14.30
SCP/TSP-Year wise Outlay
(` Crore)

Year	SCP	TSP
2002-03	398.26	90.75
2003-04	390.76	87.62
2004-05	419.37	94.88
2005-06	501.72	106.35
2006-07	605.00	121.00
2007-08	681.80	139.00
2008-09	755.95	154.10
2009-10	874.73	180.85
2010-11	983.45	200.50

Figure 14.2



14.132 A two pronged strategy is followed for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the state. Infrastructure facilities like roads, electricity and water supply are provided in habitats having more than 50 per cent SC/ST families. For implementing minor irrigation work, more than 50 per cent of the area should be owned by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. Whereas, for projects benefiting individuals and families, 100 per cent of the beneficiaries should belong to SCs, STs.

Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan through Local Governments

14.133 Local Government wise budget provision and expenditure pertaining to SCs and STs during the year 2009-10 are given in Table 14.31.

Table 14.31
Grant-in-aid to LSGIs-Category wise Outlay and Expenditure during 2009-10

(` lakh)

Type of LSGIs	General				SCP			
	Budgeted Outlay *	Fund available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 5	Budgeted Outlay *	Fund available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grama Pts	71951.38	85817.13	68395.28	79.70	28465.76	41977.55	25987.74	61.91
Block Pts	15350.99	17635.16	14407.56	81.70	9488.84	11864.09	9619.77	81.08
District Pts	14939.85	18429.22	13129.47	71.24	9488.84	14968.20	10389.85	69.41
Municipality	11550.87	13394.93	10649.31	79.50	3325.61	5173.09	3361.60	64.98
Corporation	9383.88	11500.37	8490.56	73.83	2830.42	5098.45	2490.15	48.84
Total	122176.97	146776.81	115072.18	78.40	53599.47	79081.38	51849.11	65.56

Type of LSGIs	TSP				Total			
	Budgeted Outlay *	Fund available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 17	Budgeted Outlay *	Fund available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 23
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Grama Pts	3979.28	5417.25	3667.83	67.71	103396.42	133211.93	98050.84	73.61
Block Pts	1591.88	2051.46	1733.08	84.48	26431.71	31550.71	25760.40	81.65
District Pts	2388.11	3360.45	2502.31	74.46	26816.80	36757.87	26021.63	70.79
Municipality	91.38	141.96	75.03	52.85	14967.86	18709.98	14085.94	75.29
Corporation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12214.30	16598.81	10980.71	66.15
Total	8050.65	10971.12	7978.25	72.72	183827.09	236829.30	174899.52	73.85

Source: IKM

14.134 During the year 2010-11 a total of ` 589.49 crore was given to Local Governments as plan grant under Special Component Plan and ` 88.47 crore as Tribal Sub Plan. Budget provision of SCP/TSP through LSGIs during 2010-11 is given in Table 14.32.

Table 14.32
Budget provision of SCP/TSP through
Local Self Government Institutions – 2010-11

(` thousand)

Sl. No	Local Self Government Institutions	Budget Provision			Total
		General	Special Component Plan	Tribal Sub Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Grama Panchayat	79773077	3131034	437556	11541667
2	Block Panchayat	1706879	1043572	174857	2925308
3	District Panchayat	1706879	1043572	262442	3012893
4	Municipality	1301540	365617	9802	1676959
5	Corporation	1032027	311146	0.00	1343173
	Total	13720402	5894941	884657	20500000

14.135 Percentage distribution of budget provision of SCP/TSP through Local Self Government Institutions during 2010-11 is represented in Figures 14.3 and 14.4.

Figure 14.3

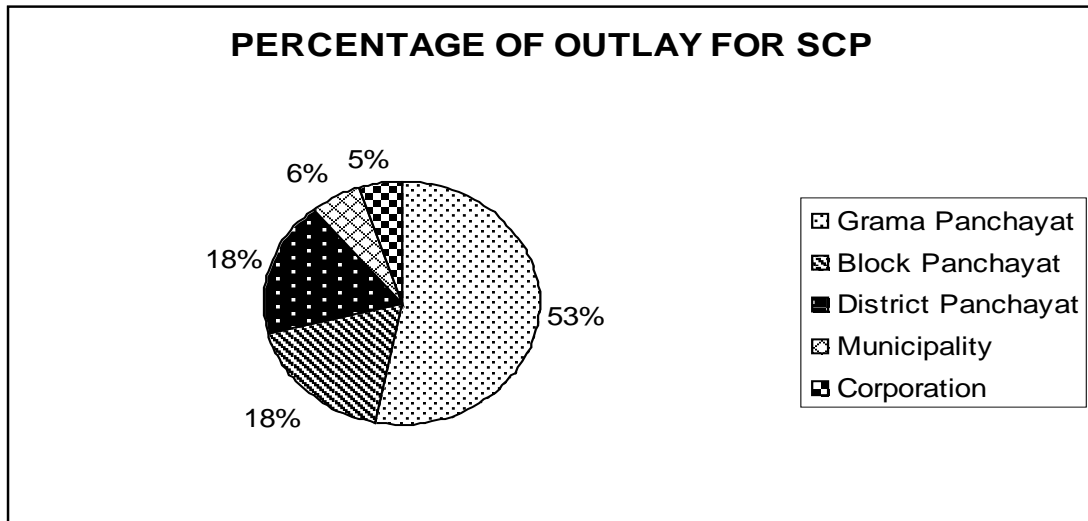
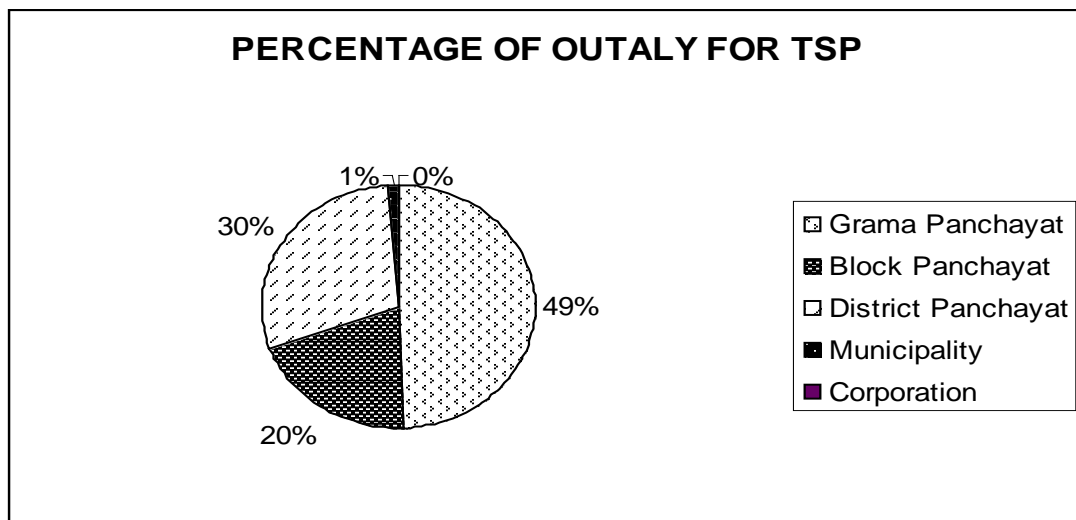


Figure 14.4



14.136 Physical achievements of Local Self Government Institutions under SCP and TSP during 10th Plan period are given in Appendix 14.29&14.30.(Details of 11th plan period are not yet consolidated by IKM)

Programmes of Scheduled Caste Development Department

14.137 State Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as the projects taken up under corpus fund and pooled fund are the programmes implemented by the Scheduled Caste Development Department for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. During 2010-11 the total State Plan provision set apart for the development of Scheduled Castes is ` 983.45 crore. This is 9.81% of the total state plan outlay. Out of this, ` 393.96 crore is earmarked as State Share for development programmes of the SC Development Department including ` 40.16crore for RD Schemes. An amount of ` 589.49crore is provided as grant in aid to local bodies. Provision for schemes of welfare of Scheduled Castes, `

118.25 is 100% CSS and the Central Share of 50%CSS is ` 10.39 crore during 2010-11. In addition to this ` 10 crore is included in the budget as Special Central Assistance to SCP.

14.138 The state and central government programmes cover a wide area comprising education, economic and social welfare activities for the multifaceted development of Scheduled Castes which has produced favourable results in these areas.

14.139 Scheme wise outlay and expenditure of welfare of SCs for 2009-10 & 2010-11 and the physical targets and achievement are given in Appendices 14.31 and 14.32 respectively

Educational Schemes

14.140 The Department is implementing various educational schemes such as pre-matric studies, post-matric studies, running/construction of Model Residential Schools, assistance to students studying in self financing colleges etc. During 2009-10, pre-matric educational concessions to 4.40 lakh students and post-matric concessions were given to more than 1.11 lakh students. In addition 646 medical and 15682 engineering students were also given educational concessions during 2009-10 The details of lumpsum grant, stipend, scholarship and pocket money given to students during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (as on 31-10-10) are given in Appendices 14.33&14.34 respectively.

e-Grantz

14.141 One of the major achievements in Education sector is the introduction of e-Grantz for the distribution of educational concessions to the students during the Eleventh Plan period. The web based online education assistance distribution system was implemented as a pilot project in Alappuzha district during 2008-09. This project is extended during 2009-10 to cover the entire post-matric institutions in the State.

14.142 The Scheduled Caste Development Department is running 9 Model Residential Schools. Out of which three schools are functioning in rented buildings and the rest in own buildings. The MRSs provide education with residential facilities from standard V to +2 levels. Accommodation including mess, uniform, text books and study materials are provided to the students under this scheme. Number of students benefited was 1126 during 2009-10, 186 students appeared for the SSLC examination and 185 students passed with 99.5% pass. Details are given in Appendix-14.35. For giving awareness in science subject, "Sasthraposhini Lab" was established in six MRS

14.143 In addition there is a sports school, called Ayyankali Memorial Sports School for promoting sports talents of SC students. Students are admitted from Class V with accommodation and other facilities provided up to Class XII. The total number of students in the sports school are 214. Out of 214 students, 145 Scheduled Caste students and 69 Scheduled Tribe students. During 2009-10 the daily mess allowance in sports school was enhanced to ` 70/- from ` 40/-.

14.144 Apart from this, the Scheduled Caste Development Department is running 91 pre- matric hostels which are transferred institutions of Block panchayath and 17 post- matric hostels are now working under this Department. Out of 91 pre-matric hostels, 23 are in rented buildings and out of the 17 post -matric hostels one is in rented building. The mess charge in pre-matric hostels was enhanced from ` 700/- to ` 1300/-and in post-matric hostel raised from ` 900/-to ` 1500/- .

14.145 The Scheduled Caste Development Department runs Pre-Examination Training Centres at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Palakkad, Kozhikode to provide special coaching to SC/ST candidates for selection to various jobs in Government/Aided institutions. Department runs coaching

facilities for SC/ST candidates who compete in Civil Service Examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission. The selection is made through an entrance test and interview. Department also sponsored and funded an autonomous institution called Centre of Excellence, in Kozhikode. This is an institution originally set up under the IIM, Kozhikode to prepare SC/ST students for higher posts and admission to institutions of higher learning. Department runs 44 ITCs, which give training to the trainees in 12 different trades. Every year 1263 trainees are admitted in these ITCs. The study tour allowance of ITC enhanced from ` 500/- to ` 1100/-

Housing Scheme

14.146 Financial assistance for constructing a house has been raised from ` 75000 to ` 1 lakh from 18-9-2009. During 2009-10, ` 5027.42 lakh was expended for housing under the scheme. Out of the 12753 houses sanctioned during 2009-10, 6285 were completed. During 2010-11, ` 12000 lakh was earmarked for implementing project under plan scheme. Out of this, ` 1000 lakh as one time ACA. During 2010-11, ` 8248.55 lakh was expended for housing under plan scheme. Out of the 4500 houses sanctioned during 2010-11, (30-11-2010) 666 have been completed. District wise details of houses sanctioned and constructed during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Appendix 14.36

Land to landless

14.147 The policy of the Government is that all the Scheduled Castes will be provided with land for construction of house. The scheme intends to purchase land to the poor and eligible landless Scheduled Castes for construction of house. An amount of ` 3000 lakh was provided during 2009-10 and the expenditure incurred was ` 3000 lakh. The number of persons benefited was 3961. An amount of ` 9000 lakh is provided during 2010-11 and expenditure as on 31-12-2010 is ` 5128.97 lakh benefiting 6471 persons. District wise details as on (30-09-2010) are given in Appendix 14.37

Health Schemes

14.148 During 2009-10, financial assistance was given to 8082 persons and the total expenditure under this scheme was ` 550 lakh. An amount of ` 550 lakh is provided during 2010-11 and the number of persons benefited as on 31-12-2010 is 5294.

Development programmes for the Vulnerable communities among SC

14.149 The objective of this scheme is rehabilitation of landless and homeless SCs belonging to vulnerable communities viz. Vedan, Vettuvan and Nayadi. This scheme has the following provisions:

- ❖ Assistance of ` 1,00,000/- for house construction and ` 1,25,000/- for purchase of 5 cents of land.
- ❖ The amount provided is also meant for meeting the expenses in connection with the provision of education, treatment, drinking water, electricity, road etc, to the vulnerable groups.

During 2009-10, financial assistance was given to 97 persons and the total expenditure under this scheme was ` 145.28 lakh. During 2010-11, an amount of ` 350 lakh is provided in the budget and the expenditure incurred as on 31-12-10 is ` 173.38 lakh benefiting 110 persons.

Apart from this scheme, another scheme is implementing under one time ACA for the rehabilitation of the most economically, socially and educationally backward communities viz. Vedan, Nayadi, Kalladi and Chakkilian. Majority among these are landless and living in huts in

'Purambockk' and in starving conditions. An amount of ` 932.00 lakh was received as One Time ACA from GOI during 2008-09 and ` 300 lakh is released from Government of Kerala. The expenditure incurred was ` 73.24 lakh benefitting 84 persons.

Self employment Scheme

14.150 Assistance is given to Self Employment Projects for promoting new ventures among SCs in the ratio of 1:2 as subsidy and loan for taking up productive, service, market oriented projects subject to the condition of Government stipulation. An amount of ` 200 lakh was provided in the Budget for 2009-10 and the expenditure incurred was ` 199.68 lakh. The number of persons benefited was 455. An amount of ` 300 lakh is provided during 2010-11 and expenditure as on 31-10-2010 is ` 88.88 lakh. District wise details are given in Appendix 14.38.

Assistance for the Marriage of SC girls

14.151 In order to reduce the burden of marriage expenses of daughters of SC parents, assistance is given under this scheme. Priority will be given to the daughters of widows, unwed mothers and incapacitated parents. Assistance is given @ ` 20000. An amount of ` 500.00 lakhs was provided for the scheme during 2009-10 and the expenditure incurred was ` 469.22 lakhs and 4022 persons benefited through this scheme. An amount of ` 500.00 lakh is provided during 2010-11 and 2631 persons has benefited as on 31-12-2010.

BOX .1

Debt Waiver Scheme

- Debt Waiver Scheme of the SC/ST Development Department aims to write off the outstanding debt up to ` 25000/- as 31st March 2006 along with interest and penal interests, borrowed by people belonging to SC/ST/ from Government Department, SC/ST Corporations and Co-operative Banks.
- The income limit of the family is ` 1.50 lakh
- An amount of ` 84.85 Crore earmarked for this scheme for the year 2009-10.
- The Scheme implemented through SC Development Department and SC/ST Corporation.
- 1.7 Lakh SC families have been benefited by the Scheme.

Enforcement of Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989

14.152 The number of cases of harassment/atrocities of SCs in the State for which compensation has been granted during the last four years is given below: table 14.33

Table 14.33

Details of number of cases and compensation granted through Prevention of Atrocities Act

Year	No. of Cases	Compensation Granted (` Lakh)
2007-08	83	14.47
2008-09	85	13.46
2009-10	104	24.09
2010-11	407	65.47

- The main causes and nature of these harassment/atrocities are social harassment, sexual exploitation, insult, intimidation and humiliation, outraging the modesty of woman causing injury and insult or annoyance, giving false evidence, etc.

- Three Special Mobile Squads are functioning at Palakkad, Wayanad and Kasaragod to deal with atrocities towards Scheduled Castes more effectively.
- Two special courts in Kalpetta and Manchery.

Atrocity prone areas are Wayanad, Kasaragod and Attappady in Palakkad.

SCA to SCP

14.153 An amount of ` 10.07 crore was expended during 2009-10 against the Central Assistance proposed for undertaking employment cum income generation activities for ` 15 crore. An amount of ` 10 crore is proposed in the budget 2010-11.

Programmes of Scheduled Tribe Development Department

14.154 An amount of ` 100.34 crore earmarked during 2009-10 for the development programmes of the ST Development Department and the expenditure is 94.41 crore. The total state plan provision set apart for the development of Scheduled Tribes during 2010-11 is ` 200.5 crore, which is 2% of the total state plan outlay. Out of this ` 112.03 crore is earmarked as state share for the development programmes of the ST Development Department including ` 10.13 crore for RD Schemes. An amount of ` 88.47 crore is provided as grant in aid to local bodies. For the 50% and 100% CSS Schemes Central Share is ` 19.92 crore and ` 21.32 crore respectively. In addition to this ` 5 crore is included as Special Central Assistance to TSP with state budget. Details of Financial and Physical achievements of schemes implemented by the department during 2009-10 and 2010.11 (up to 31.10.10) are given in Appendices 14.39 and 14.40 respectively.

Educational Programmes

14.155 The thrust of the development programmes is to promote the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and to free them from exploitation. Lack of awareness which is the result of educational backwardness is the main hurdle in the socio economic progress of the Scheduled Tribes and hence top priority is given for their educational development and about 50% of total budget provision (both plan and non-plan) is set apart for the education sector. The department is distributing educational concessions, scholarships and other kinds of assistance to the tribals from preprimary to post graduate level. Apart from exemption from all kinds of fee, they are given lumpsum grant meant for the purchase of books, stationery and dress materials and monthly stipend at varying rates. There are nearly 78,000 prematric and 12500 post matric tribal students in the State. Details of the amount spent during the period 2002-03 to 2010-11 for educational concessions is given in Table 14.34.

Table 14.34
Details of Educational Concessions distributed by ST Department

Year	No. of students [Pre-matric & post matric]	Plan [post matric] (` lakh)	Non Plan [prematric & post matric](` lakh)
2002-03	62766	100.00	331.00
2003-04	69809	96.31	492.28
2004-05	78382	199.77	545.13
2005-06	82935	399.97	781.45
2006-07	82935	257.22	704.38
2007-08	84849	526.80	845.95
2008-09	83044	585.36	1157.05
2009-10	92276	172.2	1136.38
2010-11 (As on 31.10.2010)	88384	302.07	604.52

Source: Directorate of ST Development

14.156 Educational concessions, scholarships and other kinds of assistance are provided to tribal students from pre-primary level to post graduate level. Details showing the number of ST students

benefited and amount spent during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (up to 31.10.2010) are given in Appendices 14.41(A) & 14.41(B) respectively.

14.157 As stated by the department a study made by the ST Development Department reveals that nearly 10% of the tribal habitats are very remote and lack even primary school facility within a radius of 2 km. In fact the position has improved to some extent during the last two five year plan periods . However the school facilities in primitive tribal areas are still poor with 71.95% of the PTG's lacking L.P school facilities with in 1 km area.

14.158 Major portion of the non-plan outlay of ST Development Department is for educational development activities including scholarship, boarding and lodging charges, incentive to parents etc. The plan provision of ST Development Department for educational programmes during 2009-10 was ` 3957.98 lakh and expenditure ` 3194.90 lakh. [Both revenue and capital].

14.159 With a view to provide residential education to tribal students from remote areas the ST Development Department is running 108 pre-matric hostels and 3 post matric hostels in the State for providing boarding, lodging and tuition facilities. There are 29 single teacher schools for providing pre-primary education to tribal students living in very remote and inaccessible areas. Of these 27 are in Idukki District.

14.160 For providing pre-primary education to the tribal students 13 kindergartens and 22 Balawadies are functioning under local self government and the ST department respectively. The nutritional requirements of the children are taken care of to a great extent in these institutions. The Department also runs 20 training centres for imparting job oriented technical training. At present 2% of the total seats in educational institutions are reserved for ST students.

14.161 In order to provide quality education to ST students, 18 Model Residential Schools are functioning under this department viz., 15 Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan areas and 2 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools and one special Model Residential[CBSE] school (100% Assistance under Art. 275[1]). The Model Residential schools could achieve impressive results in the SSLC examination 2009. Also under the Ayyankali Memorial scheme, selected students from STD. IV and VIII are provided with continuous special tuition and counselling. For imparting primary education to primitive tribe children living in remote tribal settlements, 24 centres are functioning under the scheme "Peripatetic Education Centres of PTG's".

14.162 The Department give tuition fee of ST students who got admission to professional course in self financing colleges under government quota. The plan outlay & expenditure during 2002-03 to 2010-11 in respect of educational sector are furnished in Table 14.35.

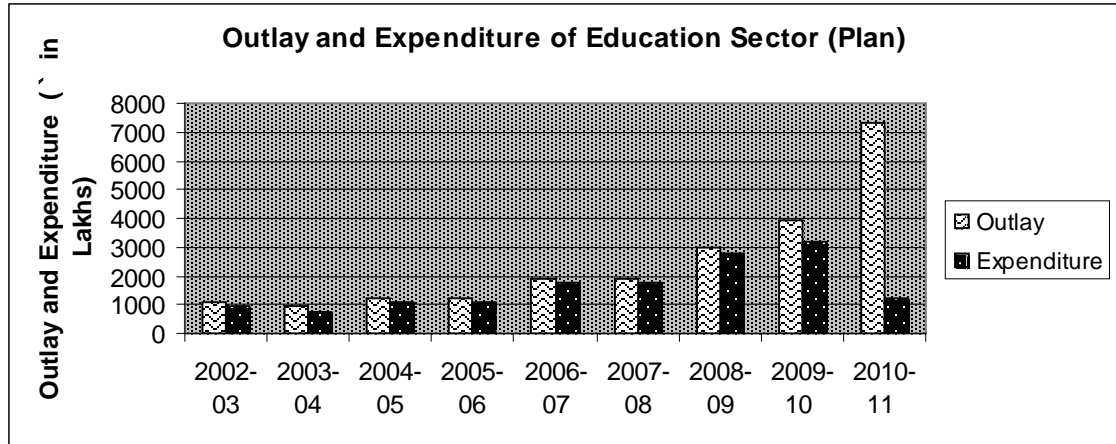
Table 14.35
Outlay and Expenditure of Education sector (plan)

(lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	1106.60	931.97
2003-04	953.60	725.83
2004-05	1223.50	1068.23
2005-06	1242.14	1062.10
2006-07	1918.98	1735.33
2007-08	1878.85	1753.17
2008-09	2965.70	2757.25
2009-10	3957.98	3194.90
2010-11 (As on 31.10.10)	7302.00	1237.58

Source: Directorate of ST Development.

Figure 14.5



Housing

14.163 During the 11th Five Year Plan, top priority is given for providing houses to all houseless STs in the state. In the eleventh plan, it is proposed to construct houses to all houseless families in a time bound manner. At present the requirement of new houses is more than 25000. The ST Development Department, TRDM, Rural Development Department [IAY Scheme] and the local bodies are the major agencies involved in the tribal housing area in the State. During 2009-10 ` 500 lakh provided under general housing for the construction of 400 new houses. The number of houses completed including spillover during 2009-10 was 224. During 2010-11 `10 crore was sanctioned for undertaking construction of new houses and for the completion of spillover houses.

14.164 The outlay and expenditure of the housing schemes under plan implemented by the Department during the period 2002-03 to 2009-10 is given in Table 14.36

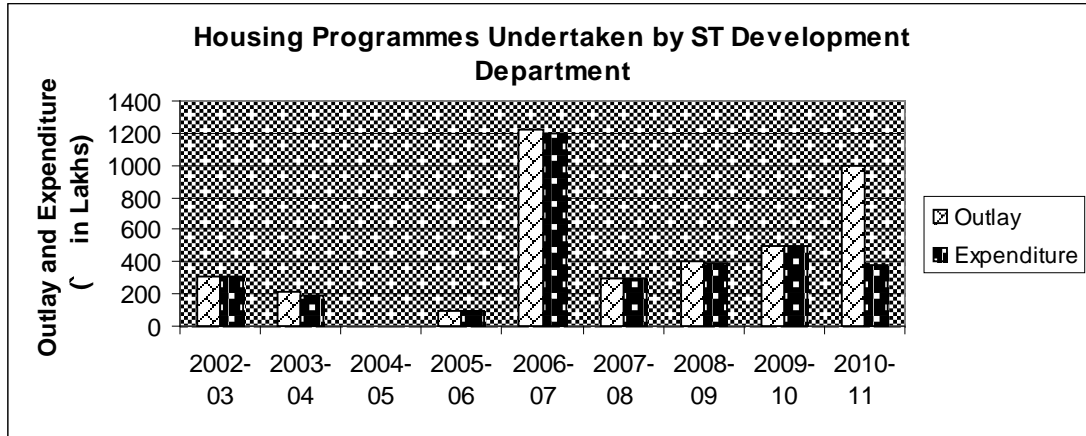
Table 14.36
Details of Housing Programmes undertaken by
ST Development Department

(` Lakh)

Year	Plan	
	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	311.68	308.01
2003-04	211.68	188.11
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	100.00	99.16
2006-07	1227.19	1194.36
2007-08	300.00	296.98
2008-09	400	390.04
2009-10	500	498.54
2010-11 (As on 31.10.10)	1000	380.45

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Tribe Development

Figure 14.6



14.165 District wise details of houses constructed by the ST Development Department for 2006-07 onwards are given in Appendix 14.42.

Health

14.166 Various measures are taken for providing timely medical attention to STs. The Health Services Department run 63 PHCs in the tribal areas. Besides the ST Development Department has 4 Midwifery centres, 17 Ayurveda Dispensaries, 3 Allopathy Dispensary/O.P. Clinics, 1 Ayurveda Hospital, 2 Mobile Medical units and 1 Allopathy Hospital at Mananthavady. During 2007 the Nalloor and Attappady hospitals under the ST Development Department were transferred to the DHS and are now functioning well. Apart from the PHCs and Ayurveda Dispensaries, Homoeo Dispensaries are also functioning in tribal areas under TSP of the respective Department. The Health Department conducts medical camps in tribal areas to diagnose diseases. Serious diseases detected are referred to district hospitals and financial assistance given for treatment. Studies by the Health Department as well as AIIMS, New Delhi show that nearly 15 % of the tribal families in Wayanad and Palakkad Districts have traits of the genetical problem “Sickle Cell Anaemia”. In order to tackle the problem, Kozhikode Medical College has set up a Sickle Cell Anaemia unit with Electrophoresis machine. Also programmes for rehabilitating Sickle Cell Anaemia patients are also undertaken in Wayanad District. During 2009-10 ` 40 lakh is provided to Swami Vivekananda Medical Mission Kerala for extension of vocational cum production centres for rehabilitating Sickle Cell Anaemia patients belonging to ST communities of Wayanad.

14.167 As stated by the Department during 2010-11 an amount of ` 274.16 lakh was provided by the ST Development Department for health programmes under plan and non plan. During 2007-08 a new scheme “Complete Health Care Programme for the Tribals” has been implemented by the department utilizing the ACA of ` 10 Crores received from Government of India and so far 27657 peoples benefited.

14.168 There are a few remote settlements in Idukki, Palakkad, Thrissur, Wayanad and Malappuram where such health care facilities are still lacking. Outlay and expenditure for plan and non plan health programme for the period 2002-03 to 2010-11 are given in the table 14.37.

Table 14.37
Details of Health Programmes

Year	Plan		Non-plan	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	120.00	120.00	76.11	56.95
2003-04	229.56	119.42	68.81	66.02
2004-05	137.50	183.09	85.46	75.42
2005-06	120.00	106.90	91.33	85.50
2006-07	280.00	129.86	130.73	100.98
2007-08	1217.00	1201.62	148.76	115.98
2008-09	170.00	116.11	137.58	114.96
2009-10	80.00	79.99	149.83	130.36
2010-11 (As on 31.10.10)	100.00	57.29	174.16	77.21

Source: Directorate of ST Development

Resettlement of Landless Tribes

14.169 A special scheme for providing land to the landless and houses to the houseless is being implemented in the state. As part of the resettlement of landless, Tribal Resettlement and Development Mission (TRDM) has been formed to undertake rehabilitation activities based on a Master Plan. They have identified 22052 landless tribal families and 32131 families with less than one acre of land. Land distribution was inaugurated on 1/1/2002 and TRDM could so far distribute 8345.341 acres of land to 6175 tribal families as shown in table 14.38.

Table 14.38
District wise details of land distribution

Sl.No	District	Families (No's)	Extent (Acre)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Nil	Nil
2	Kollam	128	114.68
3	Pathanamthitta	28	12.19
4	Kottayam	19	19
5	Alappuzha	35	7.67
6	Idukki	949	1460
7	Ernakulam	296	418.9
8	Thrissur	20	5.68
9	Kozhikkode	420	600
10	Palakkad	10	4.44
11	Malappuram	61	46.38
12	Kannur	3102	3006.37
13	Wayanad	997	2526.601
14	Kasargod	110	1233.43
	Total	6175	8345.341

Source: TRDM

14.170 The Aralam Farm with an extent of 7612 acres, has been purchased by the State Government at a cost of ` 42.09 crore. Half the area of the farm will be retained as farm itself and the remaining portion (about 3779 acres) has been distributed to 2557 families during the year 2006 & 2007. In addition to this Government of India has been approached for diversion of 12196 hectare of forest land for assignment to the landless families. The statement showing the land distributed to landless tribal's by the TRDM is given in Appendix 14.43.

14.171 The resettlement activities involves the following items viz. (i) preliminary work such as identification of land, survey and demarcation of the plots, completion of procedures for selection of beneficiaries in a transparent manner prior to the resettlement; (ii) the actual resettlement by providing land and facilities such as housing, drinking water, sanitation, health care, education etc.;(iii) the development of the plots into self sufficient agricultural farms, through crop husbandry, animal husbandry, soil conservation activities, irrigation facilities, etc; and (iv) providing other essential infrastructure development.

14.172 Major projects such as Sugandhagiri Cardmom project, Priyadarshini Tea Estate, Pookot Dairy project, Attappady Co-operative Farming Society (ACFS), Vattachera Tribal Collective Farm etc were started to improve the socio-economic conditions of STs and to free them from exploitation. These five projects could rehabilitate 1089 ST families in 3295 hectares of land. The rehabilitated families have been given housing and other amenities and employment in the farms of the project. As a policy decision of the State Government to issue land to landless tribal families, land belonging to sugandhigiri Cardamom project, Pookot Dairy project and Vattachira Tribal Collective Farm were distributed to the Tribal families within the project area. Now two Group Farms are functioning viz ACFS and Priyadarshini Tea Estates (Mananthavady) and the grant-in-aid to these two farms were given out of the budget provision under "Support to Group Farms".

14.173 District-wise details of distribution of surplus land furnished by survey and land records department as on 30.11.2009 are given in Appendix 14.44.

Corpus Fund

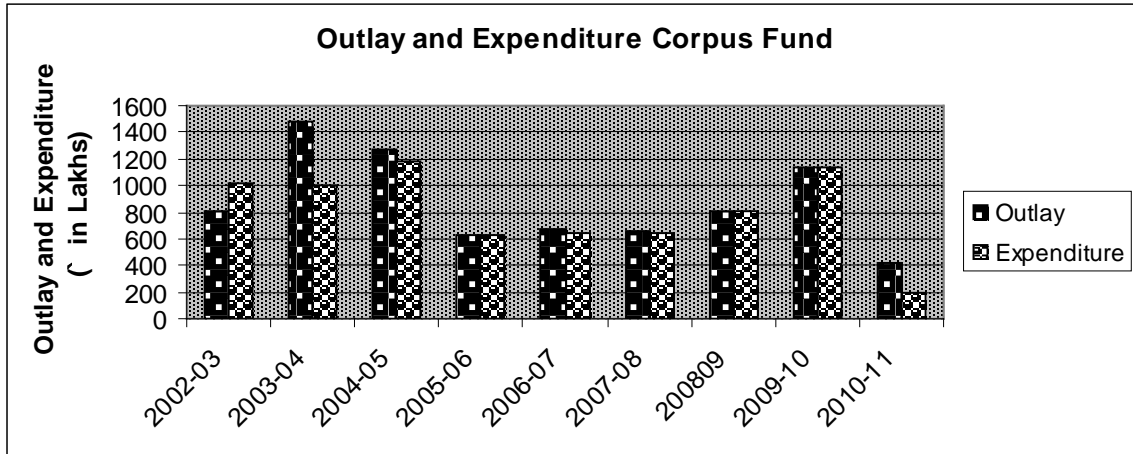
14.174 An amount of ` 1129.57 lakh out of the Corpus Fund of ` 1135.11 lakh was expended during 2009-10 for undertaking various development activities. The components of the Corpus fund includes self employments, skill development, water supply and sanitation, communication facilities, foot bridges, technology transfer, improvement of education and health etc. Statement showing the outlay and expenditure under Corpus fund from 2002-03 to 2010-11 is given in Table 14.39 and the details of schemes taken during 2009-10 in Appendix 14.45.

Table 14.39
Outlay and Expenditure under Corpus Fund from 2002-03 onwards
(` lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	813.26	1019.36
2003-04	1485.02	1001.96
2004-05	1277.76	1187.50
2005-06	635.45	631.84
2006-07	671.38	649.09
2007-08	664.87	648.39
2008-09	813.15	806.05
2009-10	1135.11	1129.57
2010-11 [as on 31.10.10]	412.25	193.50

*607 lakh re-appropriated to other schemes
Source: Directorate of ST Development

Figure 14.7



Other Schemes

14.175 In order to reduce the burden of marriage expenses of daughter of tribal parents, 100 girls were given assistance @ ` 20,000/- during 2009-10. An amount of ` 40 lakh is earmarked during 2010-11. Priority will be given to the daughters of widows, unwed mothers and incapacitated parents.

14.176 The Department have also started 3 Care Homes for Tribal Destitutes, 2 in Wayanad Districts (Sugandagiri and Mananthawady) and one in Palakkad District (Attappady) during 2004-05, having facilities for accommodating 25 inmates in each centre. The running cost of these Care homes is met from the scheme "Special Programme for Primitive Tribal Groups, Adiya & Paniya".

14.177 The department has engaged 76 Tribal youths as Apprentice Clerks in the Tribal offices. Also the department has engaged 15 councillors in the Prematric Hostels and Model Residential/Ashram Schools to conduct counseling programmes as part of providing quality education to the tribal students.

Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers [Recognition of Forest Rights] Act 2006.

14.178 The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers [Recognition of Forest Rights] Act 2006 enacted by the Government of India is under implementation in the state. The various committees envisaged under the Act have been constituted. The number of Forest Rights Committees elected is 504 and applications received from the tribal families for recognition of their rights are being scrutinized. Around 33000 tribal families are anticipated to be benefited under the Act. The Government of India has already released a sum of ` 27.61 lakh under Art. 275[1] of the Constitution as one-time grant to cover the expenditure related to the implementation of the Act.

Pooled Fund for special projects proposed by other departments under TSP.

14.179 During 2010-11 an amount of ` 563 lakh was provided under the scheme Pooled Fund for special projects proposed by other departments. The expenditure as on 31.10.10 is ` 150.66 lakh.

SCA to TSP

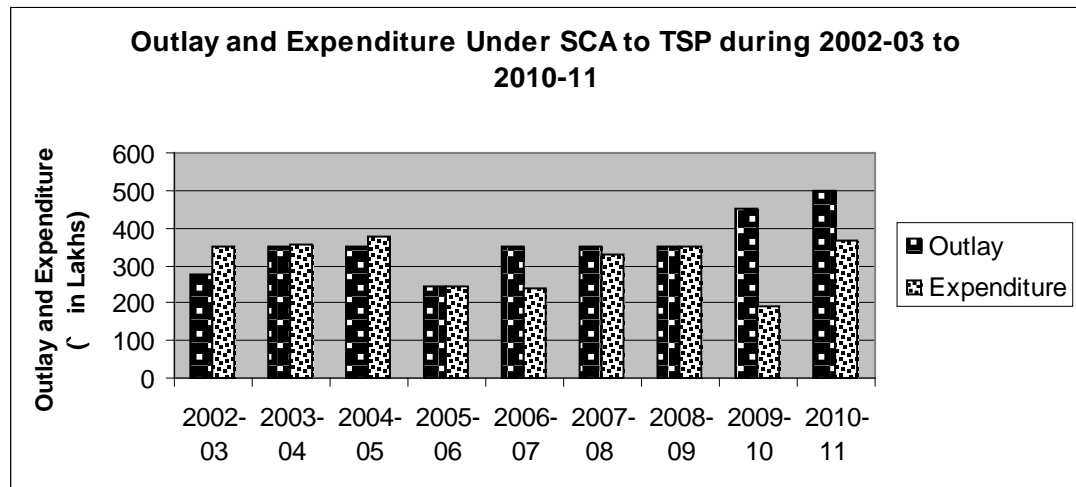
14.180 The Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan released by Government of India as an additive to State Plan Funds is meant for undertaking employment cum income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental to activities based on family and self Help Groups. Expenditure details of SCA to TSP from 2002-03 onwards are given in Table 14.40

Table 14.40
Statement showing the Outlay and Expenditure under SCA to TSP during 2002-03 to 2010-11
(` lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Physical Achievement (families)
2002-03	275.00	348.45	5499
2003-04	350.00	355.36	6098
2004-05	350.00	379.30	4667
2005-06	246.00	244.45	2764
2006-07	350.00	241.20	1444
2007-08	350.00	330.90	3143
2008-09	350.00	349.38	1741
2009-10	450.00	189.56	856
2010-11 (As on 31.10.10)	500	364	952

Source: Scheduled Tribe Development Department

Figure 14.8



Co-operation

14.181 The SC/ST cooperatives were formed aiming the overall improvement of the socio-economic conditions of SC and ST. The number of primary cooperative societies are 630(SC-532, ST-98). Through these societies loans are being released and other activities are done. Minor forest produce procurement, sales, other activities like Ayurdhara and Petrol pump are being undertaken by the Kerala State Federation of SC/ST Development Cooperative Limited.

KIRTADS

14.182 The Institute conducts research and intensive study on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of the state. During the year the department has already initiated four research studies

1. Evolving a viable development scheme for the Paniyan Community of Wayanad in the context of globalization.
2. The Malai Pandarans of Kerala: The Victims of 'Classification' and 'Development' in the Globalized Era-A study.
3. Developmental issues and the problems of 'unwed' mothers among the Adiyani community of Wayanad district.
4. Control and Access of Resources and Change in the Land Use pattern among the Irulas of Attappady in the context of Globalization.

14.183 Anthropological investigation on doubtful community cases as requested by Scheduled Tribe Development Department, Scheduled Caste Development Department, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and District Collectors has also undertaken by the wing. 131 such studies have already been completed during the period and report submitted.

14.184 The training wing of KIRTADS always coordinate and conduct a large number of programmes which give more emphasis to Tribal Development. This wing also conducted many orientation programmes, capacity building programmes, empowerment programmes and educational programmes. During the year 2009-10 major initiatives were being taken to give more opportunities to self employment and entrepreneurial development.

Welfare of OBC

14.185 An amount of ` 15.24 crore was expended for the welfare of Other Backward Classes during 2009-10. Major education schemes included pre-matric and post-matric scholarships to OBC/OEC/SEBC students. During 2010-11 an amount of ` 23.72 crore is earmarked for the welfare of OBCs. An amount of ` 3.18 crore is the 50% CSS to the scheme.

14.186 Details of financial and physical achievements of schemes implemented by the department from 2009-10 and 2010-11 (up to 30.09.10) for SCs and OBCs are given in Appendices 14.31 and 14.32 respectively.

Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

14.187 The Corporation, with its Registered office at Thrissur, functions through 14 Regional Offices covering all the districts, is implementing various schemes to enable the SC/ST people to become self-reliant in all respects. The sources of finance for implementing various schemes are Corporation's own share capital and assistance from other national refinancing agencies like NSFDC, NSTFDC, NSKFDC and HUDCO. The Corporation is now concentrating more on self employment schemes to enable the target people to engage in some innovative and viable income generating activities and earn their livelihood and thereby improve their socio-economic status in the society.

14.188 The major schemes implemented by the Corporation include agricultural land purchase, micro-credit finance, mini-venture loans, small enterprise loans, housing, educational loan, marriage assistance etc.

14.189 The scheme wise details of physical and financial achievements of the Corporation are given in Appendix 14.46.

Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation

14.190 The Corporation aims at the socio-economic upliftment of the backward classes and minorities in the state. The major objectives of the Corporation are:

1. To promote the comprehensive development of the Other Backward Classes and Minorities of Kerala by rendering assistance by way of loans and advance for establishing small income generating enterprises in various sectors.
2. To promote schemes, establish institutions for the socio, economic and educational upliftment of the target group.
3. To assist Other Backward Classes and Minorities for the upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills.

14.191 The Corporation mobilizes funds from the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) in addition to State Government support. The source-wise expenditure and the physical achievements of the Corporation during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (as on 30.09.2010) are given in the Appendix 14.47.

Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts from Scheduled Castes and the recommended Communities

14.192 The main objective of this Corporation is to promote social, educational, cultural and economic upliftment and other living conditions of the converted Christians from Scheduled Castes and other recommended communities. The main schemes under implementation by the Corporation are agricultural land purchase, foreign employment, housing, cash incentive to students, marriage loan, agriculture and allied sector assistance, small business, educational loan etc. The Corporation implements these schemes with the financial assistance received from state government and the loan assistance from NBCFDC. Details of year wise disbursement of State Government assisted loan schemes for the last 10 years are given in Table 14.41.

Table 14.41
KSDC for Christian converts from Scheduled Castes and the recommended Communities- Year wise disbursement of State Government assisted loan schemes

Year wise	Physical	Financial (lakh)
2000-01	578	116.15
2001-02	410	23.58
2002-03	147	58.54
2003-04	783	192.40
2004-05	320	147.06
2005-06	977	89.29
2006-07	872	83.02
2007-08	1298	77.92
2008-09	1877	220.60
2009-10	2211	442.16

Source: KSDC for Christian converts from SC and the recommended Communities

14.193 The scheme wise details of physical and financial achievements of the corporation are given in Appendix 14.48.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

14.194 The Information and Public Relations Department is the nodal agency for disseminating information on various activities of the Government to public. The PRD acts as a bridge between Government departments on the one hand and the public at large on the other. This is done by the Department by giving wide publicity for the policies and programmes of the departments and also by giving them the feedback from the public. It maintains a significant relationship between the Government and the public as well. The department functions mainly through thirteen wings besides the District Information Offices and Kerala Information Centre in New Delhi. The major wings of I&PRD includes Press Release of Government, Scrutiny of media, Research and Reference, Advertisement & Marketing, Circulation & Distribution, Field Publicity & Exhibition, English Publication, Malayalam Publication, Web & New Media, Audio Video Communications (electronic news gathering & distribution, audio video production & documentation), Planning & Development, Culture Development and Photo division. Two autonomous institutions namely Kerala Press Academy and C-Dit are under the administrative control of this department.

Major activities of the Department

- Publicizing the policies and programmes of the Government.
- Giving wide publicity of the developmental and welfare programmes undertaken by the Government through print-visual-audio media.
- Publishing of two monthly publication, Viz, *Kerala Calling* in English and *Janapatham* in Malayalam and two monthly newsletters viz, *Vikasana Samanwyam* in Malayalam and *Kerala Interface* in English.
- Content creation and maintenance of Kerala Government Official web portal www.kerala.gov.in and other websites like www.prd.kerala.gov.in, www.rti.kerala.gov.in and the websites of Ministers. Publishing of brochures on social and developmental subjects.
- Functioning as information offices and news dissemination centres in all districts of the state.
- Functioning as professional agency for government advertisement etc.
- Act as the enforcement agency of Cable TV Act and Press and Registration of Books Act.
- Making audio-video documentaries of prominent personalities of Kerala.
- Extending financial assistance to Journalists in distress and their dependents.
- Organizing Press conferences for ministers and Officials.
- Releasing of Government press release to media etc..

14.195 Reviews on major activities undertaken during the reporting year are given below:

Sutharya Keralam

14.196 This prestigious programme aimed to ensure transparency and efficiency in the functions of the Government was initiated by the Government of Kerala during 2005-06 in the structure of a phone-in-programme called "Sutharya Keralam" through Doordarshan and All India Radio. This public interface which offers round the clock access emerged as one of the major programmes aimed at sorting out public grievances. 6.56 lakh had been already expended till 30.09.2010 to implement this scheme during 2009-10. Outlay and expenditure from 2005-06 to 2010-11 for this programme is shown below as Table -14.42.

Table -14.42
Outlay and Expenditure on Sutharya Keralam from
2006-07 to 2010-11 (upto 30/09/2010)

Sl.No.	Year	Budgeted Outlay(` lakh)	Expenditure (` lakh)
1	2006-07	55	9.77
2	2007-08	20	19.02
3	2008-09	79.22	78.59
4	2009-10	100	83.48
5	2010-11	115	6.85 (up to 30-09-2010)

Source: Information and Public Relations Department

Government on People's Response

14.197 The Scrutiny wing of the I&PRD watches reactions on Government policies and activities and provides feed back to the Government on people's responses and reactions reflected in the newspapers and electronic media. Upto September 2010, 93 press clips were analysed for necessary action and follow up. Since the electronic media has started 24 hours news channels in Malayalam, the scrutiny wing has also started recording news and news based programmes for analysis.

Press Release

14.198 During the period upto September 2010, the department has released 7047 press releases including special features through the print and electronic media. Video news clips were also released to the T.V. media covering press meets and state level programmes in the reporting year. Table - 2 shows the details of press releases undertaken upto September 2010.

Table – 14.43
Details on Press Release activities during 2010
(Upto 30/09/2010)

Sl.No,	Items	Total (Nos)
1	Press Releases from H.Q	7047
2	Photo coverages from Directorate	740
3	Photo coverages from Districts	663
4	Press accreditation cards issued	552
5	Reporting facilities given	149

Source: Information and Public Relations Department

Media Information and Monitoring

14.199 A new techno based media information and monitoring system has been evolved to enable ministers to review their performance and people's response with online support. All editions of news papers and T.V. news reports will be scrutinized in the respective districts and send to concerned ministers and authorities with remarks for follow-up.

Editorial and Publication

14.200 The editorial wing brought out publications of reference books, magazines, news letters, pamphlets etc over the years. The details of the publications of the department are shown in the table below

Table -14.44
Details on Publications during 2010 through I&PRD

Sl.No.	Publications	Total (Nos)
1	Kerala Calling,magazine (monthly)	4200000
2	Janapatham, monthly	6720000
3	Vikasana Samawayam Newsletter,(Malayalam)	1200000
4	Kerala Interface, monthly	600000
5	Sahakarana mekhala kooduthal karuthode(booklet)	55000
6	Uyarangal Keezhadakkunna Vyavasaya Kuthippu(booklet)	10000
7	Pakarcha vyadikalum Prathirodhavum(booklet)	50000
8	Kalathinte Kaiyyoppu	10000
9	Nadunarna Naluvarsham(Folder)	200000
10	Adisthana Janvibhagangalku Aashwasam Vydyudi Rangathu Munnettam	10000
11	Njunapaksha Kshemam- Keralathinte Savishesha Mathruka(Folder)	10000
12	Kerala- An Authentic Handbook	10000
13	Janapaksha Vikasanathinu Oru Desiya Mathruka (Booklet)	20000
14	Nadinte VikasanathinuYuvashakthi(Folder)	5000
15	Media Handbook	10,000

Source: Information and Public Relations Department

Field Publicity and Exhibition

14.201 The field publicity and exhibition employ a variety of strategies including films, oral and other methods of interaction with public. Exhibition at national, state and district levels are conducted. Exhibition and multimedia campaign were launched for creating awareness on national integration, communal harmony, decentralized planning etc. Kerala Pavilion at IITF New Delhi attracted large number of visitors and unprecedented media attention.

14.202 The major activities under field publicity and exhibitions are given below:

Table – 14.45
Details on Field Publicity and Exhibitions during -2010

Sl.No.	Activities	No. of functions during 2010
1	Seminars on various topics	20
2	Exhibitions on different occasions	25

Source: Information and Public Relations Department

14.203 The State Government has received the Gold Prize award for its participation in India's International Trade Fair 2009 at New Delhi, which was co-ordinated by the Information and Public Relations Department.

Electronic Media Division

14.204 Electronic Media Division formed in October 2008 has introduced news clipping system for giving online news and video clippings to medias. The department has deputed stringers in all the districts and New Delhi for news collection to make it available through clipmail system. It consists of four wings like news distribution, audio-video production, electronic media advertisements & marketing and web & new media. The details are given below.

Table – 14.46
Details of Electronic Media activities during 2010

Sl.No.	Items	up to 30/09/2010
1	Video news clips released to T.V. channels	4530
2	Special features	21
3	Video news clips released to T.V. channels from Directorate	2390
4	Video news clips released to T.V. channels from DIO's	2140
5	Films and videos purchased	2
6	Navakeralam programme aired	22
7	Janapatham programme in AIR	12

Source: Information and Public Relations Department

Cultural Activities

14.205 Cultural development is to arrange and manage cultural programmes including cultural exchange programmes. Cultural programmes on special occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Onam week etc., are being conducted. Cultural festivals are also arranged

Research and Reference

14.206 The Department with its Reference Library and Information Centre provides facilities for reference on various topics and has a good number of books from the State and Central Government. It also deals with the registration of periodicals and books as per PRB Act.

Maintenance of Government Website

14.207 In order to develop the government web portal into a meaningful information dissemination tool and to transform it into a government services gateway, I&PRD has taken a number of initiatives under its Web and New Media wing during the reporting year. An exclusive office was set up in the campus of Tagore Theatre at Thiruvananthapuram for the operations of the wing. By releasing government tenders via window ads scheme the state exchequer has saved nearly ` 2.50 crores as advertisement charges which it owes to the print media every year. The new version of the web portal designed in the Content Management Frame work has almost been completed.

Kerala Press Academy

14.208 It is an autonomous institute under the department, being a joint venture of Government of Kerala and Kerala Union of Working Journalists. It offers Post graduate diploma courses in

Journalism, Mass Communication, Public Relations and Advertising. It also conducts short duration refresher programmes and seminars.

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF IMAGING TECHNOLOGY (C-DIT)

14.209 C –DIT an autonomous institution under the administrative control of Public Relations Department was established in 1988 with the objective of achieving convergence on various aspects of IT electronics and development communication. All through the years the organization was striving to become a leading service provider and product innovator in new media information technology system. To a large extent it has earned the coveted position of Total Service Provider of the Government. C-DIT focuses on advancement of research, development and training in imaging technology with an implied role in socially relevant science and development communication. One of the uniqueness of C-DIT is its rare combination of human resources, a talented pool of creative personnel, co-existing with technological work force.

14.210 Over the past 20 years of its existence C-DIT has taken up many prestigious projects of the Government of Kerala and Government of India and completed them successfully. Currently C-DIT works as 16 financially independent and functionally focused teams with overlapping memberships. Some of the important achievements of the institution during the reporting period are given below:

- Designed and hosted more than 250 websites/portals for Government departments, PSUs, autonomous bodies etc.
- C-DIT initiated off-campus centres for various communication training courses in districts other than Thiruvananthapuram. The important courses offered through off campus centres are multi-media, animation, editing, photography, videography etc. Off campus centres for conducting various communication training programmes were started in Ernakulam, Kannur, Kozhikode, Alappuzha, Kottayam and kollam districts. The off campus programme and the Regional Centre of C-DIT at Kochi were officially inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala on 1st August 2009.
- E-Mail addresses for all government employees using FOSS as part of speeding up of E-Governance initiative, the digitization of archives documents in Kerala, the computerization of Sanskrit University etc were successfully implemented
- A project on biometric network solution for identifying and maintaining records for beneficiaries for various poverty eradication programmes was launched.
- CATFOSS, a prestigious project of C-DIT and KSITM helps in developing highly qualified manpower and thereby bridging the crucial gap in the e-governance sector and IT-industry. 2 batches of B-Tech/MCA students have successfully passed out and well placed on completion of six months Advanced Training in free Software. (ATFOSS). Project on training on FOSS for Government employees and creating awareness among the public are also being undertaken.
- Work on setting up of a video conferencing facility for KILA is being implemented.
- E-Grants scheme for total automation of disbursement of government grants to SC/ST and students of other weaker sections in Kerala was initiated and was successfully completed.
- C-DIT has security hologram production facility and has the status of Total Solution Provider in security holographing and security protectioning.
- A new hot stamping machine for hot stamped holograms for Universities implemented.
- Ad films are being done for various government and non government organizations.

CHAPTER 15

PRICES AND FOOD SECURITY

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Consumer Price index is designed to measure the changes over time in the general level of retail prices of goods and services consumed by a reference population. It is an indicator of inflationary trend. Consumer Price Index is an appropriate measuring rod to determine the impact of price rise on the cost of living of the common man. At present four CPIs covering different segments of population i.e; Industrial Workers (IW), Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME), Agricultural and Rural Labourers (AL/RL) are released at national level.

15.2 During 2010 (upto August) the Consumer Price Index of agricultural and industrial workers in Kerala went up by 14 points (base 1998-99 = 100), compared to the corresponding period of 2009 i.e; the index rose from 161 points in August 2009 to 175 points in August 2010 (Table 15.1). The increase in 2009 was 11 points compared to 2008 which shows that inflation in terms of Consumer Price Index was higher in the State during 2010 compared to the previous year.

Table - 15.1

Annual Average Consumer Price Index of Agricultural and Industrial workers of selected centres in Kerala - 2006 to 2010.

(Base : 1998-99 = 100)

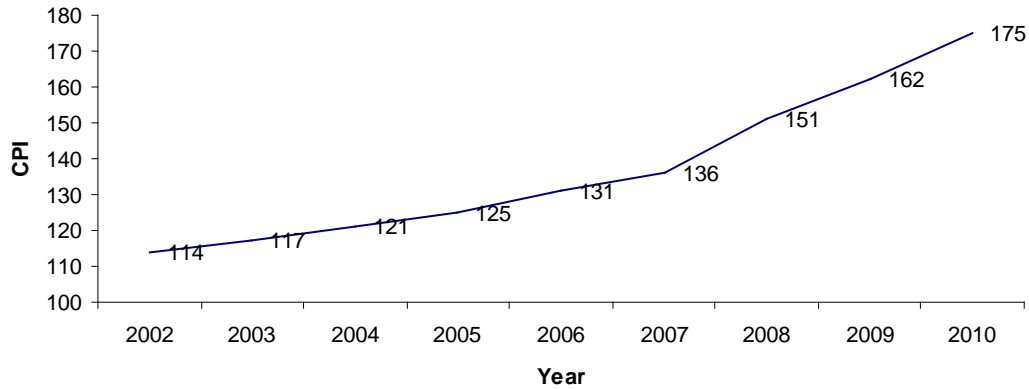
SL No	Centres	Year						% variation over previous year			
		2006	2007	2008	2009*	2009	2010*	2007	2008	2009*	2010*
1	Thiruvananthapuram	138	143	159	166	168	180	3.6	11.2	5.7	8.4
2	Kollam	138	143	158	168	169	178	3.6	10.5	7.0	6.0
3	Punalur	130	135	152	164	165	179	3.8	12.6	8.6	9.2
4	Pathanamthitta	133	142	159	169	170	183	6.8	12.0	6.9	8.3
5	Alappuzha	132	137	151	162	164	175	3.8	10.2	8.6	8.0
6	Kottayam	131	136	151	161	163	174	3.8	11.0	8.0	8.1
7	Mundakkayam	127	133	150	162	164	178	4.7	12.8	9.3	9.9
8	Munnar	125	129	144	152	155	168	3.2	11.6	7.6	10.5
9	Ernakulam	133	137	150	160	161	172	3	9.5	7.3	7.5
10	Chalakkudy	129	135	152	163	165	175	4.7	12.6	8.6	7.4
11	Thrissur	130	137	148	154	156	168	4.6	8	5.4	9.1
12	Palakkad	132	139	155	164	166	179	5.3	11.5	7.1	9.1
13	Malappuram	130	137	153	161	163	173	5.4	11.7	6.5	7.5
14	Kozhikode	129	133	148	158	160	172	3.1	11.3	8.1	8.9
15	Meppady	128	132	148	156	157	169	3.1	12.1	6.1	8.3
16	Kannur	130	133	146	155	157	171	2.3	9.8	7.5	10.3
17	Kasaragod	133	136	148	155	157	172	2.3	8.8	6.1	11.0
	State Average	131	136	151	161	162	175	3.8	11.0	7.3	8.7

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

*Upto August

Fig. 15.1

Consumer Price Index of Agricultural and Industrial Workers in Kerala (Base 1998-99=100)



15.3 While analyzing the indices of seventeen Centres during 2010 (upto August), Pathanamthitta recorded the highest index of 183 followed by Thiruvananthapuram (180) and both Punalur and Palakkad (179). The lowest index of 168 was registered at both Munnar and Thrissur preceded by Meppadi (169) and Kannur (171). The indices of 9 Centres fall below the state average of 175 and that Alappuzha and Chalakkudi Centres stood with the same index of state average. The variation of indices of 2010 over the previous year for various Centres ranged from 6 percent to 11 percent. The percentage variation during 2010 (upto August) over previous year was highest in Kasaragod (11%) and lowest in Kollam (6%).

15.4 The month wise movements of Consumer Price Index are given in Appendix 15.1. The movement of indices during 2010 is within the range of 164 to 191. The lowest Consumer Price Index of 164 was recorded at Thrissur during February and March and reached at 172 in August 2010. Pathanamthitta recorded the highest index of 191 during August 2010. The lowest index during August 2010 was recorded at Thrissur (172) and highest at Pathanamthitta (191).

Retail Prices

15.5 The average Retail Prices of essential commodities during December from 2007 to 2010 (during October) and its percentage variation over the previous years are given in Table 15.2. While analyzing the prices of 18 essential commodities in 2010 (during October), it was observed that among cereals, rice recorded the highest increase of 31.5 percent over the corresponding period of previous year. Dhall and greengram, registered a decrease of 18.7 percent and 0.5 percent respectively. The retail prices of Blackgram and Redgram hiked by 18.3% and 3.9% respectively. Under other food items the price of milk hiked by 15 percent and egg by 12.8 percent. Oil and oil seeds experienced a heavy rise during October 2010 over the corresponding period of the previous year ie. Coconut oil by 59.6 percent, coconut by 42.3 percent, refined oil by 14.6 percent and ground nut oil by 6.1 percent. Among spices and condiments the price of corriander decreased by 23.2% and Chillies by 10.1%. The price of Onion (small) increased by 5.7 percent. Under Tubers, potato recorded a decrease in price of 31.6 percent during October 2010 compared to the corresponding period of 2009.

Table - 15.2
Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities in Kerala 2007 to 2010.

SL. No	Commodities	Unit	Prices during December (₹)					% variation over previous year		
			2007	2008	2009*	2009	2010*	2008	2009*	2010*
A	Cereals									
1	Rice (Red) OM Matta	Kg	17.67	19.76	20.64	22.89	27.15	11.8	15.8	31.5
2	Greengram	Kg	35.55	45.80	64.34	77.45	64.01	28.8	69.1	-0.5
3	Blackgram	Kg	43.91	49.75	69.90	83.23	82.67	13.3	67.3	18.3
4	Redgram	Kg	34.04	33.14	40.43	52.46	42.00	-2.6	58.3	3.9
5	Dhall (Tur)	Kg	46.02	51.86	87.16	89.46	70.83	12.7	72.5	-18.7
B	Other Food Items									
6	Milk (Cow's))	Lr	17.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	23.00	17.6		15.0
7	Egg (Hen's Nadan)	Dozen	36.96	39.81	42.97	45.27	48.48	7.7	13.7	12.8
8	Sugar (OM)	Kg	14.69	20.59	30.97	34.15	28.59	40.2	65.9	-7.7
C	Oil and Oil seeds									
9	Coconut Oil	Lr.	57.88(kg)	62.64	47.20	52.95	75.31		-15.5	59.6
10	Groundnut Oil	Lr.	84.53(kg)	90.02	77.17	78.64	81.90		-12.6	6.1
11	Refined Oil	Lr.	81.39(kg)	80.70	62.49	64.18	71.59		-20.5	14.6
12	Coconut (without Husk)	10 Nos	55.06	69.93	55.43	60.75	78.90	30.0	-13.13	42.3
D	Spices & Condiments									
13	Coriander	Kg	55.04	99.52	63.47	64.27	48.74	80.8	-35.4	-23.2
14	Chillies (dry)	Kg	56.89	76.39	75.76	80.00	68.10	34.3	4.7	-10.1
15	Onion (small)	Kg	29.27	27.32	24.31	36.89	25.70	-6.7	35.0	5.7
E	Tubers									
16	Tapioca	Kg	7.51	8.70	8.80	8.96	14.00	15.8	3.0	5.9
17	Potato	Kg	16.09	14.55	25.10	24.89	17.16	-9.6	71.1	-31.6
F	Fruits & Vegetables									
18	Banana	Kg	17.00	15.41	25.21	23.36	26.17	-9.4	51.6	3.8

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

*During October

15.6 The month-wise average retail prices of essential commodities is given in Appendix 15.2. Compared to the beginning of 2010, by October the prices of almost all commodities except pulses, sugar, coriander and chilli showed an upward trend.

Consumption Expenditure

15.7 The Report of 64th round of Sample Survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2007-08' carried out by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) relates to the period from July 2007 to June 2008. Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) for a household is the total consumer expenditure over all items divided by its size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis. A person's MPCE is that of the household to which he or she belongs.

Box 15.1

Level of Consumption in 2007-08 – All India

- In 2007-08, around one-half of the Indian rural population belonged to households with monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) less than ₹649 at 2007-08 prices. In 2006-07, the corresponding level of MPCE for the rural population had been estimated as ₹580.
- In urban India, One-half of the population belonged to households with monthly per capita consumption expenditure less than ₹1130. In 2006-07, the corresponding level of MPCE for the urban population had been estimated as ₹990.

Source: NSSO 64th Round

15.8 According to the latest NSS Report No. 530 (64th round) of 'Household Consumer expenditure in India 2007-08', the All India average MPCE for rural sector is `772. A state-wise comparison shows that Kerala had the highest MPCE of `1383 followed by Punjab (`1034). In Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the average MPCE is below the national average, the lowest being in Orissa (`559). The All India average MPCE for urban sector as per the report is `1472. State-wise analysis reveals that Kerala had the highest MPCE of `1948 followed by Maharashtra (`1709), Karnataka (.1668) and Punjab (Rs.1633). The average MPCE of urban sector is the lowest in Bihar (`1080) preceded by Uttar Pradesh (`1121), Madhya Pradesh (`1190) and Rajasthan (`1265). The major State-wise details of average rural and urban MPCE, average household size and ranking by MPCE are given in Appendix 15.3.

15.9 An analysis of the average consumer expenditure per person for a period of 30 days in various NSS Rounds (Table 15.3) shows that the percentage variation of consumer expenditure in Kerala over All India in the urban sector stood at 8.4 percent in 1983-84 while it was 29.5 percent in the rural sector. In 2000-01 it was 31.6 percent in urban areas and 70 percent in rural areas. This percentage variation reached a peak level of 33.7 in urban areas during 2005-06 (62nd Round) and 81.3 percent in rural during 2004-05 (61st Round). During 2007-08 (64th Round) the percentage variation was 32.3 in urban areas and 79.1 in rural areas.

Table - 15.3
Trends in Average Consumer Expenditure per person for a period of 30 days
in various NSS Rounds

Year & Round of NSS	Rural			Urban			
	Kerala	India	% variation of Kerala over India	Kerala	India	% variation of Kerala over India	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1983-84 (38 th)	145.44	112.31	29.5	179.81	165.80	8.4	
1987-88 (43 rd)	211.47	158.10	33.8	266.81	249.93	6.8	
1990-91 (46 th)	261.85	202.12	29.5	369.36	317.75	16.2	
1993-94 (50 th)	390.40	281.60	38.6	493.50	457.70	7.8	
1999-00 (55 th)	765.71	486.00	57.5	932.00	855.00	9.0	
2000-01 (56 th)	841.31	494.91	70.0	1203.65	914.58	31.6	
2002-03 (58 th)	881.00	530.74	66.0	1266.64	1011.94	25.2	
2003 January to December (59 th)	981.00	554.0	77.0	1300.0	1022.00	27.2	
January - June 2004 60 th round	Schedule Type - I	990.22	564.70	75.3	1371.51	1060.16	29.4
	Schedule Type- II	1058.64	616.57	71.7	1403.89	1149.52	22.1
2004-05 (61 st)	1013.15	558.78	81.3	1290.89	1052.36	22.7	
2005-06 (62 nd)	1055.61	624.53	69.0	1565.59	1170.60	33.7	
2006-07(63 rd)	1250	695	80.0	1681	1312	28.1	
2007-08 (64 th)	1383	772	79.1	1948	1472	32.3	

Source: N.S.S.O

Box No. 15.2

Level of Consumption in 2007-08 – Kerala

- In Kerala, only 20 per cent of the rural population belonged to households with monthly percapita consumption expenditure (MPCE) less than ` 588 during 2007-08 and 60 percent belonged to households with MPCE less than Rs. 1103.
- In urban Kerala, 20 per cent of the population belonged to households with MPCE less than Rs. 1659 and 60 percent belonged to households with MPCE less than Rs. 1332.

Source: NSSO 64th Round

15.10 An analysis of the percentage distribution of expenditure on food and non-food items in various NSS Rounds reveals that the share of food items to the total expenditure shows a declining trend in the past several Rounds. The share of expenditure on food items exceeded non-food items in the rural areas of Kerala till 55th Round and urban areas till 43rd round. There after the percentage expenditure on non-food items shown a higher share. At the All India level, share of expenditure on food items exceeded non-food items in all Rounds in the rural areas and in urban India, from the 55th round onwards the expenditure of non-food items exceeded food items. Table 15.4 presents the percentage distribution of expenditure on food and non-food items in various NSS Rounds.

Table - 15.4
Trends in percentage distribution of Food and Non-food Expenditure classification in various NSS Rounds

Year & Round of NSS	Rural				Urban				
	Kerala		India		Kerala		India		
	Food	Nonfood	Food	Nonfood	Food	Nonfood	Food	Nonfood	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1970-71 (25 th)	70.21	29.79	73.58	26.42	63.34	36.66	64.41	35.59	
1983-84 (38 th)	61.56	38.44	65.56	34.44	58.24	41.76	58.69	41.31	
1987-88 (43 rd)	59.92	40.08	63.77	36.23	57.08	42.92	55.92	44.08	
1990-91 (46 th)	63.29	36.71	65.97	34.03	49.66	50.34	55.63	44.37	
1993-94 (50 th)	60.45	39.55	63.21	36.79	53.90	46.10	54.62	45.38	
1999-00 (55 th)	53.70	46.30	59.47	40.53	49.03	50.97	48.07	51.93	
2000-01 (56 th)	49.63	50.37	56.29	43.71	43.22	56.78	43.80	56.20	
2002-03 (58 th)	50.23	49.77	55.07	44.93	40.25	59.75	42.47	57.53	
2003 (January to December) (59 th)	44.92	55.08	53.88	46.12	38.36	61.64	41.98	58.02	
January - June 2004 60 th round	Sch. (Type I)	46.54	53.46	53.94	46.06	40.76	59.24	41.64	58.36
	Sch. (TypeII)	50.23	49.77	57.96	42.04	40.92	59.08	46.00	54.00
2004-05 (61 st)	44.97	55.03	55.05	44.95	39.97	60.03	42.51	57.49	
2005-06 (62 nd)	43.95	56.05	53.34	46.66	37.38	62.62	39.96	60.04	
2006-2007(63 rd)	40.43	59.57	52.28	47.72	34.43	65.57	39.41	60.59	
2007-08(64 th)	40.79	59.21	52.35	47.65	36.10	63.90	39.58	60.42	

Source: NSSO

Box 15.3

Pattern of Consumption in 2007-08 – All India

- Out of every rupee of the value of the average rural Indian's household consumption during 2007-08, the value of food consumed accounted for about 52 paise. Of this, cereals and cereal substitutes made up 16 paise, while milk and milk products accounted for 8 paise.
- Out of every rupee of the value of the average urban Indian's household consumption during 2007-08, the value of food consumed accounted for about 40 paise. Of this, Cereals and Cereal substitutes made up 9 paise, while milk and milk products accounted for 7 paise.

Source: NSSO 64th Round

Box 15.4**Pattern of Consumption in 2007-08 – Kerala**

- Out of every rupee spent in 2007-08 by the average rural Keralite on consumption, 41 paise was spent on food. Of this 9 paise was spent on cereals and cereal substitutes, 7 paise on egg, fish and meat and 4 paise on milk and milk products.
- Out of every rupee spent by the average urban Keralite in 2007-08 on consumption, 36 paise was spent on food items. Of this, 7 paise was spent on cereals and cereal substitutes, 7 paise on egg, fish and meat and 4 paise on milk and milk products.

Source: NSSO 64th Round

Table 15.5**Average Expenditure on Food and Non Food Items per person for 30 days 2007-08**

Item	Expenditure (₹)			
	Kerala		All India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Food	564.14	703.19	404.33	582.43
Non-Food	818.77	1244.77	368.03	889.11
Total	1382.91	1947.96	772.36	1471.54

Source: NSS Report NO.530

15.11 As per the latest NSS Round (64th Round) during 2007-08 the average expenditure on food items per person for 30 days in the rural areas of Kerala was ` 564.14 as against the All India figure of ` 404.33. In rural areas, the expenditure on non food items per person for 30 days was ` 818.77 in Kerala and ` 368.03 at the All India level. This shows that the rural Kerala spends more on non food items than on food items. In the urban sector, the average expenditure on food items per person for 30 days during 2007-08 in Kerala was ` 703.19 and on non food items the expenditure was ` 1244.77 against the All India figure of ` 582.43 and 889.11 respectively. In the urban areas, both Kerala and India spends more on non food items than on food items (Table 15.5).

Wholesale Price Index

15.12 Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the most popular measure of inflation in the country. The Wholesale Price Index of agricultural commodities in Kerala in 2010 (upto March) went up by 280 points compared to the corresponding period of 2009 registering an increase of 7.4 percent (Table 15.6). Among food crops, the highest price hike was recorded for molasses (38.9%) followed by condiments and spices (21%) and rice (10.5%). The price of food crops increased by 10.8 percent. The price of plantation crops increased by 28.1 percent while oil and oil seeds decreased by 8.5 percent.

Table - 15.6
Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities in Kerala - 2007-10.
Base: 1952-53=100

SL. No.	Crops	Weight	Year					% Variation over previous year		
			2007	2008	2009	2009*	2010*	2008	2009	2010*
A	Food Crops	635	3190	3926	4106	4069	4509	23.1	4.6	10.8
a)	Rice	636	2915	3704	3952	3889	4298	27.1	6.7	10.5
b)	Condiments and spices	163	3209	3678	3237	3054	3694	14.6	-12.0	21.0
c)	Fruits and Vegetables	169	4381	5104	5368	5729	5882	16.5	5.2	2.7
d)	Molasses	32	2293	3377	4921	4032	5600	47.3	45.7	38.9
B	Non-Food Crops	365	2879	3442	3127	3267	3267	19.6	-9.2	0
a)	Oil and Oil Seeds	698	3201	3838	3269	3593	3288	19.9	-14.8	-8.5
b)	Plantation crops	302	2133	2526	2798	2513	3218	18.4	10.8	28.1
C	All Crops	1000	3077	3749	3748	3776	4056	21.8	0	7.4

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

*: Upto March

15.13 The month-wise wholesale price index of agricultural commodities in Kerala is given in Appendix 15.4. While analyzing the prices of commodities it can be seen that the price of condiments and spices and also fruits and vegetables showed continuous increase during 2010. The price of molasses and oil seeds decreased during the period under review. Regarding other items fluctuations are seen during 2010.

Parity Index

15.14 Parity index is a relative measure as to the gains or loss to farmers as a consequence of the price fluctuations in the economy. It is constructed to assess how the states consumer price situation affects the farming community. It depends on the prices paid and received by farmer. The index is a function of cost of farm cultivation, domestic expenditure and market rate of farm products.

Table - 15.7
Index of Parity-Prices Received and Prices paid by Farmers from 2000-2010
Base: 1952-53=100

Year	Prices received by farmers	Growth Rate	Farm Cultivation Cost	Growth Rate	Domestic Expenditure	Growth Rate	Prices Paid by Farmers	Growth rate	Parity index Col.2 to 8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000	2492	-14.28	6173	11.11	2384	6.14	3836	8.61	66
2001	1927	-22.67	6584	6.66	2489	4.40	4048	5.53	48
2002	1999	3.74	6684	1.52	2542	2.13	4122	1.83	49
2003	2454	22.76	7056	5.57	2615	2.87	4295	4.20	57
2004	2651	8.03	7360	4.31	2705	3.44	4459	3.82	59
2005	2440	-7.96	7703	4.66	2795	3.3	4640	4.1	53
2006	2474	1.39	8309	7.87	2947	5.44	4947	6.62	50
2007	2746	11.0	9135	9.9	3061	3.9	5288	6.9	52
2008	3167	15.33	10036	9.86	3394	10.88	5837	10.38	54
2009	3083	-2.65	11468	14.27	3640	7.25	6460	10.67	48
2010*	3351		12248		3855		6872		49

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

* Upto June

15.15 The prices paid by farmers increased considerably year after year. Whereas the prices received by them for their products are found to be less than what they pay (Table 15.7). In 2010 (upto June) the index of prices paid by farmers over the previous year increased by 412 points and the prices received by farmers increased by 268 points signifies that the price situation is unfavourable to the farming community. The farm cultivation cost increased by 780 points during 2010 compared to the previous year and the domestic expenditure increased by 215 points. The ratio of prices received and prices paid by farmers were well below 100 over the last several years reflecting the continuance of adverse terms of trade to the farming community.

Wages

15.16 The average daily wage rates of skilled and unskilled workers in agricultural sector from 2000-2001 to 2009-10 are given in Tables 15.8 & 15.9. The daily wage rates of carpenter in the Agricultural sector increased by ` 44 (14.77 percent) in 2009-10 over 2008-09 while that of Mason increased by `43.09 (14.58 percent).

Table - 15.8
Average Daily-wage Rates of Skilled Workers in the Agricultural Sector (`)

Year	Average Daily Wage Rates		% Change Over Previous Year	
	Carpenter	Mason	Carpenter	Mason
2000-01	176.15	173.85	6.53	5.56
2001-02	182.42	180.06	3.56	3.57
2002-03	190.07	186.30	4.20	3.5
2003-04	192.00	188.00	1.02	0.9
2004-05	199.23	194.08	3.82	3.2
2005-06	207.88	206.25	4.34	6.27
2006-07	226.33	226.50	8.88	9.82
2007-08	254.67	253.75	12.52	12.03
2008-09	297.83	295.58	16.95	16.48
2009-10	341.83	338.67	14.77	14.58

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

15.18 In 2009-10, the daily wage rates of male unskilled workers in Agricultural Sector showed an increase of `35.71 (15.91 percent) over 2008-09. At the same time for the female workers it was `26.38 (16.59 percent).

Table - 15.9
Average Daily-Wage Rates of Unskilled Workers in the Agricultural Sector (`)

Year	Average Daily Wage Rates of Paddy Field Workers			
	Male	% Growth over previous year	Female	% Growth over previous year
2000-01	123.15	3.6	82.38	4.5
2001-02	127.21	3	88.75	7.7
2002-03	144.90	13.9	99.73	12.4
2003-04	148.72	2.6	101.64	1.9
2004-05	165.58	11	115.75	13.9
2005-06	166.39	0.49	108.19	(-) 6.53
2006-07	179.01	7.58	123.96	14.58
2007-08	195.97	9.47	137.42	10.86
2008-09	224.40	14.51	159.02	15.72
2009-10	260.11	15.91	185.40	16.59

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

FOOD SECURITY

Public Distribution System (P D S)

15.19 Kerala is a food deficit State. Only 15% of the food grains required is produced here. Rest of the requirement is met from other States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra, MP, Bihar, Gujarat etc. Therefore, Public Distribution System is very relevant for the State, where there is more than 75 % deficit in food grain production. The Public Distribution System in the State, came into existence from 1-7-1966 with the implementation of Kerala Rationing Order, 1966. The coverage of ration population is nearly hundred percent.

15.20 The prime objective of the Civil supplies Department is to run the Public distribution System in an effective manner and to ensure that rationed articles are made available to consumers at subsidized price fixed by the Government. The department is also responsible for ensuring availability of essential commodities in the market at reasonable prices as well as to prevent unfair trade practices like hoarding undue profiteering and black-marketing.

15.21 Today the Civil Supplies Department has to administer a PDS that caters to the needs of 7055531 ration cardholders (as on June 2010) by making available rationed articles at subsidized price through a network of 336 Authorized Wholesale Dealers, 295 Kerosene Wholesale Distributors and 14246 Authorized Retail Dealers. Table 15.10 shows the Public Distribution Profile of Kerala from 2005-06 to 2009-10.

Table 15-10
Public Distribution system in Kerala – Profile 2005-06 to 2009-10

Sl. No	Items	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	No. of Ration Cards and Permits	No.	6777075	698601	702563	7034886	6835945
	a) Raton cards for families as on I st April						
	b)Ration permits for institution as on I st April	„	14187	14101	13330	10952	8709
2	No. of FCI Sub Depots as on I st April	„	21	20	20	22	22
3	No. of Wholesale shops as on I st April	„	35	34	36	35	35
	a)Co-operatives						
	b)Supply co	„					10
	c)Others	„	298	302	302	301	290
	d)Total Wholesale shops	„	333	336	338	336	335
4	No. of Retail shops as on I st April						
	a)Co-operatives	„	595	509	472	425	423
	b)Others	„	13600	13702	13776	13819	13816
	c)Total Retail shops	„	14195	14211	14248	14244	14239
5	Sugar (Allotted)	MT	62586	56050	57236	49236	49338
6	Bale oil (Allotted)	MT					
7	Kerosene (Allotted)	KL	277960	277966	277968	277968	277944

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies

Salient features

15.22 The Targeted Public Distribution system (TPDS) in the State has been implemented with effect from 01.06.1997 as decided by the Govt. of India. Accordingly families under APL and BPL categories have been identified and distinctive ration cards under each category have been issued and food grains distributed to the families under each category at different prices.

15.23 Though the Government of India had approved 15.54 lakh families (25.43% of BPL population as on 01.03.2000) under the BPL category, the State Government have identified 20.61 lakhs families as under BPL category including AAY. Out of the 7055531 cardholders in the State, 5004778 families are under APL, 1460807 families are under BPL and 589946 families are under AAY scheme. Food grains are allotted by the Government of India for distribution to AAY cardholders at the rate of 35 Kilograms and for BPL cardholders @30 KG per month for each family. During 2010 upto November, 49.39 lakhs tonnes of rice and 8.36 lakh tonnes of wheat has been distributed through Public Distribution System in Kerala (source; Directorate Civil Supplies 2010). Month wise distribution of rice and wheat in metric tonnes under PDS from 2007 to 2010 is given in Appendix 15.5. Food grain distribution through ration shops from April 2009 to March 2010 is given in Appendix 15.6. District wise distribution of rice and wheat to BPL and APL families under PDS during 2010 is given in Appendix 15.7. Retail prices of commodities issued through ration shops during 2010 is shown in Table 15.11.

Table 15.11
Retail Price of Commodities issued through Ration Shops during August 2010

Sl. No.	Items	Price `/Kg.
1	RICE	
	APL Card holders	8.90/2.00
	BPL Card holders	2.00
2	AAY Card holders	2.00
3	Annapurna Scheme	Free of cost
4	WHEAT	
	APL Card holders	6.70/2.00
	BPL Card holders	2.00
5	SUGAR	
	BPL Card holders	13.50
6	KEROSENE/Litre	9.30 to 9.70

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies 2010

Scheme for Issue of food grains at ` 2/-per Kg.

15.24 Food grains at the rate of two rupees is being distributed to BPL/A.A.Y sections of card holders, as well as families of SC, ST, Fishermen, and Asraya in the State in Thiruvananthapuram District from 22-5-2009 and in other districts from 23-5-09 onwards. The amount spent for the implementation of this scheme during financial year 2009-10 is ` 195.95 crores (source: Directorate of Civil Supplies, 2010). Laborers belonging to the category of coir, cashew, Beedi, Bamboo, reeds, Plantation, Khadi, mat making, clay pot making and those laborers who have worked at least for 50 days under National Employment Guarantee Scheme are the beneficiaries of this scheme. Endosulfan victims have also been included in this scheme. Out of the amount of ` 245 crore earmarked for this purpose during 2010-11, ` 182.74 crores has been spent upto December 2010.

Box 15.5

The Scheme for distributing food grains at the rate of two rupees has been extended to families of persons working in the unorganized sector also since June 2010.”

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies 2010

15.25 Govt. have decided to include 40 lakh families in this scheme. Presently 1460807 families belonging to B.P.L section, 589946 families belonging to A.A.Y sections and 670173 families belonging to A.P.L section have been included in the scheme. Now it has been decided to include 22 more new categories in the scheme viz; Traditional gold smiths, Tile company workers, Automobile repairing laborers, Works for cleaning & cooking in schools, Lottery workers, Auto rickshaw laborers, E.P.F Pensioners, Construction workers, Toddy workers, Physically handicapped, Workers in the Petrol bunk, Landless workers who are not members of the Agricultural labor welfare board, Motor workers, Handicraft workers, Cashew Plantation laborers, Tailors, Khadi employees of the Non governmental sector, Dairy farmers, Painting workers, Aged people, Paper handicrafts, Madrasa teachers. Identification of the beneficiaries under the scheme is going on and presently 27.2 lakh families are availing this benefit. Subsidy amount required for meeting the expenditure under this scheme is furnished below in Table 15.12 and Table 15.13.

Table 15.12

	G.O.India Price	G.O.Kerala Price	Subsidy	Beneficiaries	Rate of Issue	Subsidy needed
APL Rice	8.9	2.00	6.90	500000	12 Kg.	4,14,00,000
APL Wheat	6.7	2.00	4.70	500000	3 Kg.s	70,50,000
						4,84,50,000

Table 15.13**Subsidy amount needed for implementing distribution of foodgrains @ ` 2/-**

Item	No.of Beneficiaries	Quantity Allotted	Rate of subsidy	Subsidy needed per month
BPL – Rice	14.61 lakh	34434	4200/MT	144622800
BPL Wheat	14.61 lakh	9025	2700/MT	24367500
AA Y Rice	5.96 lakh	20855	1000/MT	20855000
APLRice (Subsidy)	19.43 lakh	23316	6900/MT	160880400
APLWheat (Subsidy)	19.43 lakh	5829	4700/MT	27396300
TOTAL				378122000
Annual Requirement				4537464000

Source: Directorate Civil Supplies

National Food Security Act

15.26 Although National Food Security Act is supposed to ensure food security for all citizens APL category is excluded from the purview of the Act. Further the BPL List is proposed to be pruned, based on the suggestions of Planning commission and Census data. At present the number of BPL cards, in Keala is 5 lakh more than the number approved by the Planning Commission. Therefore the benefits of PDS will be denied to 70% - 75% of the common man. This in turn will result in food insecurity. The quantity of food grains now allotted to BPL Families will be reduced and the primary responsibility of ensuring food security in the country will be thrust upon the State Government. It is also proposed to merge all the existing schemes into one which is meant for BPL families alone.

15.27 The Act also suggest for introduction of 'Food Security Allowance'. But for a consumer state like Kerala, where only 15% of the total requirement is produced this is not recommendable. State will be forced to distribute rationed articles at the rates fixed by Govt. which takes away the freedom from States to distribute them at additional subsidized rates fixed by States. This results in a situation where the poorest of the poor loose food security.

i) Anthyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme (AAY)

15.28 This scheme for distributing 35 Kgs of rice is distributed to the poorest of the poor families under BPL Scheme per month, is being implemented since 25.02.2001. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme was initially fixed by the Government of India as 2,38,200 (15.33% BPL families). As part of tribal welfare measures, all the eligible tribal families have been included under the scheme as per G.O.(Rt) No.2853/2001/LSGD dated 13.09.2001. As decided by the Govt. of India during 2003 the number of beneficiaies under the Scheme has been enhanced to 357400. As part of further expansion of the scheme, the Government of India has enhanced the target to 595800 (114400 during 2nd phase expansion and 124000 during 3rd phase expansion). On completion of the 2nd and 3d phase expansion the Government of India is allotting 20855 MTs of rice per month at the rate of ` 3/- per Kg. The State Govt. is meeting the expenses towards transportation and handling charges. The expenditure on this account comes to around 12 crores per year.

ii) Annapoorna Scheme

15.29 This scheme for distributing 10 Kg of rice per month free of cost implemented since February 2001 is meant for destitutes who are of and above the age of 65 years. The Government of India has fixed the target as 44980 individuals, being 20% of persons who are eligible for national old age pension but not getting the pension. From 2002-03 onwards the scheme has been transferred to the State. For implementing the scheme, an amount of Rs.334 Lakhs is required, out of which 280 Lakh is central Govt. share and ` 54 lakh is State Govt. Share. Table 15.14 shows District wise distribution of food grain under AAY & ANP schemes for the year 2009-10. Monthly distribution of food grains under AAY & ANP Schemes is given in Appendix 15.9.

Table 15.14
District wise Distribution of Food Grains under AAY and ANP Schemes – 2009-10

Sl. No.	RICE (in Mt)								
	AAY					ANP			
	Name of District	Allotment	Lifting	% of off-take against allotment	Off-take	Allotment	Lifting	% of off-take against allotment	Off-take
1	TVPM	27740	28114	102.58	28455	588	588	70.10	412
2	Kollam	22130	22130	100.36	22209	360	360	65.81	237
3	PTA	11175	11175	101.05	11292	372	372	66.42	247
4	Alappuzha	19030	19093	99.59	18953	216	216	69.51	150
5	Kottayam	15080	14999	99.60	150.20	336	336	70.49	237
6	Idukki	13200	13200	95.48	12603	192	192	70.68	136
7	Ernakulam	16970	17081	99.01	16801	480	480	70.31	337
8	Thrissur	24935	24673	96.06	23952	252	252	68.97	174
9	Palakkad	20020	19497	100.43	20107	432	432	73.93	319
10	Malappuram	23235	23235	99.46	23111	504	504	75.84	382
11	Kozhikode	17460	17460	103.18	18016	456	456	61.77	282
12	Wayanad	15335	15295	98.22	15061	396	396	87.47	346
13	Kannur	15315	15285	100.20	15345	360	360	76.37	275
14	Kasaragod	8635	8635	101.02	8723	456	456	67.60	308
	TOTAL	250260	249872	99.76	249649	5400	5400	71.17	3843

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies 2010

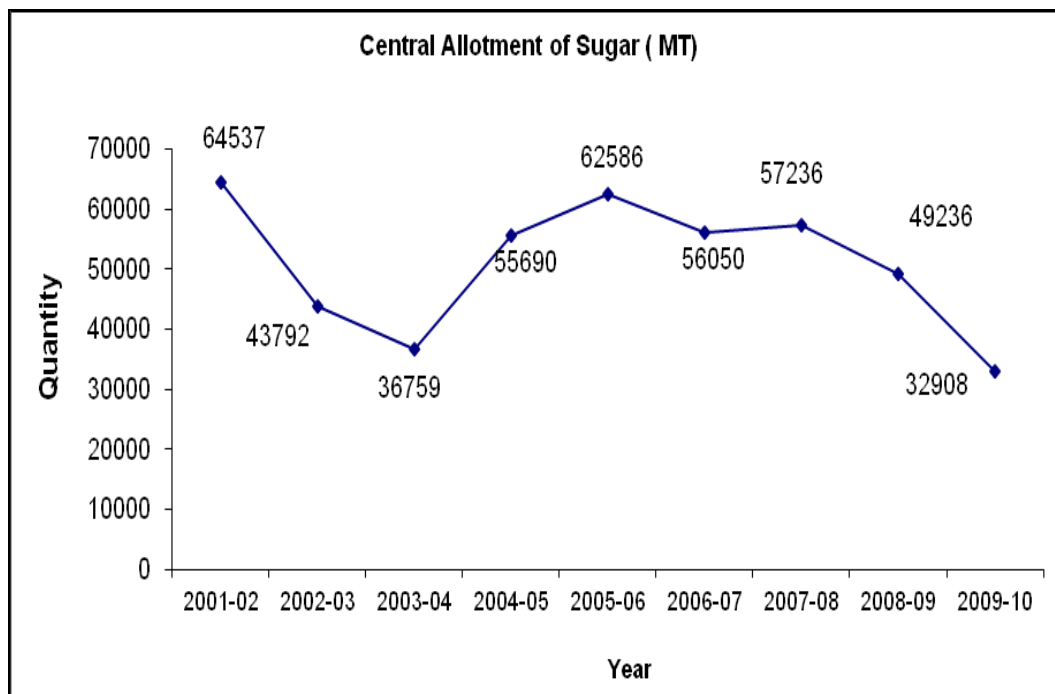
iii) Issue of ration cards to families without house number

15.30 With the objective of bringing all the families under TPDS and to ensure food security, it has been decided to issue ration cards to all families residing without house number on the strength of residential certificates issued by the concerned member of local bodies. Issue of renewed ration cards affixing photo of head of family with laminated cover pages and barcode was completed by 31-3-2010. There after, application for new ration cards have been accepted. Facility for submission of online application for ration card also started with effect from 2.9.2010.

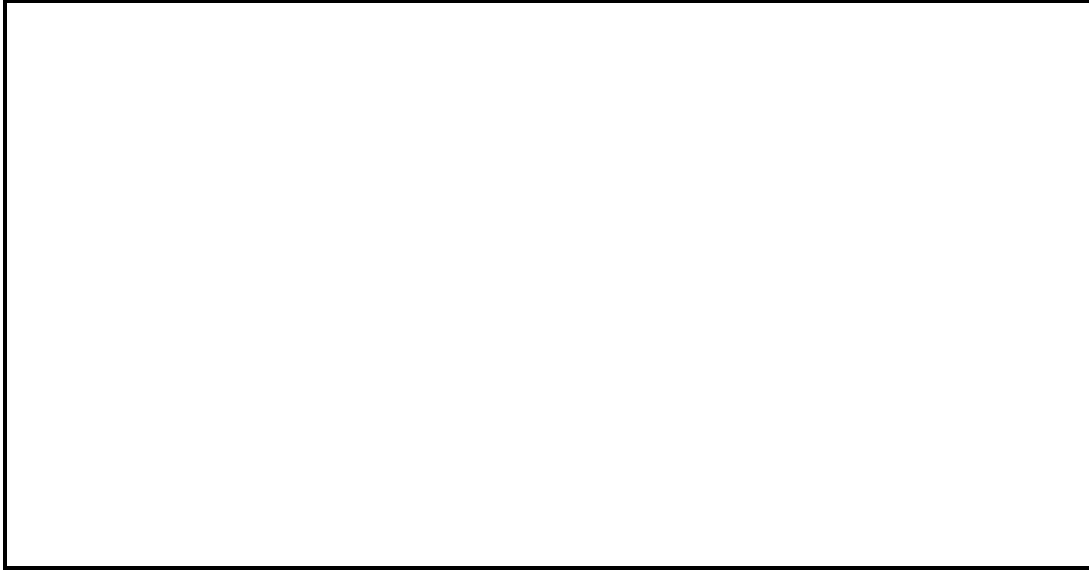
Central Allotment of Sugar and Kerosene

15.31 Central allotment of sugar was restricted to BPL card holders alone from February 2001 onwards. The allotment of sugar to Kerala was 32908 MT (up to November 2010). The Central allocation of Kerosene to the State was also reduced year by year. The allotment of Kerosene to Kerala was 150048 KL (Up to November 2010). Monthly distribution of Sugar and Kerosene from 2005-06 to 2009-10 is given in Appendix 15.8.

Figure 15.6



Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

Figure 15.7

Source: Civil Supplies Department.

Kerala State Civil supplies Corporation

15.32 The Kerala State Civil supplies Corporation (Supplyco) was set up in the state in 1974 with a mission of “food security for Kerala” and acts as a second line of PDS in the State by distributing essential commodities like rice, pulses and spices at reduced prices through a network of 3045 outlets spread all over the State. Prices of essential items distributed by Supplyco is on an average 30% to 60% less than open market prices. The intervention of Supplyco in the market in respect of essential commodities is of immense relief to the people of the state. The market share of Supplyco, which was around 16% two years back has now increased to 33%. The number of customers visiting the Supplyco outlets, which was 52 lakh in 2006 has gone up to above one crore per month during 2009-10. As per the Supplyco report, the number of outlets have increased from 2955 in 2008-09 to 2997 in 2009-10.

Activities of the Corporation

- Intervention in the market on behalf of the Government for stabilizing the price of essential items including rice in the market.
- Retailing of FMCG items at price less than the open market price. The customers will get a price benefit of 3% -7% less than the open market price.
- Retailing of medicines by opening medical stores. Average 15% discount is allowed to the customers for medicine.
- Conducting special fairs for arresting the undue rise in prices in the open market during festival seasons like Onam, Bakrid, Ramzan, vishu, Christmas etc.
- Issue of essential items at subsidized rates, sabari branded products and other FMCG items to the ARD sabari stores and Theera maithry super markets opened by the TEAP.

- Act as a nodal agency for the paddy procurement scheme of the Government and distribution of Custom milled rice to the Ration retail dealers for issuing it to the cardholders.
- Arranging process of wheat and distribution of Fortified Atta through the Ration shops for the Government.
- Supplyco is also a dealer of petroleum products like kerosene, Petrol, diesel and LPG with 13 petrol bunks, 3 LPG outlets and one kerosene whole sale depot.
- Retailing of own branded products named “Sabari”, Curry powders, coconut oil, tea, coffee, spices are marketed under this brand name.
- Bulk sale of items to the institutions.
- Act as nodal agency to implement the programme of the GOI to start microbiology lab and food processing unit.
- Supply of essential item to the Fair Price hotels selected by the District Collectors in each Districts.
- Implementation of Tribal scheme, BPL family welfare scheme etc.
- Act as a nodal agency for the distribution of the MDMS, Levy Sugar and fortified Atta.
- Arranging distribution of school items at moderate prices to the school children through School fairs.

Box 15.6

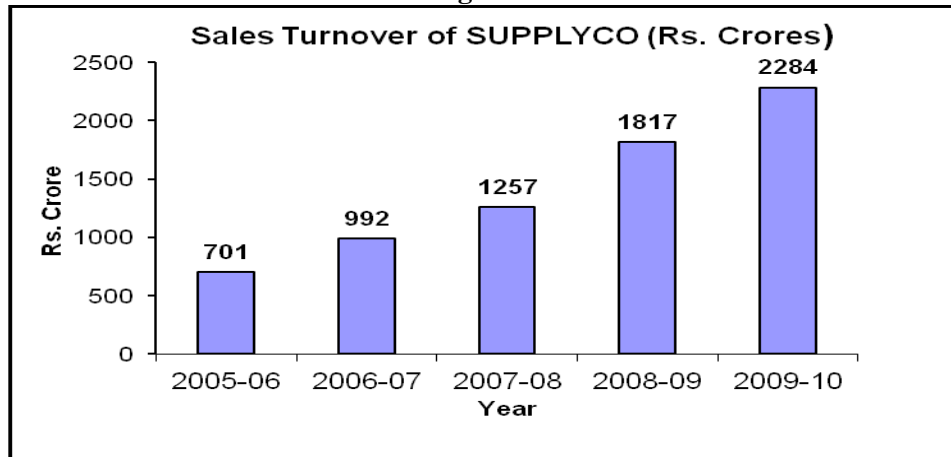
e - Services for Ration Cards

Department of Civil Supplies has initiated the conversion of all the Ration Cards in the State to computer generated laminated cards with the photo of the owner of the card, in 2009 and completed it on 31st March 2010, by issuing 68 lakh cards using the Ration Card Management system Software. The Department launched the facility for online submission of application forms for Ration Card transactions such as Issue of New Ration Card, Addition/Deletion of Members, issue of Reduction certificate, surrender certificate etc. The citizen can apply online for Ration Cards from his home or anywhere else by registering directly in the website of the Department or through common Service Centers like Akshaya. This web based application online facility was made available in all the 69 Taluk Supply/City Rationing Offices from September 2010 onwards. Altogether of 18552 people have registered in this website and 99584 applications for new Ration Cards, splitting and surrender of cards have been received. Altogether 15946 new Ration Cards have been distributed by the Taluk Supply Offices under this scheme. The system has helped in reducing the processing time. If all the accompanying documents are correctly provided, the department is equipped to issue the online applied cards within 48 hours. Facility for mobile alert is also incorporated. The public can access the services round-the-clock all seven days from anywhere including filing the applications and checking the processing status of applications.

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies, 2010

15.33 The turnover of the Corporation increased to ` 1257 crores during 2007-08 from ` 992 crores in the previous year. The sales turnover during 2009-10 was ` 2284 crores registering an increase of 225.63 percent compared to 2005-06. Progress in turn over from 2005-06 to 2009-10 is shown in figure 15.8. Achievements of Supplyco during 2009-10 is highlighted in the Box 15.7

Fig. 15.8



Source: SUPPLYCO

Box 15.7

- Extended annual benefits of Rs.375 crores to the consumers of the state against subsidy of ` 82 crores.
- Supplyco maintained profit of around Rs.18.25 crores in the year 2009-10.
- Increase in sales turn over to 2284 crores.
- Increase in market share. Supplyco holds more than 1 crore potential customers.
- For extending the price benefit to more people, in 2009-10 financial year, 87 outlets including 9 medical stores have been opened.
- More tea brands like Green tea and leaf tea will be marketed under “Sabari” brand.
- Introduced Web based e-paddy procurement of Supplyco by which the Payments are made directly to farmers Bank Accounts, with no scope for any middlemen.
- A wheat flour mill under ‘BOT’ model is being set up at Pathanamthitta, with a capacity to process 3000 MTs of wheat into Atta every month.
- Started premium outlet in Kochi International Air port and Apna bazaar in Kozhikkode Collectorate.
- Lowest purchase cost in the country is ensured through efficient e-purchase system.
- The State is included one among in the list of States where the consumer price index is the lowest.
- Modernized all outlets with computer, electronic weighing scales, etc.
- Reconciliation of all accounts of sales and Bank.

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies 2010

15.34 Table 15.14 reveals the profit and loss account of the corporation from 2005-06 to 2009-10. While the income accrued from various sources increased from ` 729.84 crores in 2004-05 to ` 2,310.97 crores in 2009-10, the expenditure also increased from ` 765.99 crores to ` 2294.29 crores. The Corporation earned a profit of ` 18.25 crores during 2007-08 and it continued in the financial year 2008-09 also by accruing a profit around ` 17.04 crores and ` 16.68 crores in 2009-10.

Table 15.15
Profit & Loss account of Supplyco During the year 2005-06 to 2009-10 (` Crores)

Particulars		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Prov)	2009-10 (Prov)
Income						
	Sales/Gov.Grant	720.02	1001.60	1241.36	1816.79	2286.46
	Other Income	7.12	8.46	11.01	18.82	21.42
	Increase in Stock in Trade	2.70	12.85	24.95	3.04	3.09
	Total	729.84	1022.91	1277.32	1838.65	2310.97
Expenditure						
	Material consumed	97.29	143.26	207.71	288.71	474.26
	Purchase of Trading goods	570.90	786.47	908.51	1341.88	1618.40
	Manufacturing and other Expences	94.42	106.86	135.88	182.73	187.07
	Interest and Bank charges	1.76	2.15	3.55	4.80	11.66
	Depreciation	1.62	2.61	3.42	3.49	2.90
	Total	765.99	1041.35	1259.07	1821.61	2294.29
Profit/(Loss)		(36.15)	(18.44)	(18.25)	17.04	16.68

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies

Mid-Day Meal Programme

15.35 The Mid-day Meal Programme, aimed at providing nutritional support to primary school going children and to give boost to universalisation of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance, was introduced in 1995 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The centrally sponsored scheme originally covered the children of primary classes I to V in Government/Local bodies/government aided schools. The scheme was further extended to the children studying the Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative Innovative Education centres also in October 2002. During 2008-09 Government of India has extended the scheme to UP section (Std VI to VIII). The Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented in the state under central assistance as well as under State Scheme. The Government of India provides 100 grams of rice to primary children and 150 grams of rice to upper primary students per day. Government of India provided cooking cost also @ ` 1.58 for primary and ` 2.10 for upper primary students per day.

15.36 The supply of commodities to schools for Noon-Meal scheme in Kerala is entrusted to supply co. The required quantity of rice has been taken from FCI and the pulses from their own stock. The cost of food grains is met by Education Department. During 2009-10 the corporation supplied 278532 Qtls. of rice and 185422 Qtls of pulses to 12198 schools and about 29.02 lakh children got the benefit of the scheme. Details of mid-day Meal Programme in the state during the last five years are given in the Table 15.15.

Table 15.15
Mid-Day Meal Programme 2005-06 to 2009-10

	Year	No. of Schools	Children benefited	Supply of food grains(in Qtl)	
				Rice	Pulses
1	2005-06	11983	2865686	219683.84	105502.60
2	2006-07	11983	2829688	227994.79	110285.40
3	2007-08	11983	2766871	235566.00	117107.78
4	2008-09	12198	3087558	272394.36	135942.26
5	2009-10	12198	2902204	278531.67	185421.76

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies 2010

CONSUMER WELFARE FUND

15.37 As per G.O(P) 9/07/FCS&CA dated 07/03/2007 the State Government constituted a State Consumer Welfare Fund similar to the Central Consumer Welfare Fund created as per the consumer Fund Rule 1992. The State Consumer Welfare Fund has taken voluntary efforts for promoting consumer movement and strengthening the awareness activities through financial support, particularly in rural areas. An amount of Rs.15 lakhs has been utilized in 2010 for All India Livestock Exhibition and Food Festival towards the contribution of the Civil supplies Department.

15.38 The major percentage of population is not aware of the Consumer Protection Act and Consumer rights. But the awareness campaign launched by the Government through electronic and print media has been effective especially in rural areas. With a view to create awareness among the consumers, it is decided to produce advertisement film for short duration (15-30 seconds) to telecast in various visual medias, through the Information & Public Relati0n Department.

15.39 Department has also decided to conduct campaign/seminars/classes for the consumers in various places of each district, especially in rural and backward areas with the help of Bureau of Indian Standard and also with the active involvement of Local Bodies, Legal Metrology Department, Voluntary Consumer Organizations, Consumer Clubs, President & Members of the CDRF, Kudumbashree Units and the District Information Officers. Financial support is being provided to the Non Government Organisations/Voluntary consumer Organisations for promoting consumer movement and to strengthen the awareness activities.

CHAPTER – 16

EXPORT AND IMPORT

World Trade

The global economy is projected to recover from 0.6 growth recorded in 2009 to 4.8 percent growth in 2010. According to IMF, in advanced economies, growth is expected to halve from 3.50 percent in the first half of the year to 1.75 percent in the second half. Emerging and developing economies too are expected to witness a moderation in the pace of growth from 8 percent in the first half to 6.25 percent in the second half. The temporary slow down is also believed to extend up to the first half of 2011. The global recovery lost momentum in the second quarters of the year, with the pace of recovery starting to slow down significantly in the advanced countries particularly in the US and Japan.

Box . 16.1

After the sharpest decline in more than 70 years, world trade is set to rebound in 2010 by growing at 9.5%, according to WTO economists. “WTO rules and principles have assisted governments in keeping markets open and they now provide a platform from which trade can grow as the global economy improves. We see the light at the end of the tunnel and trade promises to be an important part of the recovery. But we must avoid derailing any economic revival through protectionism,

WTO Report

16.2 With scope for fiscal stimulus already stretched to the point when sovereign risk concerns could be detrimental to recovery in growth, several central banks of advanced economies have signaled possible use of additional accommodative monetary policy. Trade activities have recovered strongly and the momentum has also been sustained. Reflecting this WTO revised an upward growth in the merchandise trade volume to 13.5 percent for 2010 from the previous estimates of 10 percent made earlier, which will be the fastest ever year on year expansion in trade so far. The high trade volume is primarily driven by robust growth records in the first half of 2010 and also due to the low base that resulted from sharp 12.2 percent contraction experienced in 2009. Though the value of merchandise trade expanded by 25 percent in the first half 2010, the level of activity still remains below the pre-crisis level. With deficient domestic demand, there have been signs of resorting to protectionism and undervalued exchange rates in some countries, which would hinder overall global recovery. World merchandise trade by region and selected country, 2009 is given in Appendix 16.1.

16.3 According to the assessment made by ADB Developing Asia has sustained the momentum after witnessing a robust recovery and is expected to grow 8.2 percent in 2010 as against 5.4 percent in 2009. Recovery both in domestic demand and exports has contributed such performance. The Global Financial Stability Report October 2010 notes that higher growth prospects and sounder fundamentals in Emerging Market Economies point to a structural asset re-allocation from advanced economies which may increase volatility in portfolio capital flows and depress local market valuations in emerging market economies. Now a days the EME's have provided much needed stimulus to the global economy.

India's Foreign Trade

16.4 Indian Economy has been subjected to greater influence of global business cycles. This is reflected in the high degree of co-movement between the Indian business cycle with the global business cycles. With rising exports along with a transition from primary article exports to manufacturing exports, the co-movement between India's exports and world imports has increased significantly in recent years. Also there has been strong casual effect from the global stock prices to domestic stock prices with the US stock prices having significant casual import on the Indian stock prices. This shift in Indian trade and business cycle with the global cycles and increased financial integration in the recent period suggest that India cannot remains immune to global trends. Thus, the global economic development now have a greater influence on the domestic economy as was evident during the recent global financial and economic crisis. The export imports and trade balance of India from 1990-91 to 2009-10 is given in Appendix 16.2.

16.5 The Global Liquidity Crisis had adversely affected global demand in 2008 and 2009. As a result, India's export contracted between October 2008 and September 2009. It recovered in October 2009, posting a marginal rise of 0.3 percent and accelerated in the month that followed. (India's exports grew by 13.2 percent in July 2010 to US\$ 16.2 billion, much lower than the growth recorded in the first three months of the fiscal 2010-11. The slow down in growth may be expected to continue for the rest of the fiscal as the developed countries were expected to go for fiscal consolidation by partially rolling back the economic stimulus packages. Due to the low base effect India's exports showed robust growth 33.3 percent, 41.3 percent and 36.8 percent respectively from April to June.

16.6 Export during September 2010 at US\$ 18.0 billion recorded a growth of 23.2 percent as against a decline of 7.4 percent registered in September 2009. A markable point is that the declining phase of India's export in the after math of global financial crisis ended with September 2009. As a result, the low base effect would be ebbed out in the growth of exports from October 2010. Exports during the first half of 2010-11 stood at US\$ 1103.6 billion, registering an increase of 28.0 percent as against a decline of 25.7 percent during the corresponding period of 2009-10.

16.7 India's merchandise imports during September 2010 at US\$ 27.1 billion showed a growth of 26.1 percent as against a decline of 30.9 percent registered in September 2009. During April-September 2010, imports at US\$ 166.5 billion registered a growth of 29.9 percent, partly reflecting the base effect as it was 30.7 percent decline in the previous year. Destination wise export of all commodities from India is given in Appendix 16.3. Item-wise details of India's Foreign Trade April-September 2010 in US\$ is shown below in Table 16.1.

Table 16.1
India's Merchandise Trade April-September 2010 (US\$ billion)

Item	2009-10 (R)	2010-2011 (P)
1	2	3
Exports	81.0(-25.7)	103.6 (28.0)
Oil exports	10.8(-42.5)	-
Non oil exports	70.2(-22.2)	-
Imports	128.1(-30.7)	166.5(29.9)
Oil imports	37.5(-40.8)	48.7(30.0)
Non oil imports	90.7(-25.5)	117.8(29.9)
Trade Balance	-47.2	-62.8
Oil Trade Balance	-26.7	-
Non Oil trade Balance	-20.5	-

Note: © Revised, (P) Provisional (-) Not available figure in parentheses shows percentage change over the corresponding period the previous year.

Source: RBI Bulletin December 2010.

16.8 As a consequence to the increase in crude oil prices petroleum, oil and lubricants imports at US\$ 48.7 billion during April-September 2010 showed a growth of 30 percent, as against a decline of 40.8 percent a year ago. Non-POL imports during April-September 2010 at US\$ 117.8 billion recorded a growth of 29.9 percent as against a decline of 25.5 percent in April-September 2009.

16.9 Trade deficit during April-September 2010 amounted to US\$ 62.8 billion which was higher by US\$ 15.6 billion (33.2 percent) than US\$ 47.2 billion in the corresponding period of 2009 due to relatively larger increase in imports than exports. The disaggregated data on commodity wise merchandise trade as well as direction of trade pointed out that trade of almost all major commodity groups and with major trading partners registered a rise during the first quarter of 2010-11 when compared with the corresponding period of preceding year.

16.10 Contribution to GNP at constant prices trade, hotels, transport and storage and communication during 2009-10 is 9.26 percent as it was 7.55 percent during 2008-09. Trade alone contributed 6.33 percent in 2008-09.

16.11 Productivity improvement in the export sector and greater diversification towards developing world, which is growing at a faster pace than the advanced economies could help a sustainable growth in exports. Exports to 'Other Asian Developing Economies' 'African' and 'Latin American' economies grow at relatively faster rate and together accounted for a larger share of 37.3 percent during the first quarter of 2010-11 as compared to 32.1 percent in the same quarter last year. Table: 16.2 shows India's Trade up to September 2010.

Table 16.2
India's Foreign Trade – September 2010

	Exports (in crores)	Imports (in crores)	Exports (US\$ million)	Imports (US\$ million)	Trade balance	
					` crore	US\$ million
2008-09	71.941(42.41)	141.865(93.0)	15.789(26.1)	31.136(70.9)	-69.925	-15.347
2009-10	70.838(-1.5)	104.275(-26.5)	14.624(-7.4)	21.527(-30.9)	-33.437	-6.903
2010-11(P)	83.018(17.2)	125.018(19.9)	18.023(23.2)	27.141(26.1)	-42.000	-9.118

(Figures in bracket denote to percentage variation over the corresponding period of the previous year)

Source: RBI Bulletin 2010. P-Provisional

16.12 More over it is stated in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry during 2011-12 to 2013-14 India should be able to come back to high export growth path of around 25 percent per annum. As per the trends available so far there is likelihood of exports attaining the target of US\$ 200 billion by 2010-11 by the Govt. and reiterated by the Commerce Secretary, Ministry of Commerce. However, it could be observed that India's export performance has been better than the over all global trends.

16.13 The export sectors that performed badly in July 2010 include leather, electronics, man made fiber, ready made garments, tea, rice and handicrafts. Handicrafts contracted by 60 percent, rice by 45 percent, tea by 25 percent, ready made garments by 23 percent and electronic products by 20.8 percent. Deductions in the exports of ready made garments and electronic items are mainly due to the Euro Zone Crisis.

Exports

16.14 India's export earnings during 2010-11 stood at 205 400 million \$ from 178246 million \$ in 2009-10 showing an increase of 15.2 percent. An analysis of item wise exports for the period 2009-10 over 2008-09 shows that earnings from the export of agro products increased by 1.09 percent ores and minerals increased by 10.96 percent while manufactured goods decreased to 6.55 percent. A commodity wise analysis of export is shown in Table 16.3

Table:16.3
Commodity-wise analysis of exports from 2002-03 to 2010-11 (\$ Million)

Items	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Agro Products	6723	7538	8472	10213	12674	18441	17564	17755	NA
Ores&Minerals	2000	2370	5077	6163	6997	9124	7813	8669	NA
Manufactured goods	40322	48522	60709	72554	84854	103029	123353	115271	NA
Total	52822	63882	83506	103077	126263	162984	183103	178246	205400

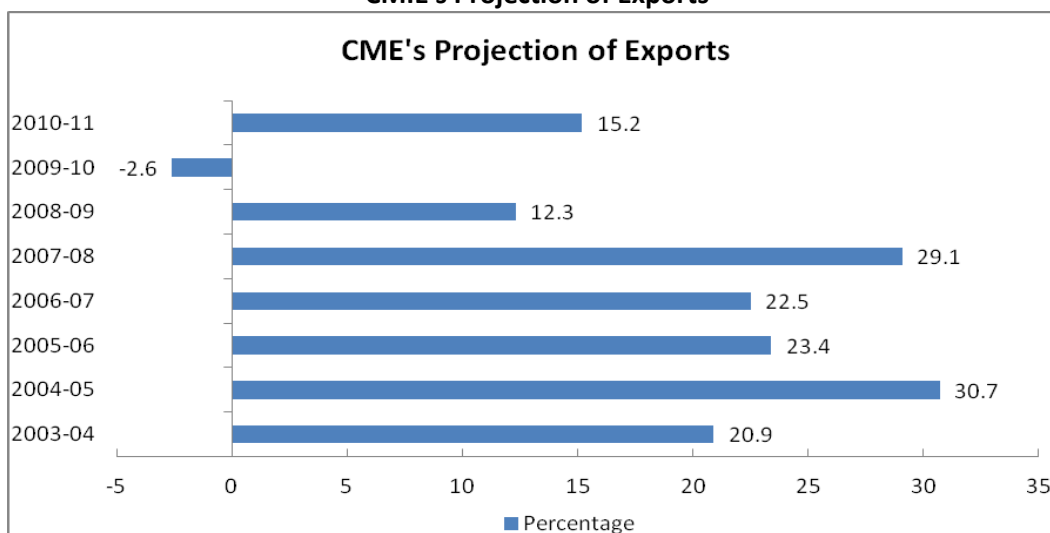
16.15 Exports continued to grow at an improved rate in the last quarter of 2009-10. During the first seven months of the fiscal exports grow by 26.7 percent as against 21.8 percent decline recorded in the corresponding period of 2009. During this period export of petroleum products increased by 54 percent, Cotton and fabrics 45 percent, Iron ore by 60 percent, Gems & Jewellery by 21 percent, Spices & Condiments by 35 percent and Drugs by 12 percent.

16.16 Though an impressive growth is attained in exports during 2009-10, the value of exports (US\$ 121.3 billion) remained lower than that recorded in pre-crisis period, the value was US\$ 122.5 billion. Commodity wise analysis for the first quarter of this fiscal shows that exports contracted in a few commodities like petroleum products, transport equipment, gems & jewellery, iron ores, cotton yarn, fabrics, drugs and pharmaceuticals. The higher inflation differential between India and its major trading partners is a source of pressure on the competitiveness of Indian exports. As on October 22, 2010 the foreign exchange reserve of India stood at US\$ 29.54 billion. India's export to principal region percentage share is given in Appendix 16.4

16.17 India's export performance remained a better position than the over all global trends. The anticipated growth rate of exports made by CMIE is 15.2 percent during 2010-11 as against 2.6 percent decline recorded in the preceding fiscal year. In value terms the expectation is USD 205 billion.

16.18 The IMF has revised the GDP growth rate of the developed economies upward to 2.8 percent in October 2010 from 2.3 percent projected in 2010 April and 2.1 percent projected in 2010 January. IMF also projected a higher rise in the prices of non-fuel commodities. These international developments are expected to benefit India's exports. CMIE's projection of Export- Import during 2010-11 are given in Appendix:16.5 The CMIE's Forecast reflects that the exports from India rise by 15.2 percent in 2010-11 (Fig. 16.1)

Fig. 16.1
CMIE's Projection of Exports



Source: CMIE, 2010

Table. 16.4
India's Export –Earnings from 2003-04 to 2009-10 (in crores) & in US\$ million)

Year	Export Earnings (in crores)			Export Earnings (US\$ million)		
	Oil	Non Oil	Total	Oil	Non Oil	Total
2003-04	16397	276969	293367	3568	60274	63843
2004-05	31404	343935	375340	6989	76547	83536
2005-06	51533	404885	456418	11640	91451	103091
2006-07	84520	487259	571779	18635	107779	126414
2007-08	114192	541672	655864	28363	134541	162904
2008-09	123398	717357	840755	27547	157748	185295
2009-10	132616	712509	845125	28131	150531	178662

Source: R BI Bulletin November 2010.

Import

16.19 Reflecting the demand associated with robust domestic growth, imports increased at a higher pace though with some volatility during the year so far. Oil imports registered a growth of 54.8 percent during the first quarter of 2010-11 due to the combined effect of increase in volume alone with higher international crude oil prices relative to the corresponding quarter of previous year. Non oil imports increased by 33.7 percent during April- August 2010.

16.20 Stronger growth in both oil and non oil imports relative to exports resulted in a wider merchandise trade deficit during April-September 2010 at US\$ 63.2 billion as compared with US\$ 46.9 billion during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Table : 16.5
India's Import during 2003-04 to 2009-10 (in ` Crores and US\$ million)

Year	Import (` crores)			Import (in US\$ million)		
	Oil	Non Oil	Total (Rs.crores)	Oil	Non Oil	Total
2003-04	94520	264588	359108	20569	57580	78149
2004-05	134094	366971	501065	29844	81673	111517
2005-06	194640	465769	660409	43963	105203	149166
2006-07	258572	581935	840506	56945	128790	185735
2007-08	320655	691657	1012312	76645	171795	251439
2008-09	419968	954468	1374436	93762	210025	303696
2009-10	411574	944890	1356469	87121	199702	286823

Source: RBI Bulletin November 2010.

16.21 Imports during 2010-11 stood at \$ 343000 million as against \$ 286095 million in 2009-10 showing an upward trend of 19.89 percent. Imports of POL amounts to \$104,000 million as it was \$86,807 million in the previous year marking an increase of 19.81 percent. Import of Non- POL stood at 239000 million dollar as against 199288 million dollar in the previous year showing an increase of 19.93 percent. Import percentage of GDP stood at 21.1 percent.

Table:16.6
Commodity wise analysis of Imports from 2002-03 to 2010-11

Items	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
POL	17674	20582	29833	43958	57062	79657	91462	86807	104000
Non POL	43857	57615	81644	105189	128000	170128	207868	199288	239000

Source: CMIE December 2010.

16.22 A periodical analysis of imports reveals that during April-October 2010 imports grew by 26.1 percent. This is a recovery over a steep 26.9 percent decline recorded in the corresponding period of 2009. The period under reference import of crude petroleum and petroleum products rise by 24.6 percent. Import of Non POL item also showed an upward trend by showing an increase of 75 percent from US\$ 12.3 billion to 21.5 billion USD in the corresponding period of previous year.

16.23 As per the CMIE's prediction imports grow by 19.9 percent in 2010-11, against a decline of 4.4 percent recorded in the preceding year. POL imports are expected to grow by 19.8 percent and Non POL imports are projected by 19.9 percent. The percentage share of India's import commodities by share of groups/countries is given in Appendix 16.6

ASEAN Agreement

16.24 The ASEAN India Free Trade Agreement TIGA is a typical WTO complaint free trade area agreement. The member Countries are Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Burma, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. The schedule of tariff reduction commitments undertaken by AIFTA members varies. Each ASEAN member has a separate tariff reduction schedule. The tariff reduction are divided in to four broad categories namely Normal Track, Sensitive Track, Special Products Highly Sensitive list and the Exclusion list. India being predominantly a consumer country, free flow of consumer items and agricultural items from the North East Countries have great impact its economic scenario.

16.25 In the case of AIFTA the South Indian States, especially Kerala will be more affected because their production structure are quiet similar to those of the ASEAN Countries especially in the

field of agriculture and allied sectors and agro based industries. Similarity is too close when Kerala economy is taken separately for a comparative analysis. Rubber, Coconut, Tea Coffee, Spices, Cashew, Tropical fish varieties, viz. Shrimp, tuna, Cuttlefish etc. are the leading areas of Kerala's specialization. These items are produced both for consumption and exports. It is worth mentioning that the very same goods are among the more areas of specialization for South East Asian Countries. Another thing to be noticed is that the areas under production of tropical commodities have been increasing both in Kerala as well as ASEAN Nations. In Kerala the concentration towards tropical commodities is being promoted as a part of national policy in India which laid a lot of emphasis on earning as well as saving of foreign exchange. Given the competitive nature of the production structure of Kerala vis-à-vis the ASEAN nations, and considering the fact that adjustment problems would be more severe in such overlapping areas of production in the state, particularly its farming community should be given adequate protection during the transition period.

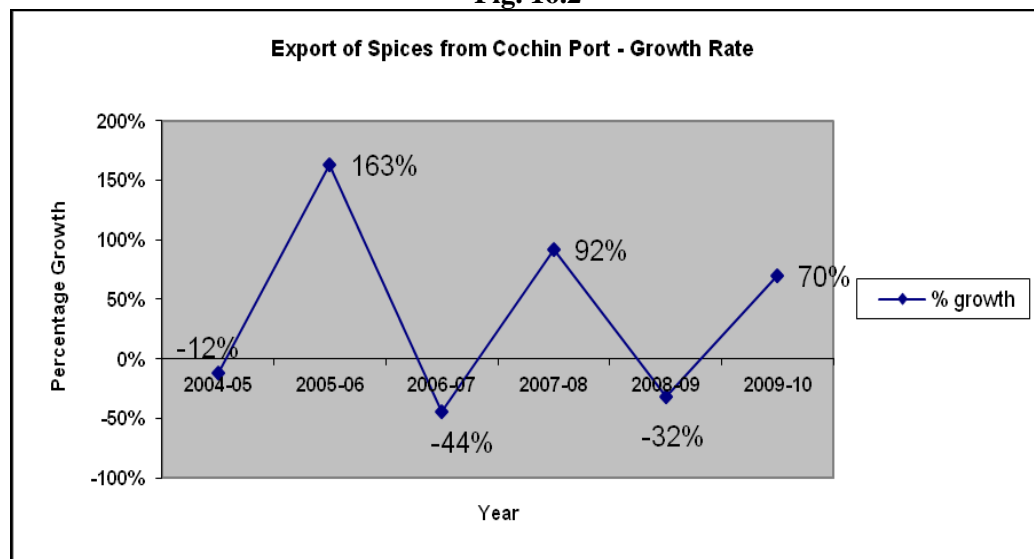
Export – Import Trade of Kerala through Cochin Port

16.26 A major portion of trade operations in the state is being conducted through the Cochin Port. Important export items are pepper, cashew, coir and coir products, tea, cardamom, ginger, spices oil and marine products. During 2009-10 total traffic handled by the port increased to 174.29 lakh tones from 154.94 lakh tones during 2008-09 showing a increase of 12.49 percent. Of this import represented 138.33 lakh tones and export represented 35.96 lakh tones.

Commodity Composition of Exports through Cochin Port

16.27 Total quantity of exports through Cochin Port during the year under review had increased to 35.96 lakh MT from 27.10 lakh MT in the previous year. In 2009-10 a rise of 32.70 percent in quantitative terms and a fall of 2.86 percent in value term is visible. As compared to the previous year in the year under report all commodities exported through the port showed a positive trend except coffee and cashew kernels. During 2009-10 export of tea increased by 67.62 percent, Sea Foods by 53 percent, Coir products by 124 percent, spices by 70.44 percent. Coffee decreased by 51 percent and cashew kernels by 4.71 percent. Details of commodity – wise export through Cochin Port is furnished on Appendix.16.7. Growth rate of spices export through Cochin Port from 2004-05 to 2009-10 is given in fig. 16.2

Fig. 16.2



Source: Cochin Port Trust

16.28 Tea, Cashew Kernels, Sea foods, Coir products Spices, Coffee etc are the main items exported through the Cochin Port. Of the total exports tea constituted 3.20 percent, cashew kernels 1.51 percent, Sea Food 3.84 percent, coir products 4.90 percent, spices 2.27 percent, coffee 0.86 percent and miscellaneous items including POL constituted 83.43 percent.

Commodity Composition of Kerala's Imports through Kochi Port

16.29 During 2009-10 imports through Cochin port increased to 138.33 lakh MT from 127.84 lakh MT in 2008-09, registering a growth of 8.21 percent. Items of imports includes fertilizers & Raw materials, Iron, Steel & machinery, News Print and Cashew nut. Import of fertilizers & Raw Materials increased to 6.22 lakh MT in the year under review as it was 5.7 lakh MT in the previous year. In the year under report Fertilisers and Raw materials, News print and miscellaneous items showed positive trend where as iron steel and machinery, cashew nut etc. showed negative trend. Of the total import Fertilizers and Raw materials stood at 4.49 percent, Iron & Steel 0.81 percent, News Print 0.62 percent, Cashew nut 2.08 percent and Miscellaneous items stood at 92 percent in the year under report. In the year under report, import of iron, steel and machinery declined to 41.75 percent. Import of News Print increased to 5 percent. Import of Cashew nut has decreased by 8.68 percent. Commodity wise import through Cochin Port is given in Appendix 16.8.

Cargo handled by Kochi Port

16.30 In the year under review export of cargo (both coastal & foreign) from Cochin Port increased to 35.96 lakh MT from 27.10 lakh MT in the previous year registered a growth of 32.69 percent. In the year under report import of cargo through the Cochin Port showed a growth of 138.33 lakh MT as against an import of 127.84 lakh MT in the previous year showing a growth of 8.21 percent. During 2009-10 coastal export and foreign export has increased to 12.83 lakh MT and 23.13 lakh MT from 9.81 lakh MT and 17.29 lakh MT respectively from 2008-09. Both coastal and foreign import during the year under review reported a growth of 11.74 percent and 6.70 percent respectively. Details are shown in table 16.7.

Table - 16.7
Cargo Handled at Cochin Port during 2005-06 to 2009-10

(In Lakh MT)

Traffic	Export					Import				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13
Coastal	11.35	15.69	14.92	9.81	12.83	29.61	28.72	36.6	38.17	42.65
Foreign	17.86	19.05	19.99	17.29	23.13	80.06	89.11	86.04	89.67	95.68
Total	29.21	34.74	34.91	27.10	35.96	109.67	117.83	122.64	127.84	138.33

Source: Cochin Port Trust

Export of Marine Products - National Scenario

16.31 Export of Marine Products during 2009-10 stood at 678436 MT valued at Rs.10048.53 crores as against an export of 602835 MT valued Rs.8607.94 crores in 2008-09. By quantity it has been increased to 12.54 percent and in value terms it has been increased to 16.74 percent. During the year under review by the export of Marine Products India's earnings in dollar terms stood at US\$ 2132.84 million showing an increase of 11.75 percent. The export trend of Marine Products in India is shown in table 16.8.

Table -16.8
Export Trend of Marine Products From India
 (Qty: in MT, Value: ` in crore, \$: US \$ Million)

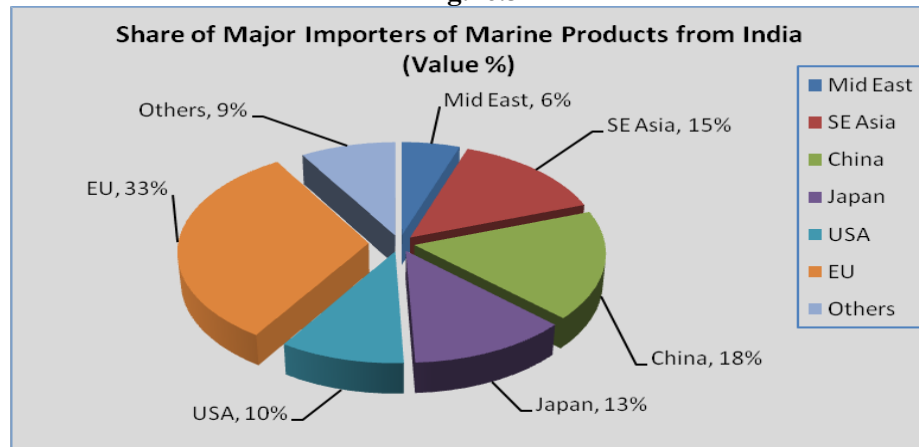
Details	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Growth in 2009-10 from 2008-09
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Quantity (MT/tonnes)	431629	512164	612641	541761	602835	678436	75601(12.54)
Rupees(crores)	6646.64	7245.30	8363.53	7620.92	8607.94	10048.53	1440.59(16.74)
US\$ (million)	1478.48	1644.21	1852.93	1899.09	1908.63	2132.84	224.21(11.75)

Source: MPEDA

16.32 European Union is the largest group market for marine products from India accounting for a share of 30 percent in value and 24.29 in quantity followed by South East Asia 21.28 percentage in quantity but in value terms stood at 14.72. In value terms China stood at 17.82 and 21.26 percent in quantity. Japan in value terms stood at 12.83 and 9.24 percent in quantity USA by 10.08 in value terms and 4.93 percent in quantity and Middle East stands 5.51 percent in quantity and in value terms 5.15 percent. Exports to countries like Libya, Reunion islands, Australia, Puertorico, Dominican Republic, Kenya, Ukraine, Brazil, etc. showed a positive growth rate. Major importers of marine products from India and their share in value during 2009-10 is furnished in the diagram (Fig.16.3).

16.33 A market wise analysis of marine products show that European union was top most customer with quantity of 164800 MT followed by South East Asia 14 4353 MT, and then China with 144290 MT. Export to Japan during the period under report increased to 62690 MT from 57271 MT in the preceding year. Export to USA decreased to 33444 MT from 36877 MT in the previous year. (details are given in Appendix 16.9).

Fig.16.3



Source: MPEDA

16.34 The major marine products exported are Frozen Shrimp, Frozen fish, Frozen cuttle fish, Frozen squid, Dried items, Live items and Chilled items. Details of item wise export of marine products from India for the last five years are given in Appendix 16.10. In the year under report when compared to the previous year all items exported showed a positive trend. The products such as Frozen shrimp (3.6 percent), Frozen fish (9.4 percent), Frozen cuttle fish (25.13 percent), Frozen squid (7.56 percent), Dried items (48.49 percent) Live items (59.93 percent), Chilled items (34.33

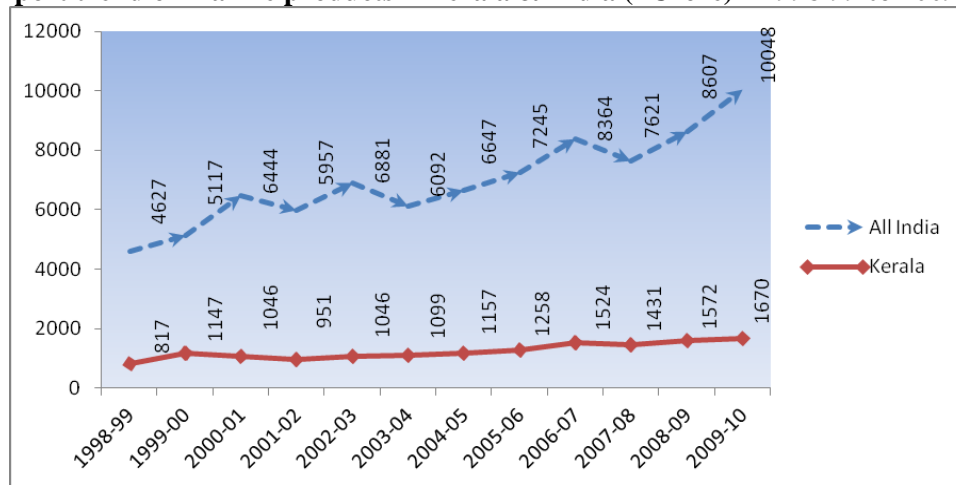
percent) etc showed an increasing trend. In the year under report an analysis of export of marine products from our country show that quantitatively the export of Frozen Fish stood in the apex level by exporting 38.47 percent, but in value terms the top contributor was Fr.Shrimp with an earning of 41.62 percent though quantitatively it stood in the second position.

Export of Marine Products from Kerala

16.35 Marine exports Kerala during 2009-10 stood at 107293 M Tonnes valued ` 167002 lakh as against an export of 100780 M Tonnes valued `157218 lakh during 2008-09. In the account of India's marine export in the year 2009-10 Kerala's contribution stood at 15.81 percent in volume and in value terms stood at 16.62 percent. As compared to the previous year both in terms of quantity and value Kerala's share showed a decreasing level. Table.16.9 shown the export details of marine products of Kerala compared to all India in quantity and value for years. (2004-05 to 2009-10).

Fig 16.4

Export trend of Marine products – Kerala & India (` Crore) – 1998-99 to 2009-10



Source: MPDEA

Table 16.9

Export Trend of Marine Products – India & Kerala 2004-05 to 2009-10

Year	INDIA		KERALA		KERALA's share%	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (`Lakh)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (`Lakh)	Quantity	Value
2004-05	461329	664669	87337	115742	18.93	17.41
2005-06	512164	724530	97311	125765	19	17.36
2006-07	612642	836353	108616	152412	17.74	19.00
2007-08	541701	762092	100318	143091	18.52	18.78
2008-09	602835	8607.94	100780	157218	16.72	18.26
2009-10	678436	1004853	107293	167002	15.81	16.62

Source: MPDEA

16.36 An analysis of export of marine products from Kerala shows that items such as Fr.Shrimp, Fr.Squid, Dried items etc. marked a negative trend where as Fr.Fish, Fr.Cuttle fish, Live items, chilled items etc. showed positive trend. Major item of export was Fr.shrimp 24 percent, Fr.Fish 27 percent, Fr. Cuttle fish 22 percent and Fr.Squid 17 percent. Live items and chilled items contributed 0.4 percent and 2.7 percent respectively.

Table -16.10
Item wise Exports of Marine Products from Kerala
During 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl.No	Item	2008-2009		2009-2010	
		Qty. (Tons)	Val. ` (crores)	Qty. (Tons)	Val. ` (crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Frozen Shrimp	25396	588.87	25290	646.75
2	Frozen fish	25667	208.19	29111	216.38
3	Frozen Cuttle Fish	18075	330.04	23157	402.05
4	Frozen Squid	19760	247.91	18713	209.18
5	Dried Items	138	11.40	78	16.44
6	Live Items	304	20.62	431	27.93
7	Chilled Items	2280	67.63	2856	71.89
8	Others	9160	97.51	7656	79.41
	Total	100780	1572.18	107293	1670.02

Source: MPEDA

Cashew

16.37 During the period under report the export earnings from Cashew and allied products were Rs.2,930 crores (US\$ 618 million). India continued to be the largest producer of raw cashew nut in the world by achieving a production of 613000 MT during the year 2009-10.

Box: 16.2

The Share of agricultural products in the total export earnings of the country during 2009-10 is 5.56 percent and cashew kernels ranked seventh among them contributing 5.96 percent. This accounted to 0.33 percent of the total foreign exchange earnings of the country through exports.

16.38 Total export of cashew kernels from India during 2009-10 was 1,08,120 MT valued at ` 2,906 crores (US\$ 613 million) as against 1,09,522 MT valued ` 2,988 crores (US\$650 million) exported during 2008-09. When compared to the previous year it showed a decrease of 1.28 percent in quantity, 2.76 percent decrease in rupee terms and 5.73 percent decrease in US\$ terms. The average unit export price realized during the year was ` 268.76 per Kg. compared to ` 272.86 per Kg during 2008-09 recording a decrease of 1.5 percent. Table.16.11 shows the export of cashew kernels from India to Different Zones.

16.39 A Country-wise analysis of export of cashew kernels from India shows that USA remained as the main customer by importing 28.49 per cent of the total export. UAE and Netherland shares the second largest customers of cashew kernels by importing 16.80 percent and 9.54 percent respectively.

Table -16.11
Export of Cashew Kernels from India to Different Zones

Zone	2008-09		2009-10		Difference (%)	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (crores)	Quantity (MT)	Value (crores)	Quantity (MT)	Value (crores)
America	37694	1005.61	31686	829.04	-15.44	-17.56
Europe	33301	906.03	32566	880.13	-2.21	-2.86
West Asia&Africa	27378	763.77	31572	870.76	15.32	14.01
South East & Far East Asia	8901	254.46	10590	286.73	18.98	12.68
Oceania	2249	58.52	1707	39.17	-24.10	-33.07
Total	109522	2988.40	108120	2905.82	-1.28	-2.76

Source: Cashew Export Promotion council.

16.40 In the year under report Kerala's cashew Kernels export decreased to 61698 tonne from 63729 tonnes in the presiding year. In value terms it decreased by 4.70 percent. Both in value terms and quantity Kerala's cashew kernel export showed a negative trend. Of the total exports of Cashew kernels from India Kerala's contribution quantitative terms stood at 57.06 percent and in value terms stood at 56.29 percent. Export of cashew Kernels from India and Kerala are given in table 16.12.

Table – 16.12
Export of Cashew Kernels: Kerala and India (2003-04 to 2009-10)
(Quantity in MT and Value in ` Crores)

Year	Kerala*		India		Share of Kerala (%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2003-04	68119	1204.56	100828	1804.43	67.56	66.76
2004-05	79950	1715.94	126667	2709.24	63.12	63.34
2005-06	74376	1622.82	114143	2514.86	65.16	64.53
2006-07	72860	1504.87	118540	2455.15	61.46	61.29
2007-08	69298	1395.02	114340	2288.90	60.61	60.95
2008-09	63729	1716.52	109523	2988.4	58.19	57.44
2009-10	61698	1635.79	108120	2905.82	57.06	56.29

*Export through Cochin Port.

Source: The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India.

16.41 The export of Cashew nut shell liquid from India during 2009-10 was 9748 MT valued ` 24.12 crores US\$ 5.08 million as against an export of 9099 MT Cashew Shell liquid Valued ` 26.06 cores US\$ 5.67 million during 2008-09. There was an increase of 7.13 percent in quantity, decrease of 7.44 percent in rupee value terms and a decrease of 10.4 percent in US\$ terms. The unit value of Cashew nut Shell liquid during the period under report stood at ` 24.74 per Kg as against ` 28.64 per Kg in the previous year. Export of cashew shell liquid from India during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are furnished in table 16.13.

Table .16.13
Export of Cashew nut Shell Liquid & Cardinal from India during 2008-09 & 2009-10

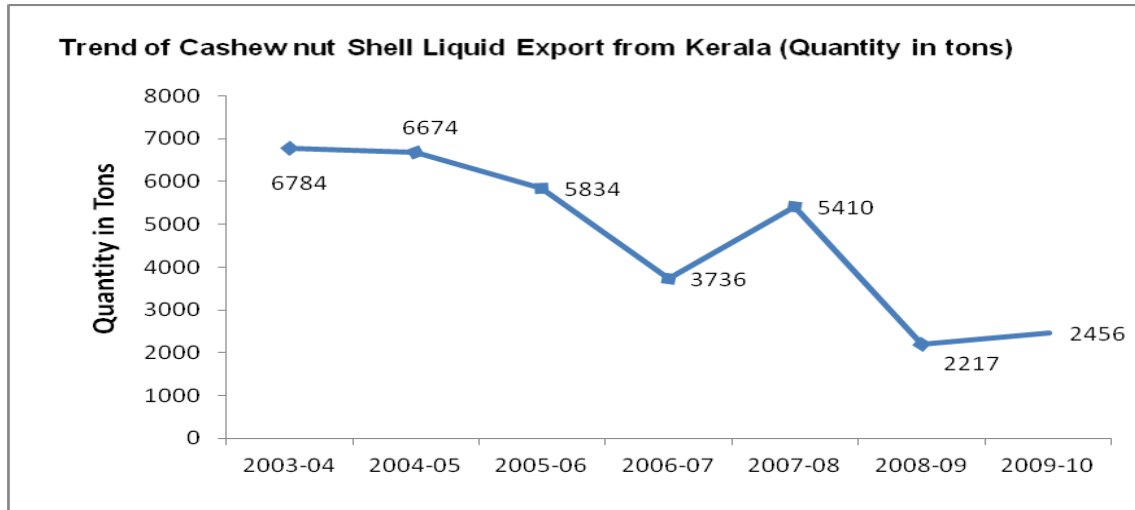
Sl. No	Countries	2008 -09		2009-10	
		Qty (MT)	Value (` crs.)	Qty (MT)	Value (` crs.)
1	USA	5932	15.71	4827	9.74
2	China	1034	3.78	2770	7.94
3	Korea	1048	3.17	1368	3.89
4	Japan	337	1.01	322	0.99
5	Indonesia	213	0.47	178	0.37
6	Taiwan	22	0.14	65	0.35
7	Slovenia	162	0.71	41	0.15
8	Thailand	31	0.11	31	0.12
9	Egypt	70	0.24	20	0.05
10	South Africa	32	0.13	16	0.06
11	U.K	170	0.42	-	-
12	Zimbabwe	32	0.08	-	-
13	Russia	16	0.09	-	-
14	Others	0	0	110	0.42
	Total	9099	26.06	9748	24.12

Source: Cashew Export Promotion council of India

16.42 Export of cashew nut shell liquid from Kerala increased to 2456 tonnes from 2217 tonnes in the previous year. When compared with 2008 where as the export of Cashew Shell liquid was 5333 tonnes, a sharp decline is visible in 2009 and 2010. Of the total cashew shell liquid export, Kerala's

contribution stood at 25 Percent. Trend of Cashew nut Shell Liquid Export from Kerala is given in the Fig 16.5 below. The major markets were USA, China, Korea, Japan and Indonesia..

Fig.16.5



The details of export of cashew nut shell liquid from Kerala & India is furnished in table.16.14

Table. 16.14
Export of Cashew nut shell Liquid – Kerala & India (2003-04 to 2009-10)
(Quantity in MT and value in ` crores)

Year	Kerala*		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity (MT)	Value (` .Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
2003-04	6784	6.68	6926	7.03
2004-05	6674	6.58	7474	7.91
2005-06	5834	5.97	6405	7.09
2006-07	3736	5.70	6139	10.29
2007-08	5410	7.41	7813	11.97
2008-09	2217	3.91	9099	26.06
2009-10	2456	-	9748	24.12

*Export through Cochin Port

Source: The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India

16.43 In 2009-10, Export of cashew shell liquid to USA through Cochin Port stood at 1430 tonnes and export to Sri Lanka stood at 959 tonnes. Of the total cashew shell liquid export through Coching Port during 2009-10 export to USA was 58 percent and export to Sri Lanka was 39 percent. The total quantity of foreign exports stood at 2389 tonnes.

16.44 Import of Raw cashew nut in India increased to 752854 MT in 2009-10 from 605850 MT in 2008-09. In the reporting year in value terms it increased to ` 3037.35 crores as against a value of ` 2632.40 crores in the previous year. The unit import price for raw cashew nut was `40.34 Kg during 2009-10 as against ` 43.45/Kg during the previous year. In Kerala import of raw cashew nut through Cochin Port has decreased to 287497 MT in 2009-10 from 314831 MT in 2008-09. Import of Raw cashew nut to India during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Table 16.15.

Table 16.15
Import of Raw Cashew nuts to India during 2008-09 & 2009-10

Countries	2008-09		2009-10	
	Quantity MT	Value (` Crore)	Quantity MT	Value (` Crore)
Ivory Coast	21724	833.74	238179	797.67
Guinea Bissau	89691	467.91	133994	574.29
Tan Zania	84033	336.18	114955	451.28
Benin	61126	298.65	51825	299.5
Indonesia	41568	153.99	50061	171.88
Ghana	45450	231.94	47821	264.59
Mozambique	23449	112.59	34271	140.86
Chambia	10481	44.76	25787	127.26
Nigeria	11939	48.47	17534	65.55
Senegal	13206	47.91	15846	51.59
Guinea	4562	21.78	15751	62.22
Kenya	6645	26.85	1224	4.64
Singapore	558	1.82	754	3.14
Elsalvador	-	-	484	1.76
Madagascar	384	1.48	413	1.46
Togo	205	1.03	202	0.93
Panama	268	0.71	125	0.50
Philippines	170	0.54	117	0.35
Others	391	2.07	353	17.88
Total	605850	2632.40	752854	3037.35

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Coffee

16.45 World Coffee export decreased to 86.3 million bags (October 2009 to August 2010) from 90.3 M bags in the same period of previous year, a decline of 4 M Bags. The decline in world export was result of lower production in Colombia and Brazil. Total exports for the eight months of calendar year 2010 were 64 million bags compared with 66.8 million bags for the same period of 2009.

Coffee Export from India

16.46 The quantum of Indian coffee exports suggest that the global economic recession has not affected the Indian coffee exports. Indian coffee exports in quantity terms were high by 10.42 thousand tones. The value realization of Coffee was estimated at ` 2,19245 crores compared to ` 2,24261 crores in the previous year, a decline of ` 5019 crores. Domestic coffee export from India from 2004-05 to 2009-10 is given in Table 16.16.

Table. 16.16
Domestic Coffee Export from 2004-05 to 2009-10 (up to August)

Year	Quantity Tonnes	%change over the previous year	Value (` crore)	%change over the previous year
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	211765	-	1224.67	-
2005-06	201555	(-)4.8	1510.38	23.32
2006-07	249029	23.55	2007.90	32.94
2007-08	218996	(-)12.06	2046.29	1.9
2008-09	196172	(-)10.25	2242.64	9.6
2009-10	206589*	(+)5.31	2192.45*	(-)2.24

Source: Coffee Board

*Provisional

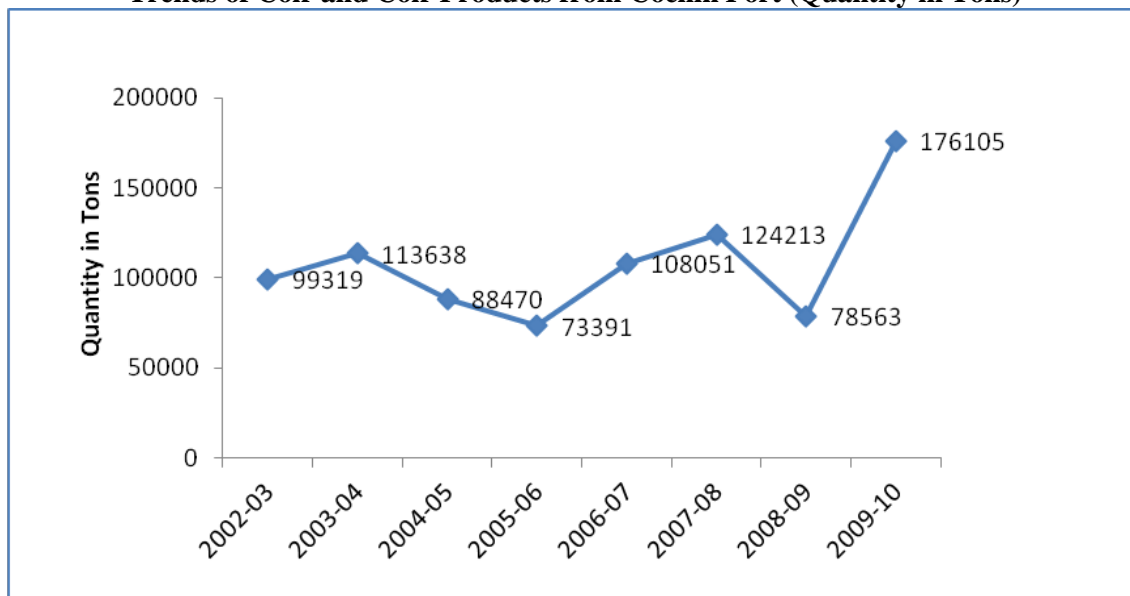
16.47 Export of coffee through Cochin Port during 2009-10 stood at 30781 MT as against an export of 63130 MT in 2008-09 showing a decrease of 51.24 percent. In value terms export has been decreased to ` 426.52 cores in 2009-10 from ` 711.67 cores in 2008-09.

Coir and Coir Products

16.48 Export of Coir & Coir Products from India during 2009-10 valued at US\$ million 160.19. As compared to 2008-09 an increase of 8.06 percent is seen in the reporting period. U.S.A remained as the major customer by contributing 31 percent of the total earning. Export earnings from China, Netherland and UK were US\$ million 12.94, 12.79 and 11.18 respectively. Destination of India's export of coir and coir products are furnished in Appendix 16.11.

16.49 Export of coir and coir products through the port of Cochin stood at 176105 tonnes. Of this 162025 tonnes of export were Foreign exports and 14080.5 tonnes of export were Indian Coastal Exports. In the year under report export increased by 43 percent . Export item comprises of coir mat, coir yarn and other coir products. Export of coir products through the port of Cochin for the eight years are given in the following graph.

Fig. 16.6
Trends of Coir and Coir Products from Cochin Port (Quantity in Tons)



Source: Cochin Port Trust

16.50 Export to the adjacent countries stood at 138389 tonnes and Far Eastern Countries stood at 3834 tonnes European countries stood at 7681 tonnes and other American countries stood at 5684 tonnes . Destination-wise export from Cochin port for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Table:16.17.

Table: 16.17
Destination-wise Export of Coir & Coir Products from Cochin Port during
2008-09 & 2009-10
(in tonnes)

Countries	2008-09	2009-10
Indian Ports	-	14080.5
Adjacent Countries	3253	138403
Far Eastern Countries	8594	3834
Japan	1017	27
Other Asian Countries	4584	513
U.K	9937	254
Germany	7452	1661
Russia	496	-
Other European Countries	26083	7641
U.S.A	53410	756
Canada	2481	-
Other American Countries	1241	5684
African Countries	1986	2106
Australia & Newzealand	2484	1148
Total	123018	176105

Source: Administration Reports Cochin Port Trust, 2008-09 & 2009-10

Spices

16.51 In spite of the global economic recession spices export from India showed an upward trend and reached an all time record both in volume and value in the year under reports. During 2009-10 export has increased to 502750 tonnes from 470520 tonnes in 2008-09 showing a growth of 6.85 percent. In value terms it stood at ` 5560.50 crores in 2009-10 as against ` 5300.25 crores in 2008-09. During the period under report a rise of 5.0 percent in value terms is recorded. In dollar terms the increase is 0.5 percent.

16.52 An analysis of export of spices and spice products shows that spice oil and oleoresins including mint products contributed 34 percent of the total export earnings. Chilli contributed 23 percent followed by Cumin 10 per cent, pepper 6 percent and turmeric 7 percent. During the year 2009-10 Indian spices and spice products reached more than 140 countries in the world. The leading among them are USA 16 percent Malaysia 8 percent, China 7 percent, UAE 6 percent, and UK 5 percent

16.53 An item wise analysis shows that in the year 2009-10 India has exported 19750 tonnes of pepper valued ` 313.93 crores as against 25250 tonnes valued ` 413.75 crores in 2008-09 registering a decline of 22 percent in volume and 24 percent in value. USA is the largest buyer of pepper in the world market. During 2008-09 India's exports to major destinations like USA, European Union etc. declined. USA continued as the major market for pepper and has imported 8525 MT, accounting for 43 percent of total pepper. Other major buyers are UK (1600 MT), Italy (835 MT), Canada (890 MT), Japan (600) MT and Germany (880 MT).

16.54 In recent years, Indian pepper production remained stagnant around 50,000 MT due to low productivity of aged and diseases affected pepper plantation. Vietnam a major competitor of Indian pepper market possess a double production of Indian pepper and they become the major suppliers in

international market. Due to economic slow down the major US companies are keeping low inventories resulting in low import volume resulted a low export of pepper.

16.55 During 2009-10 India exported 1975 MT of Cardamom (small) valued ` 165.70 crores and 1000 MT Cardamom (large) valued ` 17.88 crores. Chilli is the largest spice item exported from India in terms of volume and in terms of value. . During the year under review India exported 2,04,000 tonnes of Chilli and Chilli products valued ` 1291.73 crores showing a increase of 8.51 percent in volume and 19.5 percent in value as compared to the previous year.

16.56 During 2009-10 India exported 5500 MT Ginger valued ` 46.75 crores and 50,750 MT, Turmeric valued at ` 381.23 crore and 47250 tonnes coriander valued at ` 225.85 crores. The export of turmeric from India during 2009-10 is an all time high record in terms of value. The major buyers are UAE, Iran, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Japan. India is the largest supplier of turmeric in the world market. During 2009-10 the export of spice oil and oleorsins decreased to 6750 tonnes from 6850 tonnes in 2008-09. In value terms it decreased to ` 708.75 crores in the year under report from ` 720.5 crores in the previous year. The export of mint products during 2009-10 is 19000 MT valued ` 1189.72 crores against 20500 MT valued ` 1420.25 crores in 2008-09. Item-wise export of spices from India is given in Appendix 16.12

Spices Export from Kerala

16.57 During 2009-10 export of spices through port in Kerala stood at 69656.85 tonnes valued at ` 145687 lakhs. When compared to the previous year a deceleration of 5.50 percent in quantity and a decrease of 0.95 percent in value is visible. Pepper, Cardomom, chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Corriander, Cumin, Celery, Fennel, Garlic, Tamarind, Vanila, Curry power, Spice oil, Mint products, Nutmeg and Maces etc are the main items exported through the ports of Kerala.

16.58 In the year under review Kerala exported 16840.65 tonnes of pepper valued at ` 26734 lakhs as against a volume of 23525.85 tonnes and an export value of ` 38543.29 lakhs in the previous year. Though a decline is seen when compared to the previous year Kerala's export of pepper represented 85 percent of India's export of pepper both in quantity and value. In the year under report export of cardomom increased to 165 percent, Chilli increased to 13 percent, Ginger 6 percent, Cumin increased to 17 percent, Fennal increased to 21 percent, Fengu greek increased to 185 percent, garlic decreased to 28 percent, Spice oil & Olernes decreased to 2.7 percent, turmeric decreased by 0.7 percent and coriander increased by 16.8 percent. Item-wise export of spices through ports in Kerala from 2005-06 to 2009-10 are furnished in Appendix 16.13

Tea

16.59 Global Tea exports during 2009 were estimated at 1568.5 M Kgs compared to 1653.1 M Kgs. in the previous year showing a decrease of 84.6 M Kgs. Probably the decrease was due to the result of the general macro economic trends in the world market. In the year under report export of Tea from India increased to 213.43 lakh Kgs. from 190.64 lakh Kg. in the previous year. In value terms increased to ` 30386.89 lakhs from ` 23817.93 lakh in the previous year. Export of tea from North Indian, South Indian Ports and All India are shown in table. 16.18

Box.3

Almost all the tea producing countries showed lower exports. In Kenya exports were lower by 40.9 MKgs, Sri Lanka by 19 M Kgs, India 11.6 M Kgs, Vietnam 9.6 M Kgs, Bangladesh 5.4 M Kgs, Tanzania 3.3 M Kgs. and Indonesia 3.2 M Kgs.

Table.16.18
Export of Tea from North Indian and South Indian Ports

Year	North Indian Ports		South Indian Ports		All India		% Change over the previous year	
	Quantity (Kg)	Value (` Lakh)	Quantity (Kg)	Value (` .Lakh)	Quantity (Kg)	Value ` .Lakh)	Quantity (Kg)	Value (` .Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2005-06	100.53	11601.41	96.14	6334.40	196.67	17935.81	-	-
2006-07	100.87	12232.04	117.28	8225.14	218.15	20457.19	10.92	14.06
2007-08	110.15	12911.77	75.17	5975.03	185.32	18886.80	(-) 15.5	(-) 7.68
2008-09	106.30	15609.60	84.33	8208.34	190.64	23817.93	2.87	26.10
2009-10	122.59	20013.57	90.85	10373.32	213.43	30386.89	11.95	27.58

Source: Tea Board

16.60 During 2009-10 export of Tea from Cochin Port showed a declining trend. In the year under report it decreased to 341.3 lakh Kg from 435.2 lakh Kg. in previous year. In value terms it decreased to ` 45130.6 lakhs from ` 46747.8 lakh during 2008-09. Table 16.19 shows the export of tea through the Cochin Port from 2005-06 to 2009-10.

Table.16.19
Export of Tea from Cochin Port

Year	Quantity (Lakh.Kg)	Value (` .Lakh)	% Change over the Previous year	
			Quantity (Lakh.Kg)	Value (` .Lakh)
2005-06	408.9	31296.8	-	-
2006-07	469.7	38528.9	14.87	23.11
2007-08	420.6	36083.3	(-) 10.45	(-) 6.35
2008-09	435.2	46747.8	3.47	29.56
2009-10	341.3	45130.6	(-) 21.58	(-) 3.46

Source: Tea Board

CHAPTER 17

INSTITUTIONAL AND BANK FINANCE

It is a widely acclaimed fact that the good health of an economy is reflected in the good health of its banking system. The Indian banking sector has witnessed many positive developments during the last decade. Changes in policy and regulation brought about during this period have led to an overall improvement in the growth, asset quality and profitability of banks, so that they now compare very favourably with other banks in the region. The Indian Banking System has managed to successfully sail through financial tornado witnessed by the global economy on the back of sound policies of apex bank and fiscal stimulus packages implemented by the Government. During the recessionary phase there was swift to reduce the policy rates, both repo and reverse repo and provide liquidity to the economy by reducing the reserve ratios and offering adequate support to the banking system. Since March 2010 alone, the Reserve Bank of India has revised the repo rate-the rate at which the central bank lends to banks-seven times. Couple of fiscal stimulus package by the government, relaxation of norms for certain sectors like real estate and allowing the banks to restructure its advances too contributed to the sailing of Indian banks through the rough phase with minimal impact. Moreover the strong regulatory mechanism that the country has put in place, such as restrictions on capital account convertibility, stringent norms on exposure to sensitive sectors, pre-emptive action in respect of housing and consumer credit, stricter norms for securitization, prudential limits on inter-bank borrowing and tighter regulation of NBFC's also reduced the evil effect of the global meltdown in the Indian economy.

Institutional Finance

17.2 During 2009-10 NABARD has substantially increased its refinance assistance and disbursed an amount of `12009.08 crore at the all India level against ` 10535.29cores during 2008-09. Also released refinance assistance of ` 913.64 crores to Kerala during 2009-10 against `587.77 crore during 2008-09. Like the previous year, Andhra Pradesh availed highest refinance assistance from NABARD during 2009-10 also and this accounted for `3442.80 crore (28.66%). Uttarpradesh occupied the second position by availing refinance assistance of `1145.43 crore (9.54%). The state wise disbursements by NABARD during 2009-10 and cumulative disbursements up to March 2010 are respectively given in Appendix 17.1 and 17.2.

Bank Finance

17.3 At the national level, number of bank branches of all scheduled commercial banks grew from 92534 of March 2009 to 98694 at the end of March 2010, an increase of 6160 branches within one year. Of the total bank branches, 32289 are in rural areas, 20358 are in semi urban areas, 31350 are in urban areas and Metropolitan cities having 14697 branches. The largest number of bank branches are in Uttar Pradesh (11726 Nos.) followed by Maharashtra (10941 Nos.) and Andhra Pradesh (8001 Nos.). In Kerala, total number of bank branches as on March2010 was 4227, which shows that there was an increase of 211 bank branches within one year. Of this, 342 are rural branches, 2829 are semi urban branches and 1056 are urban branches. Kerala has the largest number of semi urban branches with 2829 nos. compared with the other 14 major states in India. The state wise distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Branches is given in Table 17.1

Table 17.1
Major state wise distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Branches at the end of March 2010

Sl. No	State	Rural		Semi Urban		Urban		Metropolitan		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhrapradesh	2458	7.6	1655	8.1	2836	9.0	1052	7.2	8001	8.1
2	Assam	791	2.4	357	1.8	286	0.91	-	-	1434	1.5
3	Bihar	2396	7.4	916	4.5	717	2.3	260	1.8	4289	4.3
4	Gujarat	1523	4.7	1063	5.2	1986	6.3	1323	9.0	5895	6.0
5	Haryana	739	2.3	534	2.6	1088	3.5	131	0.9	2492	2.5
6	Karnataka	2149	6.6	1257	6.2	2644	8.4	1373	9.3	7423	7.5
7	Kerala	342	1.1	2829	13.9	1056	3.4	-	-	4227	4.3
8	Madhyapradesh	1758	5.4	1035	5.1	1340	4.3	536	3.6	4669	4.7
9	Maharashtra	2164	6.7	1526	7.5	4238	13.5	3013	20.5	10941	11.1
10	Orissa	1688	5.2	559	2.7	571	1.8	-	-	2818	2.9
11	Panjab	1178	3.6	1037	5.1	1245	4.0	517	3.5	3977	4.0
12	Rajasthan	1777	5.5	1055	5.2	1258	4.0	409	2.8	4499	4.6
13	Tamil Nadu	1761	5.4	1987	9.8	2466	7.9	1074	7.3	7288	7.4
14	Uttar Pradesh	4919	15.2	1918	9.4	3354	10.7	1535	10.4	11726	11.9
15	West Bengal	2335	7.2	645	3.2	2220	7.0	1253	8.5	6453	6.5
	Total	27978	86.6	18373	90.2	27465	87.6	12476	85.0	86132	87.3
	All India	32289	100	20358	100	31350	100	14697	100	98694	100

Source: Quarterly Statistics by Reserve Bank of India, March 2010

Advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks

17.4 The total advances financed by Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of March 2010 at all India level grew by ` 488094 crore to reach at ` 3345619 crore, as against ` 2857525 crore during the corresponding period of 2009 resulting in an increase of 17.08 percent. According to the statistics of RBI, a major portion of this advance has gone to 15 major states. Maharashtra continues to remain the top most position in the country to avail the highest amount of credit of ` 995343 crore representing an increase of ` 82975 crore from the previous year. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh secured the second and third positions in India to receive the credit to the tune of ` 321418 crore and ` 262286 crore respectively. Kerala availed an amount of ` 95785 crore at the end of March 2010 against ` 81612 crore during the corresponding period in the previous year and the increase in actual terms is ` 14173 crore. Major state wise disbursement of advances by scheduled Commercial Banks as on March 2009 and March 2010 with its percentage to all India total are given in Table 17.2. The priority Sector advances disbursed by commercial banks in 2009-10 was ` 58204 crore as against ` 48387 crore in the previous year. Among the Banks, State Bank of Travancore maintains the highest percentage of advances (19.76%) followed by State Bank of India (11.21%) The details of outstanding advances of major Commercial Banks in Kerala under priority sector as at the end of March 2010 is given in Appendix 17.3. Agricultural sector has been provided with ` 21786.18 crore followed by ` 11758.58 crore to Small and Medium enterprises and remaining portion of ` 24659.59 has been released to other priority sector. (SLBC:2010)

Table 17.2
Major state-wise Advances Financed by Scheduled Commercial Banks
at the end of March 2009 and March 2010.

(` crore)

Sl. No	State	Advances 2009		Advances 2010	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhrapradesh	212178	7.4	262286	7.8
2	Assam	15115	0.5	18311	0.5
3	Bihar	23624	0.8	29025	0.9
4	Gujarath	118684	4.2	141316	4.2
5	Haryana	53617	1.9	69067	2.1
6	Karnataka	196719	6.9	224359	6.7
7	Kerala	81612	2.9	95785	2.9
8	Madhyapradesh	57957	2.0	71358	2.1
9	Maharashtra	912368	32.0	995343	29.8
10	Orissa	35856	1.3	44361	1.3
11	Panjab	79064	2.8	94980	2.8
12	Rajasthan	73680	2.6	94408	2.8
13	Tamil Nadu	268963	9.4	321418	9.6
14	Uttar Pradesh	111185	3.9	134015	4.0
15	West Bengal	138969	4.9	169698	5.1
	Total	2379591	83.3	2765730	82.7
	All India	2857525	100	3345619	100

Source: Quarterly Banking Statistics, March 2009 & 2010, RBI.

17.5 The total advances disbursed by banks in Kerala including Co-operative Banks, (SLBC: 2010) at the end of March 2010 are ` 101009.76 crore, out of which, The State Bank Group disbursed an amount of `33166.12 crore (32.83%) with a substantial increase of about 19.03 percent compared to the last fiscal. Nationalized banks disbursed ` 28557.67 crore which represents 28.27%. All the Private Sector Banks together disbursed ` 29959.49 crore which constitute 29.66% of total advances. The two Regional Rural Banks (NMGB & SMGB) disbursed ` 4264.05 crore and all the Public Sector Banks viz State Bank Group, Nationalised Banks and Regional Rural Banks together disbursed ` 66487.84 crore at the end of March 2010. State Bank Group and Private Sector Banks come in the forefront in disbursing advances compared to the Nationalised banks in the State. The Bank wise performance in Kerala during 2010 is given in Appendix 17.4

Advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks

17.6 Advances disbursed by scheduled Commercial Banks from 2000 to 2010 in Kerala as well as in India with percentage of annual growth and incremental advance are furnished in Table 17.3. The data shows that over a period of 10 years, the advances by Commercial Banks in Kerala exceeded the all India growth rate during 2001 and 2010. During these years the percentage growth in advances by Commercial Banks in Kerala was 20.3% and 17.37% respectively against the national growth of 17.3% and 17.1%.

Table 17.3
Advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks in Kerala and India

(` crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Advance in Kerala		Incremental Advance in Kerala	Advance in India	
		Amount	% of growth		Amount	% of growth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2001	19180	20.3	3239	511434	17.3
2	2002	22062	15.0	2882	589723	15.3
3	2003	27007	22.4	4945	759210	28.7
4	2004	31548	16.8	4541	890866	17.3
5	2005	39351	23.5	7803	1157807	30.0
6	2006	49153	24.91	9802	1517497	31.1
7	2007	60615	23.32	11462	1949567	28.50
8	2008	71226	17.51	10611	2394566	22.83
9	2009	81612	14.58	10386	2857525	19.33
10	2010	95785	17.37	14173	3345619	17.1

Source: Quarterly Banking Statistics by Reserve Bank of India

Advances by Public Sector Banks

17.7 Deposit mobilization and disbursement of credit by the Public Sector Banks in India increased considerably every year. Total deposit and advances in Public Sector Banks in India during 2009-10 was ` 3567185 crore and ` 2596621 crore respectively. Deposit mobilization and disbursement in respect of Kerala during this period was ` 98093 crore and ` 67998 crore respectively keeping the CD ratio at 69.32%. A quick review reveals that among the 15 major states, Maharashtra mobilized highest amount of deposit in the country with ` 809341 crores while advance stood at ` 691641 crore. In terms of CD ratio, Maharashtra occupies the third position (85.46%), and the first and second being Tamil Nadu (112.90%) and Andhra Pradesh (106.78%) respectively. The State wise Deposits, Credits and Credit-Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks in India are shown in Appendix 17.5.

Growth of Bank Deposit

17.8 The financial sector in India has several major components, such as: Commercial Banks, Urban Co operative Banks, rural financial institutions, Non Banking Financial Companies, Housing Finance Companies, Development Financial Institutions and the Insurance Sector. The Commercial Banks account for around 60 percent of the total assets of the financial sector. Together with Co operative banks, the banking sector accounts for nearly 70 percent of the total assets of Indian financial institutions.

17.9 The total deposits of all scheduled Commercial banks at all India level in March 2010 was ` 4601926 crore, according to RBI statistics, registering a growth rate of 16.88 percent over the last year. Total deposit of Kerala during this period also increased by ` 15446 crore from ` 135173 crore to ` 150619 crore. Banks in Maharashtra state mobilized the largest amount of deposit of ` 1224329 crore during 2010. During the period under review, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka occupied the second and third position respectively in deposit mobilization. Major state wise deposits in Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of March 2009 and March 2010 and their percentage to all India total are furnished in Table 17.4.

Table 17.4
Major state-wise Deposits in Scheduled Commercial Banks

(` crore)

Sl. No	State	Deposits 2009		Deposits 2010	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhrapradesh	217453	5.5	249467	5.4
2	Assam	39477	1.0	49545	1.1
3	Bihar	86653	2.0	101452	2.2
4	Gujarath	187906	4.8	216470	4.7
5	Haryana	87204	2.2	109577	2.4
6	Karnataka	256709	6.5	291655	6.3
7	Kerala	135173	3.4	150619	3.3
8	Madhyapradesh	100971	2.6	119335	2.6
9	Maharashtra	1004898	25.5	1224329	26.6
10	Orissa	70626	1.8	83446	1.8
11	Panjab	120667	3.1	133571	2.9
12	Rajasthan	91914	2.3	107021	2.3
13	Tamil Nadu	246992	6.3	285337	6.2
14	Uttar Pradesh	264369	6.7	314778	6.8
15	West Bengal	228649	5.8	276704	6.0
	Total	3139611	79.7	3713306	80.7
	All India	3937336	100	4601926	100

Source: Quarterly Banking Statistics, March 2009 & 2010, RBI.

17.10 SLBC Report reveals that the annual growth rate of deposits in Commercial Banks in Kerala during 2010 was 10.01%, with a total deposit of `143404 crore, where as the growth rate of deposits during 2009 was 23.57%. (Table 17.5). The important reason for this is the negative growth of NRE deposits during 2010. Domestic deposit increased substantially every year. During 2009 domestic deposit in Kerala was `93331 crore. As at the end of March 2010, it increased to `106518 crore registering a growth rate of 14.13 percent. However, the share of domestic deposit to total deposit was estimated during 2009-10 as 74.28%. Banking group wise comparison (Appendix 17.4) reveals that 34.12 percent of the total deposit in the state is with State Bank group and 30.18 percent with Private Sector Bank group.

Table 17.5
Growth of Bank Deposit in Kerala

(` crore)

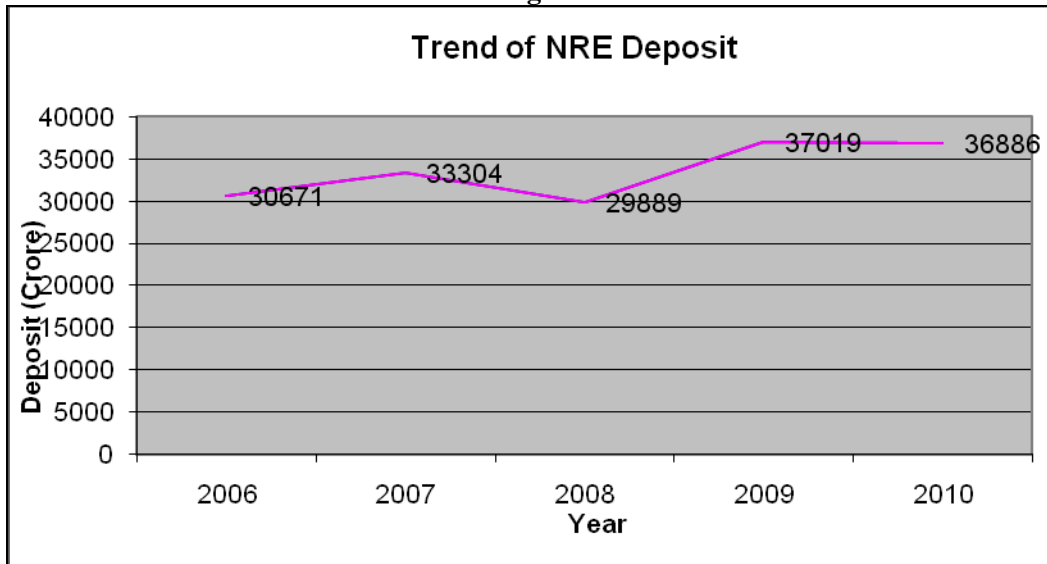
Year	Total Deposit		Domestic Deposit		NRE Deposit	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Annual Growth %	Amount	Annual Growth %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2000	38619	22.5	19895	9.3	18724	40.5
2001	44850	16.1	23419	17.7	21431	14.5
2002	51656	15.2	27122	15.8	24534	14.5
2003	59399	15.0	30703	13.3	28696	17.0
2004	65961	9.95	35861	16.8	30100	4.89
2005	69396	5.21	40276	12.3	29121	-3.25
2006	77677	11.93	47006	16.7	30671	5.06
2007	94510	21.07	58393	24.22	33304	8.58
2008	105488	11.62	75599	29.47	29889	-10.25
2009	130350	23.57	93331	23.46	37019	23.85
2010	143404	10.01	106518	14.13	36886	-0.36

Source: SLBC, Kerala.

NRE Deposit

17.11 There was a decline in the growth of NRE deposit during 2010. The NRE deposits in Kerala was ` 36886 crore as at the end of March 2010 against ` 37019 crore in the corresponding period of 2009, with a negative growth of 0.36% (Table 17.5). The share of NRE Deposit to total deposit in the State during 2010 was 25.72 percent. The State Bank Group has the highest share (10.57%) of NRE deposit in the State followed by Private Sector Banks (7.08%) and Nationalised Banks (6.76%). Growth of Bank deposits in Kerala from 2000 to 2009 are shown in Table 17.5 and trend in NRE deposit shown in Fig. 17.1.

Fig. 17.1



Credit Deposit Ratio

17.12 The Credit Deposit (CD) Ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in India by the end of March 2010 was 72.70 percent, which was 73 percent during the last year. Tamil Nadu occupied topmost place among the major 15 States in the CD ratio (112.65%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (105.14%), and Maharashtra (81.30%). In Kerala C.D. ratio was observed as 63.60% in March 2010. During March 2009 this was 60.40%. The details of major state wise deposits, credits and C.D. ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks at the end of March 2010 are given in Table 17.6. As per the RBI statistics on Public Sector Banks in India, the C.D. ratio in March 2010 was 72.79 percent against 71.91 percent during March 2009. Meanwhile an upward trend is discernable in the case of Kerala. It was 63.76 percent in March 2009 and it increased to 69.32 percent in March 2010. (See Appendix 17.5).

Table 17.6
Major state wise deposits, credits and C.D ratio of all
Scheduled Commercial Banks at the end of March 2010

Sl. No.	States	Deposits (crore)	Credits (crore)	C.D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhrapradesh	249467	262286	105.14
2	Assam	49545	18311	37.00
3	Bihar	101452	29025	28.60
4	Gujarath	216470	141316	65.30
5	Haryana	109577	69067	63.03
6	Karnataka	291655	224359	77.00
7	Kerala	150619	95785	63.60
8	Madhyapradesh	119335	71358	60.00
9	Maharashtra	1224329	995343	81.30
10	Orissa	83446	44361	53.16
11	Panjab	133571	94980	71.10
12	Rajasthan	107021	94404	88.21
13	Tamil Nadu	285337	321418	112.65
14	Uttar Pradesh	314778	134015	42.57
15	West Bengal	276704	169698	61.33
	Total	3713306	2765730	74.50
	All India	4601926	3345619	72.70

Source: Banking Statistics Quarterly Handout, RBI.

17.13 An analysis of deposit and credit operations of Public Sector Banks in Kerala reveals that total Deposit as at the end of March 2010 was `97294.91 crore, and the total advance was `66487.84 crore with a C.D. ratio of 68.34%. The CD ratio of Commercial Banks in Kerala has increased to 67.63 percent in March 2010 from 63.54 percent in March 2009. Among all Public Sector Banks in Kerala, State Bank of Bikania & Jaipur stood first as the C.D ratio with 252.97% followed by United Bank of India 206.94%. The C.D ratio of total banking sector in 2010 was 67.32 percentage. (Appendix 17.4.) Credit deposit ratios of selected major banks in Kerala for 2000 to 2010 are shown in Table 17.7.

Table 17.7
Credit Deposit Ratios of Selected Major Banks operating in Kerala

Name of Bank	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State Bank of India	39.80	46.68	42.64	42.32	45.59	56.45	67.19	68.4	75.09	64.44	74.40
State Bank of Travancore	45.97	46.00	46.13	48.06	50.89	56.67	62.74	68.65	68.82	58.23	59.48
Canara Bank	36.95	37.41	42.45	45.84	50.09	59.91	67.32	61.23	64.23	60.18	61044
Indian Overseas Bank	26.25	28.00	33.14	32.33	35.68	39.01	43.08	45.88	47.36	45.14	49.72
Syndicate Bank	34.94	32.79	31.00	34.17	41.27	63.26	70.27	78.03	88.41	81.48	99.57
Indian Bank	32..59	35.53	29.80	31.78	33.61	35.59	43.67	51.03	54.98	53.20	52.27
Bank of India	32.83	34.08	31.20	59.31	62.48	80.61	96.64	103.95	80.91	71.79	68.20
Central Bank of India	35.48	37.03	35.00	35.26	53.79	63.70	66.95	73.47	65.69	58.19	72.62
Union Bank of India	51.36	45.00	49.97	53.54	61.33	81.57	90.80	73.08	66.93	66.98	79.25
Vijaya Bank	31.05	44.28	40.51	44.44	56.90	57.06	60.09	58.95	54.34	51.47	57.95
State Average	41.28	42.77	42.71	45.47	48.31	61.39	68.70	70.09	71.39	63.54	67.63

Source: SLBC, Kerala.

17.14 The Share of NRE Deposit and C.D ratio of some major banks in Kerala as on March 2010 is given in Table 17.8. It reveals that, State Bank of Travancore holds 27.91% of the total NRE deposit followed by State Bank of India (15.02%) and Federal Bank (13.74%).

Table 17.8
Share of NRE Deposit and CD Ratio of
Major Banks in Kerala (as on March 2010)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Share of NRE Deposit %	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4
1	State Bank of India	15.02	74.40
2	State Bank of Travancore	27.91	59.48
3	Bank of India	0.86	68.20
4	Canara Bank	10.45	61.44
5	Central Bank of India	0.80	72.62
6	Indian Bank	1.90	52.27
7	Indian Overseas Bank	3.53	49.72
8	Syndicate Bank	2.02	99.57
9	Union Bank of India	2.64	79.25
10	Vijaya Bank	0.71	57.95
	Total Nationalized Banks	27.74	72.06
11	Catholic Syrian Bank	2.00	43.84
12	Federal Bank	13.74	67.33
13	South Indian Bank	6.62	46.66
	Total Private Sector Banks	28.60	62.60
	Total Regional Rural Banks	0.60	110.20
	Total State	100.00	67.32

Source: SLBC, Kerala - March 2010.

17.15 Bank group wise total deposits, advances and C.D ratios in Kerala from 2001 to 2010 are given in Appendix 17.6. District wise and bank group wise banking statistics as at the end of March 2010 in Kerala is given in Appendix 17.7. The District-wise details of banking statistics in Kerala reveals that Ernakulam district with 666 branches holds the largest number followed by Thrissur with 480 branches and Thiruvananthapuram 463 branches. In Wayanad and Idukki districts, the credit intake exceeded considerably against the deposits. The disbursement of credit against deposit in Pathanamthitta district was very low with the C.D ratio of 29.90%.

Financial Inclusions

17.16 All domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCB) were advised to draw up specific Board-approved Financial Inclusion Plans (FIP) by 2010 incorporating certain basic minimum qualitative features and quantitative indicators with a view to rolling them out over the next three years Banks were advised that financial inclusion should be an integral part of their business plans and performance under financial inclusion should be incorporated in the performance evaluation parameters. Since inception in November 2005, 50.6 million 'no frills accounts' have been opened by banks by March 2010, with outstanding balance of `5386 crore. In 2009-10, banks were also advised to provide small overdrafts in such accounts. By March 2010, banks had provided 0.18 million overdrafts amounting to `28 crore.

Housing Loans

17.17 During 2009-10, banks in Kerala including Private Sector Banks sanctioned an amount of ` 17852.16 crore to 585943 beneficiaries as housing loan against ` 15390.63 crore to 587540 beneficiaries during 2008-09 (SLBC:2010). Finance through direct housing was ` 17638.15 crore and through indirect housing was ` 214.02 crore during this period. State Bank of Travancore disbursed an amount of ` 4219.60 crore to 113140 beneficiaries, while State Bank of India sanctioned ` 3140.04 crore to 58286 beneficiaries. Among the nationalized banks, Union Bank of India released largest amount of ` 1138.49 crores to 30872 beneficiaries as housing loan during 2009-10, followed by Canara Bank with ` 1121.00 crore to 31222 beneficiaries. The bank group wise analysis shows that the State Bank Group disbursed ` 7542.01 crore to 172444 beneficiaries, Nationalized Banks, ` 5525.73 crore to 167015 beneficiaries, Regional Rural Banks ` 448.82 crore to 26744 beneficiaries, and Private Sector Banks, ` 3357.44. crores to 81222 beneficiaries, Foreign Banks ` 81.19 crore to 751 beneficiaries and Co operative Bank disbursed ` 896.96 crore to 137777 beneficiaries. The state total was ` 17852.16 crore to 585943 beneficiaries.

Educational Loans

17.18 There was substantial increase in the disbursement of educational loans in Kerala during 2009-10. At the end of March 2010, ` 4767.69 crore was sanctioned to 275144 students and the percentage increase of education loan and beneficiaries during March 2010 was 30.38 and 18.42 respectively. State Bank Group has disbursed ` 2220.21 crore to 123584 students, of which State Bank of Travancore alone disbursed ` 1502.91 crore to 84055 students during March 2010. Nationalised Banks disbursed ` 2013.99 crore to 114952 students. Regional Rural Banks has disbursed ` 208.73 crore as educational loan to 16600 students; Private Sector Banks has disbursed ` 30551.22 crore to 18586 students. Canara Bank is in the top most position in disbursement of education loan among the nationalized banks with ` 647.40 crore, to 34897 students as at the March 2010.

Advances to Weaker Section and SC/ST

17.19 During 2009-10 an amount of ` 17395.23 crore has been disbursed to 3268270 beneficiaries of weaker sections in the state. Corresponding figures in 2008-09 was ` 13794.31 crore to 2692540 beneficiaries. Weaker sections advances grew by 3600.92 crore during the last fiscal. During 2009-10 the advances to SC/STs was ` 3659.22 crore to 344257 beneficiaries against ` 2258.82 crore to 328505 beneficiaries during 2008-09. During 2009-10 advances to SC/STs increased by ` 1400.4 crore compared to the previous year. State Bank group disbursed ` 1646.06 crore to 97336 beneficiaries, Nationalized Bank disbursed ` 1787.42 crore to 155148 beneficiaries, RRB disbursed ` 72.46 crore to 56304 beneficiaries and Private sector Banks disbursed Rs75.13 crore to 16069 beneficiaries as SC/ST advances. According to the SLBC report, almost 95.8% of the SC/ST advances in Kerala is contributed by Public Sector Banks and contribution by and Private Sector Banks are too negligible.

Micro finance

17.20 Micro Finance is the provision of thrift, credit and other financial services of very small amount to the poor in rural, semi urban and urban areas for enabling them to raise their income levels and improve their living standards. This programme not only proved to be very successful but also emerged as the most popular model of microfinance in India. Self Help Group-Bank Linkage Programme has made considerable progress since its inception in the early 1990s, as per

the trend witnessed so far, the commercial banks continued to be the leaders in disbursing loans to SHGs. The Micro finance movement has been playing a crucial role in the financial inclusion efforts in the Indian context also.

17.21 There are nearly 3 lakh Self Help Groups (SHG) maintaining savings bank accounts in the following banks viz (i) State Bank Group (ii) Nationalised Banks (iii) Regional Rural banks and (iv) Private Sector Banks. The details of SHGs maintaining saving banks accounts with various banks are given in Table 17.9. The total deposits with these banks of all SHGs amounts to `416.27 crore. Eventhough major share in terms of no.of accounts is with state Bank Group (46%),the highest share of deposit is with Nationalised Banks (47%).Out of the total accounts and deposits, 26% and 35% are respectively under Government sponsored schemes. Similarly, 85% of the accounts and 82% of the deposits are of women SHGs.

Table 17.9
Self Help Groups Maintaining Savings Bank Accounts

(` crore)

Sl No	Bank	Total No.of SHGs maintaining SB A/C		Of (3) under Govt. Sponsored Schemes		Of (3) exclusive women SHGs		Of(5) under Govt. Sponsored Schemes	
		No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	State Bank Group	137350	182.56	38265	70.29	126890	167.89	35150	64.53
2	Nationalised Banks	91272	193.86	19858	65.60	67505	138.88	18343	67.82
3	Regional Rural Banks	33847	8.40	12123	3.37	29035	5.87	11337	2.88
4	Private sector banks	36528	31.45	6667	5.94	32094	28.71	5071	5.09
	Total Commercial Banks	298997	416.27	76913	145.20	255524	341.25	69901	140.32

Source: SLBC, Kerala, 2010

CHAPTER 18

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

“The role of women in procreation should not be a basis for discrimination”

*--Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
(CEDAW) adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly*

Despite Constitutional guarantees of the fundamental right to gender equality in most democracies, the ‘woman’s question’ as August Bebel, the German Socialist termed it, or what we now refer to as the ‘gender’ issue, persists since such declarations do not pay explicit attention to inequitous gender relations that prevent gender equality objectives being taken forward. Gender inequality stems from these unequal gender relations which arise due to the socially constructed (as opposed to biologically determined) sexual division of labour in society which ascribes different roles to men and women. Men are perceived as workers and earners and therefore head of the household. Women are primarily seen as home makers based on their reproductive role, largely unpaid, implying a dependent relationship and are at the best, a supplementary earner in the household.

18.2 As a result, women and men occupy different social and economic positions within the household, workforce and community, which are structured in such a way as to leave women with little power economically, socially and politically, the flip side of which is men’s socio-biological drive for mastery, manifested increasingly as violence against women. The International Labour Organization states that women represent 50% of the population, 30% of the labour force, perform 60% of all working hours, receive 10% of the world’s income and own less than 1% of the world’s property. Women’s economic participation can be mentioned in the field of production of goods and services which gets accounted in the national income statistics. However, it is much lower than the work they in fact do. And in most South Asian countries, female work participation rate has been much lower compared to men. For instance, in India, it was 28% while the male work participation rate was 54% which is not surprising given the gendered division of labour. The problem is that women have always been at work, only the definition of work has been gender insensitive, that is has never been wide enough to recognize their contributions to the economy and society from within the household, even in economic activities. Very often even when they are ‘working’ outside the home, they may be unpaid or not given the status of a ‘worker’.

Women in Development

18.3 Historically, Kerala has been quite different from the rest of the country in terms of the indicators of women’s development. Kerala has a favourable sex ratio of 1058 in 2001, which should be compared to the all-India figures of 933. In terms of literacy, life expectancy, and mean age at marriage, women in Kerala score higher than the rest of the country. The infant mortality rate for girl child in Kerala during 2009 is only 13, while the corresponding all- India figure is 52. The latest infant mortality rates in bigger states of the country are given in Table 18.1.

Table 18.1
Infant Mortality Rate, 2009

(Per 1000 live births)

States	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	49	48	50	54	53	55	35	34	37
Assam	61	58	64	64	61	67	37	35	38
Bihar	52	52	52	53	53	53	40	39	41
Chhattisgarh	54	50	57	55	51	58	47	43	50
Delhi	33	31	34	40	40	39	31	29	33
Gujarat	48	47	48	55	55	56	33	32	34
Haryana	51	48	53	54	52	58	41	39	42
Jammu & Kashmir	45	41	51	48	43	53	34	31	39
Jharkhand	44	42	46	46	44	48	30	27	33
Karnataka	41	41	42	47	46	47	31	30	32
Kerala	12	10	13	12	10	14	11	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	67	66	68	72	71	72	45	44	47
Maharashtra	31	28	33	37	35	39	22	19	25
Orissa	65	65	66	68	67	68	46	44	48
Punjab	38	37	39	42	41	43	31	29	33
Rajasthan	59	58	61	65	64	67	35	31	39
Tamilnadu	28	27	29	30	29	30	26	24	27
Uttar Pradesh	63	62	65	66	65	68	47	46	48
West Bengal	33	33	33	34	34	35	27	26	28
All India	50	49	52	55	54	56	34	32	35

Source: SRS Bulletin, January 2011 (Volume 45 No.1)

Women in Employment

18.4 As per the reports from the Director General of Employment and Training, 18.97% of the total employees in the public and private sector in India were women during 2005, while the corresponding percentage of women employees in the organized sector in Kerala (39.05) was more than double the all India figure. The higher literacy rate of women is reflected here since it gives women in Kerala an edge in terms of employment in the organized sector. However, as is well-known, overall participation rates of women are lower in Kerala vis-à-vis the national average, 24 percent in 2004-05 as compared to 28 percent for India (NSSO 2004-05). The number of male and female employees in the public and private sectors in Kerala are given in Table 18.2.

Table.18.2
Male -Female Employment in Kerala as on December 2009

Sector	No. of Employees			
	Men	Women	Total	% of women
Public	420051	195380	615431	31.75
Private	250370	250895	501265	50.05
Total	670421	446275	1116696	39.96

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

18.5 From the above Table, it can be seen that while in the private sector, more than 50% of the total employees are women, in the public sector, which is by and large considered more superior employment, the ratio is only 31.75 as on December 2009.

18.6 As per the estimates made by the 9th Pay Revision Commission appointed by the Government of Kerala, the total number of employees in State Civil Service as on 28.10.2010 is 544200, of which, 230810 are female employees (41.16%). In certain departments, women's

representation is very high as in the case of General Education, Health Services etc. Details are given in the following Table 18.3.

Table 18.3
Departments having higher Representation of Women Employees in
State Civil Service (as on 28-10-2010)

Sl. No	Department	Percentage pf Women Employees
1	Health Services	60.33
2	General Education	60.28
3	Homeopathy	52.57
4	Advocate General's Office	51.96
5	SC Development	51.27
6	Civil Supplies	50.67
7	Homeo Medical College	49.00
8	Directorate of Ayurveda Medical Education	48.66
9	Insurance Medical Service	48.06
10	State Central Library	44.57
11	Social Welfare	43.81
12	National Employment	43.51
13	Administrative Secretariat	43.17
14	Vocational Higher Secondary Education	42.72

Source: 9th Pay Revision Commission Report, 2010

Women in Governance

18.7 Kerala has proved to be a forerunner in many efforts. The situation is not different in the case of the changed political scenario at the local level of governance. 50 per cent of seats in the LSGIs of Kerala have been allocated to women through legislation. Sufficient orders have been issued by the Government for allocating 50 per cent seats for women in the Panchayaths and local bodies to which elections were held in 2010 throughout Kerala. Details of reservation for women in the local bodies at different levels are given in the following Table 18.4.

Table 18.4
Seats Reserved for Women in LSGIs

Sl. No	States	District Panchayath		Block Panchayath		Grama Panchayath		Municipal Council		Municipal Corporation	
		Total	Of which women	Total	Of which women	Total	Of which women	Total	Of which women	Total	Of which women
1	Thiruvananthapuram	26	13	155	81	1299	669	147	75	10	50
2	Kollam	26	13	153	80	1274	656	102	52	55	28
3	Pathanamthitta	17	9	106	57	811	424	99	50		
4	Alappuzh	23	12	158	84	1186	617	186	94		
5	Kottayam	23	12	147	78	1180	613	141	71		
6	Idukkii	16	8	104	56	780	407	35	18		
7	Ernakulam	26	13	184	99	1369	708	369	188	74	37
8	Trissur	29	15	213	114	1501	773	232	118	55	28
9	Palakkad	29	15	182	95	1542	793	150	76		
10	Malappuram	32	16	227	119	1883	975	278	140		
11	Kozhikode	27	14	169	89	1335	694	91	46	75	38
12	Wayanad	16	8	57	30	459	237	28	14		
13	Kannur	26	13	155	80	1345	694	244	122		
14	Kasaragod	16	8	83	44	663	344	114	58		
	Total	332	169	2093	1106	1662	8604	2216	1122	359	181

Source: Compiled from various gazette notifications of Government of Kerala

18.8 From the above Table, we can derive the actual percentage of seats reserved for women as given below in Table 18.5.

Table 18.5
Percentage of seats reserved for women in LSGIs

Sl.No	Local Body	Total no of seats which is direct for election has to be conducted	Reserved seats for women	% of reservation
1	District Panchayat	332	169	50.90
2	Block Panchayat	2093	1106	52.84
3	Grama Panchayat	16627	8604	51.75
4	Municipal Council	2216	1122	50.63
5	Municipal Corporation	359	181	50.42
	Total	21627	11182	51.70

Source: Table 18.4 above

18.9 Thus the percentage of actual number of reserved seats for women in the Panchayath Election is 51.70. From the total elected representatives, 50 percent of the positions of President in local bodies are reserved for women. If in a grama / block panchayat, the position of President is not held by a woman representative, status of Vice-president is reserved for women in that panchayath. In such a panchayath, the chairmanship of any one of the Standing Committee, other than finance will also go for women. Similar reservations are given in the case of District Panchayaths also. In addition to these, the government has given necessary directions to the panchayath/municipal authorities to provide separate rest room facilities to all the elected women representatives of the state, if the local body does not have such facility for women.

18.10 The state is one among a few to implement the reservation, besides Bihar, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The presence of such a large number of women in governance is a refreshing change and carries immense potential of a transformatory outcome for women. Women in Kerala have developed adequate capabilities in the last 15 years to discharge their functions in the local bodies, as is revealed by some recent studies done on the Elected Women Representatives (*see for instance "An Analysis of the Gender Sensitivity of Elected Women Representatives in Local Bodies in Kerala", State Planning Board December 2009*).

Gender Based Violence

18.11 A major issue of concern identified in the Kerala context is the growing gender based violence in the State, in particular domestic violence. A Flagship programme was designed to combat gender discrimination in the State through several measures, of which one was of creating an enabling environment for the implementation of PWDV Act, 2005.

Implementation of Domestic Violence Act

18.12 The Act notified by the Central Government came into effect from 26th October 2006. Domestic Violence under the Act includes actual abuse or the threat of abuse, whether physical, sexual, verbal, emotional or economic. Harassment by way of unlawful demands is also covered under the definition of domestic violence.

18.13 Social Welfare Department is the nodal agency for implementing the provisions of Domestic Violence Act, 2005. State Government has notified 31 protection officers across the State and sanctioned 79 service providing centres during 2009-10. Through these service

providing centres legal counselors are providing free legal counseling to women in need of legal assistance under Domestic Violence Act. 69 service providing centres provided legal aid/services to 1536 beneficiaries during 2009-10 up to September 2009. There are 24 Shelter Homes where women victims of violence can take shelter; those with children can keep them in the Shelter Homes upto the age of 6 years. All of the District /Taluk Hospitals are notified as institutions to provide medical facility to D. V. victims.

18.14 Two innovative schemes initiated by the State Government linked to the programme on gender based violence as part of providing medical facility (physical and mental) are the following:

(a) *Bhoomika- Gender Based Violence Management centre (GBVMC)*

18.15 The Government of Kerala in association with NRHM has launched a new programme on “Medical Care for Victims of Gender Based Violence/Social Abuses” in selected institutions of 14 districts. The centre started functioning from December, 2009 onwards. The main objective of the Centre is to provide counseling services and medical and legal assistance to the victims of gender based violence. For coordinating the activities of local bodies, legal experts, police and social welfare organizations to provide legal assistance for victims, one female coordinator/counselor has been appointed in each GBV Centre. Doctors, nurses and other health care providers have been provided with training in preventing gender-based violence and handling such cases. Major activities of the project are:

- TOT for doctors and staff nurses
- Institutional level orientation and training to doctors and other health staff.
- General awareness training/sensitization workshop to health staff in the Districts
- Preparation of IEC materials, pamphlets, posters, booklets etc.

18.16 Till August 2010, a total of 1144 GBV cases were addressed by the centres and for each case, a minimum of 3 to 7 follow ups are given. A total of 358 doctors, 1009 staff nurses and 3104 field staff had been trained for implementing the first phase of the project.

(b) *Seethalayam – Women Health Care Centre*

18.17 Seethalayam is a new project by the Department of Homeopathy, Government of Kerala for handling gender based issues. It is envisaged to provide medical, psychological, legal and social support to women suffering from domestic and social violence. In the first phase, selected hospitals in three districts, viz. Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam and Kozhikode are included.

18.18 Each Centre is equipped with two female homeopathic doctors, psychologist, female nurse, homeopathic software, IP facility etc. Seethalayam provides counseling services and medical and legal assistance for victims of gender-based violence. The Centre has a homeopathic medical officer, woman counselor, legal experts, police and social welfare organizations to provide legal assistance for the victims. For sensitizing the homeopathic doctors to handle such cases and prepare them for handling these diverse issues, the Department envisages training programme to the doctors.

Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010

18.19 The Union Cabinet, early in November 2010, approved the “Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010 and the same will be enacted by the Parliament

shortly. The Bill is intended to ensure a safe environment for women at workplace in the public and private sectors and the organized and unorganised sectors. Salient features of the Bill are given below.

Preamble

18.20 It is a Bill conferring upon women the right to protection against sexual harassment and towards that end for the prevention and redressal of sexual harassment of women.

- Sexual Harassment infringes the fundamental right of a woman to gender equality under Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India and her right to life and to live with dignity under Article 21 of the Constitution which includes a right to a safe environment, free from sexual harassment.
- The right to protection from sexual harassment and the right to work with dignity are recognized as universal human rights by international conventions and instruments such as Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which has been ratified by the Government of India.
- The Supreme Court in *Vishakha vs State of Rajasthan* [1997 (7) SCC 323] has formulated guidelines to address sexual harassment until a suitable legislation is enacted in this respect.

Prevention of sexual harassment at workplace

18.21 At any workplace, no woman, shall be subjected to sexual harassment including unwelcome sexually determined behavior, physical contact, advances, sexually coloured remarks, showing pornography, sexual demand, request for sexual favours or any other unwelcome conduct of sexual nature whether verbal, textual, physical, graphic or electronic or by any other actions, which may include, but is not limited to -

- (i) implied or overt promise of preferential treatment in employment; or
- (ii) implied or overt threat of detrimental treatment in employment; or
- (iii) implied or overt threat about the present or future employment status;
- (iv) conduct which interferes with work or creates an intimidating or offensive or hostile work environment; or
- (v) humiliating conduct constituting health and safety problems.

Punishment for false or malicious complaint and false evidence

- Where the Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, arrives at a conclusion that the allegation against the respondent is false or malicious or the aggrieved woman or any other person making the complaint has produced any forged or misleading document, it may recommend to the employer or the District Officer to take action against the woman or the person who has made the complaint in accordance with the provisions of the service rules applicable to her or him or where no such service rules have been made, in such manner as may be prescribed.
- Where the Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, arrives at a conclusion that during the enquiry any witness has given false evidence or produced any forged or misleading document, it may recommend to the employer of the witness or the District Officer to take action in accordance with the provisions of the service rules applicable to the said witness or where no such service rules have been made, in such manner as may be prescribed.

Some Criticisms on the Bill

18.22 While the Bill is indeed a welcome step and one which formally imposes penalties on employers who do not take cognizance of complaints of sexual harassment at workplace, certain provisions in the Bill are not in the interest of women.

- One of the prominent lacunae in the Bill is the non-inclusion of domestic workers within its ambit. A majority of the women working in the unorganised sector are domestic workers. The Central Government excluded this section of women who are vulnerable to harassment at workplaces like other working women.
- Some of the clauses in the Bill are against the spirit of the *Visakha Judgment* and could be used to victimize any woman who comes forward to file a complaint of sexual harassment against her employer or a colleague. These clauses of the Bill seek to penalize women if the internal committee at the workplace, inquiring into the complaint of sexual harassment feels that the complaint is 'false and malicious'. These clauses would encourage the inquiry committee to approach a women's complaint with prejudice. This would also indirectly help the respondent to threaten or dissuade a woman from filing a complaint or encourage the respondent to go all out to establish that the women's complaint is false.

Crime against Women

18.23 Although women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as 'Murder', 'Robbery', 'Cheating', etc, only the crimes which are directed specifically *against women* are characterized as 'Crimes against Women'. Various new legislations have been brought and amendments have been made in existing laws with a view to handle these crimes effectively. These are broadly classified under two categories.

(1) The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363 - 373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Torture - both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of girls (upto 21years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

(2) The Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

18.24 Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are –

- (i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (iv) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

18.25 A total of 2,03,804 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 1,95,856 during 2008 recording an increase

of 4.1% during 2009. Andhra Pradesh, accounting for nearly 7.1% of the country's population, has accounted for 12.5% of total crimes against women in the country by reporting 25,569 cases. West Bengal with 7.6% share of country's population has accounted for nearly 11.4% of total crime against women by reporting 23,307 cases in 2009.

18.26 It needs to be noted that while a total of 8049 incidents of crime were reported against women in Kerala during 2009, this shows a decrease of 1657 cases (17%) from the number of crimes during 2008 (9706). Kerala with 2.96% share of population has accounted for 3.9% of the total crime against women in India. Among the states, Kerala stood at the 7th rank as per the rate of total cognizable crimes (23.2%) and at the 10th rank as per the percentage share in total offenses against women. In the total incidents in Kerala, 7% of the total cases were those in which the offenders were known to the victims, like parents/close family friends, relatives, neighbours and other known persons. Nearly half of the total offenses are reported as cruelty by husband & relatives. The reported cases of crimes against women in Kerala for the year 2009 are given in Table 18.6.

Table 18.6
Crime against Women in Kerala-2009

Sl. No.	Nature of Crime	Incidence	Rate of Crime	Percentage Share
1	Rape	568	1.6	2.7
2	Kidnapping & Abduction	173	0.5	0.7
3	Dowry Deaths	20	0.1	0.2
4	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives	4007	11.6	4.5
5	Molestation	2540	7.3	6.6
6	Sexual Harassment (Eve-teasing)	395	1.1	3.6
7	Importation of Girls	0	0	0
8	Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0
9	Immoral Traffic	314	0.9	12.7
10	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act, 1986	24	0.1	2.8
11	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	8	0.0	0.1
	Total	8049	23.2	3.9

Source: Crime in India, 2009

Gender Budget

18.27 Gender Budget is one which seeks to break down or disaggregate the government's usual or mainstream budget according to its impact on girls/boys, women/men through a variety of tools designed for the purpose. It means identifying and incorporating the different needs of women in the different sectors and providing adequate budgetary allocation to translate them into projects/schemes. Gender Budget (GB) is also known by other names - Gender Responsive Budget (GRB), Gender Sensitive Budget (GSB) etc.

18.28 In Kerala's Budget, due importance has been given to schemes which have involved specific measures for the upliftment of women. During 2009-10 the outlay allocated to women specific schemes in the Budget was 5.6 percent which increased substantially to 8.6 per cent of the total budgeted outlay in 2010-11. The allocations to women specific schemes include the outlays for state schemes and central schemes. Details of allocations to women specific schemes in the Budget for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the Table 18.7.

Table 18.7
Allocation earmarked in the Budget for Women specific schemes

Sl. No.	Sector	Allocation to Women Specific Schemes (` lakh)	
		2009-10	2010-11
	Total Outlay for women specific schemes	36799.18	62197.91
	Total Budgeted outlay	6563.92	7317.40
	% allocation for women specific schemes	5.6	8.5

Source: Budget Documents, 2009--2011

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) -Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB)

18.29 Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) -Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB), a new scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women has been approved by the Government of India initially on a pilot basis in 52 selected districts across the country. The scheme contributes to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers. The Scheme will be implemented using the platform of ICDS.

18.30 IGMSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which envisages providing cash directly to P&L women during pregnancy and lactation. It would address short term income support objectives with long term objective of behaviour and attitudinal change. The scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to pregnant & lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child. The focal point of implementation would be the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) at the village. The scheme would be implemented as a pilot project. In order to ensure national coverage and diversity of implementation experiences, IGMSY would be piloted in 52 identified districts amongst all the States/UTs across the country. From Kerala, Palakkad has been selected as a district covered under IGMSY.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) – SABLA

18.31 Government of India has approved a scheme, “Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) – SABLA” for implementation on a pilot basis, initially in 200 districts in India. Adolescence is a significant phase of transition from childhood to adulthood, which is marked by physical changes accompanied by psychological changes. This is the time to make adolescents aware of and informed about various facets of life in order to promote a healthy way of living. Awareness of health, nutrition, lifestyle related behaviour and adolescent reproductive & sexual health (ARSH) needs to be positioned in this phase of life in order to improve the health of adolescent girls and facilitate an easier transition to womanhood. During this period, nutritional problems originating earlier in life as well as those occurring during the period itself can be addressed.

18.32 The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, in the year 2000, came up with a scheme called *Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)*, which was implemented using the infrastructure of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS). The objective of this scheme was to improve the nutrition and health status of girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years, to equip them to improve and upgrade their homebased and vocational skills, and to promote their overall development, including awareness about their health, personal hygiene,

nutrition and family welfare and management. Thereafter, the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) was initiated as a pilot project in the year 2002- 03 in 51 identified districts across the country to address the problem of under-nutrition among adolescent girls. Under this programme, 6 kg of free food grain per beneficiary per month was given to undernourished adolescent girls.

18.33 Though both these schemes have influenced the lives of adolescent girls to an extent, under-nutrition of adolescent girls continues to be an issue of concern. Moreover, the extent of financial assistance and coverage under them has been limited and they both had similar interventions and catered to more or less similar target groups. Therefore, a new comprehensive scheme, called “Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls or SABLA”, merging the erstwhile KSY and NPAG schemes has been formulated to address the multidimensional problems of adolescent girls. SABLA will be implemented initially in 200 districts selected across the country, using the platform of ICDS. In these districts, RGSEAG will replace KSY and NPAG. In rest of the districts, KSY would continue as before. Malappuram, Palakkad, Kollam, and Idukki districts have been selected from Kerala for implementation of the scheme.

Kerala Women’s Commission

18.34 The Kerala Women’s Commission started functioning in the year 1996. The objective of the Women’s Commission is to take steps for improving the status of women and to enquire into unfair practices affecting women. All the activities and programmes of the Commission are intended to uplift their status and for empowering them. Following are the activities taken up by the Commission during 2009-10.

1. The Commission had conducted 107 adalaths all over the State to settle disputes, largely relating to family matters besides the routine adalath at headquarters. During the year, 7592 petitions were disposed of.
2. Conducted 80 awareness programmes/seminars during 2009-10.
3. The Commission conducted DNA tests for those cases where paternity was disputed. During 2009-10 the Commission arranged three DNA tests.
4. KWC is running a Short Stay Home for providing temporary shelter to such persons like those ousted from their own houses on account of domestic violence, victims of rape etc. During the year the commission provided temporary accommodation to 250 women.
5. Jagratha Samithy aims at the redressal of the grievances of women and children in their own local body. The Commission conducted 40 training programmes for the Jagratha Samithy members of Grama Panchayath/Corporation/District Panchayaths.
6. The Commission conducts free counseling on all Tuesdays and Thursdays at the head quarters for the victims of domestic violence and for paranoid spouses (*Samshayarogam*) etc.
7. As part of enlightening women on issues concerning them and the legal remedies available and also for familiarizing the activities of the commission, Women’s Commission publishes a News letter named “Sthree Shakti”.
8. Another important function of the Commission is to conduct research studies on issues pertaining to women and to recommend remedial measures to the Government. The research studies conducted during 2008-09 are given in Box 18.1

Box 18.1**Research Studies conducted by Women's Commission**

- Socio economic and physical problems of women living with HIV/AIDS in Kerala
- Problem of women workers in coffee & tea plantations
- Socio economic problems faced by women domestic workers in Kerala
- Challenges and problems faced by Adivasi women of Attappadi
- Problems of women who have undergone PPS/IUCDS

Source: Kerala Women's Commission

Flagship Programme

18.35 The Commission had undertaken the following projects/programmes under Flagship programme on Gender Awareness initiated in the first year of the 11th Plan.

- a) Awareness programme through broadcast/telecast: The commission had produced and broadcasted/telecasted six documentaries and 10 audio-video spots on issues concerning women, viz. dowry related issues, marriage extravaganza, interstate marriages, Jagratha Samithis, working of Women's Commission etc. The Kerala State Film Development Corporation and C-DIT were involved in making the materials.
- b) Brochure, Booklets and Posters: The Commission had printed brochures and booklets on domestic violence act, dowry prohibition act, marriage laws etc.
- c) Jagratha Samithi Awareness Programmes: In order to create awareness on the nature and functioning of the Jagratha Samities, the Commission had conducted a street play by engaging a troupe from the Police Department.
- d) Kalalaya Jyothi: - In order to propagate gender equality and with a view to create awareness on various women laws, the commission had launched a novel scheme in the selected colleges and schools in the state, by name "Kalalaya Jyothi". Classes on various women laws, domestic violence act, dowry prohibition act etc were arranged through experts. The Commission had arranged 83 classes in various colleges and schools during the year 2009.10.
- e) Media Monitoring Cell: - Even though Indecent Representation of Women Act is in force, the visual-print media is tarnishing the image of women community. Hence in order to evolve a women policy for all forms of Media, the commission has constituted a media monitoring cell and has prepared a draft policy.
- f) A year long campaign on 'Dowry & Marriage Extravaganza' in collaboration with Youth Welfare Board has been launched.

Box No 18.2**SMS Complaint on Women Harassment**

Anyone can make an SMS complaint on women harassment and crimes against women. Type: VANITHA – SPACE -COMPLAINT MATTER and send to 537252. The complaint will be received in the server in Women's Commission and then sent to the mobile phones of the Chairperson and concerned officer.

Kerala State Women's Development Corporation (KSWDC)

18.36 The Kerala State Women's Development Corporation was established in 1988 with the main objective of implementing schemes for the empowerment of women who are economically marginalized. Under the self employment loan scheme of the Corporation, credit facility is extended to women belonging to families below the poverty line to take up any income generating and self-sustaining activity. Loans are presently extended to women belonging to backward classes, minority communities, scheduled castes, handicapped women and economically marginalized women of forward communities. KSWDC is one of the state channelizing agencies for channelizing finance from the NMDFC, NBCFDC, NHFDC, and NSCFDC. Details of loan assistance given by KSWDC during the year 2009-10 are given in Table 18.8.

Table 18.8
Loan Assistance by KSWDC

Scheme	No. of Women Beneficiaries
Micro Finance Scheme under NBCFDC	204
Micro Finance Scheme under NMDFC	735
Micro Credit Finance Scheme under NSFDC	97
Educational loan under NMDFC	31
Educational loan under NBCFDC	4
General Scheme	147
NBCFDC (Other Schemes)	567
NMDFC (Other Schemes)	2273
NSFDC (Other Schemes)	260

Source: Kerala State Women Development Corporation

18.37 The Corporation is extending support to women entrepreneurs to exhibit and sell their products by organizing exhibitions, trade fairs etc. Space is taken on rent by KSWDC and provided free of cost to the women entrepreneurs. The Corporation is conducting various awareness generation programmes for economically marginalized women in various parts of the state.

18.38 KSWDC has set up its own finishing school, "REACH" (Resource Enhancement Academy for Career Heights) on 29th December 2009 under the Flagship Programme on Finishing School initiated by the State Government. Considering the international standards maintained in REACH, ISO 9001-2000 certification has been awarded.

18.39 KSWDC is constructing comfort stations cum retiring rooms for women in public places in collaboration with 12 local bodies in Kerala. KSWDC has entered into an agreement with the local bodies and two comfort stations at Kottayam, one each at Alappuzha, Kollam, Kannur and Thrissur have been opened. Another six stations are on the verge of completion.

Kudumbashree

18.40 Kudumbashree introduced several innovative programmes for the financial, economic and social upliftment of poor women by organizing them into community based structures like neighbourhood groups. Micro finance is being used as a major tool for poverty eradication. Kudumbashree Mission follows a simple model of micro finance to facilitate easier availability and better utilisation of loans for poor people. Currently about 1.97 lakh NHGs are involved in thrift and credit activities and about 37.14 lakh families covered. Thrift and credit societies,

linkage banking, lease land farming, rural micro enterprises etc are some of the initiatives introduced by Kudumbashree to improve the livelihood of the poor women in the neighbourhood groups. A Gender Awareness Programme in terms of a Gender Self-learning Programme for all members has also been initiated.

18.41 In Kerala, Kudumbashree is playing a critical role in the implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (now renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme). Not only are women accessing the scheme in much larger proportions in all districts than the stipulated percentage (almost 80 percent of the workers in the scheme are women), Kudumbashree groups are active in implementing the scheme with women 'mates' and responsibility of overall supervision. More details would be available in the Chapter on Rural Development.

Social Welfare Department

18.42 Besides being the nodal agency for implementing the provisions of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, including widespread gender awareness programmes, there are several programmes for women being conducted by Social Welfare Department, among which are:

1. Media Campaign for gender sensitization in Domestic Violence Act and other social legislations through print, audio and visual media.
2. Training imparted to all stakeholders including Police Officers and Judicial Officers and capacity building programme to Protection Officers.
3. Launched a web portal-Kerala Women-exclusively for women and about women of Kerala, through C-Dit.
4. Vocational training for inmates of Mahila Mandirams with the help of STED (Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development) and LBS Centre for Science & Technology.
5. Innovative schemes giving more emphasis to vulnerable groups of women: awareness creation regarding HIV/AIDS and rehabilitation of HIV positive women, women prisoners, women-headed families including families of widows and other single women (deserted, separated, divorced, unmarried) who face discrimination, are being implemented. It may be noted that Kerala has a much higher proportion of women headed households (23.3 percent in rural areas, 25.1 percent in urban areas vis-à-vis 11.3 percent in rural and 11.1 percent in urban areas in India); widows (10.3 percent for all ages compared to 6.9 percent for all-India; in the age group 75-79 years, the percentage of widows was 74 percent in Kerala and for all-India it was 61 percent) and single women (1.20 percent for all ages while at the all-India level it is 0.47 percent) [*Census 2001*]
6. The State Government introduced a new scheme "Nutrition Supplement for HIV affected Women & Children". Initially, 2800 women and children who are registered in Anti-Retro Viral Therapy (ART) clinics are being provided nutritional supplement.
7. "Mangalya" is a scheme implemented by the Department for the widows below 50 years of age by providing a financial assistance of ` 25000/- to those who propose to remarry. The beneficiaries are selected with the help of local bodies and 340 widows have been selected for assistance under the scheme during 2009-10.

Institutional Services for Women

1. **Mahila Mandirams:** There are 12 Mahila Mandirams functioning in the State. Widows, deserted, divorced and destitute women above 13 years are admitted in these institutions. Children with their mothers are allowed to stay in the institution up to the age of six years. There are no Mahila Mandirams in Idukki and Wayanad Districts.
2. **Rescue Homes:** Rescue Homes are maintained to provide care and protection to women who are victims of immoral trafficking and women prone to danger. They provide rehabilitation facilities to bring them back to the mainstream.
3. **After Care Homes:** These institutions are for women released from institutions such as Children's Home, Poor Homes, Rescue Homes and Orphanages. Women between the ages 18 to 21 are admitted.
4. **Short Stay Home:** This home is for the temporary shelter and rehabilitation of women who have no social support system due to broken families, mental strains, social ostracism, exploitation or moral danger. The women can be admitted voluntarily and can continue their education or engage in vocational training. They shall be given back to their relatives or transferred to other institution if a longer stay is needed.
5. **One day Home:** This institution is for women above the age of 13. Women who come from other places to cities like Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikkode for various purposes such as writing tests, interviews or attending meetings can stay at a one day home for a short period. The rent for a day is `50/- inclusive of food.

Police Department

18.43 Under the Flagship Programme on Gender Awareness with the objective of reducing violence against women, a large scheme is being implemented by the Police Department via a number of activities during the period under review as follows:

- Setting up of State level Vanitha Help lines
- District Vanitha Helplines
- Training for Police personnel on gender awareness
- Setting up of Jagratha Samithis for girl students in schools
- Setting up of victim support cells by making the existing Janamaithri Police stations into women friendly police stations
- Improvement of women reception desk in several police stations
- Establishment of Vanitha Vigyana Vyapana Kendrams

Women Component Plan of Local Bodies

18.44 The details of allocation and expenditure made by the local self government institutions in Kerala during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Table 18.9. The percentage of expenditure for women component plan is 72, which has increased by 5% from the expenditure during 2008-09.

Table 18.9
Women Component Plan- Allocation and Expenditure

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No	Local Body	Women Component Plan			
		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Grama Panchayat	16491.74	11204.80	16629.81	11407.09
2	Block Panchayat	5600.48	4690.44	6477.40	5704.56
3	District Panchayat	3501.18	2014.85	4219.91	3160.46
4	Municipality	2167.00	1333.09	2319.03	1505.81
5	Corporation	1832.64	658.53	1373.61	555.78
	Total	29593.04	19901.71	31019.76	22333.70

Source: Information Kerala Mission

18.45 The effort during the Eleventh Plan in Kerala has been to draw serious attention to the location of women in the economy and their role as economic agents apart from social actors. An important ingredient of this has been to understand how the State and society can enable women to be equal partners in development.

CHAPTER 19

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The 99th session of the International Labour Conference, 2010 was held in Geneva, Switzerland. Each Member State was represented by a delegation consisting of two government delegates, an employer delegate, a worker delegate and their respective advisors. For 2010, the agenda included:

- Decent work for domestic workers,
- HIV/AIDS in the world of work,
- A general discussion on the strategic objective of employment and;
- A review of the follow-up to the 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

19.2 The 43rd Session of the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) was held on November, 2010 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. The conference focused on three key themes namely:

- 1) Global financial downturn - its impact - job losses – comprehensive package for protection of labour force, etc.
- 2) Problems of contract labour - social security, wages, etc. and amendments in the contract labour legislations.
- 3) Employment generation and skill development

19.3 The State of Kerala highlighted the following points in the 43rd session of ILC.

- The neoliberal economic policies being pursued by the Government of India are resulting in price rise and unemployment.
- India was saved from severe adverse effects of the financial crisis mainly due to the presence and operation of public sector banks and other financial institutions in the economy. This is a significant pointer to the fact that there is a strong need to protect the public sector institutions. Trade unions need to be involved in the formulation of policies and packages aimed at dealing with the recession.
- The wage rates fixed under the MGNREGA should be on par with the minimum wages fixed by the state for the agriculture workers. Considering that the wages for agriculture labour in Kerala is double the wage fixed under the MGNREGA, such a policy would substantially benefit the working poor.
- There is an urgent need to make the wages and other benefits paid to the contract workers on par with others who are engaged in identical nature of work.
- Details regarding the financial assistance from the Centre to the States for the operation of the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 has to be formulated by the Central Government so that the States could implement the various rules and schemes framed by it under the Act.

Impact of Economic Slowdown on Indian Labour Market

19.4 The recent (2007-09) global financial meltdown and the related economic recession are seen as the worst since the Great Depression of 1930s. Given the increased (as compared to pre-liberalization period) integration of Indian economy with the world economy, India in no way could remain unaffected of the negative fallout of this recession. Although the overall impact of the economic slowdown is not considered to be acute on India, the same had moderate impact on the Indian labour market as well. The falling profitability of Indian industries led to job cuts in general and in export

oriented sectors, in particular. Labour Bureau, an organization under Ministry of Labour & Employment, conducted five quarterly surveys during October 2008 to December 2009 covering sectors like textiles including apparel, metal and metal products, information technology, gems and jewellery, leather, automobiles, handloom/powerlooms and transportation to assess the impact of economic meltdown on job losses. Major findings of Surveys by Labour Bureau are as follows:

- Employment declined by 4.91 lakh during the quarter Oct-Dec, 2008.
- Employment increased by 2.76 lakh during Jan-March, 2009.
- Employment declined by 1.31 lakh during Apr-June, 2009 probably due to seasonality.
- Employment increased by 4.97 lakh during the quarter July-Sep, 2009.

19.5 As per latest quarterly quick survey for the period Oct.-Dec. 2009, overall employment has improved by about 6.38 lakh during Dec., 2009 over Sep. 2009 due to substantial increase in employment by 5.70 lakh in the IT/BPO sector. The estimated employment in the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 12.8 lakh during Dec, 2008 to Dec, 2009.

19.6 A detailed study indicated that most of the job losses during the economic slowdown had taken place in unorganized sector. In the organized sector, the job loss was minimal as indicated by the Labour Bureau study. Moreover, there was also considerable wage loss, more so in the organized sector. On the basis of a survey of approximately 1,300 firms across three export intensive sectors viz. textiles, diamond cutting and polishing, and handicrafts, the study estimated that there was job loss in unorganized sector to the extent of approximately 6 per cent.

19.7 Although magnitude of job loss in the organized sector was small to the extent of 0.3%, wage loss in the organized sector was significant. In unorganized sector, the job cuts were compensated with increased working hours of the retained workers and hence wages were increased, particularly, in textiles and handicraft sectors. Although the study is export sector specific and the results cannot be generalized for the entire Indian economy, the assessment for the country as a whole based on secondary data indicated that approximately 7 to 8 million potential jobs could not be created because of economic slowdown and resultant slowdown in the India's economic growth from 9% in 2007-08 to 6.7% in 2008-09. By any standard, the impact of economic slowdown on Indian labour market cannot be undermined as the same has potential to negatively impact the employment growth in future.

19.8 The Indian economy is back on the road to recovery as reflected by rising manufacturing and overall economic growth. At this stage, it is likely that most of the "stimulus packages" announced during the slowdown period may be gradually phased out. However, what is important at this stage is to meticulously calibrate the process of phasing out. Unorganised sector enterprises may need some of the stimulus packages such as interest subvention, reduction in excise duty and other related taxes, soft credit, etc. to be continued until the economy achieves the growth rate of at least 8% and the economy is pushed back to a higher growth trajectory. In addition, special programmes for re-skilling and redeployment of retrenched workers during the slowdown period are highly desirable.

Child Labour

19.9 Child labour is a vulnerable group in the Indian labour market. Although over the years, incidence of child labour in the country has declined from around 5% in 1993-94 to approximately 3% in 2004-05, children continue to form a sizeable section of labour force in several fields of employment. Currently, total magnitude of child labour in India is estimated to be approximately 10 million. States like Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi etc. are having relatively higher concentration of child labour.

19.10 The National Child Labour Policy focuses on rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations and processes. These children are to be withdrawn from these occupations and processes

and then put into special schools in order to enable them to be mainstreamed into formal schooling system. By linking the child labour elimination efforts with the scheme of SSA, it is possible to ensure that small children in the age group of 5-8 years get directly linked to school and the older children are mainstreamed to the formal education system through rehabilitation centres. In Kerala, special attention was paid to the programme on eradication of child labour from the society. Sensitisation programmes through radio and district level seminars were conducted. Special efforts were taken for re-enrolment of dropout students into formal education. As a result of the State's intervention, the number of working children has been decreased considerably, i.e. 76.6% from 111801 in 1971 to 26156 in 2001. State-wise distribution of working children in the age group of 5-14 years according to the previous four census reports is given in Table 19.1.

Table 19.1
State-wise Distribution of Working Children in the Age Group 5-14 Years

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Census Reports			
		1971	1981	1991	2001****
1	Andhra Pradesh	1627492	1951312	1661940	1363339
2	Assam	239349	**	327598	351416
3	Bihar	1059359	1101764	942245	1117500
4	Gujarat	518061	616913	523585	485530
5	Haryana	137826	194189	109691	253491
6	Himachal Pradesh	71384	99624	56438	107774
7	Jammu & Kashmir	70489	258437	**	175630
8	Karnataka	808719	1131530	976247	822615
9	Kerala	111801	92854	34800	26156
10	Madhya Pradesh	1112319	1698597	1352563	1065259
11	Maharashtra	988357	1557756	1068427	764075
12	Chhattisgarh				364572
13	Manipur	16380	20217	16493	28836
14	Meghalaya	30440	44916	34633	53940
15	Jharkhand				407200
16	Uttarakhand				70183
17	Nagaland	13726	16235	16467	45874
18	Orissa	492477	702293	452394	377594
19	Punjab	232774	216939	142868	177268
20	Rajasthan	587389	819605	774199	1262570
21	Sikkim	15661	8561	5598	16457
22	Tamil Nadu	713305	975055	578889	418801
23	Tripura	17490	24204	16478	21756
24	Uttar Pradesh	1326726	1434675	1410086	1927997
25	West Bengal	511443	605263	711691	857087
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	572	1309	1265	1960
27	Arunachal Pradesh	17925	17950	12395	18482
28	Chandigarh	1086	1986	1870	3779
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3102	3615	4416	4274
30	Delhi	17120	25717	27351	41899
31	Daman & Diu	7391	9378	941	729
32	Goa			4656	4138
33	Lakshadweep	97	56	34	27
34	Mizoram	***	6314	16411	26265
35	Puducherry	3725	3606	2680	1904
	Total	10753985	13640870	11285349	12666377

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Box 19.1
Items added to the Schedule of the Child Labour (Protection and Regulation) Act, 1986

- Diving
- Processes involving exposure to excessive heat (e.g. Working near furnace) and cold
- Mechanized fishing
- Food processing
- Beverage industry
- Timber handling & loading
- Mechanical lumbering
- Warehousing
- Processes involving exposure to free silica such as slate, pencil industry, stone grinding, slate stone mining, stone quarries, agate industries

Migrant labour

19.11 Inter-district and inter-state short term migrant workers are yet another less advantaged group in labour market working for a subsistence living. Unfortunately, comprehensive recent data on out-migration of workers is not available, particularly, to capture nature and dimensions of short term and seasonal migrants. However, different micro studies indicated that incidence of short term migration is particularly high from states such as Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh. Moreover, most of the studies also indicated that over the years incidence of such migration has increased giving significant rise to urban unorganized economy. A study by Kundu (2009) notes that *“all these are leading to rapid growth in urban population in several countries, most of the migrants being absorbed within informal economy”*.

19.12 Large proportion of migrant workers comes from rural areas and gets employment in agriculture sector of developed states such as Punjab and Haryana and also in urban unorganized sector of big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Surat etc. The migrant workers from poorer states are in demand in developed states, mainly, because of their low levels of reservation wages. In addition to this, mostly, employers prefer to employ migrant workers as they do not have organizations and unions and hence lack ‘voice’. Usually they employ migrant workers during busy seasons and retrench them during lean seasons without any compensation or commitment to provide employment during the next season.

19.13 Despite contributing to the development of many states, the work conditions of these migrant workers are not satisfactory. Many of them stay at workplace or contribute to already expanding slums of big cities. Short term migrant workers are usually employed on contract basis with practically no social security or compensation in case of job loss, accident and injury. In recent years, the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in poorer regions has helped in checking distress migration from states such as Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh. Such Active Labour Market Policy (ALMP) based activities need to be scaled up and focused in poorer regions.

19.14 During the last decade, the flow of migrant workers from Kerala to far away states for seeking job was most common. Now it is a fact that a large number of labourers are coming into our state, especially in the field of construction, for their livelihood. The migrant workers are coming from various states like West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand etc. besides the neighbouring states

and are not through a contractor or under a leader. They are nomadic nature job seekers and ignorant about the rights and privileges they are entitled to get. Since the flow is considerably large, the State Government has envisaged a scheme called “Inter State Migrant Workers Welfare Scheme” which is implemented through Kerala Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Fund Board. The aim of the programme is to make them aware of the privilege in work site and the importance of maintaining a healthy atmosphere. It is reported from several areas of the State that most of the interstate migrant workers are suffering from contagious diseases due to lack of sanitation and health facilities. During 2009-10 the State Government has accorded sanction to the Inter State Migrant Workers Health Scheme.

Unorganised Labour

19.15 Unorganised workers can be categorized broadly under the following four heads.

1. ***In terms of occupation*** :- Small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, share croppers, fishermen, those engaged in animal husbandry, in beedi rolling , beedi labelling and packing, building and other construction workers, leather workers, weavers, artisans, salt workers, workers in brick kilns and stone quarries, workers in saw mills, oil mill etc may come in this category.
2. ***In terms of nature of employment***: Attached agricultural labourers, bonded labourers, migrant workers, contract and casual labourers come under this category.
3. ***In terms of specially distressed categories***: Toddy tappers, scavengers, workers of head loads, drivers of animal driven vehicles, loading and unloading workers etc. belong to this category.
4. ***In terms of service categories***: Midwives, domestic workers, fishermen and women, barbers, vegetable and fruit vendors, newspaper vendors etc come under this category.

19.16 The Government has taken various initiatives through enactment of legislations, creation of welfare funds, spreading workers’ education and supporting non- governmental organisations to bring this deprived class into the main stream of our workforce.

Welfare of Non Resident Keralites (NRK’s)

19.17 Kerala is the first state in the country to set up a separate department for the welfare of Non-Resident Indians hailing from the State. Non Resident Keralites’ Affairs (NORKA) Department has provided assistance to NRK’s in various emergencies like tracing missing person abroad, bringing home the dead bodies of Keralites who die abroad etc. Measures to check illegal recruitment and protection to the dependents and property of NRKs etc are also being undertaken by NORKA Department in the event of emergency situations. NORKA-ROOTS, a government promoted company under the Department of NORKA has been providing service and assistance to the various needs of NRKs . Main activities of NORKA-ROOTS are as given below:

- Attestation of educational certificates
- Skill upgradation training programme
- Special registration system for the return emigrants
- Santhwana scheme for providing financial assistance to NRKs (returnees) whose annual income is below `25000, for cases like marriage of children, medical assistance, death etc.
- Awareness campaign on illegal recruitment and visa cheating
- Mass publicity campaign
- News letter
- Disaster management and emergency repatriation
- ‘KARUNYAM’ –NORKA fund for dead body repatriation

19.18 NORKA-Roots is engaged in creating awareness among workers on overseas employment opportunities, recruitment processes and also in training and equipping job seekers to understand trends in the international labour market and to develop skills as per global requirements. The benign motive is to create an environment conducive to safe overseas employment and to ensure the welfare of Non Resident Keralites and their families.

Box. 19.2

Job Norka – a Job Portal for Overseas Employment

The Department of Non –Resident Keralites Affairs (NORKA) has launched the “Job Norka” portal to cater to the various job openings in the overseas employment market and thereby facilitate safe migration and help job aspirants reduce migration cost. The objectives of the portal are:-

- To provide proper training and guidance for youngsters to exploit job opportunities abroad.
- To identify areas with potential for providing jobs in foreign countries and conduct training programmes

The job portal is an online platform for employers to hire quality talents and for job seekers, to land their dream job. It is a forum built to bridge the gap between employers and job seekers, enabling them to exchange information quickly, effectively and inexpensively. Job Norka (www.jobsnorka.gov.in) features a variety of products like Resume Database Access, Job Postings, Response Management Tools and Career Planning.

Industrial Relations

19.19 The prominent role of the Labour Department is to maintain industrial peace and harmony in Kerala. Enforcement of labour laws and implementation of labour welfare schemes are pre requisites for maintaining the harmonious relation and creating conducive climate for sustained investment. Labour Department is responsible for the enforcement of labour enactments, settlement of industrial disputes, administration of various welfare measures, revising / fixing the minimum wages of employees, implementation of social security and insurance schemes so as to safeguard the rights and privileges of working class and thereby providing a labour friendly atmosphere in the State. There are 30 labour enactments administered by the Department. 83 categories of employment have been covered by the minimum wages Act, 1948 out of which minimum wages are notified in 46 employments.

Box 19.3

Draft Minimum Wages Rules, 2010

The draft Minimum Wages (Central Advisory Board) Rules, 2010 – which the Central Government proposes to make are published on 2nd November, 2010, in the Extra Ordinary Gazette in India, for information of all persons likely to be affected.

19.20 During 2009-10, 2352 new industrial disputes had been registered in Labour Department and the total number of disputes to be settled during the year was 5122 cases. Of this 2352 disputes were settled. Details on industrial disputes in Kerala are given in Appendix 8.5 of Chapter-8, Industry and Minerals. The details of strikes, lockouts, layoffs and industrial accidents are given in the Tables 19.2, 19.3, 19.4 & 19.5 respectively.

Table 19.2
Strikes

(Numbers)

Items	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (Up to 30.09.10)
Pending	1	0	1	0	4	3
Arose	10	6	2	22	18	8
Total	11	6	3	22	22	11
Man-day lost	3250553	86977	86746	394198	177494	135502

Source: Labour Commissionerate

Table 19.3
Lockouts

(Numbers)

Items	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (Up to 30.09.10)
Pending	27	23	27	4	8	10
Arose	4	6	0	5	13	9
Total	31	29	27	9	21	19
Man-day lost	1855429	1811755	1505370	758144	506606	649439

Source: Labour Commissionerate

Table 19.4
Layoffs

(Numbers)

Items	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (Up to 30.09.10)
Pending	9	8	6	2	4	4
Arose	11	3	3	9	12	6
Total	20	11	9	11	16	10
Man-day lost	583741	564669	533872	64316	41809	23820

Source: Labour Commissionerate

Table 19.5
Industrial Accidents 2005-2010

(Numbers)

Accident	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (revised)	2010 (Up to 30.09.10)
Fatal	18	62	115	173	256	47
Non Fatal	931	355	524	964	830	61

Source: Labour Commissionerate

Safety of workers

19.21 The Department of Factories & Boilers is the Statutory Authority to ensure safety, health and welfare of factory workers and the general public living in the vicinity of factories through implementing various laws. The main functions of the Department are registration and granting licence to factories, inspection of factories to ensure that provisions relating to health, safety and welfare of factory workers are implemented by the management, medical examination of workers in factories, conducting air monitoring studies in hazardous factories etc. The Department is in the pursuit of prevention of industrial accidents and creation of an environment conducive to industrial hygiene as well as prevention of occupational diseases by inspection and advisory services. During 2009-10,

detailed Occupation Health Survey has been conducted in Alappuzha District in the coir factories to diagnose and manage occupational disease. State level licence adalat has been conducted by the Department at Ernakulam as a part of public interaction. First aid training has also been provided to the public. Major programmes conducted by the Department during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 30.09.2010) are given in the Table 19.6

Table 19.6
Programmes conducted by Factories and Boilers Department

(Numbers)				
Sl. No	Programmes	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto 30.09.10)
1	Priority inspection at MAH factories	40	37	41
2	Air monitoring studies in hazardous factories	34	2	3
3	Workshop/training programmes for workers/managers	20	10	12
4	Inspection at hazardous factories by specialist inspectors	365	8	10
5	Medical examination of factory workers	206	0	0
Total		665	57	66

Source: Factories and Boilers Department

19.22 No medical examination of factory workers has been carried out by the Department during 2009-10 and 2010-11 upto 30.09.2010. A total of 6.28 workers of 18799 establishments are coming under the purview of various acts enforced by the Factories and Boilers Department during 2010 (upto 30.09.2010). Year-wise details are given in Table 19.7.

Table 19.7
Establishments and workers coming under the purview of various Acts enforced by Factories and Boilers Department

(Numbers)		
Year	Establishment	Workers
2007	18160	579348
2008	18131	497326
2009	18740	624388
2010 (up to 30-09-2010)	18799	627738

Source: Factories and Boilers Department

19.23 An overview of recent labour law amendments and new law enacted are given in Table 19.8 and Box 19.4 respectively.

Table 19.8
Labour Law Amendments

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act will now be called "The Employees Compensation Act, 1923". • The compensation under the Act has been enhanced from `80000/- to `120000/- in case of death. • From `90000/- to `140000/- in case of disablement. • `2500/- to `5000/- towards funeral expenses. • The employee shall be reimbursed the actual treatment of injuries caused during the course of employment without any ceiling. • A new section 25A has been added for the Commissioner to
----------------------------------	--

	<p>dispose the matter relating to compensation under this Act within a period of three months from date of reference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wage ceiling limit for working out compensation has been increased from `4000/- to `8000/- per month. • The Amendment Act was notified on 23.12.2009 and made effective from 18.01.2010.
Payment of Gratuity act, 1972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ceiling on gratuity has been enhanced from `3.5 lakh to `10 lakh. • The Amendment Act was notified on 18.05.2010 and made effective from 24.05.2010.
Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act has been amended to improve the quality of delivery of benefits under the scheme and also to enable ESI infrastructure to be used to provide health care to workers of unorganised sector. • The Amendment Act was notified on 25.05.2010 and made effective from 01.06.2010.
The Plantation Labour Act, 1951	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act has been amended to provide safety and occupational health care to plantation workers. • The Amendment Act was notified on 18.05.2010 and made effective from 01.06.2010.
The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wage ceiling enhanced from `1600/- to `10,000/- per month to cover workmen working in supervisory capacity, and to provide direct access for the workman to the Labour Court or Tribunal in case of disputes arising out of Section 2(a) of the Act. • The scope of qualifications of Presiding Officers of Labour Courts has been expanded. • The Labour Court or Tribunal has been empowered to execute Grievance Redressal Machinery and the awards. • The Amendment Act was notified on 19.8.2010 and made effective from 15.9.2010.

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Box 19.4 New Law Enacted	
The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008	The Act enacted to include formulation of welfare schemes for different sections of the unorganized sector workers on matters relating to: (a) life and disability cover, (b) health and maternity benefits, (c) old age protection, and (d) any other benefits that may be decided by the Central Government and constitution of a National Social Security Advisory Board at Central level and similar Boards at State level. The Act was notified on 31.12.2008 and made effective from 16.05.2009.

Labour Welfare Funds

19.24 Kerala is a model state for labour welfare measures. About 28 Labour Welfare Fund Boards are functioning in Kerala under different departments. Out of this, 16 are under the control of Labour Department. Welfare schemes implemented by Labour Department are given in Box 19.5.

Box 19.5
Labour Welfare Schemes Implemented by Labour Department

1. Kerala Beedi & Cigar Worker's Welfare Scheme
2. Kerala Handloom Worker's Welfare Scheme
3. Kerala Agricultural Worker's Welfare Scheme
4. Kerala Etta, Kattuvalli, Thazha Worker's Welfare Scheme
5. Kerala Head Load Worker's Welfare Scheme
6. Kerala Motor Transport Worker's Welfare Scheme
7. Kerala Auto rickshaw Worker's Welfare Scheme
8. Kerala Automobile Workshop Worker's Welfare Scheme
9. Kerala Cashew Worker's Relief & Welfare Scheme
10. Kerala Labour Welfare Scheme
11. Kerala Artisans & Skilled Worker's Benefit Scheme
12. Kerala Laundry Worker's Welfare Scheme
13. Kerala Barber & Beautician Worker's Welfare Scheme
14. Kerala Toddy Worker's Welfare Scheme
15. Kerala Abkari Worker's Welfare Scheme
16. Kerala Tailoring Worker's Welfare Scheme
17. The Building & Other Construction Worker's Welfare Scheme
18. Kerala Shops & Commercial Establishment Workers Welfare Scheme.
19. Kerala Jewellery Worker's Welfare Scheme
20. Kerala Small-scale Plantation Worker's Welfare Scheme

19.25 Major welfare measures given by the Labour Welfare Fund Boards are the following:

1. Maternity benefit
2. Marriage benefit
3. Medical benefit
4. Death relief
5. Pension /family pension
6. Superannuation benefits
7. Assistance for permanent disability
8. Educational assistance
9. House building advance

Recent Measures for Social Protection

Aam Admi Bima Yajana (AABY): Under this scheme, launched on October 2, 2007 insurance will be provided for natural as well as accidental death and partial/ permanent disability to the head of the family of rural landless households in the country. The premium is shared equally between the Central and State Governments. Upto September 2009, the scheme had covered 81.99 lakh lives in India.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY): The RSBY was launched on October 1, 2007 for BPL families (for maximum five members) in the unorganised sector. The total sum insured is `30000 per family per annum. The premium is shared on 75: 25 basis by the Central and State Government. The beneficiary is entitled to cashless transactions through a smart card. The RSBY become operational from April 1, 2008. Till January 2010, 26 States /Union Territories, including Kerala, have started issuing smart card and more than 97.19 lakh cards have been issued all over the country.

The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008: The Act has the objective of providing social security to unorganised workers. The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Rules, 2009 have also been framed. The Act has come into force with effect from May 16, 2009. It provides for constitution of a National Social Security Board (NSSB) and State Social Security Boards, which will recommend social security schemes for these workers. The NSSB has been constituted and has made some recommendations regarding extension of social security schemes to certain additional segments of unorganised workers.

Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CHIS): It extends to all the families in Kerala State other than the BPL families (absolute poor) who comes under the RSBY and listed as per the guidelines of Planning Commission. The non RSBY population will be divided into two categories: (a) Those belonging to BPL (poor) list of the State Government but not to the list as defined by Planning Commission and (b) the APL families that belong neither to the State Government nor to the list prepared by Planning Commission. In the case of families in category (a) the beneficiaries will have to pay `30.00 per annum per family as beneficiary contribution and the State Government will meet all the remaining expenses including cost of the smart card.

19.26 Some other measures for the welfare and security of the workers are:

- Unorganised daily wage employees distress relief fund
- Estate workers distress relief fund
- Income support to workers in traditional sector activities.
- Plantation workers relief fund.
- Employees' State Insurance scheme
- Workmen's compensation scheme etc.

Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment (KILE)

19.27 KILE is an autonomous institution constituted by Government of Kerala for conducting training programmes, workshops, seminars and research in labour related subjects. The Institute is also conducting memorial lecture series in the names of prominent trade union leaders. During 2009-10, the Institute conducted 17 programmes and 644 persons benefited from these programmes. Details are given in Table 19.9.

Table 19.9
Programmes conducted by
Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment during 2009-10

Sl. No	Programmes	Numbers	Beneficiaries
1	Training Programmes	9	1470
2	Workshop	11	
3	Seminars	3	
4	Talks/Other programmes	3	
Total		26	

Source: Kerala Institute of Labour & Employment

19.28 The open forums conducted are "Union Budget 2009-10 - Expectations, Apprehensions" and "Trade Union Recognition Bill, 2009". The Institute conducted a Collaborative Residential Training Programme with VVGNI (V.V Giri National Labour Institute), Noida, on "Strengthening Labour Administration with Special Reference to Building and Other Construction Act, 1966". It also conducted workshops on "Right to Information Act 2005" exclusively for women trade union leaders and a training programme on "Labour Laws in Kerala" for trade union leaders. A seminar on "Global Economic Downturn and Labour Migration" was also conducted during 2009-10.

Fire and Rescue Services

19.29 Fire & Rescue Services Department was established in 1963. Its pivotal role is vital in every incident of fire, road accident, drowning cases, explosions, landslides, flood, earthquakes, drought, tsunami, railway disasters, building collapse etc. At present there are 89 fire & rescue services stations. Two new fire and rescue stations have been started at Uppala in Kasaragod district and Sasthamcotta in Kollam district during April 2010. The Department has saved about 928 human lives, 391 animal lives and value of properties to the tune of `1379 crore during 2009-10.

Industrial Training Institutes

19.30 In Kerala 71 industrial training institutes (Including 15 new ITI's) and a basic training centre are functioning under the Industrial Training Department. A total of 16503 seats are available in these ITIs and 30% of the seats are reserved for women candidates. List of new ITIs which started functioning in August 2010 is given in Box 19.6 and the district-wise details of ITIs in Kerala are given in Table 19.10.

Box 19.6 New ITIs during 2010-11

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. ITI, Malayankeezhu | 8. ITI, Kollangode |
| 2. ITI, Thevalakkara | 9. ITI, Cheiryamundam |
| 3. ITI, Ranni | 10. ITI, Maniyoor |
| 4. ITI, Aroor/Vayalar | 11. ITI, Thiruvampady |
| 5. ITI, Vengoor | 12. ITI, Vadakara |
| 6. ITI, Cherppu | 13. ITI, Peringom/Vavakara |
| 7. ITI, Manaloor | 14. ITI, Seethamgoli |
| | 15. ITI, Maradu/Palluruthy |

Source: Industrial Training Department

Table 19.10
District-wise ITIs in the State

Sl. No.	District	No. of ITIs
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7
2	Kollam	5+1*
3	Pathanamthitta	3
4	Alappuzha	5
5	Kottayam	4
6	Idukki	2
7	Ernakulam	6
8	Thrissur	7
9	Palakkad	6
10	Malappuram	5
11	Wayanad	2
12	Kozhikode	8
13	Kannur	6
14	Kasaragod	5
Total		72

* Basic Training Centre (BTC) at Kollam

Source: Industrial Training Department

Kerala State Institute of Design (KSID)

19.31 Kerala State Institute of Design is functioning at ITI Kollam, to support and rejuvenate the craft sector of the State. Its primary purpose is to upgrade the design skill of the craftsman and artisans of the State in the traditional and modern sector to provide them with new design capabilities. An outlay of `300 lakh is provided in the Budget 2010-11. The following activities/ training programmes were conducted during the report period.

- Four months' training for 15 lace workers of Eravipuram Vanitha Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. in Kollam District
- One month training in screwpine, on design concepts, quality parameters etc, funded by Kudumbashree Mission.
- Establishment of a screwpine production unit at Kattilkadavu in Karunagappally by craftswomen trained by KSID
- Extended services to IICD, Jaipur for their project on survey of natural fibre crafts of Kerala.

Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence

19.32 Government of India through DGE&T, has introduced a centrally sponsored scheme for Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence in order to produce world class workforce which can keep pace with the technological demands of the industry. With the view, Government of India decided to upgrade 500 ITIs in the country into 'Centres of Excellence' in a phased manner, at the rate of 100 ITIs in a year.

19.33 Government of India has upgraded 12 ITIs in the State of Kerala into 'Centres of Excellence' with World Bank assistance and domestic funding and 18 ITIs under the scheme of public private partnership. The details of ITIs upgraded into centres of excellence utilizing different sources of funds are furnished in the Table: 19.11.

Table 19.11

Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence with different sources of funding

Sl. No.	Name of ITIs	Sector/Course
I	Domestic funding	
1	Chackai	automobile
2	Chandanathope	automobile
3	Ettumanoor	automobile
4	Kalamassery	production & manufacturing
5	Chalakydy	production & manufacturing
II	World Bank	
1	Dhanuvachapuram	production & manufacturing
2	Aryanad	electrical
3	Kollam (W)	food processing
4	Pallickathode	hospitality management
5	Malampuzha	electrical
6	Quilandy	information technology
7	Kalpetta	hospitality management
III	Public Private Partnership	
1	Kazhakuttom(W)	apparel
2	Attingal	fabrication
3	Chennerkara	electronics
4	Chengannur	electronics

5	Chengannur (W)	upgradation
6	Kattappana	electrical
7	Kalamassery (W)	upgradation
8	Chalakkudy (W)	upgradation
9	Mala	construction & wood working
10	Malampuzha (W)	upgradation
11	Kuzhalmannam	upgradation
12	Kozhikode	fabrication (fitting & welding)
13	Kozhikode (W)	upgradation
14	Kannur	fabrication (fitting & welding)
15	Kannur (W)	upgradation
16	Kayyur	upgradation
17	Kasaragod	information technology
18	Chathannoor	general upgradation
19	Attappadi	general upgradation
20	Areacode	automobile sector
21	Nilambur	general upgradation
22	BTC Kollam	general upgradation

Source: Industrial Training Department

Finishing School

19.34 With a view to meet the immediate requirements of trained human resources in industry globally and in India, employment and finishing school programme for the ITI/ITC passouts has been implemented in 14 selected ITIs in the State. The selected ITIs are at Chackai (Tvp), Kazhakuttom (w), Kollam, Kalamassery, Chalakkudy, Malampuzha, Malampuzha (w), Areacode, Kozhikode, Kannur, Kollam (w), Kalamassery (w), Chengannur and Dhanuvachapuram.

Annual Intake and Outturn of ITI Students

19.35 The joining and passing out ratio of ITI/ITC students are higher in comparison with college level courses. When compared with the percentage passouts of regular trainees in 2009, the percentage had decreased by 4% in ITIs and stood at the same level for ITCs during 2010. The details are given in the Table 19.12. Details of seat strength and enrolment, trade-wise intake in government ITIs, new trades introduced in ITIs, number of apprentices trained etc. are given in the Appendices 19.1 to 19.5 of this Chapter.

Table 19.12
Result analysis of regular trainees during the last four years

Year of Trade Test	ITI/ITC	No. of Trainees		%
		Appeared	Passed	
July 2007	ITI	7323	5794	79
	ITC	18194	8919	49
July 2008	ITI	7119	5246	73
	ITC	14925	9416	63
July 2009 (Revised)	ITI	7296	4824	66
	ITC	14875	8735	59
July 2010	ITI	7199	4449	62
	ITC	16480	9712	59

Source: Industrial Training Department

UNEMPLOYMENT

19.36 The number of jobless worldwide reached nearly 212 million in 2009 following an unprecedented increase of 34 million compared to 2007, on the eve of the global crisis, the International Labour Office (ILO) said in its annual Global Employment Trends report. Based on IMF economic forecasts, the ILO estimates that global unemployment is likely to remain high through 2010. In the Developed Economies and European Union unemployment is projected to increase by an additional 3 million people in 2010, while it will stabilize at present levels, or decline only slightly, in other regions. Global youth unemployment increased by 10.2 million in 2009 compared to 2007, the largest rise since 1991. The youth unemployment rate stood at 13.4%, an increase of 1.6 percentage points relative to 2007.

19.37 ILO report revealed that, the share of workers in vulnerable employment worldwide is estimated to reach over 1.5 billion, equivalent to over half (50.6 per cent) of the world's labour force. The number of women and men in vulnerable employment is estimated to have increased in 2009, by as much as 110 million compared to 2008. The report also says that 633 million workers and their families were living on less than USD 1.25 per day in 2008, with as many as 215 million additional workers living on the margin and at risk of falling into poverty in 2009.

19.38 The unemployment rate in the Developed Economies and European Union increased to 8.4 per cent in 2009, up from 6.0 per cent in 2008 and 5.7 per cent in 2007. The number of unemployed in the region is estimated to have surged by more than 13.7 million between 2007 and 2009, with an increase of nearly 12 million unemployed in 2009 alone. Employment in the industrial sectors has suffered more than employment in agriculture or services. Overall, despite comprising less than 16 per cent of the global workforce, the Developed Economies and European Union region accounted for more than 40 per cent of the increase in global unemployment since 2007. Unemployment in the Developed Economies and European Union is expected to remain elevated, with a projected increase in the regional unemployment rate to 8.9 per cent in 2010.

19.39 Employment opportunities in current financial year were affected by the global financial crisis and economic slow down in India. Sample Surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, indicated Employment losses because of the global financial crisis and economic slow down. During 1999-2000 to 2004-05 about 47 million work opportunities were created compared to only 24 million in the period between 1993-94 and 1999-2000. Employment growth accelerated from 1.25 percent per annum to 2.62 percent per annum. However, since the labour force grew at a faster rate of 2.84 percent than the work force, unemployment rate also rose. The incidence of unemployment on current Daily Status basis increased from 7.31% in 1999-2000 to 8.28% in 2004-05.

BOX.19.7

“Estimated employment in the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 1.51 lakh during the last one year period from October 2008 to September 2009”

(Source: Fourth Quarterly Quick Employment Sample Survey by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment (Economic Survey, 2009-10)

19.40 Government have been implementing several poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes for over coming the possible impact of the global financial crisis. The important among these are the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), SGSY and SJSRY. NREGS have enhanced the lively hood of the Rural Population to a large extent.

BOX 19.8

During the year 2009-10, 4.34 crore house holds have been provided employment under the NREGS. Out of the 182.88 crore person days created, 29% and 22% were in favour of SC and ST population and 50% in favour of women.

Source: (Economic Survey 2009-10)

19.41 In Kerala from the decade of 1970's onwards there has been a rapid rise in the labour supply because of the increase in the number of women seeking wage employment. Thus, though the supply of work seekers increased, the demand for them did not increase. As a consequence there was an alarming increase in unemployment rate from time to time.

19.42 The unemployment problem in Kerala is not only about educational unemployment of the general category but it is also unemployment of skilled, professional, semi skilled, and unskilled workers. This is the highest in the country. One important feature of Kerala Economy, is the out migration of labour force particularly to Gulf region and inflow of huge remittances into the State. Huge out migration, is because of lack of employment opportunity with in the State.

19.43 Unemployment and under employment among workers in traditional sectors are indeed of major concerns. One of the most important groups of such workers is the traditional agricultural workers. According to the 2001 Census, the number of agricultural workers in Kerala was around 16.20 lakhs and this is more than twice the number of cultivators (7.20 lakhs) and more than four times the number in the household industry (3.70 lakhs). Close to three- fourth of workers in the household industry is in rural areas and nearly half of them are female workers. Both rural and urban female unemployment rate increased dramatically during the last five years.

19.44 The pace of Employment growth rate in Kerala has been very low over the years. Unemployment increased due to several factors such as low rate of economic growth and the slow growth of the organized sector. The unemployment rate is increasing in both rural and urban areas in Kerala. As the economy developed, the demand for unskilled and less skilled labour seems to have declined. On the other hand, the demand for skilled labour, on account of technological development and upgradation and changes in the organisation of work, has begun to increase. At the same time the overall rate of growth in employment got decelerated by more than the rate of deceleration of workforce. There has been marginal progress in organized sector employment since 2006. Similarly, unorganized sector employment also increased. One of the reasons may be attributed to the poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes like NREGS.

Employment Exchanges

19.45 The Employment Department and the Industrial Training Department play a complementary role in providing employment to the un employed registered labour force in the State. The former under take skill training to make the man power marketable and the latter looks after the needs of the work seekers. All categories of employment seekers above the age of 14 are allowed to register in the Employment Exchanges. According to the Employment Directorate 43.28 lakhs of employment seekers are there in the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30.06.2010 of which 25.474 lakhs are females. The details of Registered job seekers in Employment Exchanges are given in Table 19.13.

Table 19.13
Registered job seekers in Employment Exchanges (June 2010)

Sl. No.	Category	Numbers
1	Illiterate	90
2	Below Matric	600811
3	Matric	2728950
4	Pre-degree	707265
5	Degree	246784
6	Post Graduates	44976
Total		4328876

Source: Employment Directorate 2010

19.46 The Employment Department through 96 institutions and Local self government departments provide placement service, vocational guidance, employment market information, self-employment guidance, unemployment assistance and self-employment schemes for the registered unemployed.

19.47 As on December 2006, the number of employment seekers in the live register of employment exchanges in India was 407 lakhs. This number decreased to 399.74 lakhs in December 2007 and again decreased to 391.12 lakhs in December 2008. Of the total of 391.12 lakhs job seekers, 267.85 are men and 123.27 are women.

BOX 19.9

As on December 2008 the highest number of job seekers were in West Bengal (59.99 lakh) and the least number were in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment Annual Report 2008-09)

19.48 In Kerala, the total number of work seekers in 2007 was 39.88 lakh. The number of job seekers increased to 41.44 lakh in 2008, again to 43 lakh in 2009 and upto 43.287 lakh in June 2010. The number of general work seekers slightly increased from 41.34 lakhs in 2009 to 41.67 lakhs up to June 2010. Whereas the registered number of professional and technical workers decreased from 1.65 lakhs to 1.61 lakh in 2010. Details of work seekers from 2001 to 2010 is given in Appendix 19.6.

19.49 The number of work seekers below SSLC slightly increased from 6.21 lakhs in 2008 to 6.23 lakhs in 2009. As on June 2010 the number decreased to 6 lakhs. The total number of work seekers who possess SSLC and above increased from 36.76 lakhs in 2009 to 37.28 lakhs in June 2010. The percentage of work seekers below SSLC to the total work seekers is showing a decreasing trend and the percentage of work seekers who possess SSLC and above is increasing (Table. 19.14). The trend of work seekers in Kerala since 2001 is shown below. (Fig.19.1).

Fig: 19.1
Trends of Work seekers in Kerala

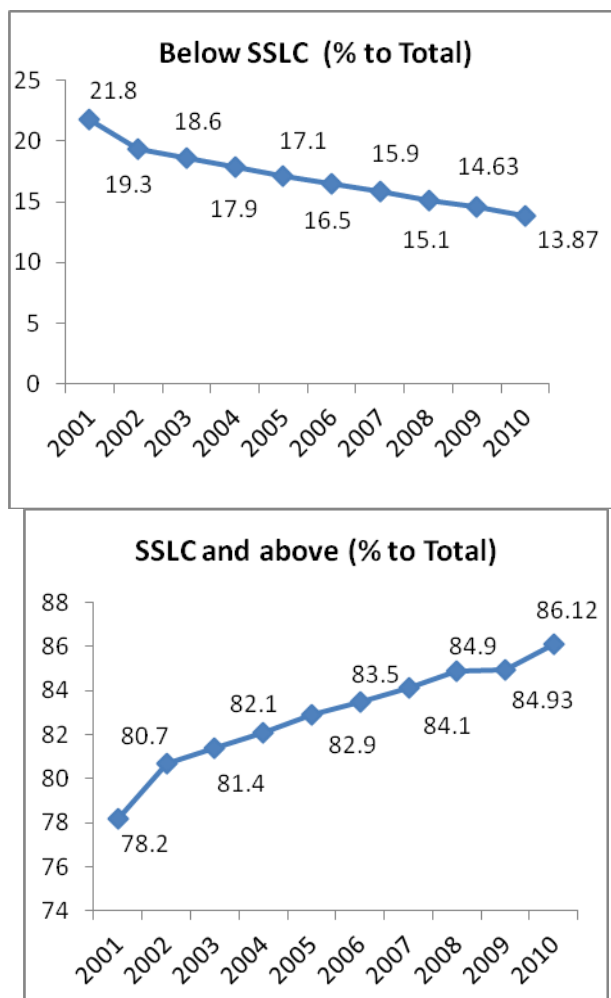


Table. 19.14
Number of Work Seekers in Kerala (lakh)

Year (at the end of the December)	Below SSLC		SSLC & above		Total Work Seekers
	Persons	Percentage to Total	Persons	Percentage to Total	
2002	7.12	19.3	29.68	80.7	36.80
2003	7.46	18.6	32.58	81.4	40.05
2004	6.73	17.9	30.83	82.1	37.56
2005	6.29	17.1	30.41	82.9	36.70
2006	6.37	16.5	32.19	83.5	38.57
2007	6.31	15.8	33.58	84.2	39.89
2008	6.22	15.1	35.22	85.00	41.44
2009	6.24	14.50	36.76	85.49	43.00
6/2010	6.00	13.87	37.27	86.12	43.28

Source: Directorate of Employment (2010)

19.50 The number of PDC or HSC qualified candidates marginally declined from 7.076 in 2009 to 7.07 lakh in June 2010. There was an increase in the registration of graduates and decrease in the registration of post graduates with the employment exchanges. While the number of registered graduates increased from 2.39 lakh to 2.46 lakh, the number of post graduates decreased from 0.53 lakh to 0.44 lakh. The percentage share of work seekers in various levels of education is given in Table 19.15. Of the total employment seekers in 2010, 13.87 percent are below SSLC, 63.04 percent are SSLC, 16.34 percent PDC or equivalent, 5.70 percent graduates and 1.04 percent postgraduates. The distribution of work seekers according to level of education for the period from 2001 to 2010 is given in Appendix 19.6 and Appendix 19.7.

Table 19.15
Percentage Share of Employment Seekers according to level of Education –Kerala

Sl. No	Level of Education	Share (Percent)		
		2008	2009	2010
1	Below SSLC	15.15	14.63	13.88
2	SSLC	61.58	62.2	63.04
3	PDC or HSC	16.34	16.35	16.34
4	Degree	5.65	5.53	5.70
5	Post Graduate	1.28	1.25	1.04
Total Work Seekers		100	100	100

Source: Directorate of Employment (2010)

19.51 The number of professional and technical work seekers in 2009 was 1.65 lakhs. This number slightly decreased 1.61 lakhs in June 2010. The share of employment seekers with professional and technical qualifications is given in Table. 19.16, below and it is seen that more than 90 percent of the technical and professional employment seekers are ITI and Diploma holders in engineering.

Table 19.16
Percentage Share of Professional and Technical work seekers in Kerala

Sl. No	Educational Qualification	Share (Percent)			
		2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Medical Graduates	1.55	1.55	1.66	1.28
2	Engineering Graduates	5.10	5.54	6.51	4.74
3	Diploma holders in Engineering	23.56	22.21	24.80	23.60
4	ITI Certificate holders	68.93	69.84	66.23	69.89
5	Agricultural Graduates	0.47	0.455	0.40	0.25
6	Veterinary Graduates	0.39	0.402	0.41	0.23
Total		100	100	100	100

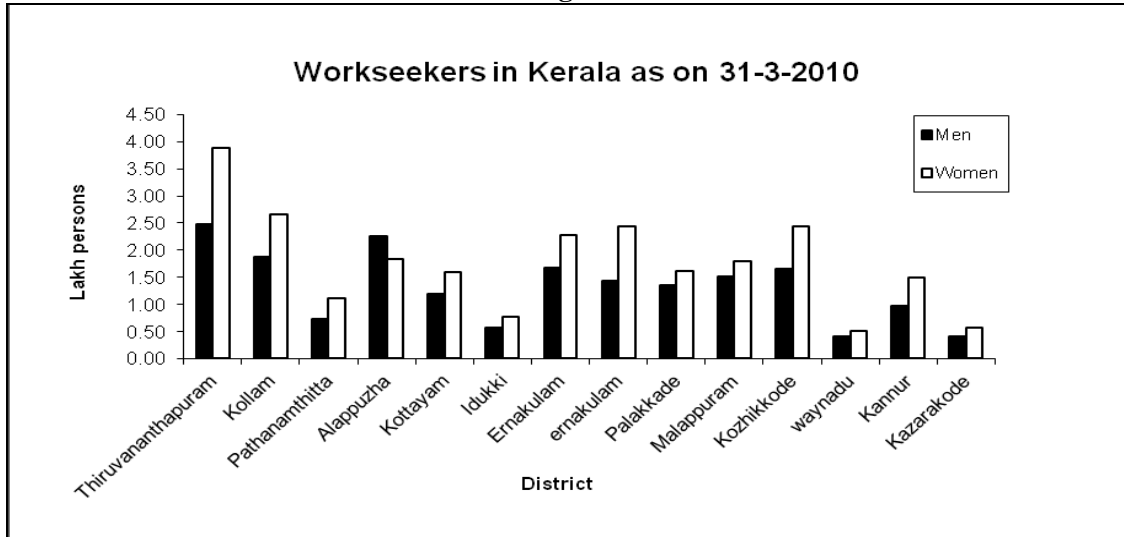
Source: Directorate of Employment (2010)

19.52 The job seekers with engineering degree decreased from 9495 in 2009 to 6965 in June 2010. Engineering diploma holders who had registered their names in employment exchanges decreased from 36181 in 2009 to 34653 in 2010. The ITI/ NTC Certificate holders seeking employment increased from 0.96 lakhs in 2009 to 1.02 lakhs in 2010. The number of medical graduates who had registered their names in the employment exchanges decreased from 2420 in 2009 to 1885 in 2010. The number of veterinary graduate work seekers has decreased from 602 in 2009 to 345 in 2010. The number of job seeking agricultural graduates has decreased from 581 in 2009 to 361 in 2010 (Appendix 19.8)

19.53 Women outnumber men seeking employment through employment exchanges. This position is reflected in all the 14 districts of Kerala. Out of the total number of 41.90 lakhs work

seekers in March 2010, women number 24.72 lakhs (58.99%). The district-wise unemployment of women and men in 14 districts of Kerala as on 31.03.2010 is shown in following graph (Fig.19.2) and Appendix 19.9

Fig 19.2



19.54 Thiruvananthapuram District ranks first in the number of work seekers in both general and professional categories. As on 31.3.2010, the total number of work seekers in Thiruvananthapuram District is 6.06 lakhs of which 3.73 lakhs are women and 2.32 lakhs are men. The second largest number of work seekers is from Kollam district. There are 4.21 lakhs job seekers in Kollam District in March 2010, out of which 2.50 lakhs are women and 1.71 lakhs are men. The lowest number of work seekers is in Wayanad preceded by Kasargod District. In Wayanad, there are 0.88 lakh work seekers, whereas in Kasargod the number is 0.98 lakhs in March 2010. Details of district wise distribution of work seekers is given in Appendix 19.9

Unemployment Allowance Scheme (UAS)

19.55 Unemployment Allowance Scheme is an important Social Security Scheme of the Government of Kerala, started in 1982. The scheme is for providing a monthly allowance of Rs. 120/- to the registered unemployed. Local bodies have been implementing this scheme since 1998. The candidate should be above the age of 18 and have a seniority of 3 years of continuous registration in any of the Employment Exchanges in the state. The upper age limit is 35 years. Education qualification is pass in SSLC for general candidates and regular schooling up to SSLC for SC/ST candidates. Physically handicapped candidates need only a seniority of two years of continuous registration. As per the revised norms, an eligible candidate can submit his application to the concerned Local Body. The number of beneficiaries up to March 2010 is 2.836 lakh persons and the disbursed amount is ` 4096.654 lakh. The details are given in Appendix 19.10.

Employment Generation Programmes

Kerala State Self Employment Scheme for Registered Unemployment (KESRU) - 99

19.56 Self Employment Scheme known as KESRU has been since March 1999. Unemployed persons in the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, within the age group of 21 to 50 years, with annual family income below as ` 40,000/- and personal monthly income below ` 500/-

are eligible for assistance. Bank loan up to ` 1,00,000/- and Government subsidy of 20% of the loan amount is provided as assistance. The amount disbursed to 327 beneficiaries was ` 45.04 lakh and ` 236.866 lakh was disbursed to 1337 beneficiaries up to March 2010 (Appendix 19.10) Table 19.17 shows the subsidy amount disbursed District wise for the year 2009-10.

Table - 19.17
District wise Distribution of Subsidy Amount

Sl. No.	District	No. of Beneficiaries	Subsidy in ` up to 31.03.10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	53	7,22,458
2	Kollam	74	9,83,770
3	Pathanamthitta	14	1,88,000
4	Alappuzha	54	6,45,750
5	Kottayam	89	11,78,334
6	Idukki	52	7,52,800
7	Ernakulam	81	12,91,010
8	Thrissur	55	8,04,566
9	Palakkad	47	6,20,980
10	Malappuram	104	16,48,932
11	Kozhikode	25	3,68,740
12	Wayanad	12	1,54,120
13	Kannur	34	6,77,190
14	Kasargod	54	9,63,350
TOTAL		748	1,10,00,000

Source: Directorate of Employment, 2010

Multipurpose Service Centre's/Job Clubs

19.57 The scheme is intended for the establishment of Multipurpose Service Centres/Jobs Clubs formed by groups of qualified and registered unemployed persons. The scheme is implemented through the Employment Exchanges in the State. The District Employment Officer with the help of employment Officer (SE) will be selecting candidates for the scheme from the Live Register of Employment Exchanges and ascertain their willingness groups of candidates having similar qualification or training are formed. These groups are given entrepreneurial training. The maximum amount of loan admissible to each group will be ` 10 lakh. Altogether of 74 job clubs were granted a total subsidy of ` 1 crore in 2009-10. (Table 19.18)

Table 19.18
Multipurpose Service Centre/Job Clubs
2009-2010 Subsidy-District wise Statistics

Sl. No.	District	No. of Job Clubs	Subsidy in ` upto 31.03.10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	6	4,30,000
2	Kollam	11	10,67,875
3	Pathanamthitta	2	4,00,000
4	Alappuzha	4	4,50,000
5	Kottayam	6	7,92,425
6	Idukki	1	78,968
7	Ernakulam	5	4,31,811
8	Thrissur	5	5,28,750
9	Palakkad	3	3,41,250
10	Malappuram	3	3,75,000
11	Kozhikode	6	9,47,725
12	Wayanad	3	5,87,500
13	Kannur	5	8,80,233
14	Kasargod	14	26,88,463
TOTAL		74	1,00,00,000

Source: Directorate of Employment, 2010

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19.58 This new Self Employment Scheme is for uplifting the most backward and segregated women in the State like widows, divorced deserted, spinsters and unwedded mothers belonging to the Scheduled Tribe Community. The women should be in the age group of 18 to 55 years and their annual family income should not exceed Rs. One lakh. The beneficiaries will be given a loan amount of ` 50,000/- with 50% or a maximum subsidy of ` 25,000/-. The beneficiaries of this scheme should have valid registration in any of the employment Exchanges in the State of Kerala. They will not be considered for Unemployment Allowance or for temporary vacancies. However, these women will be eligible for Full time Regular and Part time regular vacancies.

Employment in the Organised Sector

19.59 In India, the number of persons employed in the organised sector during 1994 was 273.7 lakhs out of the total of 3744.5 lakhs persons employed. In 2000, it increased to 281.1 lakhs persons constituting 7 per cent of the total 3970 lakh persons employed. In March 2004, the number of persons employed in the organised sector was 264.43 lakhs and it increased to 264.6 lakhs in March 2005. The details of organised sector employment are given in Appendix -19.11 and Appendix 19.12. Employment of women in the organized sector (both public and private) as on March 2003 was 49.68 lakhs constituting 18.4 per cent of the total organised sector employment in the country. Their number decreased to 49.34 lakhs in March 2004 and increased to 50.2 lakhs in March 2005 (19% of the organised sector employment).

19.60 As on March 2010 the organized sector (public and private sector)together employ 11.33 lakhs employees in Kerala. There are 9462 private establishments and 11459 government institutions in the State. Private sector accounts for 44.83 percent of the employment in the organised sector in Kerala (Table 19.19).

BOX 19.10

“The percentage of women employed in the government institutions in Kerala is lower compared to the percentage of men employed. Only 31.78 % of women are employed in these institutions as on March 2010.”

Source: Directorate of Employment 2010.

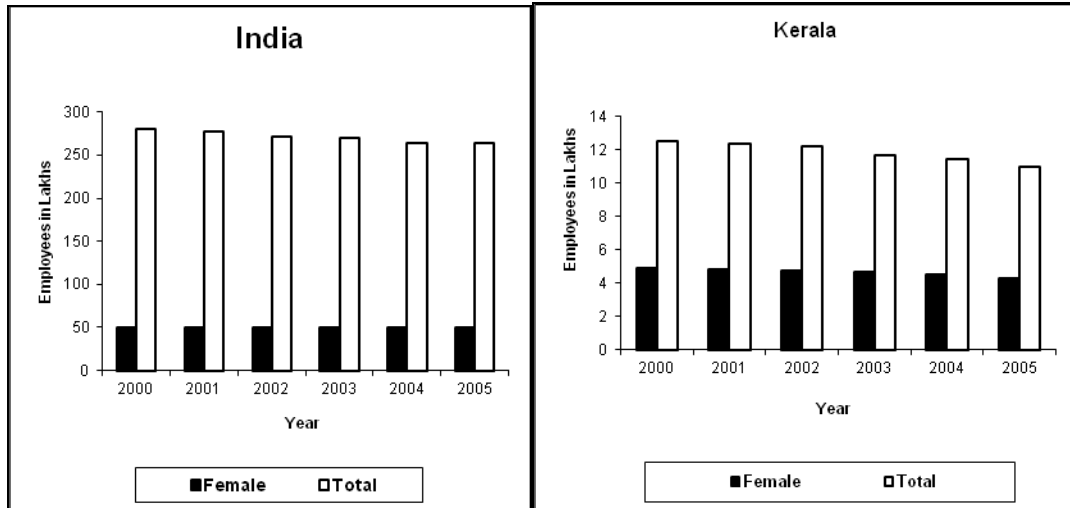
Table 19.19
Employment in Organised (Public & Private) Sector –Kerala as on March 2010
(Lakh persons)

Particulars		Kerala
Public Sector	Male	4.18
	Female	1.94
	Total	6.12
Private Sector	Male	2.48
	Female	2.49
	Total	4.97
Total	Male	6.66
	Female	4.43
	Total	11.09

Source: Directorate of Employment 2010

19.61 In 2010, the share of female employees in the organised sector in Kerala is 40 percent. In the private sector, share of female workers is 50.11 percent in Kerala. A comparative situation of female employment in India and Kerala is shown through following graph Fig.19.3.

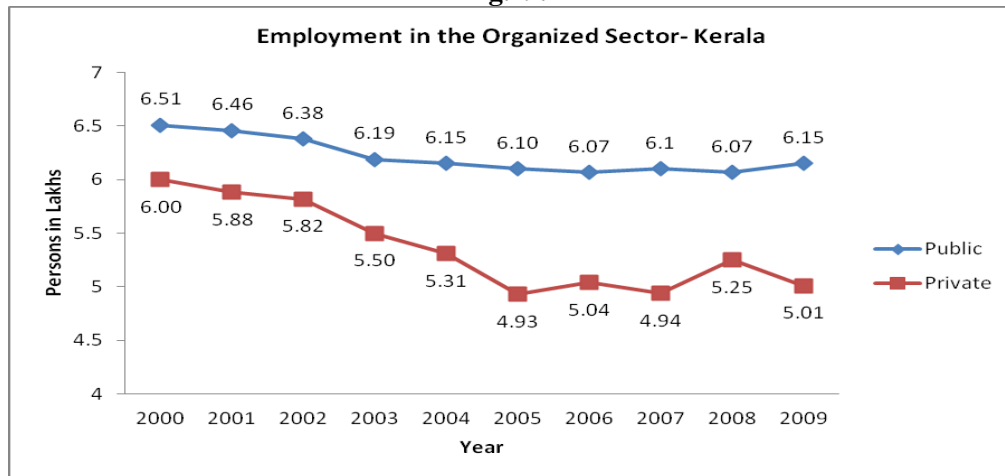
Fig: 19.3
Female Employment in the Organised Sector



Source: Directorate of Employment

19.62 The total employment in the organized sector increased from 2006 onwards (Appendix 19.13). The total number of persons employed in the organized sector in March 2006 was 11.01 lakh persons. The total number rose to 11.10 lakhs persons in 2007 and again increased to 11.17 lakh in 2008 and further increased to 11.32 lakh in 2009. However, the number of employees in the organized sector slightly decreased to 11.11 lakh persons in March 2010 (4.44 lakhs women & 6.66 lakhs men). Of which 4.98 lakhs persons were in private sector and 6.13 lakh persons were in public sector. Of the total of 6.13 lakhs employed in the public sector during March 2010, 0.60 lakhs were Central Government employees, 2.67 lakhs State Government employees, 0.91 lakhs Quasi Central Government employees and 1.67 lakhs State Quasi employees, and 0.26 lakh Local Government Employees. Details on public sector employment are given in Table 19.19, Figure 19.4. and Appendix 19.14.

Fig.19.4



Source: Directorate of Employment (2009)

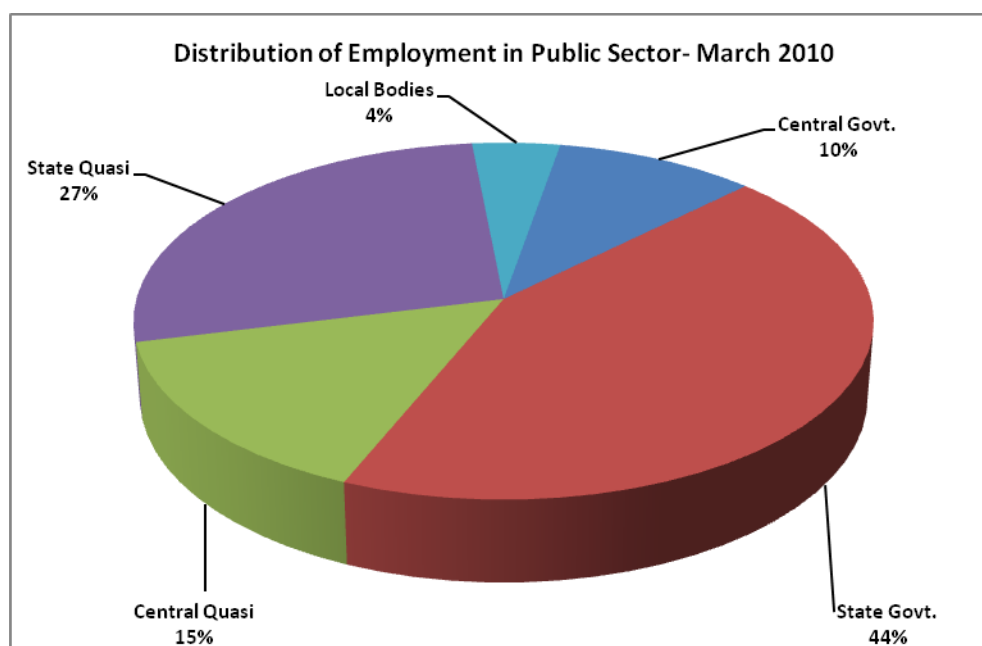
Table 19.20
Employment in Public Sector in Kerala

Year (at the end of December)	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt	Local Bodies	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001	97115	294469	227745	26341	645670
2002	83496	289473	238242	26341	645670
2003	80979	272483	238568	27233	619263
2004	78348	279595	230794	26464	615201
2005	77376	278390	228932	24850	609548
2006	76526	277408	226898	26078	606910
2007	76099	275639	232259	26045	610042
2008	63301	266399	251427	26520	607647
2009	61502	267672	259667	26590	615431

Source: Directorate of Employment (2010)

19.63 The total employment in the public sector increased from 6.076 lakh in 2008 to 6.15 lakh in December 2009. The branch-wise analysis shows that except Central Government all other sectors including local bodies showed a positive trend. The percentage distribution of employment in public sector is shown in following graph Fig.19.5

Fig.19.5



Source: Directorate of Employment (2010)

19.64 District-wise employment in public sector as on 31st March 2010 revealed that out of the total 6.13 lakhs employees, 1.36 lakhs belongs to Thiruvananthapuram district, of which 0.40 lakhs are women. The lowest number of 14952 public sector employees is in Idukki district, of which 4066 are women. Branch-wise and district-wise details of public sector employment in Kerala as on 31st March 2010 is given in Appendix 19.13, Appendix 19.14

19.65 Sector- wise Employment in Public and Private Establishments in Kerala as on 31st March is given in Table 19.21 and the All India figures are given in Appendix. 19.15.

Table 19.21
Employment in Public and Private Establishments in Kerala as on 31st March 2010

Sl. No	Industry	Number of Persons Employed					
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture and allied Industries	85178	83203	81863	80080	79642	79769
2	Mining and Quarrying	11645	21138	2982	4243	4945	2666
3	Manufacturing	254498	213661	244796	255095	263135	254682
4	Construction	26081	27366	21162	21348	21509	21277
5	Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	22148	21490	25723	24270	27786	29317
6	Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	31263	27452	31923	38121	37107	36635
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	102584	101644	101060	102889	96335	92490
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	96531	82201	86901	86081	102140	102280
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	509845	523375	514570	505290	499357	492260
Total		1139773	1101530	1110980	1117417	1131956	1111376

Source: -Directorate of Employment and Training (2010)

19.66 Analysis of the sector wise growth of employment in public and private establishments in Kerala in March 2010 revealed that the highest employment is in the community, social and personnel services (44.29%) followed by manufacturing 22.91%, financing and business services 9.20, Transport 8.32, Agriculture 7.17%, Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary services 2.63%, Construction 1.91% and the lowest employment is in the mining and Quarrying 0.239%.

Placement through Employment Exchanges

19.67 In India there are 968 Employment Exchanges which include 82 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, 43 Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped, 15 Professional and Executive Employment Exchanges and one Special Employment Exchange for Plantation Labour. As on 31.12.2007 placement was maximum (178 thousand) in Gujarat, where as registration was maximum (946 thousand) in Tamil Nadu. Whereas on 31.12.2008 placement was maximum (217.7 thousand) in Gujarat, where as registration was maximum (887.4 thousand) in Tamil Nadu. As on 31.12.2007 placement was 7.2% of total submissions made by the Employment Exchanges. Whereas on 31.12.2008 placement was 9.1% of total submissions made by the Employment Exchanges. As on 31.12.2007, 28.4% of the total jobseekers were Women. Whereas on 31.12.2008 31.5% of the total job-seekers were Women Year-wise registration, placement, vacancies notified, submission made and Live Register for the period 2002 to 2008 are given in Table 19.22.

Table 19.22
Employment Exchange Details – All India

(In Thousands)

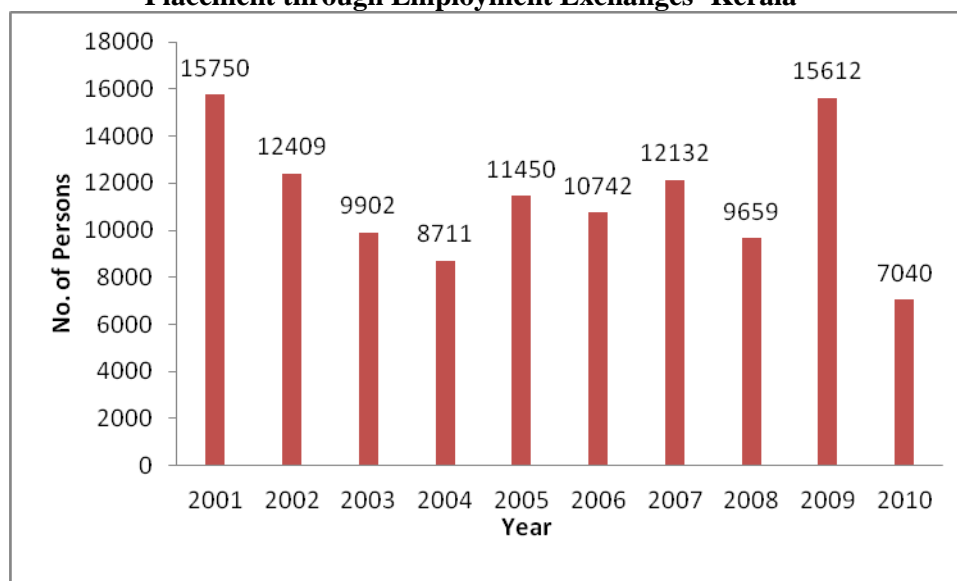
Year	Employment Exchanges	Registration	Placement	Vacancies Notified	Submission Made	Live Register
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002	939	5064.0	142.6	220.3	1748.8	41171.2
2003	945	5462.9	154.9	256.1	1917.3	41388.7
2004	947	5373.0	132.6	274.6	1801.4	40457.6
2005	947	5437.1	173.2	349.2	2402.0	39347.8
2006	947	7289.5	177.0	358.2	3029.5	41466.0
2007	965	5435.2	263.5	525.8	3666.1	39974.0
2008 (P)	968	5315.9	305.0	570.8	3344.0	39112.4

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment.

19.68 In Kerala total placement through Employment Exchanges had been increasing from 2005 to 2008 and decreasing from 2008 to 2010. Total placement declined to 7040 in June 2010 from 15612 in 2009. Monthly average number of persons using employment exchange also decreased from 325 to 250. The placement through employment exchanges since 2000 is illustrated through following graph Fig.19.6 and Appendix 19.16.

Fig. 19.6

Placement through Employment Exchanges -Kerala



Migration

19.69 Globalization has contributed positively to Migration flow all over the world, and the flow of temporary migrant workers from all parts of the world to all directions is increasing. According to the latest study by CDS, international migration has remained absolutely stationary during 2003-07 and it was 18.5 lakh in 2007. The number of return emigrants had been 8.9 lakhs in 2003 and it was 8.9 lakhs in 2007 also.

19.70 The study reveals that labourers in non-agricultural sectors constituted the largest proportion of emigrants from Kerala, 27.4 per cent of the total. Unemployed persons were the

second largest group (24.3 per cent). Workers from the private sector (16.0 per cent) and from self-employment sector (12.5 per cent) also emigrated in large numbers.

19.71 The unemployment rate among emigrants was as high as 29.1 per cent, prior to emigration, but it is only 6.9 per cent among emigrants who have returned to Kerala. Emigration has thus had a significant salutary impact on the unemployment situation.

19.72 Outside the Gulf region, the United States of America is a major destination country. It received 5.7 per cent of the total number of emigrants from the state. Its share had been only 2.2 per cent in 1998.

19.73 Malappuram district had the distinction of sending out the largest number of emigrants from Kerala in 1998 and in 2003. It has retained the distinction in 2007 also. In fact in 2007, Malappuram district was the place of origin of 336,000 emigrants or about 18.2 per cent of the total number of emigrants from Kerala. The district next in importance with respect to emigration from the state has been Kannur, with 254,000 emigrants. In 1998 only 6.5 per cent of Kerala emigrants, had originated from Kannur, but by 2007 its share increased to 13.8 per cent.

19.74 The other districts with relatively large number of emigrants have been Thiruvananthapuram with 189,000 emigrants (10.2 per cent), Thrissur with 170,000 emigrants (9.2 per cent) Kollam with 147,000 emigrants (7.9 per cent), Ernakulam with 143,000 emigrants (7.7 per cent) and Alappuzha with 114,000 emigrants (6.2 per cent). The districts with the smallest number of emigrants have been Idukki (0.1 per cent) and Wayanad (0.8 per cent).

19.75 In 2007, the average age of male emigrants has been 26.8 years and that of females 22.7 years. Also the largest number of emigrants has been in the age group of 25-29 years. Emigrants older than 50 years were very few in number.

19.76 The 2008 Kerala Migration survey (the fourth migration survey by CDS) estimated the total number of emigrants from Kerala to be 2.2 million of which 14.6 % are women

19.77 Most of the migrant from Kerala are less educated, low skilled and ignorant about the relevant laws, procedures foreign culture, etc. NORKA –ROOTS is promoting training programmes across Kerala to impart minimum awareness about employment culture, labour laws, matters relating to visa stamping, immigration, baggage, custom clearance etc. So far 28 programmes have been conducted by NORKA-ROOTS and 3096 candidates have been benefitted. During the financial year 2009-10, Pre-Departure orientation programmes was conducted 10 districts across Kerala and 1463 candidates benefitted.

Placement through ODEPC

19.78 Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants Limited was established in 1977 for recruiting candidates to foreign countries. The authorized share capital of ODEPC Limited is Rs. One crore and paid up capital is Rs. 65.79 lakh. In 1990, a travel division was also established with Government approval. ODEPC has also introduced ticketing facilities for low fare airlines. The sale of air tickets has increased considerably over the year. New sign boards have been set up in District Labour offices for showing the sale of application forms of ODEPC Limited in view of promoting registration of new candidates. Problem faced by ODEPC Limited is the delay in getting HRD attested certificates for candidates who studied in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka etc.

19.79 ODEPC is the only recruiting agency in the Government Sector for Development of Indian Manpower to foreign countries. The deployment of personnel by ODEPC since 2006-07 up to 2009-10 is illustrated through graph (figure 19.7). Category wise personnel deployed by ODEPC during 2009-10 (up to 31.10.2010) is given in Table 19.23.

Table -19.23
Personnel deployed by ODEPC Ltd – Category wise as on 31.10.2010

Country	Number of persons deployed
Nurse	177
Teacher	9
Doctor	4
Paramedical	16
Driver	6
Technician	2
Safety Officer	3
Sales Personnel	1
Administration Staff	1
Fireman	1
Workers	8
Total	228

Source OEPEC, 2010

19.80 Number of candidates recruited to foreign countries through ODEPC has declined from 478 in 2008-09 (up to 30-11-2009) to 228 in 2009-10 (up to 31-10-2010). As in the previous year, in 2009-10, the highest number of recruitment was also mostly in the category of Nurses during 2009-10 (177) followed by Paramedical Staff (16). As per the statistics given by ODEPEC, the highest deployment was to Saudi Arabia (183) followed by UAE (16), Qatar (14), Malaysia (10) and Oman (5).

CHAPTER 20

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIO ECONOMIC WELL BEING

At all levels of development the three essential capabilities are for people to lead a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living. But the realm of human development extends further: other areas of choice highly valued by people include participation, security, sustainability, guaranteed human rights—all needed for being creative and productive and for enjoying self respect, empowerment and a sense of belonging to a community.

Global human development Report 2010

20.2 The global HDR 2010 was released in November 2010. The world's average HDI has increased 18 percent since 1990 and 41 percent since 1970, reflecting large aggregate improvements in life expectancy, school enrolment literacy and income. The HDR 2010, advances the measurement agenda for human development.

20.3 The HDR 2010 introduced three new indices to capture important aspects of the distribution of well being for inequality, gender equity and poverty. A refined version of HDI is also presented. The report introduced the inequality adjusted HDI (IHDI), a new measure of gender inequality to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) which complements money based measures by considering multiple deprivations and their overlap.

20.4 The countries with fastest HDI increase over 1970 are Oman, China, Nepal, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Lao PDR, Tunisia, South Korea, Algeria and Morocco.

20.5 The newly introduced Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) identifies overlapping deprivations suffered by households in health, education and living standards. An estimated one third of the population in 104 developing countries or about 1.75 billion people experience multidimensional poverty. More than half of this population live in South Asia. A focus on deprivation is fundamental to human development. The regional rates of MPI vary from around 3 percent in Europe and Central Asia to 65 percent in Sub Saharan Africa. Eight Indian states with poverty as acute as the 26 poorest African countries are home to 421 million multidimensional poor people.

20.6 Norway, Austria and Newzealand are leading the HDI while Niger, democratic Republic of the Congo and Zimbabwe are found at the bottom of the HDI rankings. In the human development report, India's position (119) is below China (89) and Srilanka (91). India came in the 10th position as far as improvement in the income index was concerned but lagged behind neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan in education and healthcare. India is among middle human development countries. There has been steady progress on HDI over the past 20 years and India's HDI is above the average for countries in South Asia. The superiority of India's NREGS is also highlighted in the report.

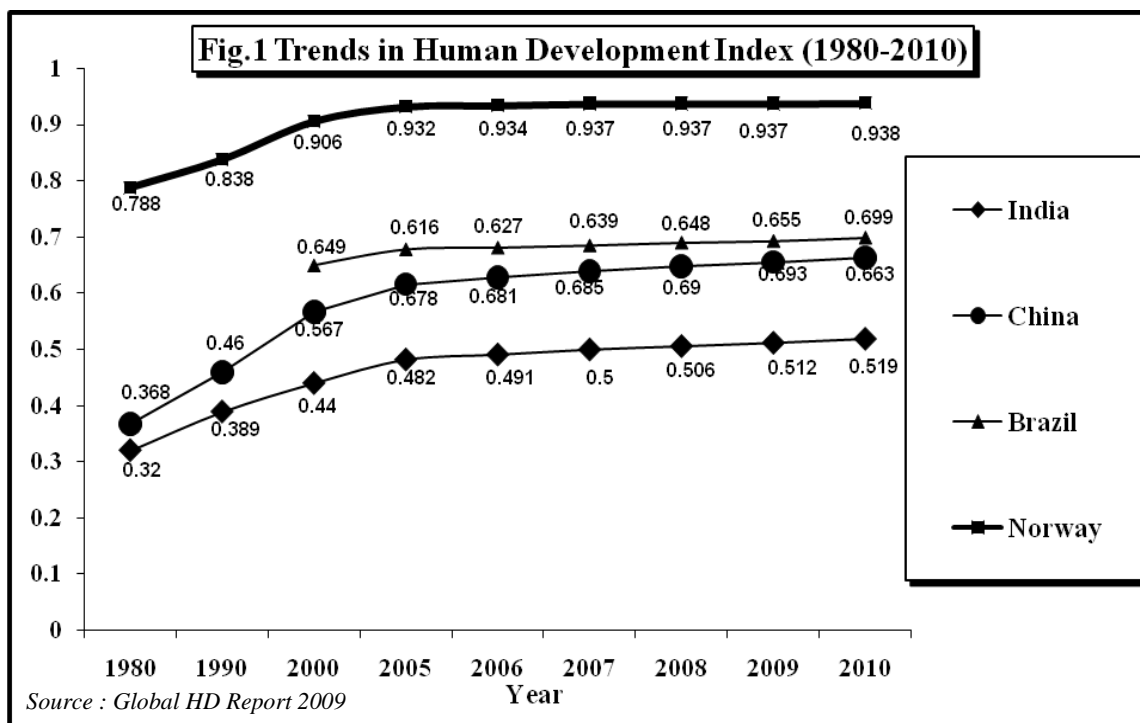
Table 20.1
Human Development Index of Different Countries

Name of Country	HDI		GII		MDPI	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Norway	0.938	1	0.234		-	
Australia	0.937	2	0.296	18	-	
Newzealand	0.907	3	0.320	25	-	
USA	0.902	4	0.400	37	-	
UK	0.849	26	0.355	32	-	
Germany	0.885	10	0.240	7	-	
Uruguay	0.765	52	0.508	54	0.006	
Brazil	0.699	73	0.631	80	0.039	
China	0.663	89	0.405	38	0.056	
Sri Lanka	0.658	91	0.599	72	0.021	
India	0.519	119	0.748	122	0.296	
Pakistan	0.490	125	0.721	112	0.275	
Bangladesh	0.469	129	0.734	116	0.29	

Source: Global Human Development Report 2010

20.7 The HDI is an important tool for monitoring long term trends in human development. The index value of India improved from 0.320 in 1980 to 0.519 in 2010 and the global ranking was 128 in 2005 and 132 in 2007 and to 119 in 2010 according to HDR 09. While the concept of human development is much broader than any single composite index can measure, the HDI offers a powerful alternative to GDP per capita as summary measure of human well being.

20.8 The HDI trend calculated at five year intervals over a period of 30 years is shown in Figure 1.



20.9 As per the report, the life expectancy at birth in India was 64.4 years as against 81 years in Norway, 79.6 years in USA, 73.5 years in China and 72.9 years in Brazil (Appendix 1). The life expectancy at birth in Kerala is 74 years. The life expectancy at birth in major states are shown in table 20.2. It is the highest in Kerala, among all the states in India which is also higher than that of life expectancy of people of Brazil. The well documented achievements of Kerala in some of the human development indicators are shown in Table 20.2.

Table 20.2
Selected indicators of human development for major states

State	Life expectancy at birth (2002-06)			(2007)IMR (per 1000 live birth)			(2008) Birth rate per 1000	(2008) Death rate per 1000
	M	F	T	M	F	T		
Andhra Pradesh	62.9	65.5	64.4	54	56	54	18.4	7.5
Bihar	62.2	60.4	61.6	57	58	58	28.9	7.3
Gujarat	62.9	65.2	64.1	50	54	52	22.6	6.9
Karnataka	63.6	67.1	66.3	46	47	47	19.8	7.4
Kerala	71.4	76.3	74	12	13	13	14.6	6.6
Madhya Pradesh	58.1	57.9	58	72	72	72	28.0	8.6
Maharashtra	66.0	68.4	67.2	33	35	34	17.9	6.6
Punjab	68.4	70.4	69.4	42	45	43	17.3	7.2
Tamil Nadu	65.0	67.4	66.2	34	36	36	16.0	7.4
Uttar Pradesh	60.3	59.5	60	67	70	69	29.1	8.4
West Bengal	64.1	65.8	64.9	36	37	37	17.5	6.2
India	62.6	64.2	63.5	55	56	55	22.8	7.4

Source : Economic Survey 2009-10

Human Development Initiatives in Kerala

20.10 The first HDRs ushered in a change on how people thought about development and determined concrete development priorities. Although the early global HDRs established the human development paradigm as a credible alternative to structural adjustment policies and a preoccupation with national income accounting, it was the rapid expansion by the middle to late 1990s in regional, national and sub national HDRs that inspired a global human development movement and embedded human development approaches in policy arenas. The Indian HDR was published in 2001 and a committee has been constituted by the Planning Commission to prepare the second national HDR. The first Kerala HDR was published in 2006 by the State Planning Board. At present more than 500 national and sub national HDRs are prepared in 143 countries and 31 regional HDRs are available. As a follow up of the state HDRs, UNDP has completed the preparation of district HDRs in selected states including Kerala.

20.11 With the support of the Planning Commission and the UNDP, the project on "Strengthening State Plans for Human Development" (SSPHD) was initiated for implementation in Kerala in 2006 and completed in 2009. Human Development Research Co-ordination Unit (HDRC) was established in State Planning Board. The major objectives of the project are to build and strengthen capacity of the state government officials to provide human development perspective in State plan and identify specific policy options for achieving human development goals. The project also aimed to strengthen state and district statistical system and engendering of the state's plans.

20.12 The key activities under the project are the preparation of district and Panchayat human development reports, four research projects on human development related areas and strengthening of statistical system. The thematic reports of Tribal HDR and fisher folk HDR in Kerala were also prepared in this project.

20.13 The district human development reports of Ernakulam, Kottayam and Kannur were completed in 2009-10.

District Human Development Report-Ernakulam

20.14 The State Planning Board has published the District Human Development Report of Ernakulam. The report was prepared by a team of experts having specialised knowledge in different dimensions of human development. The salient findings of the report are given in Box 20.1.

Box 20.1

District Human Development Report-Ernakulam

Resource Base: The district has a strong resource base and many of the natural resources are under threat of depletion and their quality is at risk owing to urban agglomeration, and population growth in the district. There is decline in paddy area and switching over to commercial crops and consequent land use change. Income generation and remittance from the district is prominent. District has highly developed secondary and tertiary infrastructure systems unique in the country. The population density of the district has increased times over the past years. The male dominance of the district was shifted to female dominance during 1981. The rural work participation rate is more than the total and urban work participation rate.

Education : The issues identified in educational scenario of the district amidst the cent per cent literacy achieved are neo literacy among the literates, gaps in literacy rates among the deprived and marginalised sections like SC/ST and women. The district had laudable accomplishments in the field of school education with respect to universal enrolment in schools, high retention and low drop out rates, accessibility and efforts in sustaining pupil-teacher ratio. Both urban and rural areas of the district are having sufficient number of schools, teachers and infrastructure facilities. Two challenges identified are commercialisation and privatisation. The problem of school education has to be addressed in the light of second generation problems created by demographic transition.

Health : People are suffering from number of diseases and related problems due to increased urbanisation and industrialisation. The district has to deal with rising costs of health care and challenge of quality health services in remote regions has to be met urgently. Health system of the district needs significant improvement to adjust to the present and future requirement.

Livelihood : The livelihoods and socio economic status of a vast segment of the communities in the district remain miserable in terms of their lack of access to various development interventions by the state as well as lack of adequate employment and income generating activities. With increase in the area under commercial crops, along with the decline in area under food crops, the access to wider and extensive livelihood opportunities provided by agriculture had declined in the district which has increased the poverty and deprivation in the district.

Development Planning : Within the multilayered institutional mechanism, Grama Panchayats have the share of expenditure exceeding 50 per cent. Within human development linked sectoral expenditure largest share of funds are allocated to social welfare followed by health. The amount

of Women Component Plan, Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan for women has been increasing at all levels of LSGs in the district.

Gender : Sex ratio, female literacy ratio, acceptance of small family norms, health care of mother and child, longevity etc are in favour of women in Ernakulam district. Work participation ratio among women in the district is very low.

Urbanisation : The inequalities in the distribution of crucial public services like water and sanitation are a cause of concern as well as the living conditions and tenure insecurities in slums. Landlessness and tenure insecurity of urban poor especially in slums need to be addressed urgently. Unequal nature of public service provision of water and sanitation are to be tackled. Regulation of speculative activity in land and housing markets is to be attempted. Provision of shelters for the houseless and temporary migrants in the district need to be done.

Emerging Sectors : Current status and future potentials of emerging sectors like Information Technology and Tourism in the district is evaluated. Both the sectors have capacity in generating employment and income and thus directly affecting the human development and well being of the district.

Human Development Enabling Index and way forward : The district Ernakulam has attained a high human development and low deprivation status visa-vis other districts, but the relative status with respect to these aspects is not uniform across sub district level. Majority of the blocks in the district are less performing or moderately performing compared to the better performing blocks in human development enabling index pertaining to education, health and livelihood. At district level, the issues such as slackening agricultural production, unemployment, insufficient mechanism to dispose solid waste and insufficient poverty eradication efforts are very crucial and these issues will have to be properly addressed and prioritised while formulating District Plan for Ernakulam.

Source :District Human Development Report- Ernakulam, HDRC Unit, Kerala State Planning Board, 2009

Madappally Panchayat Human Development Report 2009

20.15 The Madappally Panchayat HDR was prepared by CDS as part of the UNDP project on SSPHD. This report analyses Madappally panchayat's achievements and the problems it faces in economic and human development especially in primary production, poverty alleviation, education, health, women empowerment and local governance. It is expected to provide a foundation for comprehensive evidence based local planning that minimises the inequalities in development and human development achievements across social groups. The salient results of the report are presented in Box 20.2.

Box 20.2

Madappally Panchayat Human Development Report 2009

- Madappally is a typical midland panchayat in Kottayam district with economic and human development achievements that are relatively better than the district averages.
- Education is the crucial factor that influenced the development and human development of all social groups in the panchayat. Apart from a minority the educated among all social groups have moved into the new middle class. Lack of educational attainments together with landlessness or small holdings and paucity of other exchangeable assets have trapped the others in a vicious circle of poverty and deprivation. However in spite of

deprivation, possession of house hold amenities such as mobile phones and televisions and a preference for English medium education are high across all social groups.

- Rapid demographic transition and consequent changes in the age structure and population composition of Madappally created a window of opportunities for the people. One of the negative effects of this has been the total neglect of agriculture, especially rice cultivation.
- Poverty in Madappally is not endemic to any particular social group. Irrespective of the caste and communal differences, poverty and vulnerability persists among households that do not have any assured means of income and assets to catch up with the changed livelihood needs. Ownership of land, houses and access to better and higher education were crucial factors that facilitated the upward mobility of few among Dalit communities.
- All social groups have made significant gains in the area of primary education. School enrolment is 100 % and retention rate upto 10th standard is high among all social groups. But socially and economically disadvantaged sections are largely excluded when it comes to higher education. The report also implies that it is high time that the government or LSGs initiate strategies and programmes to improve quality of schools and their teaching as the number of students in each class and the school is shrinking. In higher education sector entry barriers are very high for economically backward sections.
- Health status of the population in Madappally is better than many other places in Kottayam district. The high and ever increasing expenditure on health care has affected the livelihood conditions of several house holds. It is imperative to undertake comprehensive health sector planning and integrate various schemes and programmes implemented independently by several agencies and government departments.
- The proportion of people over the age of 60 is higher in Madappally panchayat than the state as a whole. This calls for strategies and programmes to care for the elderly and provide them with the attention they require.
- The report finds that gender discrimination is absent in the fields of education and political freedom. But the Panchayats Work Participation rate is lower than the district average. There exist gender disparities in the form of specific roles within families, ownership of assets and freedom to make purchase decisions.
- The substantial impact of decentralised planning is visible only in infrastructure sector. With proper data bases, professional support, clarity of functions and responsibilities and a social environment conducive to widespread participation of the people, decentralised planning can solve the pressing needs of the poor in Madappally panchayat and enhance the human development achievements of all.

Source :Madappally Panchayat Human Development Report, HDRC Unit, Kerala State Planning Board, 2009

Financing of human development

20.16 Financing human development is a crucial aspect for the sustenance of the high human development achievement of the state. Government spending on social services which include rural development, education, health care, nutrition, drinking water, sanitation and housing is a

critical input that the poor and the marginalized can leverage to bridge the gap between the insufficiency of the personal income and the basic human needs. Ultimately it is human development spending per capita in absolute terms that is more important than the human expenditure ratio. Any analysis of public spending on human development must go beyond the ratios and factors in per capital public expenditure as well.

20.17 The national Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) has completed a study on financing of human development in Kerala as part of the UNDP project on SSPHD. The major findings of the study are shown in box 20.3.

Box 20.3

Financing human development in Kerala – issues and challenges

- A quantification of existing human development components of public expenditure has been made, primarily in three key ratios – viz, Human development Expenditure Ratio (HER), Social Priority Ratio (SPR) and human development expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure. All the three ratios have declined sharply in Kerala as well as other major states of the country.
- Until the mid 1990s, Kerala's social sector spending has increased sharply and it is the third highest among the 14 major states in the country. The share of social sector plan expenditure in total plan expenditure was 33.5% in 1996-97 which declined to 24.5% in 2007-08.
- Human development expenditure as percent of GSDP declined from 7.94% in 1987-88 to 5.44% in 2007-08 while social priority ratio declined from 43.30 to 36.06 in the corresponding period. Human development expenditure as percent of total expenditure declined from 47.96 to 32.44 in the corresponding period.
- Per capita social service expenditure increased from ` 1105 in 1999-00 to ` 2101 in 2007-08.
- Paucity of financial resources in the state for sustaining high human development levels attained in the state.
- Homogeneous type of national level flagship CSS cannot address the human development challenges faced by Kerala in terms of tackling the second generation problem of human development.

Source: NIPFP, 2010

Migration

20.18 The World Migration Report (WMR) 2010 recognises that migration is an integral feature of world economy and promotes a focus on building capacities. The international migrants has increased from 191 million in 2005 to 214 million in 2009. The stock of international migrants world wide by 2050 is projected at 450 million. WMR 2010 identifies six broad priority areas for intervention viz, labour mobility, irregular migration, migration and development, integration, environmental change and migration governance, that are expected to undergo significant transformations in the coming years as the dimensions and dynamics of international migration change.

20.19 According to the World Bank, remittance inflows to South Asia contracted by a modest 1.8 percent in 2009 compared with a 7.5 percent decline for developing countries due to economic slowdown. The contribution of remittance to the improvement of human development dimension of Kerala has been well documented. Recently CDS has conducted a study to assess

the impact of the global economic recession on the employment and economic condition of emigrants from Kerala.

20.20 An estimate of return migrants to Kerala arrived at by the CDS based on a revisit of the emigrants and return emigrants of 2009, Kerala migration survey was around 63000 for Kerala, due to the financial crisis. At the state level the household cash remittances does not shows a decrease during the revision period as per the study. About 6 percent of the households that received remittance in 2008 did not receive any remittance in 2009.

Remittance

20.21 Migration is a win-win pro-development opportunity for origin and destination Countries. India is one of the top emigration countries world wide. India is in top most position of migrant countries in Asia with a migrant population of 9.1 millions. India and China account for over half of the total remittance inflow in Asia. (Source : International organisation for Migration, World Migration Report 2010). Empirical evidence indicates a positive correlation between remittances, development, and poverty reduction. Remittances have, if properly harnessed, multiplier effects on economic and social development. Kerala is one of the top remittance receiving states of India. The major findings of the recent study by UNCTAD covering the role of remittance in poverty reduction in Kerala is shown in Box 20.4.

Box 20.4

Remittances and poverty reduction in India and Kerala

- Using the panel data for 77 developing countries (1980–2008) including India, the study finds that remittances significantly reduce poverty in recipient countries, but that results are more reliable for countries where remittances make up 5 per cent or more of GDP. In these countries, on average, for the given level of GDP, a 10 per cent rise in remittances leads to a reduction of 3.9 per cent in the poverty headcount ratio and to approximately a 3–3.5 per cent reduction in the poverty gap.
- With respect to India, empirical estimates show that a 10 per cent rise in remittances as a share of GDP leads to a 1.7 per cent reduction in the poverty ratio.
- In 2008-09, 20% of total emigrants from India were from Kerala. The state has witnessed a steadily growing trend in terms of emigrants. However, the growth in inward remittances is much higher than the growth in emigrants which indicates that more remittances are being sent per emigrant over time.
- At the regional level, the province of Kerala, which receives about 20 per cent of total remittances in India, has experienced higher levels of average per capita consumption than the rest of India. Between 1988 and 2008, it witnessed an increase in annual average per capita net state domestic product by 5.8 per cent, against a 14.7 per cent increase in per capita remittances. At more disaggregate level, during 1990s the growth of remittances was much faster than the growth of Kerala's NSDP. The same holds true during the post 1990s too.
- Empirical causal tests undertaken in the Kerala region indicate that higher remittance levels have led to higher per capita income and higher levels of investment, which are considered key variables affecting poverty reduction.

Source: UNCTAD (2010). *Impact of Remittances on Poverty in Developing Countries*.

Human Security and Human Development

20.22 Human security is a concept emerging from the daily concerns of people and is characterised as safety from chronic threats such as hunger, diseases and repression as well as protection from sudden and harmful disruption in the pattern of daily life, whether in houses, jobs or in communities (UNDP, 1994).

20.23 Development is not enough for protecting lives of individuals and well being. Development gains can be undermined by conflicts and wars, extreme situation such as natural disasters and sudden downturns that cannot be addressed solely through human development. If development leaves some groups of people particularly vulnerable to down turn then human security is a frame work for protection against the worst harm to the most vulnerable. In Sen's words, this simple recognition of vulnerability in growth makes it obligatory to provide security as a central part of development. Human development is about people and expanding their choices to lead the lives they value, human security recognizes the condition that threaten survival, the continuation of daily life and the dignity of human beings such as extreme impoverishment, environmental pollution, ill health, illiteracy etc.

Crime Rates in Kerala

20.24 As per the records of National Crime Records Bureau, total cognizable crime rates of Kerala is far above the all India average. Surprisingly, as per the records, Kerala, the state with high human development has got a very high rank in crime rates also. The total rate of violent crimes in 2009 is higher in Kerala than that of national average (Table 20.3).

Table 20.3
Incidence and Rate of Violent Crimes and Prison Population
in Kerala during 2009

Total Violent Crimes	No of crimes	Rate
Kerala	11492	33.20
All India	230500	19.70
Against Women		
Kerala	8049	23.2
All India	203804	17.4
Against Children		
Kerala	587	1.7
All India	24201	2.1

Source: Crime in India – 2009, National Crime Records Bureau, GoI

Suicides

20.25 There is one other shocking area where Kerala leads all the other Indian states: Kerala has higher number of suicides. Increasing number of family suicides is another disturbing phenomenon. In Kerala basic social and economic needs have been fulfilled but the emotional as well as other forms of pressure take their place, sometimes with life-threatening effects. Kerala is ranked second among all the states after Sikkim and fourth among UTs and states in India as per the latest report of Crime Records bureau (Table 20.4).

Table 20.4
States/ UTs with Higher Suicide Rate during 2007 to 2009

2007		2008		2009	
Puducherry	48.6	Sikkim	48.2	Puducherry	47.2
A & N Islands	38.5	Puducherry	46.9	Sikkim	39.9
Kerala	26.3	A & N Islands	34.5	A & N Islands	31.0
D & N Haveli	29.6	Kerala	25.0	Kerala	25.3
Karnataka	21.6	D & N Haveli	22.6	Chattisgarh	24.4
National Rate	10.8	National Rate	10.8	National Rate	10.9

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

20.26 Among the causes cited for suicides, family problems accounts for a larger share. All India percentage share of family problems as the reason of suicide is 23.7 while that of Kerala is 40.2 and the respective percentages of illness are 21.0 and 33.8 States and UT's reporting higher share of suicides due to family problems and illness are shown in Table 20.5.

Table 20.5
States & UTs reporting higher share of suicides due to illness and Family Problems during 2009

Illness				Family Problems			
All India % share							
21.0%				23.7%			
Sl. No.	State / UT	Suicides	% share	Sl. No.	State / UT	Suicides	% share
1	Lakshadweep	1	100.0	1	Puducherry	227	43.8
2	Punjab	309	36.5	2	chandigarh	31	41.3
3	A&N Islands	45	34.4	3	Kerala	3516	40.2
4	Kerala	2962	33.8	4	Maharashtra	5279	36.9
5	Puducherry	165	31.9	5	Tripura	236	32.0
6	Andhra Pradesh	4169	28.8	6	Tamil Nadu	4263	29.6
7	Maharashtra	4085	28.6	7	Haryana	688	27.5
8	Goa	79	28.4	8	Rajasthan	1215	24.0
9	Karnataka	3224	26.4				
10	Gujarat	1552	25.2				
11	Tamil Nadu	3060	21.2				

Source: National Crime Records Bureau - 2010

20.27 More disturbingly, family suicides are very common in Kerala and newspapers come out with sensational news of suicides. Out of 100 the total family suicides reported in the country, 39 occurred in the state.

20.28 Suicide rate per lakh of population is highest in Wayanad followed by Idukki and Thiruvananthapuram. Suicides have not been related to the economic backwardness alone. In Malappuram district which is the lowest human developed district, the suicide rate is also the lowest. The suicide rate of Malappuram district is only 12 for 2008 as against 28 for the state.

Accidents

20.29 On an average, Kerala is listed among the low accident prone states as the total accident rate of the state is below the national average. The average rate of total accidents occurred in Kerala in 2009 is 28.6 while the rate at all India level is 30.00 as indicated in Table 20.6.

Table 20.6
State/UT wise rate of accidental deaths in comparison to all India (rate) 2009

Sl. No.	More Accident Prone		Sl. No.	Less Accident Prone	
	States/ UTS	Rate (More than 30.5)		States/ UTS	Rate (More than 30.5)
1	Puducherry	88.1	1	Punjab	30.4
2	D& N Haveli	74.50	2	Kerala	28.6
3	Chattisgarh	58.6	3	Orissa	27.5
4	Maharashtra	54.4	4	Uttarakhand	20.9
5	Goa	51.0	5	Tripura	19.2
6	Daman & Diu	47.9	6	Jharkhand	19.0
7	Madhya Pradesh	47.5	7	Meghalaya	18.8
8	Delhi	46.7	8	Mizoram	17.6
9	A & N Islands	46.3	9	West Bengal	17.5
10	Haryana	45.3	10	Jammu & Kashmir	15.4
11	Tamil Nadu	44.5	11	Uttar Pradesh	15.1
12	Himachal Pradesh	41.7	12	Assam	13.2
13	Gujarat	38.8	13	Lakshadweep	11.3
14	Karnataka	38.8	14	Bihar	10.0
15	Sikkim	38.8	15	Manipur	8.6
16	Arunachal Pradesh	36.4	16	Nagaland	3.3
17	Andhra Pradesh	35.5			
18	Chandigarh	34.7			
19	Rajasthan	31.7			

20.30 But the rate of accidents due to unnatural causes like road accidents (40.6 %) and drowning (18.5%) is higher in Kerala than that of all India figure (36.3 % and 8.6% respectively). Total number of road accidents in 2009 (January to December) in Kerala was 35433. There was 3831 accident death in the year 2009 in the state. The injured persons number was 16731. The number of road accidents in 2009 is highest in Thiruvananthapuram district. The road accidents in Ernakulam district was appreciably reduced during 2009. District wise details of road accidents in Kerala are given in Table 20.7.

Table 20.7
District wise details of accidents in Kerala (1.1.09 to 31.12.09)

District	Accident -deaths
Thiruvananthapuram	476
Pathanamthitta	131
Alappuzha	386
Idukki	90
Palakkad	331
Kannur	197
Malappuram	301
Wayanad	67
Kasaragod	97
Kollam	329
Kottayam	254
Ernakulam	457
Thrissur	409
Kozhikkode	306
State	3831

Source: Kerala Police, Traffic Wing 2010

20.31 Human security has been characterized as people centric – safety from chronic threats such as hunger, disease and repression as well as protection from sudden and harmful disruptions in the pattern of daily life and postulated to include economic, food, health, environmental, political, community/social and individual personal security from hostile actions. Human and national security is considered to complement each other when they are in harmonic balance. Human security is considered as multidimensional.

Human Rights

20.32 Human freedom is the common purpose and common motivation of human rights and human development. The movements for human rights and for human development have had distinct traditions and strategies. United in a broader alliance, each can bring new energy and strength to the other. Human rights and human development are both about securing basic freedoms. Human rights express the bold idea that all people have human development. The rights perspective helps shift the priority to the most deprived and excluded, especially to deprivations because of discrimination. It also directs attention to the need for information and political voice for all people as a development issue and to civil and political rights as integral parts of the development process. Human development, in turn, brings a dynamic long-term perspective to the fulfillment of rights. It directs attention to the socio-economic context in which rights can be realized. In short, human development is essential for realizing human rights, and human rights are essential for full human development.

20.33 The Kerala State Human Rights Commission was constituted on 11th December 1998, by an order of the Government of Kerala, as per Section 21 of the Protection of the Human Rights Act, 1993. Human rights means, the rights relating life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual, guaranteed by the constitution or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India.

South Asia Human Rights Violators Index 2008

20.34 Human rights activism follows the dictum that each and every violation of human rights deserves equal attention, condemnation and demands measures to be taken to prevent its occurrence. *South Asia Human Rights Violators Index 2008* is based on comparative assessment of records of the governments in 2007 on nine thematic issues crucial for enjoyment of human rights: political freedom, right to life, judiciary and administration of justice, status or effectiveness of National Human Rights Institutions, press freedom, violence against women, violations of the rights of the child, violations of the rights of the minorities and indigenous/tribal peoples and repression on human rights defenders. Though other issues like prison conditions, refugees, internally displaced persons etc have been extensively covered; these issues have not been taken into consideration for indexing purpose. The scoring is ranked from worst to best i.e. the country having the worst record on a specific thematic issue is given the highest ranking of seven (7) and the country having the best record on the same thematic issue is awarded one (1). The South Asia Human Rights Violators Index 2008 is shown in Table 20.8.

Table 20.8
South Asia Human Rights Violators Index 2008

Sl. No	Country	Political freedom	Right to life	Judiciary and Administration of justice	NHRIs	Press freedom	Violence against women	Violations of rights of child	Human rights defenders	Minorities/indigenous people	Total score
		Ranks →									
1	Sri Lanka	4	7	4	4	6	7	7	7	7	52
2	Bangladesh	7	6	6	6	5	2	2	5	5	45
3	Bhutan	6	2	7	7	7	1	1	6	6	43
4	Pakistan	5	5	1	5	4	6	6	4	4	41
5	Maldives	3	1	5	2	3	3	3	2	-	23
6	Nepal	2	3	3	3	2	5	5	1	3	24
7	India	1	4	2	1	1	4	4	3	2	23

Source : South Asia Human Rights Index-2008 , Asian Centre for Human Rights

20.35 The indexing demonstrates that all South Asian countries have serious human rights problems. A regional analysis also shows a high level of commonality in human rights patterns. Discrimination is endemic, institutionalized and in many cases legalized. Human rights violations are integral to counter-insurgency operations conducted by the military in the region. The human right situation in India is better than the fellow SAARC countries with respect to political freedom, judiciary and administration of justice, effectiveness of Human Rights Institutions, press freedom and issues of minorities or indigenous people. However it is disturbing to see that more violence against women and children are taking place in the country.

Nutritional status

20.36 The per capita calorie intake as per the report of National Sample Survey Organization in Kerala is below the national average of calorie intake. And it is also surprising that the calorie intake per day in Kerala is lower than that of many North Indian States like Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where the other human development indicators show dismissal picture. Calorie intake is highest in Punjab among rural India while that of highest in Jharkhand in urban India. The state wise details on per capita calorie intake is shown in Table 20.9.

Table 20.9
State wise details on Per Capita Calorie in take, 2004-05

	Rural		Urban	
	% Expenditure on Food	Calorie in take per day (Kcal)	% Expenditure on Food	Calorie in take per day (Kcal)
Andhra Pradesh	55.2	1995	41.6	2000
Assam	66.0	2067	49.5	2143
Bihar	64.8	2049	51.1	2190
Chattisgarh	56.2	1942	39.0	2087
Gujarat	58.0	1923	44.9	1991
Haryana	48.6	2226	41.4	2033
Jharkhand	61.9	1961	46.9	2458
Karnataka	55.7	1845	43.2	1944
Kerala	45.0	2014	40.0	1996
Madhya Pradesh	52.9	1929	38.9	1954
Maharashtra	51.7	1933	40.4	1847
Orissa	61.6	2023	49.9	2139
Punjab	49.2	2240	37.6	2150
Rajasthan	54.8	2180	41.6	2116
Tamil Nadu	52.4	1842	42.7	1935
Uttar Pradesh	53.6	2200	45.0	2124
West Bengal	58.7	2070	43.4	2011
India	55.0	2047	42.5	2020

Source: NSS Report No. 513: Nutritional Intake in India, 2004-05

Hunger Index

20.37 The index ranks countries on a 100-point scale, with 0 being the best score (no hunger) and 100 being the worst, though neither of these extremes is achieved in practice. Values less than 4.9 reflect low hunger, values between five and 9.9 reflect moderate hunger, values between ten and 19.9 indicate a serious problem, values between 20 and 29.9 are alarming, and values of 30 or higher are extremely alarming.

20.38 The Global Hunger Index (GHI) shows that worldwide progress in reducing hunger remains slow. The 2010 global GHI has fallen by only one quarter from the 1990 GHI from 19.8 to 15.1. Southeast Asia, the Near East and North Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean have reduced hunger significantly since 1990, but the GHI remains distressingly high in South Asia, which has made progress since 1990, and in Sub-Saharan Africa, where progress has been marginal. Some countries achieved noteworthy progress in improving their GHI. Between the 1990 GHI and the 2010 GHI, Kuwait and Malaysia had the largest percentage improvements. The current food and financial crises, linked in complex ways, will both have implications for food security, financial and economic stability, and political security. The impacts will be greatest on the poor and hungry, and the countries with the highest levels of hunger are also among the most vulnerable to the global downturn.

20.39 The 2010 GHI is calculated for 122 countries for which data on the three components are available and for which measuring hunger is considered most relevant (some higher-income countries are excluded from the GHI calculation because the prevalence of hunger is very low). India stands at 67th position with an index value of 24.1 (lowest rank being given for lowest hunger index). India dropped two ranks to 67th among 84 developing countries. The proportion of undernourished in India is declining, while India is home to 42 percent of the underweight

children under the age of five in the world. The 2010 report focuses on child malnutrition, which is the biggest component of hunger worldwide. Between 1990 and 2008, the prevalence of underweight children dropped from 60 to 44 percent in the country. According to the classification of hunger index severity, the situation in India is alarming. India is also classified under the Medium Vulnerability group based on vulnerability data.

20.40 2010 is the fifth year that the IFPRI has calculated the Global Hunger Index and analysed this multidimensional measure of global hunger. This report records the state of hunger worldwide and country by country, drawing attention to the countries and regions where action is most needed.

20.41 The 2010 GHI is calculated for 122 countries. The 2010 GHI shows some improvement over the 1990 world GHI, falling from 19.8 to 15.1.

Table 20.10
Global Hunger Index 2010

Country	GHI Ranking in 2010	GHI Score	
		1990	2010
Syrian Arab Republic	1	7.3	5.2
Morocco	5	7.3	5.8
China	9	11.6	6.0
Thailand	22	16.5	8.5
Vietnam	29	24.8	11.5
Indonesia	36	19.5	13.5
Srilanka	39	21.1	14.5
Pakistan	52	24.7	19.1
Ethiopia	80	43.7	29.8
Haiti	78	33.5	28.0
India	67	31.7	24.1
Kerala*	-	17.6	

Source: Global Hunger Index 2010, IFPRI

< 4 : Low Hunger, 5-9.9 : Moderate Hunger, 10-19.9 : Serious problem

20-29.9 : Alarming, 30 or more : Extremely alarming

* Refers to 2008

20.42 A total of 925 million people are estimated to be undernourished in 2010 representing almost 16 percent of the population of developing countries. The number of people undernourished in India is estimated at 237.7 million in 2005-07.

20.43 The state wise Hunger Index in India is shown in Table 20.11. Kerala ranks 2nd position in the state wise hunger Index in the country next to Punjab indicating relatively low prevalence of hunger in the state. The index ranges from 13.69 to 30.87 and the value between 10 to 19.99 is categorized as serious. The state of Madhya Pradesh has the highest rank (17) and Hunger Index Score is more than 30 indicating the prevalence of hunger in alarming situation.

Table 20.11
State wise comparison of Hunger Index in India

State	Prevalence of calorie under nourishment	Proportion under weight among children <5 (%)	Under five mortality rate (death per 100)	State Hunger Index Score	State Hunger Index Rank
Punjab	11.1	24.6	5.2	13.69	1
Kerala	28.6	22.7	1.6	17.63	2
Andhra Pradesh	19.6	32.7	6.3	19.53	3
Assam	14.6	36.4	8.5	19.83	4
Haryana	15.1	39.7	5.2	20.00	5
Tamil Nadu	29.1	30.0	3.5	20.87	6
Rajasthan	14.0	40.4	8.5	20.97	7
West Bengal	18.5	38.5	5.9	20.97	8
Uttar Pradesh	14.5	42.3	9.6	22.13	9
Maharashtra	27.0	36.7	4.7	22.80	10
Karnataka	28.1	37.6	5.5	23.73	11
Orissa	21.4	40.9	9.1	23.80	12
Gujarat	23.3	44.7	6.1	24.70	13
Chhattisgarh	23.3	47.6	9.0	26.63	14
Bihar	17.3	56.1	8.5	27.30	15
Jharkhand	19.6	57.1	9.3	28.67	16
Madhya Pradesh	23.4	59.8	9.4	30.87	17
India	20.0	42.5	7.4	23.30	

Source: India state Hunger Index 2009, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Participation and human development

20.44 Promoting democratic politics means expanding capabilities such as education to enable people to play a more effective role in such politics and fostering the development of civil society groups and other informal institutions to help democratic institutions better represent the people.

20.45 Political participation and freedom are fundamental parts of human development. The world has more democratic countries and more political participation than ever, with 140 countries holding multiparty elections. Of 147 countries with data, 121 with 68 percent of the world's people had some or all of the elements of formal democracy. This compares with only 54 countries with 46 percent of the world's people in 1980. Since then 81 countries have taken significant steps in democratization. The democracy index computed by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) of UK is shown table 20.12.

20.46 The Economist Intelligence Unit's index of democracy in a 0 to 10 scale is based on the ratings for 60 indicators graphed in five categories, viz, electoral process and pluralism, civil liberties, the functioning of government, political participation and political culture. The overall index of democracy is the simple average of the five category indexes. The ranking of India is 35 while it is 41 for Brazil, 68 for Malaysia, 107 for Russia and 136 for China. Some of the countries with high human development index found low ranks in terms of index of democracy. There are 68 countries that had deterioration in their democracy scores between 2006 and 2008. Most countries in Eastern Europe experienced a decline in their scores.

Table 20.12
Democracy index, 2008

Country	Rank	Score
Sweden	1	9.88
Norway	2	9.68
Germany	13	8.82
USA	18	8.22
UK	21	8.15
Uruguay	23	8.08
India	35	7.80
Brazil	41	7.38
Srilanka	57	6.61

Source : EIU, Economist

Table 20.13
Polling Percentage in Kerala in Legislative Assembly

Year	Females	Males	% Total
1977	78.64	79.74	79.19
1980	73.22	71.26	72.23
1982	73.52	73.51	73.51
1987	80.51	80.58	80.54
1991	73.58	73.27	73.42
1996	72.01	70.36	71.16
2001	74.39	70.67	72.47
2006	73.17	71.08	72.38

Source: Election Commission of India

20.47 The polling percentages of Kerala general election to Legislative Assembly from 1977 to 2006 are shown in Table 20.13. It ranged between 71 to 81 over the last eight elections. Political freedom and participation are part of human development, both as development goals and as means for advancing human development. The democratic system of voting in election adds another crucial element of governance from a human development stand point.

Major Human Development Challenges

Elderly in Kerala

20.48 One of the inevitable consequences of the demographic transition is population ageing. Being ahead in the process, Kerala is expected to see an increase in the number of elderly and their proportion in the total population of the state during the years to come. Defining the elderly population as those above 60 years of age, according to the 1961 census, the number of elderly was just 1.0 million; by the time of the 1991 census their number increased to 2.6 million. According to the projections, the number of elderly is expected to exceed 5.4 million by 2021 and 8.9 million by 2051 (Table 20.14). The change in the proportion of elderly is even more dramatic. Their proportion was around 9 percent to the total in 1991, but it is expected to increase 15 percent in 2021 and 26 percent in 2051. The district wise elderly population projected for Kerala per 100 population by sex is indicated in Appendix 20.5.

Table 20.14
Elderly population (60+) by sex and decadal Growth Rate, 2001-2051

Year	Females	Males	Total	Decade Growth Rate %		
				Females	Males	Total
2001	1863695 (11.4)	1498784(9.7)	3362479(10.6)			
2011	2239125(12.7)	1855223(11.1)	4094348(11.9)	20.1	23.8	21.8
2021	3010799(16.2)	2426386(13.9)	5437185(15.1)	34.5	30.8	32.8
2031	3949542(20.8)	2977183(16.8)	6926725(18.9)	31.2	22.7	27.4
2041	4817402(25.6)	3492624(20.1)	8310026(22.9)	22.0	17.3	20.0
2051	5149421(28.4)	3780917(22.6)	8930338(25.6)	6.9	8.3	7.5
% Growth 2001-51	176	152	166			

() - %

Source: *Growing Old in Kerala, State Planning Board-2009, prepared by CDS*

20.49 A study on old age issues was conducted by CDS as part of the UNDP project on SSPHD and the major findings are shown in Box 20.7.

20.50 From very early time onwards life expectancy at birth has been the highest in Kerala. However, the morbidity pattern as well as the dependency of the elderly in Kerala leads to a dismal picture. There were 83 young dependents (0-14 ages) for 100 working age population in 1961. This has decreased to 36 in 2001 and is expected to go down to 30 in 2021. Against this, the old age dependency ratio increased from 11 in 1961 to 16 in 2001 and is projected to increase to 26 in 2021. The proportion of aged 60+ increased from 5.9 percent in 1961 to 10 percent in 2001, which may be attributed to a decline in fertility. The age structure change has resulted a new set of problems in the society with direct and indirect effect on state budgets. The dependency ratio and percentage distribution of population is given in Table 20.15.

Table 20.15
Percentage distribution of population and dependency ratio, Kerala, 1961-2001

Year	Age group			Dependency ratio		
	0-14	15-59	60+	Young	Old	Total
1961	42.62	51.53	5.84	83.0	11.3	94.3
1971	40.26	53.52	6.22	75.2	11.6	86.8
1981	35.00	57.50	7.50	60.9	13.0	73.9
1991	29.80	61.40	8.80	48.5	14.3	62.8
2001	26.08	63.44	10.48	36.0	16.0	52.0

Source: *Census of India, 2001*

20.51 By 2051, the districts with relatively low rates in 2001 will overtake those districts that had a high rate in 2001. In 2051 the highest percent will be in Kasargod district. The proportion of the elderly in all the Malabar districts will be high in 2051. On the other hand, Pathanamthitta and other central Travancore districts which had the highest rate in 2001 would have a relatively low proportion of the elderly by 2051. There would thus be a complete reversal of ranks during the 50 year period 2001-51. The elderly population is thus likely to emerge as a major component of the population of every district in Kerala.

CHAPTER 21

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology plays an important role in the economic development of modern India. The IT led knowledge era had ushered in a new found status for India in the global space helping the country attain a leadership position in supplying quality human resources in this sunrise sector. In 2009-10, the size of Indian IT-BPO industry has crossed 70 billion USD, contributing 5.8% of country's GDP. As the country makes further advances in the knowledge economy, it is necessary that adequate skills in Information and Communication Technology are imparted to the population at early stages of education itself. Such education schemes will not only create future professionals who can lead the growth in IT industry but create an "IT way of thinking" among the people making India a leader in knowledge economy as a whole.

21.2 In Kerala, Kerala State IT Mission (KSITM) established in 1999 is the nodal IT implementation arm of the Government. Located in the capital city of Thiruvananthapuram, KSITM was registered as a Society under the Travancore, Cochin, Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies act (Act 12 of 1955). The Governing Body of IT Mission is chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister with the Principal Secretary of IT as the Chairman of KSITM Executive Committee. The management of KSITM is carried out by the Director, who is aided by a team of professionals.

21.3 KSITM performs diverse roles including, e-governance and development of human resources, disseminating information across citizens and Government, interfacing between Government and industry, bridging digital divide, investor interactions and achieving speed and transparency in governance. The activity of thrust is e-governance; conceptualization and implementation have been guided by citizen centricity and enhancing citizen's efficiency.

21.4 The various e-governance projects have been broadly classified under the head of 'Core IT Infrastructure, 'Common IT Infrastructure', "Common Applications' and 'Capacity Building/Enhancement Initiatives'. The components of these projects are as detailed below in the Table 21.1

Table 21.1
Component wise details of Projects implemented in the State during 2009-10

Core IT Infrastructure	Common IT Infrastructure	Common Applications	Capacity Building/Enhancement Initiatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Data Centre • New Data Centre • KSWAN • SecWAN • Department WAN • Civil Station WAN • Akshaya • FRIENDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Citizen's Call Centre ▪ Email Server ▪ Video Conferencing ▪ State Spatial Data Infrastructure ▪ State Service Delivery Gateway ▪ E-District ▪ Malayalam Computing ▪ Content Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SPARK ➤ IDEAS ➤ MESSAGE ➤ AASTHI ➤ SPARSH ➤ Digital Software Repository 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ E-Governance Mission Teams ○ NeGP ○ Entegramam ○ INSIGHT ○ E-Krishi ○ YES@Kerala ○ ICT for Women ○ Women skill Enhancement Programme ○ Finishing school in association with IHRD ○ PG Diploma in e-governance

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework ▪ Integrated Government Service Gateway ▪ E-Government Procurement ▪ Public Key Infrastructure ▪ E-Payment Gateway ▪ Mobile Infrastructure 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SPEED IT ○ FOSS Training for Government Employees ○ CATFOSS ○ ICFOSS ○ Kerala State E-governance Awards ○ ITeS Habitat-Incubation Centre ○ IPMC
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Core IT Infrastructure

State Data Centre

21.5 Located at Co-Bank Towers, Palayam, Thiruvananthapuram provides the infrastructure backbone for the running of the various g-governance initiatives of the Kerala Government. Available 24 X 7, the State Data Centre together with Network Operating Centres (NOCs) hosts government applications, including websites. The bandwidth from various providers are aggregated at the three NOCs and are linked to the Government Departments through leased lines, wireless, cable modem, ISDN and PSTN.

New Data Centre

21.6 5000 sq.ft. Tier III facility is located at Thejaswini, Technopark, Thiruvananthapuram. The new Data Centre has been kicked off. Cloud Computing to be tried out in the State Data Centres after completing the feasibility study for which a Tripartite Agreement has been signed between KSITM, IIITM-K and C-DAC.

Kerala State Wide Area Network

21.7 Envisaged to provide connectivity all over Kerala, the KSWAN project functions with three Network Operating Centres in Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode. Operational at the Block Headquarter level, it now covers all 14 districts. 152 blocks have been connected and connectivity provided to 1122 offices in remote locations of Kerala. The project is expected to cover all Government offices shortly.

SecWAN

21.8 The largest Campus –Area-Network (CAN) of the Government of Kerala in the State, the Secretariat WAN (SecWAN) connects about 3000 desktop computers and more than 100 laptop computers. Hosted on local application servers and supported by 24 X 7 uninterrupted power supplies, an Information Touch Screen Kiosk and Network Management System called DARPAN form integral parts of the project.

Department WAN

21.9 To be set up under the KSWAN, the Department WAN envisions bringing Government offices under the State Information Infrastructure. Work for Establishing Network infrastructure at Vikas

Bhavan and Public Office has been initiated. The 14 District Collectorates are also being brought under the purview of the Department WAN.

Civil Station WAN

21.10 Civil Station WAN envisages setting up of Wide Area Networks (WANs) in 14 Civil Stations/Collectorates in the State to provide common network for the provision and use of IT related services like e-mail, payroll, file flow, file tracking and videoconferencing under a single information infrastructure.

Akshaya

21.11 Envisioned as an e-literacy project, the project Akshaya was launched in the year 2002 in Malappuram District of Kerala. The initial task was to identify Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLE) who would then carry forward the project on a Public Private Partnership Model.

21.12 After successful pilot work in Malappuram, Akshaya was rolled out in another seven districts in 2005. Eight districts in total achieved near hundred percent e-literacy status. A detailed analysis indicates that e-literacy was achieved partly by the efforts of Akshaya and partly by the efforts of other institutions. As per records 30.82 lakh people (one per family) have been trained through Akshaya centres which amounts to 44% of families. The third phase of e-literacy started in the balance district in 2008-09.

21.13 During this period the mandate of Akshaya Centres was enlarged and they were to function as Common Service Centres. Presently there are over 2000 Akshaya e-Kendras spread over 14 districts; with an average of two in each Panchayat. These centres provide various services for the benefit of the common man, including commercial services like e-payment, railway e-ticketing and e-filing, educational programmes of IGNOU and services with social imperative like the Entegramam community Web Portals. The details of transactions and earning from 1-4-2009 to 30-9-2010 are given in the Table 21.2.

Table 21.2
Transactions and Earnings through Akshaya Centres

Sl.No.	Name of Project	No. of transactions	Income (₹)
1	e-payment	2,101,458	1,05,07,290
2	e-filing	3,70,011	85,10,253
3	e-consignment	43,000	
4	Registration of APL Beneficiaries under Health Insurance Scheme	1,67,191 families	25,07,865
5	e-Manal	41,137	6,17,055
6	Online Application of Ration card	12,292	3,07,300
7	Entegramam Web Portal	137 created	
8	LIC Micro Insurance	1,36,82,032	13,68,203
9	Intel Learning	33,109	99,32,700
10	Medical Transcription	462	26,75,660
11	IGNOU	2373	36,07,013
12	Registration of BPL Beneficiaries under Health Insurance scheme	3,92,986 families	47,15,832
13	Railway e-ticketing	41,350	6,20,250
Total Income			4,53,69,421

21.14 With a view to increasing the sustainability of the Akshaya centres and to provide the entrepreneurs a variety of options to reap on, a diverse range of activities have been added during the past years.

FRIENDS

21.15 Piloted at Thiruvananthapuram in 2000, FRIENDS centres are now available in all districts of Kerala. To enhance the scope of operations, KSITM has also pilot launched an application called Friends Reengineered and Enterprise Enabled Software (FREES) Thiruvananthapuram Centre in May 2010. A web enabled application; this software once fully implemented would enable citizens to make utility payments, taxes and other fees from any Akshaya and FRIENDS centre. During the year 2009-10, `22,283 lakh were generated in the FRIENDS centres, from 32, 39,308 transactions.

Common IT Infrastructure

21.16 An IT enabled single window facility, the Call Centre is positioned as a platform that enables easy and effective interaction between the citizens and the Government, besides quick delivery of authentic information. The Organisations added from January 2010 are:-

1. Directorate of Culture
2. Calicut University
3. Sree Sankaracharya University
4. Akshaya Helpline
5. Industries & Commerce
6. Cultural
7. Animal Husbandry
8. Kerala Women's Helpline
9. Film Development Corporation
10. Chalachitra Academy
11. Kerala Language Institute
12. Kerala Sahitya Academy
13. Vyloppilli Samskrithi Bhavan
14. State Institute of Encyclopedic Publications
15. Kerala Folklore Academy
16. Jawahar Balabhavan
17. Bharat Bhavan
18. Gurugopinath Natanagramam
19. Kerala State Balasahitya Institute

21.17 As of July 2010, details of as many as 30 Kerala Government departments, 12 Government organizations, 4 Universities and 4 projects each could be accessed through Call Centre database. Complaint redressal is available for 5 organizations. Sutharyakeralam, the innovative initiative of the Government of Kerala that helps to bring the complaints and grievances of citizens direct to the notice of the Hon'ble Chief Minister has been integrated with the Citizen's Call Centre.

Email Server

21.18 The "Email Server" project was conceived to provide email ids to Kerala Government employees, considering the increasing efficacy of email as an effective medium of communication. Designed in Open Source Software, the Phase I project was initiated in September 2008 by KSITM,

with C-DIT as the TSP. The Email Server was made operational in March 2009 and caters to approximately 6000 employees of the Government of Kerala.

Video Conferencing

21.19 The Video Conferencing project was launched to enable officials to make and implement decisions irrespective of geographic and time differences. Video conferencing is presently available across 19 locations and provides 24 hours service. An online calendar is available at IT Mission's Web Site helps in scheduling sessions. Sutharyakeralam also uses this infrastructure.

State Spatial Data Infrastructure

21.20 The Kerala State Spatial Data Infrastructure (KSDI) is seen as mechanism to promote geospatial data sharing at all levels of government, private, non-profit sectors and academia. The KSDI is conceived as a single window-access to the spatial/non spatial data for both the professional and amateur users, by building an open, interoperable and decentralized architecture accessible from a common web portal, from where users can success, download and process data as per their requirements.

State Service Delivery Gateway

21.21 State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) has been formulated under the National e-Governance Plan 2006 (NeGP) to facilitate the delivery of a host of citizenry service, easily and conveniently. The SSDG will enable Common Service Centres (Akshaya Centres) to provide Government related services, thus eliminating citizens's need to visit multiple offices. The key components for the service delivery gateway are, State Portal, E-Form, application and Computing Infrastructure. The project has identified 57 services across 13 Departments.

E-District

21.22 A Mission Mode Project under NeGP, it aims at providing easy access of Government services to citizen through Akshaya centres. The project, to be pilot launched in two districts of Palakkad and Kannur will deliver around 30 services, has witnessed re-engineering internal processes of District Administration, subordinate offices and participating departments to increase functional efficiency. To facilitate delivery of services, KSITM has also brought out the Kerala Information Technology (Electronic Delivery of services) rules, 2010, which has been published as an Extra Ordinary Gazette.

Malayalam Computing

21.23 Computers traditionally have used English as the medium of interface and this has put the English-not-savvy population at a disadvantage. To overcome this KSITM has initiated the Malayalam Computing project, which would enable all sections of population make best use of computer aided technologies. Implemented in all district of Kerala, 25,000 Malayalam computing CD Kits and nearly 1 lakh Malayalam keyboard stickers have been distributed. Started in February 2008, the campaign is active at present in five district of Kerala viz.Kannur, Malappuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta and Kozhikode.

Content Management Framework

21.24 The project, Content Management Framework, based in Free and Open Source Software enables migration of all Government websites, facilitating timely updating and thereby increased transparency. As part of this project, all government websites have been migrated to the State Data Centre. About 60 websites (including websites of 18 Ministers) have been migrated to CMF.

Integrated Government Service Gateway

21.25 The integrated Government service Gateway (IGSG), a free and open source software (FOSS) based Geographical Information Portal, has been designed to serve as a ready reckoner of all the Government offices, tourist destinations, and other places of historical significance in Kerala. To start with, details of six Departments have been updated in the Gateway.

e-Government Procurement

21.26 A Mission Mode Project under the Integrated Services Category of the National e-Governance Plan, 2006 of the Government of India, e-Procurement has been taken up as a major e-Governance initiative by the Government of Kerala. Being implemented by KSITM, e-Procurement promises transparency in Government procurements, reduction of time and cost for procurement, equal opportunities to all vendors and harnessing economies of scale through demand aggregation.

Public Key Infrastructure

21.27 The project Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) targets at building a mechanism for providing digital signatures to the personnel in Government and also to the other people closely related to Government like enlisted contractors, vendors etc. By providing digital signatures to the people in Government, authenticity of communication can be established, especially in electronic transactions that happen in e-Governance and other service delivery. Thus Public Key Infrastructure will help in providing secure communication for G2G, G2C and G2B transactions and provide legal validity to electronic documents besides facilitating secure communications and information processing for sensitive E-Governance applications.

e-Payment Gateway

21.28 The e-Payment Gateway is envisaged as a common platform for all users to facilitate online payments relating to all Kerala Government Departments. It is now proposed to establish an e-payment gateway as part of the State Portal and SSDG MMP under the NeGP and to link all the State Government e-pay services to this portal.

Mobile Infrastructure

21.29 Leveraging the high tele-density levels of Kerala including mobile phone penetration, KSITM, on behalf of Kerala Government, has initiated action to set up about 20 mobile governance services offered by 8 Departments, as a pilot. Encapsulated M-Governance Service Delivery Platform (SDP), including setting up of services for SMS, MMS, USSD, voice and IVR platform (stack of hardware and software) is ready. A unique short code 537252 'KERALA' has been opened across all the network operators in Kerala and all the government mobile services can be availed by all the subscribers of all the mobile network operators in Kerala. Currently over 25 services spanning 6 department are live. Dr.SMS is a significant mobile based project that provides users with a comprehensive list of medical

facilities available in a chosen locality, like hospitals having expertise in various medical specialties etc. integrated with the Kerala short code; the facility is available all over Kerala.

Common Applications

SPARK

21.30 The project Service and Payroll Administrative Repository for Kerala aims at having an up-to-date database of all Government employees of Kerala. It is a web based solution for service and payroll management and can process and generate pay bills/reports/orders etc. Digitized Service Books of all the Government employees in the State are captured into the system and Permanent Employment Numbers (PEN) are to be allotted. This PEN will be the code to identify the employee in the SPARK database. Ultimately it can facilitate online data transfer between government Departments, Treasuries and Accountant General's Office.

21.31 SPARK is online in 81 Departments and salary processing of NGOs in 25 Departments is done through SPARK. The Service Books over 4, 28,000 Government Employees have already digitized. The number of employees who processed their salary bill through SPARK is 2, 11,407 and the number of online offices is 10,293 as of September 2010.

IDEAS

21.32 IDEAS (Information and Data Exchange Advanced System) is envisaged as a file tracking system for Government offices. The Information Technology Department has implemented 'IDEAS', an advanced file information system, to track files of the offices of the State government, in a manageable realm of electronic governance, utilizing the core strengths of Information Technology. This system makes the government more transparent and approachable for the citizens, bringing benefits in its overall governance.

MESSAGE

21.33 MESSAGE (Modern Electronic Systems & Services Agility & Governance in Enterprises) is an Intranet based centralized application for the internal use of offices and internet based application for the citizen services. MESSAGE can be instantiated for multiple offices from the same intranet database. The files, tapals, petitions are captured at source and their movements across the office can be easily tracked.

AASTHI

21.34 AASTHI is an Automated e-Inventory management of computers and related equipment, based on open source software. Implemented in Kerala State IT Mission, the AASTHI Version I is currently under test implementation.

SPARSH- Information Kiosk

21.35 To provide information quickly to the not-so-computer savvy and untrained citizens visiting the Secretariat for various needs, KSITM has installed four touch Screen Information Kiosks at the Secretariat. Available for free access to citizens coming to the State secretariat, visitors are now able to make enquiries and find the replies displayed on the monitor before them. Some enquiries that can be accessed through the kiosk are fair-value of land, PSC notifications, SPARK salary slip etc. Currently

information pertaining to more than 25 Departments has been made available through this Kiosk. Similarly, two Kiosks have also been set up at the Kerala University Campus.

Digital Software Repository

21.36 A Digital Software Repository model ensures better managerial support to various IT related initiatives of the Government. The main objective of the project is to enhance the infrastructure for managing software within a development environment so that the repository will serve as a one-stop destination from where the software implemented in Government organizations shall be archived and can be accessed and ensures permissions to view and download the required software to concerned Government departments, among others.

Capacity Building/Enhancement Initiatives

e-Governance Mission Teams-NeGP

21.37 The National E-Governance Plan, under its capacity building component, has authorized the provision of technical support to the policy and decision making bodies for the overall management of NeGP. KSITM has been assigned as the nodal agency for implementing the Capacity Building Scheme in Kerala.

21.38 The Capacity Building Scheme is meant mainly for provisioning technical & professional support to state level policy & decision making bodies, and to develop specialized skills for e-Governance. The Capacity Building Scheme imparts training and supports the creation of State E-governance Mission Team (SeMT) and project e-Governance Mission Teams (PeMT). The state Nodal Agency has appointed a seven-member team of consultants from M/s Wipro as the SeMT and is functional since August 2009. The formation of Project e-Governance Mission team (PeMT) across six Departments is currently underway.

Entegramam

21.39 Digital divide manifests not just by access and tools of access but also by the inability to provide locally relevant information. The project Entegramam is designed to overcome this by developing web portals in Malayalam with Unicode encoding. By virtue of this, it would become possible to add information on Panchayats of Kerala, including information on the history of the land, governance and public services apart from locally relevant news and announcements. The project has been designed with a view to making the portal a forum of community interaction. The project is underway in the four districts of Kannur, Malappuram, Thrissur and Kollam.

INSIGHT

21.40 An initiative of KSITM established in May 2007, the INSIGHT project embodies the Kerala Government's IT Policy 2007 that the benefits of ICT should reach all sections of the society. Into its fourth phase, INSIGHT is now providing training to Akshaya entrepreneurs in its bid to reach out to the differently abled across the State. The trainings are held with the support of the Panchayats. Release of the Alpha Version of Malayalam Text to Speech System based on the festival engine and Job Fair at technopark, exclusively for the differently abled students of INSIGHT are the other highlights of the project.

E-Krishi

21.41 E-Krishi is a market driven agricultural initiative through IT enabled Agri Business Centres to address the existing gap in agriculture information flow and transaction management. The project envisages facilitating and enabling farmers and other stakeholders through Agri Business Centres to interact with agricultural service providers in the private, Government and Non-Government sectors. K-Krishi project, which envisions a connected farmers with access to information on market demand, prices, good agricultural practices and quality agricultural inputs supported by a technology enabled robust transaction platform that facilitates all their off line activities, is slated for roll-out across the State.

YES @ Kerala

21.42 The ‘Youth Employability and skills-YES@KERALA’ was launched in the State in June 2008, to provide soft skills and technical skills training to students from various colleges in the State. The purpose of this project is to hone the skills of the students and make them ready for employment in the industry; especially considering that Kerala is making sustained efforts at attracting investments in the IT sector all over the State. In its pilot phase, the programme targets 3750 students from 15 colleges and polytechnics in the State.

ICT for Women

21.43 To promote use and access of ICT among women, especially women from the marginalized communities, KSITM has initiated ICT training based on FOSS for the women of fishing communities. Training for the first batch of 100 women has been successfully completed and training is ongoing for the second batch.

Women’s Skill Enhancement Programme

21.44 This programme aims at establishing exclusive ICT infrastructure and trained resources for imparting differentiated skill upgradation programmes for the women students in the selected women’s colleges in Kerala. As part of this, fully equipped Resource Centres including labs have been set up in H.H.Maharaja’s College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram and Krishna Menon Memorial Govt. Women’s College, Kannur. Around 1200 students have completed the training including pre and post test from two Government Colleges.

Finishing Schools in association with IHRD

21.45 To impart hands on experience on live projects and soft skills/communication skill enhancement programmes for the engineering/technically qualified graduates, KSITM has set up Finishing schools in association with IHRD. The first Finishing School was opened in Thiruvananthapurama in February 2008. The second Finishing school began functioning at Kochi in July 2010.

PG Diploma in e-Governance

21.46 As part of building capacities in e-governance, as recommended by Administrative Reforms Commission on e-Governance, Kerala has launched a Post Graduate Diploma Program in e-Governance. Being conducted jointly by Institute of Management in Government (IMG) and Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management-Kerala (IITM-K), the objective of the course is

to help the participants understand how to manage e-Governance projects implemented in the State. The course is spread over two Semesters with a total duration of one year. The scheme shall be open to all Government employees in Group A, B and C, subject to fulfilling the eligibility conditions laid down by the Board of Studies of the programme. The programme was officially inaugurated on October 2009. The first batch has successfully completed the course and sessions on the second batch began in August 2010.

Special Post Graduate Education Expansion Drive in IT (SPEED-IT)

21.47 To encourage higher education in the field of IT, Government of Kerala has introduced a new scheme called “Special Postgraduate Education Expansion Drive in IT (SPEED-IT). The scheme is available to both government and Private engineering colleges and targets students in two categories. The first category is scholarship holders and second category is the sponsored students. Scholarships are available for M.Tech and PhD programmes.

FOSS Training for Government Employees

21.48 The Kerala Government IT Policy-2007 has identified Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) as a major strategic component in its efforts to build an inclusive information society. To equip Government employees on the effective use of FOSS tools, KSITM has been providing free training to employees. Around 278 employees from various departments in the Secretariat have undergone training. 90 employees have completed training in all modules. Around 55 Master Trainers from different Departments have trained on RH 133.

Centre for Advanced Training in Free and Open Source Software (CATFOSS)

21.49 KSITM in association with C-DIT has set up the Centre for Advanced Training in Free and Open Source Software (CATFOSS) at Kochi to provide trained manpower that can fuel the development of a FOSS based information technology infrastructure domain in the state. A Software development division has been set up in CATFOSS to cater to solutions on FOSS platform to Government/private organizations. Advanced training in FOSS has been provided in two batches and training for the third batch is presently ongoing.

International Centre for FOSS (ICFOSS)

21.50 In order to spearhead Kerala’s vision in ICT and FOSS, an International Centre for Free and Open Source Software (ICFOSS), which will function as an independent organization. ICFOSS has been registered as a society under Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act (Act XIII of 1955).

Kerala State e-Governance Awards

21.51 To recognize pioneering e-governance projects and the contribution made by the officials concerned, Government of Kerala has launched the Kerala State-governance Awards in the year 2008. The Awards are a joint activity of KSITM and IMG which has been designated as the nodal agency for the implementation of the Awards. The first edition of the Awards for the year 2008 was given away in 2009. Nominations have been invited for the second edition of the Awards.

ITeS Habitat-Incubation Centre

21.52 KSITM also plays another significant role towards promoting investment and enhancing investor confidence. It has set up the ITeS Habitat Centre at Kochi to serve as an incubation centre for emerging IT companies and for providing facilities at par with industry standards at affordable cost. Inaugurated in April 2003, the ITeS Habitat centre is located at Jawaharlal Nehru International Stadium Complex, Kaloor. As of September 2010, 27 organizations have occupied space in ITeS Habitat, which employ around 300 people.

Investment and Promotion Management Cell

21.53 As the nodal IT implementation agency of the Government of Kerala, one of the enshrined roles of KSITM is to work towards making Kerala an attractive IT destination. Towards this, KSITM functions as the administering agency for financial incentives to eligible IT units of Kerala. This has been made possible through the constitution of a dedicated Cell at KSITM called the Investment and Promotion Management Cell. As of March 2010, an amount of `68, 84,001 has been disbursed by way of Standard Investment Subsidy.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT-KERALA

21.54 With a view to take positive steps towards establishing leadership in the fast growing Information Technology field, Government of Kerala decided in the year 2000 to set up the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management-Kerala (IIITM-K). Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management-Kerala (IIITM-K) is a non-profit making autonomous institution registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act and the management of the Institute is vested in Board of Directors comprising eminent industrialists, academicians and senior government official appointed by the Government of Kerala.

21.55 IIITM-K's mission is to be an institution of excellence in education, research, development, and training in basic and applied Information Technology and Management and to be a leader in educational networking and services provider for higher education and professions. Since 2001, the institute has been offering a Post Graduate Diploma in Information Technology, abbreviated PGD-IT. This diploma programme was being offered as a two-year on-campus programme for students admitted through IIITM-Ks admission procedure. IIITM-K has successfully conducted programme with a good number of intakes with almost 100% placement and the industries also rated the programme with good appreciation.

21.56 Later institute had taken further steps to make the institute courses as a recognized technical course and the demand has come from the students to pursue their studies for Masters or PhD. Institute tried for AICTE recognition for offering Master's programme, but the application got rejected because of absence of full-fledged campus. Since IIITM-K functions in a temporary set up in Technopark without land, building, hostel etc. the students intake had deplorably come down and the fee income was not sufficient to meet the operational cost. Being a Company registered under section 25 of Companies Act, Institute's plea for grant-in-aid for non-plan expenditure was also not favorably considered. The overall situation was reviewed at the highest level and initiatives at the Government level enabled IIITM-K to accomplish the following:

- Started 3 new courses viz. (i) Master of Science in Information Technology, (ii) M.Phil programme in Eco-Informatics and (iii) Post Graduate Diploma in e-governance in the year 2009-10 with affiliation from Cochin University of Science & Technology.
- During 2009-10 IITM-K was allotted 1 acre land in the Technopark campus and a building measuring 3300 Sq.ft. under construction and will be ready by Dec 2010. Funds to the extent of `9.14 crore have been made available by government of Kerala for the purpose.
- IITM-K also intends to offer 3 more courses during the current year itself viz. (i) Master of Science in Computational Science, (ii) Master of Science in Geo Informatics and a (iii) Post Graduate Diploma in Agri Informatics.
- The student's strength currently is 165 and with the introduction of 3 more courses, it is expected that the student's strength would be around 275.
- Government of Kerala Provided `200 lakh during 2009-10 and `260 lakh during 2010-11 for implementing specific schemes.

21.57 Apart from Academic courses, IITM-K conducts high-end research of new technology and areas that resulted into establishing state-of-the art lab also. IITM-K is also an implementing agency for software development for Government departments using latest technology that highlighted IITM-K into a good track record in e-governance project initiatives.

RESEARCH

21.58 IITM-K's research work involves theoretical Computer Science, Computational Science, Informatics, Knowledge management and educational technologies. IITM-K has produced more than 15 national and international papers of high standards and a number of Conference papers of national and international levels. Under the SPEED IT, Government has sanctioned scholarship to IITM-K for doing Ph.D in Computer Science.

Areas of Research

1. Artificial Intelligence and Soft Computing

In Artificial Intelligence and soft computing, major research work is carried out in Pattern Recognition using Artificial Neural Networks, Fuzzy Systems and Dynamic programming. Identification of Micro-calculations in Mammogram images using soft computing, Patterns and Sequence Identification in Biological Sequences, Protein Motif Extraction, Artificial Neural Network in Control Systems etc. is also done. A number of papers has also been published in reputed journals, which include IEEE also.

2. Natural Language Processing

The goal of Natural Language Processing (NLP) is to design and build software that will analyze, understand, and generate languages that humans use naturally, so that eventually you will be able to address your computer as though you were addressing another person. Machine Translation, Lexical and grammar analysis POS tagging, Semantic web are the major areas of work.

3. Software Engineering and Object Modeling

Software Engineering research basically concentrate on principles and the development of technologies, especially Object Modeling Technologies to support the engineering of large, complex

software systems. Constrained Objects for modeling complex Systems, a constraint language for verification to build robust software.

4. Computational Sciences

The areas of research involve Molecular Electronic Structure computation, Design and development of nano-mechanical systems; electronic gates; organic reaction mechanism in computational chemistry. Published 15 papers in internationally reputed journals of high impact factor in this area. A computational Chemistry Portal is running for exchanging information and also to perform high-end calculations in molecular and other complex problems in Chemistry.

5. Ecological informatics

The research in ecological informatics is a new thrust area to make use of IT in ecological Sciences for the protection of nature. The major work involves in ecological modeling, Quantitative Ethno botany etc. Published 10 papers in proceedings and journals papers in this area.

6. Information Systems and Services

IITM-K has contributed pioneering work in the area of Educational Technology, GIS, Agri informatics, and Information Management Systems. A Technology Enhanced Learning and Teaching-a pedagogy model is developed at IITM-K using ICT that enable to strengthen the quality of education using web based e-learning, collaboration tools and knowledge portals.

7. Agri-informatics

The research work in Agri-informatics provides a broad emphasis in agricultural extension activities; developing farming system research and extension having location-specific modules of research and extension and promoting market extension, sustainable agricultural development, with the use of ICT. IITM-K has been working on frontier areas of Agri Informatics research during the last 7 years. Several projects have been funded by various agencies and the institute has conceptualized some of the best information systems and solutions in this area. Geo Informatics and Remote Sensing Application in agriculture is also a major thrust area, and IITM-K has been working in dynamic Geospatial Information and Spatial intelligence for business applications.

IITM-K has been a pioneer in conceptualizing, developing, implementing, commissioning and servicing some of India's well recognized IT initiatives in Education, agriculture and E-Governance. Some of these are:-

- Implementing Agency for Kerala Education Grid
- Major technology partner to develop and implement various Agricultural information systems under National Agricultural Innovation project, along with IIT-Kanpur, IIT-Bombay, NAARM, GBPUAT, UAS-Dharwad and ICRISAT
- Department of Information Technology (DIT), Govt. of India has assigned IITM-K with the task of developing and implementing various research and academic programs in Information Security
- INDIAN LANGUAGE CONSORTIA INITIATIVE(ILCI) by Department of Information Technology, Government of India
- Implementation of Karshaka Information Systems, Services and Networking (KISSAN Kerala) project in the entire state

- Virtual University for Agricultural Trade (VUAT) project of Government of Kerala, as per the recommendations of the Commission on WTO Concerns in Agriculture headed by Prof.M.S. Swaminathan

21.59 IITM-K is envisioned as a premier institute with a strong core postgraduate school that offers Masters, M Phil and Ph.D programmes. Currently around 5% of the students passing out of the engineering colleges in the state have facilities available for postgraduate studies. The situation is not any better at the national level. There is an urgent need to increase the seats available for postgraduate studies in the state and also at national level and therefore IITM-K has a larger role to play in the years to come. This is the only post graduate education centre in IT in Kerala and promotion of the institution is inevitable as IT plays an important role in the economic progress of the state.

KERALA STATE IT INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

21.60 Kerala State Information Technology infrastructure Ltd (KSITL) is a public limited company for the creation of infrastructure for IT/ITEs in the state with 51% share capital contribution of the Government. The company has been incorporated under the Companies Act. The business model for the company is to acquire land, create value addition providing basic infrastructure like electricity, water, and road obtain SEZ status and such other Government approvals that may be required and then allot land to private developers for development either in SEZ or IT Parks, realizing value of land based on market prices. Revenue so generated is reinvested in projects it promotes as Company's share capital. The company holds upto 26% share in the projects.

21.61 The company is currently in the process of acquiring land for the following projects: phase 3 expansions of the Technopark, Technocity at Thiruvananthapuram, Cyberpark at Kozhikode, Infopark expansion at Kochi. In Kozhikode nearly 28 acres of land out of the 43 acres have been acquired through negotiated purchase and taken into possession. Steps for acquiring the remaining 15 acres through LA Awards are also progressing. In Ambalappuzha 80 acres out of the 100 acres allotted assigned to KSITL. From the 20 acres to be acquired 12 acres have already been acquired through negotiated purchase. Steps for acquiring the remaining 8 acres are also progressing.

21.62 Besides the company also provided with Government land in the districts of Kollam, Alapuzha (Ambalappuzha and Cherthala), Thrissur, Kannur and Kasaragod for development of IT by setting up IT Parks. The process of effecting transfer of land through mutation in the name of the company is under progress. The value of these lands except that in Cherthala will be treated as equity of Government in the company. The company is simultaneously in the process of developing basic infrastructure necessary to set up parks and constructing the first IT buildings. The locations at Ambalappuzha, Cherthala, Kollam, Kannur and land parcels in Technopark phase – III and Technocity have been notified as SEZ. Approval for SEZ status has also been received in respect of Kozhikode and Kasaragode and Infopark phase II.

21.63 IT Park at Koratty in Thirssur has commenced business in the existing buildings with 14 companies functioning from there. Steps are also initiated to get additional land to move for SEZ status for the park. The construction of 1 lakh Sq.ft. IT building at Kollam and 2 lakh Sq.ft. IT building at Cherthala is under progress and likely to be completed in the first half of 2011. Steps are also initiated for the construction of IT buildings at Ambalappuzha and Kozhikode. Infrastructure developments at Kannur and Kasaragod have commenced. So IT parks in 7 more locations in various parts of Kerala are going to materialize within a period of two years.

21.64 Another scheme being implemented by KSITIL is the techno lodge scheme. Technolodge scheme proposes to promote setting up or rural IT Parks thereby promoting development of IT in

smaller towns also. Technolodge scheme proposed to be undertaken wherever Government land (one or two acres) or vacant Government building (about 5000 sq.ft. to 10000 sq.ft.) is available. Government has already issued order for identifying such buildings/lands, which are suitable for transfer to KSITIL for setting up of Technolodges on lease for 90 years on a nominal rent. Technolodge may be developed either directly by KSITIL or partnership with private investment. 10% of rent received from the companies operating from the Technolodges will be given to the Panchayats. Two such technolodges at Perinad and Kadakkal in Kollam have commenced business in buildings leased from the Panchayats. Two more at Thirumarady and Veliyam are ready to commence business. Administrative sanction has been received for 7 more Technolodges at Anchal, Poothakulam, Pathanapuram, Kakrimkunnam, Kodakara, Velloor and Mayyil and steps had been taken to get the buildings under lease.

TECHNOPARK

8.65 Technopark is the only IT Park in India having ISO 9001:2008, ISO: 2004, OHSAS 18001:2007 and CMMI Level 4 certifications. Spread over 750 acres, and about 5.1 m. Sq. ft. of built-up space, Technopark hosts of over 200 IT and ITES companies, including many CMMI Level 5, Level 4 and Level 3 and several ISO 9000 certified companies, employing over 28,000 IT Professionals. The Summary of achievements is given in the Table 21.3.

Table 21.3
Achievements in Technopark

Sl. No.	Particulars	Land/Area/Rs.crore
1	Total Land (Phases I,II,III)	310.63 acres
2	Land for Technocity	451 acres
3	Land for Kollam	40 acres
4	Total Built up space for Industries	20, 81,500 Sq.ft
5	Total space for support facilities	1, 78,100 Sq.ft.
6	Total built up space by companies	16, 98,000 Sq.ft.
7	Total built up space by companies in SEZ	80, 02,400 Sq.ft
8	Number of companies in Techno park	200
9	Total Employment	28000
10	Total investment (up to 10/10)	Rs.2040 crore
11	Total turnover (up to 10/10)	Rs.2000 crore
12	Total Export (up to 10/10)	Rs.1850 crores

Details of total area created for Industrial modules in Technopark is given the Table 21.4

Table 21.4
Area Created for Industrial Modules in Technopark

Sl.No.	Name of Building	Area (Sq.ft.)
1	Pamba	36,000
2	Periyar	36,000
3	Nila	4,69,500
4	Chandragiri	60,000
5	Gayathri	1,50,000
6	Bhavani	4,80,000
7	Thejaswini	8,50,000
	Total	20,81,500

Space created by Technopark for other Support facilities are shown in the Table 21.5

Table 21.5
Space Created by Technopark for Other Support Facilities

Sl.No.	Name of Building	Area (Sq.ft.)
1	Park Centre	60,000
2	Restaurant & Cafeteria	17,000
3	Guest House	16,000
4	Club House (including Guest House	60,000
5	Technomall	23,500
6	Reception Building	1,600
	Total	1,78,100

21.66 It is almost 20 years, since Technopark has been dedicated to the nation. Technopark, Thiruvananthapuram is managed by an autonomous society, Electronics Technology Parks-Kerala (ETPK) under the administrative control of the Department of Information Technology of Government of Kerala. The companies in the Technopark contribute more than 75% of software exports from the State.

21.67 Technopark being the first greenest IT Park in India proved to have the most conducive working environment for a Technology Business Incubator in generating the in-house entrepreneurs with their innovations through incubation. It houses Technopark Technology Business Incubator (T-TBI), the most successful Technology Business Incubator in India. The success story of Technopark's incubation initiatives goes back to the early part of this decade, when the Technopark Business Incubation centre (T-BIC) was established in 2002 with the support of government of Kerala and Government of India, for incubating Business Enterprises. The T-TBI is acting as a platform for the new and innovative entrepreneurs to develop their ideas into products and services and build business out of them. Technopark has launched several other complementary initiative National Centre for Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship (NCIIE) which acts as the training wing that caters to the training needs of the TBI, the Technopark-TePP Outreach Centre (T-TUC), which helps the young innovators by providing seed capital through TePP funding of DSIR for each stage of evolution of their idea, namely support for making prototypes of their products, product development and patenting and finally commercialization of the idea. In addition to this the Technopark Software Engineering Competency Centre (TSECC) acts as the Software engineering arm which altogether creates an eco system that nurtures and supports entrepreneurs. NCIIE and TSECC jointly conduct workshops for business start-ups, students and academic research community as well as IT entrepreneurs for enhancing their Software engineering competency.

21.68 Apart from this Technopark has been sanctioned SEZ status for its Phase III, Technocity and Kollam Parks. The Kollam campus will host an IT building of 1 lakh sq.ft. in the 40 acre and is expected to be completed by March 2011. Earlier Technopark has got the SEZ status for 31.25 acres of land in its Phase I campus. With the ongoing expansion activities getting partially completed in three years, it is expected that more than 1, 00,000 professionals will be working out of Technopark in few year's time.

21.69 Technopark was among the global participant at CeBIT 2010, the world's largest conglomeration of IT professional, industrialists, investors and entrepreneurs. CeBIT 2010 got off to a powerful start and ended on a successful note, boosting optimism in the world ICT industry. Chief Executive Officer of Technopark represented in the grand show and fielded queries and inquiries at the Kerala Stall in the

Indian Pavilion in CeBIT. Also Gitex 2010, the global IT exhibition, reputedly the largest conglomeration of ICT companies and professionals in the Middle East was hosted from October 2010. Gitex 2010, Asia's largest IT fair, as always attracted industry majors from around the world, including PSUs and private players from India. The most important and interesting development during the fair was that many high profile investor groups from around the world have come forward seeking investment opportunities in IT sector in Kerala, even in the period of recession.

21.70 Technopark is currently on an expansion mode by adding another 92 acres as Technopark Phase III expansion and 450 acres of Technocity-an integrated IT Town ship and nearly 40 acres of land is developed for setting up Technopark- Kollam and Kundara.

Infopark Kochi

21.71 Infopark Kochi is located in 100.86 acres of land at Kakkanad village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam district. Around 80 acres has been notified as an IT sector Specific Economic Zone by Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. Apart from Infopark owned infrastructure, parallel developments by co-developers such as Leela Soft, L&T Techpark and Brigade Enterprises are also taking shape in the campus. Thus offering IT companies a choice of office space solutions to fit their requirement and budget. Major Private IT campus by Wipro, TCS and IBS Software are also in progress. When Infopark Kochi Phase-I is fully developed a total super built-up area of 4.50 million sq.ft would be completed. The campus includes amenities such as food courts, banking counters, ATM, shopping arcade, etc.

21.72 For further expansion of Infopark Kochi, considering the requests of various IT companies and developers for space and land, Infopark Kochi is expanding its activities to the neighbouring Kunnathunad and Puthencruz villages of Kunnathunad Taluk of Ernakulam District as its second phase in 160 acres. Master plan for second phase envisages infrastructure development for cost effective BPO complexes, software development blocks in SEZ and non SEZ clusters, utility services including substation, water treatment plant, sewage treatment plant, road net work etc. The park will be designed as an eco friendly green park with high energy saving measures and least carbon emission. The existing eco system will be maintained to the highest possible level. Apart from the built up space for IT, the park will have a large business convention centre the first of its kind in Kochi, budget hotels, shopping complexes, commercial centres, recreation and entertainment centres. Infrastructure development will be undertaken in a phased manner and on full completion, the total employment expected to be generated in this new campus is 50,000.

CHAPTER 22

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND DECENTRALISED PLANNING IN KERALA

73rd & 74th Amendments in the Indian Constitution put forward the objective of democratic decentralization. Considering the importance of the 73rd & 74th Acts, the state government have initiated one of the most historic and revolutionary step towards decentralization process in the state. It was named as the Peoples Plan Campaign. It was launched in the beginning of the IXth Five Year plan by ensuring peoples participation in the decentralized planning process. It is basically the process of devolving the functions and resources of the state to the elected governments at the lower levels so as to facilitate greater direct participation by the citizens in governance including fixing of local priorities, identification of feasible schemes, selection of beneficiaries, monitoring of implementation etc. It was successfully completed two Five Year plans and now reached at the end of XIth Five year plan. Peoples Plan Campaign in the state was a remarkable experiment in decentralization of powers, functions, functionaries and finance to local governments with focus on local planning and implementation of development projects.

22.2 The process was launched in a campaign mode deliberately since the concept of participatory planning was new to the people, people's representatives and officials in LSGs and conscientisation of them was found quite essential. Evolving a working methodology for participatory planning was one of the major priorities in IXth plan. During the Xth plan period the priority given was for institutionalization of the methodology of decentralized planning evolved during the IXth plan. In XIth plan, Govt. revamped the entire process giving stress to the concept of "People's Planning" focusing on completion of the process of institutionalization of decentralization.

Major Landmarks in Kerala's Decentralized Planning

22.3 Some of the major landmarks in the decentralized planning process are;

- Enabled the state to structure a systematic participatory planning methodology at various stages of developmental planning process, implementation, monitoring etc.
- Initiated the transfer of about 25% of the annual plan allocation of the State Plan to the LSGs in the form of untied plan grant for implementing projects for local development according to the wishes of the people.
- Enabled transfer of powers, functions, institutions and staff to LSGs.
- Improved not only the capacity of the local public but also capability of the elected representatives in understanding and identifying local level planning.
- Introduced a transparent method in the selection of individual beneficiaries of the schemes based on some fixed criteria.
- Laid foundation for wide ranging reforms like right to information, a good practice in giving benefits, enhanced accountability mechanisms, outsourcing of technical support, improved management system and simplified planning process.
- Motivated improvement of accountability and introduced good governance features in the administrative set up.
- Made local governance more practical, responsive and transparent.
- Created a positive effect on reducing poverty to some extent by providing provisions to meet the basic needs of the weaker sections of the society especially by introducing Ashraya concept.

XIth Five Year Plan

22.4 The core objectives of XIth plan are fixed as local economic development, bringing social justice, enhancement of quality of public service and good governance through local level plans of LSGs. For achieving the above objectives the XIth plan has given top priorities to

- The revival of agriculture and allied sectors, traditional and small scale industries and promotion of micro enterprises with special emphasis on employment generation and poverty reduction.
- Enhancing the quality of special component plan, tribal sub plan, women component plan, anti-poverty sub plan, plan for disadvantaged groups etc. to bring greater social justice especially to the socially and economically marginalised and excluded groups.
- Upgrading the quality of services to public in service sectors and to improve governance particularly with reference to responsibility, transparency, people's participation and management.

Features in LSGs Plan

22.5 Some distinctive features in LSGs plan during the XIth plan are;

- The minimum ceiling prescribed to productive sector from the general sector plan grant was increased from 30% in the Xth plan to 40% in the XIth plan.
- For beneficiary oriented projects, it is prescribed that 3% of beneficiaries will be disabled people with a view to ensure social security to them.
- The Anti-poverty Sub Plan as per the methodology developed by Kudumbashree is included in the LSGs plan as a mandatory item.
- The Ashraya project for destitute has been extended to both rural and urban areas from 2007-08 onwards.
- Total Energy Security Mission is launched for implementing energy security through integrated energy plans of LSGs.
- The integrated housing programme viz EMS Housing Programme is introduced for providing shelter to all poor families having no shelter.

Grant-in-Aid to LSGs

22.6 The third State Finance Commission had recommended certain reforms on the devolution of grant-in-aid (Plan fund) to LSGs from 2006-07 to 2010-11 and the quantum of funds to be utilized by LSGs from their own revenue for development purpose. As per the recommendation, the grant-in-aid earmarked to LSGs during 2006-07 is ` 1400 crore which will be increased @ 10% per annum in each succeeding year. As reckoned by the third SFC, an anticipated amount of ` 803.29 crore was earmarked in the state plan budget from 2007-08 to 2010-11 as contribution of LSGs from their own revenue in addition to the plan grant from Govt. Thus the total plan share of LSGs in the first four years of the XIth plan was ` 7950.29 crore. As a percentage of the total state plan outlay during this period, the plan share of LSGs is 23.66. Compared to the increase of state plan size in each subsequent years, there is no proportionate hike in the plan share of LSGs. It declined from 26% to 22%. The details of state plan outlay and grant-in-aid to LSGs are given in table 22.1

Table 22. 1
State Plan Outlay and Grant-in-Aid to LSGs

(` crore)

Annual Plan	State Plan Outlay	Grant-in-Aid to LSGs	Own Contribution of LSGs	Total Plan Share of LSGs (3+4)	% to State Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08	6950.00	1540.00	250.00	1790.00	25.76
2008-09	7700.47	1694.00	183.51	1877.51	24.38
2009-10	8920.00	1863.00	222.13	2085.13	23.38
2010-11	10025.00	2050.00	147.65	2197.65	21.92
Total	33595.47	7147.00	803.29	7950.29	23.66

Source: Budget documents

Distribution of Grant-in-Aid

22.7 The budgetary provision of grant-in-aid to LSGs has three categories viz General Sector, Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). For the intra-tier distribution of grant-in-aid to different tiers of LSGs, necessary criteria were developed. These criteria are used for the allocation of funds to different tiers of LSGs in 2009-10. As per the recommendation of the third SFC, the amount earmarked to LSGs during 2008-09 was ` 1694 crore. This amount is increased by 10% to fix the total outlay in 2009-10. Since the total outlay for the year 2009-10 is increased by 10%, the share under each tier of LSGs for the three categories are also increased by the same percentage from the amounts in 2008-09. Thus the total plan fund allocated in the Annual Plan 2009-10 to LSGs for the three categories is ` 1863 crore which is the recommended figure of 3rd SFC. In addition to this, as per budget estimate 2009-10 an amount of ` 222.13 crore was anticipated as contribution of LSGs from their own revenue. Consequently the total plan share of LSGs during 2009-10 increased to ` 2085.13 crore. The details of category wise allocation of plan fund in 2009-10 are given in table 22.2.

Table No. 22.2
Category wise Allocation of Grant-in-Aid to LSGs during 2009-10

(` lakh)

Type of LSGs	General	SCP	TSP	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Grama Panchayats	72420.70	28465.76	3980.05	104866.51
2. Block Panchayats	15518.90	9488.84	1591.88	26599.62
3. District Panchayats	15518.90	9488.84	2388.11	27395.85
4. Municipalities	11806.73	3325.61	91.38	15223.72
5. Corporations	9383.88	2830.42	0.00	12214.30
Total	124649.11	53599.47	8051.42	186300.00

Source: Appendix IV of the Budget 2009-10

Performance of LSGs in 2009-10

22.8 The grant-in -aid actually received by LSGs during 2009-10 was ` 1838.27 crore. As per Govt. decision the LSGs who had attained 70% and above expenditure in 2008-09 were permitted to retain the unspent balance of plan fund remaining in their account of 2009-10 as opening balance. Thus the total plan fund available with LSGs for allocating funds to various development

sectors during 2009-10 was ` 2368.29 crore. Out of this ` 1749 crore was utilized. The utilization percentage is 73.85 which has marked a slight increase compared to the performance in 2008-09 of 73%. The Block Panchayats performed well during 2009-10 in the plan fund utilization by achieving 81.65% achievement when compared with other tiers of LSGs. Compared to the performance of 2008-09, the District Panchayats and Corporations have improved their performance in utilization of plan funds during 2009-10. The plan expenditure of District Panchayat have increased from 66.17% to 70.79% and Corporations from 61.79% to 66.15%. The tier wise details of outlay and expenditure of plan fund during 2009-10 are given in table 22.3.

Table No. 22.3
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs – Outlay and Expenditure
during 2009-10

(` lakh)

Type of LSGs	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 3
1	2	3	4	5
Grama Panchayats	103396.42	133211.93	98050.84	73.61
Block Panchayats	26431.71	31550.71	25760.40	81.65
District Panchayats	26816.80	36757.87	26021.63	70.79
Municipalities	14967.86	18709.98	14085.94	75.29
Corporations	12214.30	16598.81	10980.71	66.15
Total	*183827.09	236829.30	174899.52	73.85

* Budgeted outlay excluding the undistributed amount of ` 335 lakh provided in 2009-10 for giving incentives to best LSGs

Source: IKM & Appendix IV of the Budget 2009-10

1. Category - wise performance

22.9 The grant-in-aid to LSGs is distributed in three categories viz; General Sector, Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). Regarding utilizing plan funds during 2009-10, the block panchayats achieved the highest expenditure, 81.65%. The Municipalities and Grama Panchayats performed well in spending plan funds in general sector by achieving 79.5% and 79.7% expenditure respectively. In the utilization of funds under SCP and TSP, the Block Panchayats which achieved 81% expenditure in SCP and 84% in TSP. Compared to the performance in general sector, the LSGs did not attain the desired level in SCP in 2009-10. During this period, the LSGs utilized 78% of funds of the outlay provided in general sector while in SCP it is only 65.56%. This shortfall in expenditure of SCP is a common phenomenon for all tiers of LSGs in 2009-10 and the rate of shortfall is comparatively high in the case of Corporations and Grama Panchayats. In 2006-07, the percentage of utilization of SCP was 80 and it declined to 74 in 2007-08 and declined drastically during 2008-09 to 64. During 2009-10, there is a small increase in utilization of SCP funds, the percentage of expenditure becomes 65.56. This poor performance in utilization of SCP funds by LSGs is a serious factor requiring immediate intervention. As one of the major objectives of Decentralised Planning is to improve the social economic status of SCs and STs by enhancing the quality of SCP and TSP through LSGs, conscious efforts have to be made at Govt. as well as LSGs levels to the effective implementation of these two plans. The category wise outlay and expenditure during 2009-10 are given in table 22.4. The category wise outlay and expenditure during 2008-09 are given in Appendix 22.1.

Table 22.4

Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Category wise Outlay and Expenditure during 2009-10

(` lakh)

Type of LSGs	General				SCP			
	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grama Pts	71951.38	85817.13	68395.28	79.70	28465.76	41977.55	25987.74	61.91
Block Pts	15350.99	17635.16	14407.56	81.70	9488.84	11864.09	9619.77	81.08
District Pts	14939.85	18429.22	13129.47	71.24	9488.84	14968.20	10389.85	69.41
Municipalities	11550.87	13394.93	10649.31	79.50	3325.61	5173.09	3361.60	64.98
Corporations	9383.88	11500.37	8490.56	73.83	2830.42	5098.45	2490.15	48.84
Total	122176.97	146776.81	115072.18	78.40	53599.47	79081.38	51849.11	65.56

Type of LSGs	TSP				Total			
	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%	Budgeted Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	%
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Grama Pts	3979.28	5417.25	3667.83	67.71	103396.42	133211.93	98050.84	73.61
Block Pts	1591.88	2051.46	1733.08	84.48	26431.71	31550.71	25760.40	81.65
District Pts	2388.11	3360.45	2502.31	74.46	26816.80	36757.87	26021.63	70.79
Municipalities	91.38	141.96	75.03	52.85	14967.86	18709.98	14085.94	75.29
Corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12214.30	16598.81	10980.71	66.15
Total	8050.65	10971.12	7978.25	72.72	183827.09	236829.30	174899.52	73.85

Source: IKM & Appendix IV of the Budget 2009-10

2. Sector-wise performance

22.10 The total plan fund available with LSGs during 2009-10 for allocating funds in the three sectors viz productive, service and infrastructure sector was ` 2368.29 crore. Of this the allocation to productive sector constituted 19%, service sector 37% and infrastructure sector 11%. In addition to this, the LSGs allocated 33% of their plan funds as mandatory provision to the implementation of schemes/projects stipulated by Govt. as per guidelines. It is noted that the projects/schemes included under this category belong to service sector. At the sametime, it is noticed that the percentage of productive sector declined (19%) as compared to 2008-09 (21%). Also the percentage of utilization in productive sector declined to 69 in 2009-10 from the previous years. This limited performance in the productive sector during 2009-10 is valid for all tiers of LSGs. The expenditure pattern of LSGs reveals that the Grama panchayats and Block Panchayats (72%) performed well in the productive sector in rural local bodies but in urban local bodies it is only 62%. Among the rural local bodies, the block panchayats achieved highest expenditure in service sector. In the case of urban local bodies, the municipalities are on top position in infrastructure sector. Though, the allocation rate in the infrastructure sector during 2009-10 is a minimum (11% of available plan funds), the performance is better with 73% of utilization. As far as the LSGs are concerned, they have a vital role in eradicating poverty at the local level by achieving local production, income and employment. But the poor performance of LSGs in the productive sector will affect adversely the implementation of this role. Therefore, the priorities

and strategies of LSGs planning will have to be reworked in favour of productive sector which is a key element in the overall economic development of the LSGs. The sector wise allocation and expenditure details in 2009-10 are given in Table 22.5. The detailed figures in 2008-09 are given in Appendix 22.2

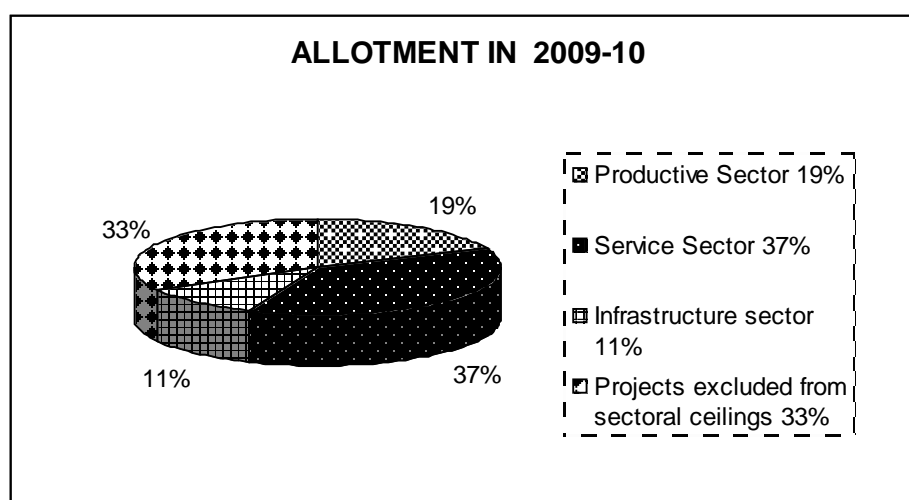
Table No. 22.5
Grant-in - Aid to LSGs – Sector- wise Allocation & Expenditure
during 2009-10

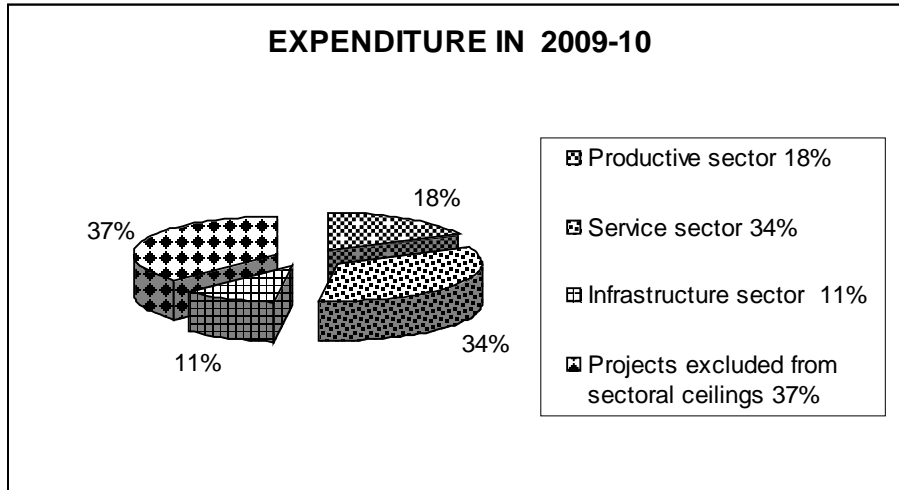
(lakh)

Type of LSGs	Productive			Service			Infrastructure		
	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Grama Pts	27767.18	19915.57	71.72	46537.23	31400.02	67.47	11869.92	9031.24	76.09
Block Pts	6999.14	5007.45	71.54	10556.02	7757.04	73.48	2350.45	1869.90	79.55
District Pts	7398.48	4381.33	59.22	16547.26	11310.29	68.35	4418.59	2363.20	53.48
Municipalities	1960.35	1186.89	60.55	7241.90	5115.35	70.64	3802.71	3106.81	81.70
Corporations	1557.25	984.66	63.23	6833.27	4308.57	63.05	3072.33	2201.58	71.66
Total	45682.40	31475.90	68.90	87715.68	59891.27	68.28	25514.00	18572.73	72.79

Type of LSGs	Projects excluded from sectoral ceilings			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Grama Pts	47037.61	37704.01	80.16	133211.93	98050.84	73.61
Block Pts	11645.11	11126.01	95.54	31550.71	25760.40	81.65
District Pts	8393.54	7966.81	94.92	36757.87	26021.63	70.79
Municipalities	5705.02	4676.89	81.98	18709.98	14085.94	75.29
Corporations	5135.95	3485.91	67.87	16598.81	10980.71	66.15
Total	77917.23	64959.63	83.37	236829.30	174899.52	73.85

Source: IKM





2.1. Productive Sector

22.11 A positive trend to be noted is that all tiers of LSGs have given top priority to the revival of agriculture and allied sectors comprising of paddy cultivation, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries etc. Out of the total plan fund made available to productive sector by LSGs, 68% of funds were earmarked to the implementation of various schemes under agriculture and allied sectors which can be considered as an encouraging aspect since the allocation was only 64% in 2008-09. Under agriculture and allied sectors, the LSGs have given more weightage to the cultivation of paddy and other food crops. Of the total fund earmarked to agriculture and allied sectors, 51% of funds been provided for cultivation of paddy and other food crops alone. During 2009-10 also provide 51% of the productive sector for Agriculture and allied sectors. The significant increase in the allotment during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are shown in the context of the state facing food security problems. The initiative of rural local bodies in this respect is worth mentioning as there is considerable increase in their allocation to this sector during 2009-10. The percentage in Grama Panchayats is 52 and block panchayats is 47. The LSGs have given second priority to the enhancement of industries by earmarking 16% funds of productive sector to them. Under industries sector, all tiers of LSGs have given more emphasis to promoting co-operative and other industrial sector. 62% of funds earmarked in the industries sector has been allocated for the development of co-operative and other industrial sector. Under the industrial sector, next important programme is Employment Training and 13% of the sector has been allocated for this programme. The Grama panchayats have given major attention to the implementation of this programme. Their share to the total outlay of the programme is 63%.

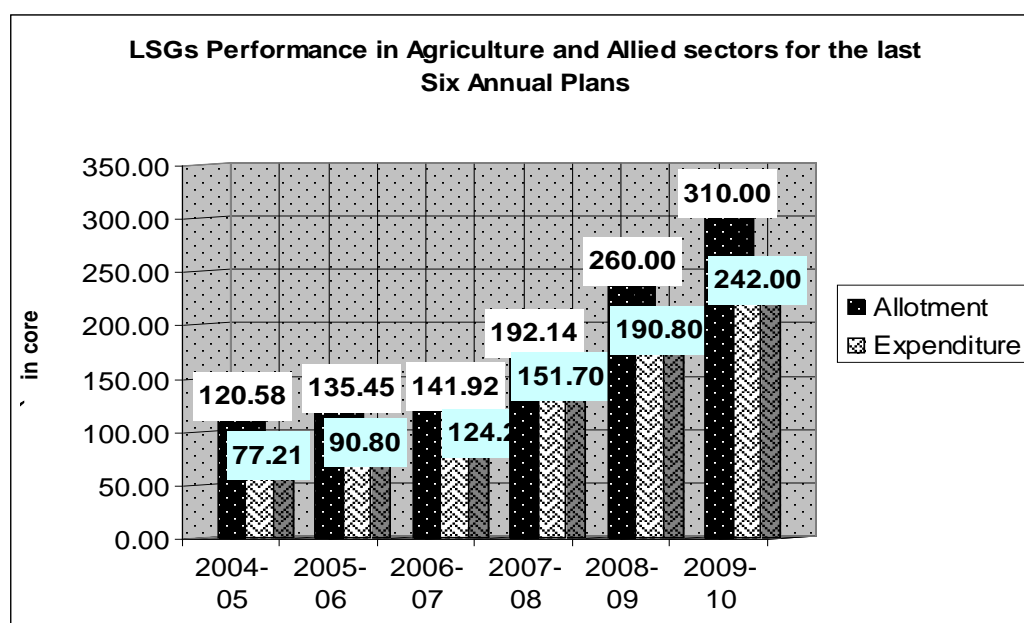
22.12 During 2009-10, the percentage of utilization of LSGs in the productive sector is only 68% as same as 2008-09. The performance of Grama panchayats is better in the productive sector since they have spent 72% of funds of their allocation to this sector. In the case of agriculture and allied sectors, the Block Panchayat achieved highest expenditure with 82%. The details of achievements during 2009-10 are given in table 22.6. The details of achievements during 2008-09 are given in Appendix 22.3.

Table 22.6
Productive Sector - Development Sector wise Allocation & Expenditure
during 2009-10

(` lakh)

Development Sector	Grama Panchayats			Block Panchayats			District Panchayats		
	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture & Allied sectors	20731.61	16237.74	78.32	3992.64	3254.64	81.52	3923.25	2987.35	76.14
Soil and Water Conservation, Irrigation	2813.26	1424.42	50.63	1980.67	1163.44	58.74	2049.48	780.27	38.07
Industries	4159.98	2228.38	53.57	1020.52	586.37	57.46	1390.03	601.65	43.28
Environment	62.32	25.03	40.17	5.31	3.00	56.52	35.72	12.06	33.75
Total	27767.17	19915.57	71.72	6999.14	5007.45	71.54	7398.48	4381.33	59.22
Development Sector	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Agriculture & Allied sectors	1328.26	950.77	71.58	1012.36	746.17	73.71	30988.12	24176.69	78.02
Soil and Water Conservation, Irrigation	154.14	47.38	30.74	133.25	45.33	34.02	7130.81	3460.84	48.53
Industries	473.49	184.29	38.92	386.85	179.10	46.30	7430.88	3779.79	50.87
Environment	4.44	4.44	100.00	24.79	14.05	56.70	132.58	58.59	44.19
Total	1960.34	1186.89	60.55	1557.25	984.65	63.23	45682.39	31475.91	68.90

Source IKM



2.2. Service Sector

22.13 A glance on the sub sector wise allocation under service sector, shows that all LSGs have given more attention to enhance the quality of basic services given to public through welfare oriented programmes with special emphasis on health and education. Even though the provision made is much higher in service sector, the expenditure on all major sub sectors declined during 2009-10 compared to 2008-09. In utilizing fund, the block panchayats performed well in the service sector by achieving 73% of expenditure. Among the developmental sectors in the service sector, high expenditure is noticed on education and allied services with an achievement of 72%. As in the case of previous years, a major share of funds of LSGs in the sector was earmarked to the implementation of programmes under social welfare including the programmes on SCs and STs. Against the total outlay in service sector, 67% of funds was earmarked to social welfare activities in which the development of SC and ST development constituted 36% and 7% respectively. Both rural and urban local bodies have given more weightage to the implementation of housing scheme by earmarking 39% funds provided under social welfare. The amount provided for this programme during 2008-09 was only 18%. The achievement in housing sector was 76%. Though there is paucity of resources, the initiative of Govt. to provide house to all the houseless among the weaker sections of the population through LSG plans is commendable. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a flagship programme of Govt. of India for the achievement of universalisation of elementary education. In the state, it is being implemented through LSG plans. All LSGs have given due priority to the implementation of various programmes under SSA by earmarking 20% of funds in the outlay provided to education and allied services. During 2009-10, the LSGs achieved 98% expenditure in SSA. The intervention of LSGs towards this programme resulted in the creation of infrastructure facilities including other common facilities in Govt. schools. Under decentralized planning process, the LSGs have a major role in maintaining good health status of the local community by improving the delivery of public health services. It is noted that during 2009-10, a major part of LSGs funds in the health and allied services was provided for upgrading drinking water facilities and sanitation system at local level. They earmarked 70% of funds for this purpose in the fund allocated to health and allied services. The corresponding achievement is 60%. The allocation and expenditure details in 2009-10 are given in table 22.7. The detailed figures in 2008-09 are given in Appendix 22.4.

Table 22.7
Service Sector - Development Sector wise Allocation & Expenditure during 2009-10

(lakh)

Development Sector	Grama Panchayats			Block Panchayats			District Panchayats		
	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%
Education, Culture, Arts, Youth welfare, Sports	2591.49	1984.46	76.58	674.24	449.02	66.60	2637.49	1779.92	67.49
Health & Allied Services	6842.79	4456.99	65.13	2098.22	1277.96	60.91	2894.38	1688.97	58.35
Social Welfare	32502.46	21773.60	66.99	6565.98	5245.49	79.89	10140.92	7369.45	72.67
Women & Children Development	2600.39	1819.00	69.95	725.54	408.58	56.31	631.19	271.32	42.99
Labour & Labour Welfare	249.86	159.57	63.87	71.93	59.13	82.20	1.00	0.00	0.00
Other Economic Services	1750.24	1206.40	68.93	420.10	316.86	75.43	242.28	200.64	82.81
Total	46537.23	31400.02	67.47	10556.01	7757.04	73.48	16547.26	11310.30	68.35

Development Sector	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%
Education, Culture, Arts, Youth welfare, Sports	604.18	473.98	78.45	768.01	564.64	73.52	7275.41	5252.01	72.19
Health & Allied Services	890.50	682.19	76.61	959.78	699.55	72.89	13685.68	8805.66	64.34
Social Welfare	4968.22	3375.81	67.95	4453.39	2625.17	58.95	58630.96	40389.51	68.89
Women & Children Development	409.50	318.50	77.78	355.63	214.79	60.40	4722.26	3032.19	64.21
Labour & Labour Welfare	5.95	4.41	74.15	0.05	0.03	60.80	328.79	223.14	67.87
Other Economic Services	363.55	260.47	71.65	296.41	204.38	68.95	3072.57	2188.75	71.24
Total	7241.90	5115.36	70.64	6833.27	4308.56	63.05	87715.67	59891.26	68.28

Source: IKM

2.3. Infrastructure Sector

22.14 An attempt on the part of LSGs to minimise their allocation in the infrastructure sector during the Annual Plan 2009-10 may be appreciated. Out of the total outlay in the Annual Plan 2009-10, 10.8% of funds was earmarked to this sector while it was 9% in 2008-09. Though the allotment in the sector is a minimum, the expenditure during 2009-10 decreased to 73% from 79% in 2008-09. In the utilization of plan fund in this sector, block panchayats and Municipalities achieved 80% and 82% expenditure respectively. Of the different development sectors under infrastructure sector, highest expenditure is noted in the implementation of schemes achieving energy security with 85% of achievement. At the meantime, during 2009-10 all tiers of LSGs gave high priority to strengthening of their transportation facilities by earmarking and spending more amounts. Against the total allotment made in the infrastructure sector, 86% of funds was earmarked for this purpose and the corresponding achievement was 72%. For transportation and building sectors together, the LSGs earmarked 94% of funds from their total outlay in the infrastructure sector. Many assets were created during the last decade of decentralization. But the tendency of LSGs to give stress to the creation of new assets without considering the up-keep of the created assets will detrimentally affect the performance of the sectors in boosting local production and employment. The allocation and expenditure details in 2009-10 are given in table 22.8 and the figures in 2008-09 are given in Appendix 22.5.

Table 22.8
Infrastructure Sector- Development Sector wise Allocation & Expenditure during 2009-10
(` lakh)

Development Sector	Grama Panchayats			Block Panchayats			District Panchayats		
	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Energy	599.38	529.96	88.42	19.43	15.19	78.18	23.13	22.83	98.67
Transportation	10524.38	7996.57	75.98	2147.30	1715.20	79.88	4108.05	2184.30	53.17
Buildings	746.16	50.71	67.64	183.72	139.51	75.94	287.41	156.08	54.30
Total	11869.92	9031.24	76.09	2350.45	1869.90	79.55	4418.59	2363.21	53.48
Projects *	47037.61	37704.01	80.16	11645.11	11126.01	95.54	8393.54	7966.81	94.92

Development Sector	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%	Fund Allocated	Expr.	%
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Energy	227.30	194.83	85.72	368.23	286.40	77.78	1237.47	1049.21	84.79
Transportation	2930.78	2348.16	80.12	2401.28	1679.08	69.92	22111.78	15923.31	72.01
Buildings	644.64	563.82	87.46	302.82	236.10	77.97	2164.75	1600.21	73.92
Total	3802.72	3106.81	81.70	3072.33	2201.58	71.66	25514.00	18572.73	72.79
Projects *	5705.02	4676.89	81.98	5135.95	3485.91	67.87	77917.23	64959.62	83.37

* Projects excluded from sectoral ceilings Source: IKM

3. Performance Under Special Sector Plans

22.15 Introduction of Women Component Plan and Plan for Disadvantaged groups (aged, children and disabled) in the plan of local governments from Xth plan period onwards is one of the salient features in Kerala's decentralization. As per guidelines, the LSGs should earmark a minimum of 10% of their total plan outlay exclusively for projects which address the special problems of women and 5% for disadvantaged groups. In the year 2009-10 also the LSGs maintained this ceiling. They earmarked 13% for WCP and 9% for disadvantaged groups. The expenditure in WCP increased from 67% in 2008-09 to 72% during 2009-10 and from 76 to 82% in the case of disadvantaged groups. For implementing welfare oriented schemes benefiting the BPL families, there is a plan viz 'Anti-poverty Sub Plan' as part of LSGs plan which is a mandatory item. The spending for this item shows that only the rural local bodies performed well and the performance of urban local bodies is not impressive compared to the performance in previous years. Though Kerala achieved a break through participatory poverty reduction through kudumbasree with the leadership role of LSGs, the benefits of anti-poverty policies and programmes do not reach the absolutely poor at a satisfactory level. So the mission has to sensitize the LSGs about their new role in poverty eradication. "Ashraya" is another innovative project introduced under LSGs plan during Xth plan period. It is a package of care services for the destitute families so as to avoid their social exclusion by improving their capacity and confidence. During 2009-10 an amount of ` 2281.48 lakh was earmarked to this programme, of which 77% of the share is that of Grama panchayats. Except for slum development and Ashraya, an increasing trend in spending during 2009-10 is noticed in all the sectoral plans and projects listed in table below. The expenditure in solid waste management increased remarkably from 18% in 2008-09 to 64% in 2009-10. As far as LSGs are concerned, the implementation of solid waste management system is one of their prime responsibility in providing quality services to public. Therefore, conscious efforts have to be made at the level of each local self government for the effective implementation of the system. EMS housing programme is a new initiative of Govt. in the XIth Five Year Plan of LSGs to provide shelter to all houseless poor families. According to the figures furnished by IKM, ` 372.72 crore was allocated during the Annual Plan 2009-10 for this purpose.

The expenditure on this is 80%. Detailed figures of allocation and expenditure during 2009-10 are given in table 22.9 and the figures in 2008-09 are given in Appendix 22.6

Table 22.9
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Allocation & Expenditure of Special Sector Plans
during 2009-10

(lakh)

Sectors	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts		
	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WCP	16629.81	11407.09	68.59	6477.40	5704.56	88.07	4219.91	3160.46	74.89
Aged	2294.97	1613.21	70.29	504.42	362.66	71.88	516.29	282.62	54.74
Children	7534.23	6928.11	91.96	2533.50	2302.45	90.88	1323.96	805.73	60.86
Disabled	2208.65	1577.07	71.40	632.73	505.66	79.92	1182.32	690.56	58.41
Anti Poverty Sub Plan	19814.17	14042.63	70.87	7056.48	6179.99	87.58	8913.53	7255.12	81.39
Ashraya	1748.08	1174.04	67.16	214.29	165.98	77.46	72.00	72.00	100.00
Solid Waste Management	199.37	114.35	57.36	24.22	11.31	46.69	12.45	3.93	31.57
Slum Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E.M.S. Housing	23450.97	18050.90	76.97	3388.89	3295.46	97.24	3650.93	3397.81	93.07

Sectors	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
WCP	2319.03	1505.81	64.93	1373.61	555.78	40.46	31019.76	22333.70	72.00
Aged	171.40	125.93	73.47	69.78	53.54	76.73	3556.96	2437.96	68.54
Children	1175.36	1067.71	90.84	1136.68	1060.57	93.30	13703.73	12164.57	88.77
Disabled	281.52	242.26	86.05	195.98	169.64	86.56	4501.20	3185.19	70.76
Anti poverty sub plan	1407.83	847.42	60.19	1111.09	338.11	30.43	38303.10	28663.27	74.83
Ashraya	150.67	112.54	74.69	96.44	8.06	8.35	2281.48	1532.62	67.18
Solid Waste Management	171.39	79.31	46.28	143.91	89.56	62.23	551.34	298.46	54.13
Slum development	3024.22	1924.21	63.63	1917.38	1244.89	64.93	4941.60	3169.10	64.13
E.M.S. Housing	2756.86	2172.35	78.80	4023.82	2757.61	68.53	37271.47	29674.13	79.62

*Women Component Plan (W.C.P) Source: IKM

Financing of LSGs plans

22.16 The total plan size of LSGs during 2009-10 was ` 6843.36 crore which includes own fund, grant from the Govt., loans from different sources etc. The own contribution of LSGs constituted 13% and the contribution of state/central including externally aided source 11%. The LSGs mobilized the balance 41% of funds as voluntary contribution, loan, beneficiary contribution etc. There is a high increase in the total plan size during 2009-10. In 2008-09, it was ` 4828.39 crore. The central assistance and the loan component arranged by LSGs from financial institutions during the period is high compared to the previous year. On the other hand there is initiative on the part of LSGs for mobilizing resources through other components especially own fund mobilization. The own fund increased from ` 736 crore in 2008-09 to ` 878 crore in 2009-10. Against the total plan size, the percentage of expenditure is only 44% while it was 51% in 2008-09. Out of the total expenditure, the plan grant share is 58%, own fund share 9%, sponsored schemes together with externally aided source 7% and the balance goes to funds from other sources. Eventhough there is 10% hike in the plan grant to LSGs in the Annual Plan 2009-10, no

proportionate increase is noticed in the plan grant utilization, which is the major resource of LSGs plans. There is need to strengthen and enable the local government to evolve a realistic development vision and prepare a perspective plan to realize the vision. Source wise funding details in 2009-10 are given in Table 22.10. The figures in 2008-09 are given in Appendix 22.7.

Table 22.10
Source-wise funding of LSGs Plan during 2009-10

(` lakh)

Source	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts		
	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Plan fund	133211.93	98050.84	73.61	31550.71	25760.40	81.65	36757.87	26021.63	70.79
Own fund	75625.63	25687.28	33.97	1427.18	559.31	39.19	1714.50	568.09	33.13
State Sponsored	8907.58	1234.85	13.86	935.66	112.44	12.02	519.03	76.61	14.76
Centrally Sponsored	11625.53	3673.10	31.60	28109.92	13283.05	47.25	8526.35	530.17	6.22
Loan from Co-Operative	47504.60	2530.15	5.33	852.26	56.03	6.57	1223.44	0.00	0.00
Externally Aided	3433.00	430.39	12.54	766.78	75.31	9.82	1472.02	500.61	34.01
Institutional Finance	39770.90	2603.66	6.55	5872.95	2651.04	45.14	7238.99	2.50	0.03
Voluntary Contribution	1526.49	181.68	11.90	41.01	1.52	3.71	133.16	85.41	64.14
Beneficiary Contribution	19644.64	8884.73	45.23	2311.29	944.88	40.88	2105.56	1581.27	75.10
Others	88977.49	33196.80	37.31	22782.02	9130.88	40.08	17827.25	8010.01	44.93
Total	430227.79	176473.48	41.02	94649.78	52574.86	55.55	77518.17	37376.30	48.22

Source	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Plan fund	18709.98	14085.94	75.29	16598.81	10980.71	66.15	236829.30	174899.52	73.85
Own fund	5157.00	636.08	12.33	3914.66	436.47	11.15	87838.97	27887.23	31.75
State Sponsored	1343.59	11.51	0.86	157.65	0.00	0.00	11863.51	1435.41	12.10
Centrally Sponsored	5162.73	493.84	9.57	1261.09	81.45	6.46	54685.62	18061.61	33.03
Loan from Co-Operative	5023.03	0	0	3339.00	35.00	1.05	57942.33	2621.18	4.52
Externally Aided	603.90	43.99	7.28	40.62	0.00	0.00	6316.32	1050.30	16.63
Institutional Finance	6341.53	58.84	0.93	440.42	0.00	0.00	59664.79	5316.04	8.91
Voluntary Contribution	36.86	0.24	0.65	631.00	0.00	0.00	2368.52	268.85	11.35
Beneficiary Contribution	679.15	169.86	25.01	578.87	98.00	16.93	25319.51	11678.74	46.13
Others	7376.57	4670.89	63.32	4543.93	2831.66	62.32	141507.26	57840.24	40.87
Total	50434.34	20171.19	39.99	31506.05	14463.29	45.91	684336.13	301059.12	43.99

Source: IKM

The sub sector wise allocation and expenditure under productive and service sector during 2009-10 are given in Appendix 22.8 & 22.9 respectively.

CHAPTER 23

SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH

Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE) was constituted as an autonomous body of the Govt. of Kerala by restructuring the erstwhile State Committee on Science, Technology and Environment. The Council became administratively and financially operational since April 2003. The primary objective of the Council is to implement Science and Technology Programmes to enhance the socio- economic development as well as quality of life and environment of the State. The setting up of the State Council for Science, Technology and environment is a significant pro-active step taken by the Government to revamp and streamline the science and technology programmes to make them more responsive to the development needs of the State, and to help in the transformation of Kerala as a knowledge economy. It is the foresighted policies of the successive Governments that nurtured the development of science and technology in the state.

23.2 There are six Research & Development Centres functioning under the umbrella of the Council viz., Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS), Centre for Water Resource Management and Development (CWRDM), Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), National Transportation Planning and Research Centre (NATPAC), Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI), and Kerala School of Mathematics (KSM). The Council also supports three grant-in-aid institutions namely, Sophisticated Test and Instrumentation Centre (STIC), Integrated Rural Technology Centre (IRTC) and Malabar Botanical Garden Society (MBGS). The council also undertakes, co-ordinates and oversees many research programmes through the Universities and other R&D facilities established by the State and Central Governments.

1. Achievements of KSCSTE Headquarters :

1.1 Science Research Scheme (SRS)

23.3 Science Research Scheme (SRS) is the flagship activity under the Science and Technology Promotion (STP) Programme of the Council. SRS aims towards promotion of Research & Development activities in the state both in fundamental and applied research. Under the scheme, research projects in emerging areas of science and engineering are supported by providing financial support for implementation. Research projects to University Departments, Colleges and Research & Development institutions are supported in this scheme. An expert committee called 'Research Council for Science and Engineering' (RCSE) has been constituted to review and recommend projects for funding. The maximum grant for each project has been raised to `15.00 lakh for three years, with the host institution eligible for overhead expenses up to 10 % of the total project cost. A total of 118 projects of such nature was granted during 2009-10.

1.2 Selective Augmentation of Research & Development Activities (SARD)

23.4 Selective Augmentation of Research and Development Activities (SARD) is a scheme initiated by the Council with a view to strengthen science and technology infrastructure primarily in the University Departments, Colleges and R&D Institutions. SARD envisages modernization of laboratories by way of procurement of essential equipments and upgrading of existing facilities for teaching as well as R&D activities. An expert committee has been constituted for the purpose of evaluation and review of projects under SARD. The scheme is similar to the FIST programme of the DST, Government of India. Assistance to the scheme will be the extend of Rs.30 lakhs for a period of 3 years. Grants for 10 SARD/ projects were sanctioned during 2009-10.

1.3 Student Project

23.5 This programme envisages providing financial assistances to the students of University Departments and Colleges in Kerala for the conduct of Scientific Projects as part of their

curriculum. Financial assistance was granted to the students pursuing M.Sc, Engineering and Medical courses. The student project submitted by the candidate through the teacher investigator and the Head of the Institution, will be examined by a committee for selection. The grant to the sanctioned student project will be released after the submission of the final report and financial statements. A maximum grant of `10,000/- will be sanctioned to eligible student project. A total of 30 student projects were sanctioned during the period.

1.4 Engineering & Technology Programmes (ETP)

23.6 Engineering and Technology Programme is envisaged to encourage research talents in the field of engineering and technology in Kerala. It mainly aims to promote highly qualitative research projects in the emerging areas of engineering and technology. Project proposals received from the faculty of Engineering Colleges, Research Institutes/Centres etc are evaluated by experts in the respective field. Based on the evaluation reports, Research Council for Engineering and Technology Programmes (RCETP) will recommend financial grant upto ` 15 lakhs was sanctioned for a project. The maximum duration of the project shall be three years. During the period 23 projects were received, evaluated and 9 out of these were provisionally approved. Financial grant was released for 5 new projects and 7 ongoing projects.

1.5 Rural Technology Programme (RTP)

23.7 Rural Technology Programme (RTP) is implemented to promote and support the traditional rural technology and upgrade them, so that it could be perfected for wider applications and employment generations and to reduce the drudgery of the rural household. It provides both technical and financial support to perfect the rural technologies. A financial support up to Rs. 4 lakhs is provided for a term of two years. There is a Technical Committee on Rural Technology Programme (TCRTP) who evaluates the proposals and recommends the quantum of assistance required for the technology development. During the period 6 projects were placed in the TCRTP meeting and 3 are provisionally approved. Financial grant was released for 10 new projects and 5 ongoing projects.

1.6 Environment and Ecology Programmes (E&E)

23.8 Kerala State Council for Science Technology and Environment has prepared this scheme for the purpose of providing assistance in the form of grants to scientists and technologist for scientific / Research work with particular relevance to the state of Kerala on the Environmental problems and issues. Grants will provided to specific project to cover expenditure on manpower, equipment, consumables, contingencies and travel under this scheme. The maximum grant for a project shall be `10.00 lakh for three years. During the year the Council has approved 12 R&D projects and financial assistance was provided.

1.7 Science Popularization Programmes (SPP)

23.9 The Scheme is launched with the objective of providing technical and financial support for the implementation of projects/ programmes which are focused to popularize the principles and practices of Science and Technology.

23.10 The activities under Science Popularization are as follows:

- National Science Day Celebrations-2010
- National Technology Day Celebrations-2010
- Science Literature Award
- Scheme for Promoting S&T Seminar/Symposia/Workshop
- Science Popularization Programme

1.8 KSCSTE Research Fellowship

23.11 KSCSTE had started Research Fellowship Programme in the year 2002, to promote research work leading to Ph.D in the eleven disciplines-Agricultural Science, Chemical Science, Physical Science, Environmental Science, Earth System Sciences, Engineering Sciences, Life Sciences, Taxonomy (Botany & Zoology), Bioinformatics and Mathematical Sciences. The first five rank holders in M.Sc programme from any of the Universities in Kerala are eligible to apply. During the year 2009-10, a total of 60 KSCSTE Research Fellowship were sanctioned.

1.9 Patent Information Centre- Kerala (PIC)

23.12 KSCSTE has established Patent Information Centre-Kerala (PIC) functioning as the Satellite Centre for Patent Facilitating Centre for Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Government of India.

23.13 It aims to promote the Intellectual property output and to protect the traditional knowledge output of the State. The major objectives of PIC are to generate awareness among Public on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) through seminar, workshop, exhibition, etc, to facilitate patent database search and access to patent related documents and to offer technical, legal and financial assistance to institutions for filling patent.

23.14 The following are the major activities done under this programme.

- Organized 37 Workshops/Seminars/Exhibition on IPR, in different parts of the State.
- Received 55 applications for patent filing. After verification, four out of these were sent to Patent Facilitating Centre, TIFAC for further procedures.
- Modified the brochure on IPR and printed 5000 copies.
- Organized 5 IPR Cells in five Universities in the world

1.10 Sastraposhini

23.15 Sastraposhini is a scheme launched by the Council for strengthening Science education among High Schools of the State. By this programmes model laboratories in Physics, Chemistry and Biology were established in selected Schools in the state. During this academic year 20 Sastraposhini Model Science Laboratories were established in 20 Model Residential Schools of the State under the SC/ST Department.

1.11 Kerala Science Congress (KSC).

23.16 Kerala Science Congress (KSC) is conducted by KSCSTE every year for re- vitalization of R & D in the State and shifting the focus towards solving the developmental problems of Kerala. The Science Congress encourages effective participation of fresh talents and inculcates scientific temper for advancement of scientific research in the State. Scientists from various parts of the country, students and teachers from university and members of the National Green Crops attended the Science Congress. The Kerala Science Congress had sessions in which selected general papers, contest papers, posters in the identified subject areas were presented. Young Scientist Awards were presented to the winners of the contest paper. The presentations by Children Scientist was another attraction of the congress. Young budding children got an opportunity to meet, present their findings and interacted with senior scientists.

23.17 KSCSTE organized the 22nd Kerala Science Congress jointly with Kerala Forest Research Institute and supported by Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi at Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Thrissur from 28th – 31st January 2010. 439 presentations on 11 branches of science were conducted in various venues. The final day programme on 31st January started with the inauguration of the Children's Science Congress. 200 Child Scientists participated in the

programme. 16 child Scientists who were selected for awards in the Indian Science Congress, presented their papers. Eight Young Scientists were selected for the Young Scientist Award and 16 students won prizes in the child scientists' category

1.12 National Green Corps (NGC)

23.18 National Green Corps (NGC) popularly known as 'A Programme of Eco-clubs', is an Environment Educational Programme initiated nation-wide by the Ministry of Environment and Forest in the year 2001-02, is a unique programme targeted on School students of the country. NGC Programme was implemented in 3461 Schools all over the state. Financial assistance of Rs.2500/- was provided to each of the above schools for conducting NGC Programmes.

Kerala Biotechnology Commission

23.19 Government of Kerala adopted a Biotechnology Policy announced in 2003. Kerala Biotechnology Commission, the nodal agency for Biotechnology related activities in Kerala and responsible for the implementation of the Biotechnology policy and other guide lines laid down by Biotechnology Board. The Kerala Biotechnology Commission is taking a lead role in promoting Research and Development and Industrial growth in the area of Biotechnology through appropriate programmes relevant to the development of the state and also to support Human Resource Development in Biotechnology. The major programmes of Kerala Biotechnology Commission are:

- Young Investigators Programme in Biotechnology
- Industry Linked Biotechnology Research Scheme
- Post Doctoral Fellowship / Pre-Post Doctoral Fellowship Programme
- Biotechnology innovations for Rural Development
- Biotechnology Training and Workshop
- Translational Research Centre

2. Research and Development Institutions

2.1. Centre for Earth Science Studies(CESS)

23.20 CESS has been instituted as a Centre of Excellence in Earth Sciences by the Government of Kerala in 1978 and amalgamated under Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment with the objective to promote modern scientific and technological research and development studies in the domain of Earth Sciences. CESS pursues multidisciplinary approach in problems related to land, sea and atmosphere, Research & Development activities in basic and applied fields, user training and academic programmes, consultancy, science popularization etc. CESS is mandated to study earth sciences for the improved knowledge of earth's processes and for the utilization of earth resources in a sustainable manner and for the mitigation of natural hazards. CESS is striving to provide necessary balancing mechanisms between developmental activities, resource utilization and environmental conservation.

23.21 In view of the high population density and limited resources, Kerala has to manage its land and other natural resources with extreme care. Research & Development support for this is being provided by the Centre for Earth Science Studies. The spatial data that has been generated from time to time have made the planning and development efforts of Kerala upto the grass-roots very unique. The environmental impact assessment and pollution monitoring studies have been handy for solving many of the developmental issues of the state in an environmental friendly manner. The analysis of land use, based on remotely sensed data, has provided clarity in addressing land use issues in the most vulnerable areas of coastal zones and high range terrains. Therefore, it has become increasingly important to pursue environmental analysis of land, sea and atmosphere in a multidisciplinary manner.

2.2 Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (CWRDM)

23.22 Centre for Water Resources Development and Management, functions with eight divisions and six units/sections and four sub centres carrying out research, development and extension activities on various aspects of water resources, development and management. The major programmes of CWRDM are mainly concerned with Surface Water Hydrology, Ground Water Hydrology, Land and Water Management and Environment and Water Quality Management.

23.24 Conservation of water and its scientific management becomes critical especially as the state strives to enhance its food security. Considering this, there will be special thrust on water quality monitoring, integrated river basin plans, bench marking of irrigation projects and waste water treatment studies. The Centre for Water Resources Development and Management continues to provide leadership in R&D efforts in this area.

2.3 Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI)

23.25 The Kerala Forest Research Institute was established under the Science and Technology Policy adopted by the Government of Kerala as an autonomous institution to undertake research in areas like forestry, biodiversity etc. Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), one among the Research & Development Centers of the Kerala State Council for Science and Technology (KSCSTE), is a premier institution concentrating on forestry and environment related issues of the State.

23.26 Sustainable management of forests requires a strong science and technology base. It requires a shift in thrust of forest management assigning greater importance to the environmental functions of forests, especially protection of watersheds, conservation of biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Working in collaboration with the Forest Department and other stakeholders, the Kerala Forest Research Institute continues to play a key role in improving the science foundation of forest management.

2.4 National Transportation Planning and Research Centre(NATPAC)

23.27 NATPAC undertakes Research & Development, Project Planning and Extension activities in the area of Traffic and Transportation. It has the unique distinction of working in multi-modal system of transportation covering road, rail, water, seaport and airport. It offers technical advice and implementable solutions to traffic and transportation problems of different regions. It has a Regional Centre at Kozhikode, which undertakes R&D programmes and extension activities in the northern parts of Kerala.

23.28 Broad area of activities of NATPAC include Rural and Regional Transportation, Transportation Planning and Road Safety, Highway Engineering, Traffic Engineering and Management, Inland Water Transport, Project Planning, Training and Extension programmes.

2.5. Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI)

23.29 Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI) was established in 1979 with the objective of establishing a Conservatory Botanic Garden of tropical plant resources in general and of the country and the Kerala state in particular. It also undertakes research programmes for the sustainable utilization of bio-resources. TBGRI is the only organization in India, which maintains a 300 acre conservatory garden for the wild tropical plant genetic resources of the country, besides a well integrated multidisciplinary R& D system dealing with conservation, management and sustainable utilization of tropical plant resources. It also functions as the National Gene Bank for medicinal and aromatic plants of peninsular India.

2.6 Kerala school of Mathematics (KSM)

23.30 The Kerala School of Mathematics has been setup at Kozhikode as a joint venture of KSCSTE and National Board of Higher Mathematics (NBHM), under the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India. The main objective of the institute is to promote Mathematical research in the country and particularly in Kerala. The School will be the meeting ground for Mathematicians from home and abroad with a core group specializing in selected areas. The main activities will be focusing on Research leading to doctoral and post doctoral degrees in Mathematics with advanced level of thematic workshops.

3. Kerala State Pollution Control Board

23.31 Kerala State Pollution Control Board was established in 1974 and is the statutory authority entrusted to implement environmental laws and rules within the jurisdiction of the state of Kerala. The Board ensures proper implementation of the states judicial and legislative pronouncements related to environmental protection within the state. The policy of the Board is to ensure sustainable development of the State through judicious implementation of the statutes which envisage control and minimize pollution from activities, industrial and otherwise, which are all earned to make our lives more comfortable.

23.32 General activities of the Kerala State Pollution Control Board are as follows:

- Inventorization of polluting industries in the State and ensuring their compliance to the pollution control norms.
- Pollution Control from industries discharging waste water into river and lakes.
- Monitoring of water quality and ambient air quality within the State.
- Management of hazardous, biomedical, plastic and municipal solid waste.
- Restoration of environmental quality in critically polluted areas
- Issuance of various environmental quality in critically polluted areas
- Issuance of various environmental clearances.
- Generation and dissemination of data related to environmental quality through regular monitoring and surveillance.
- Conducting Research and Development activities on environmental matters.
- Encouraging and promoting environmental research by academicians and institutions
- Imparting trainings on environmental matters.
- Building environmental awareness for community and
- Addressing public grievances through redresses of environmental problems.

4. Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram

23.33 Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram (RCC), is an autonomous scientific institution sponsored jointly by the Government of Kerala and the Government of India. The centre was established in the year 1980 as a tertiary referral centre for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. RCC rated amongst the top three of the 28 Regional Cancer Centres in the country. It is the only comprehensive, dedicated centre for diagnosis, treatment and control of cancer in Kerala. In average 32,000 new patients occur every year in the state and out of this more than one third comes to RCC for treatment.

23.34 Major Achievements of RCC during the period are given below.

Infrastructure Development

- A new Blood Irradiator machine aimed at minimizing transfusion reactions in bone marrow transplant patients is purchased as a part of infrastructure upgradation.

- An underground water storage facility of 15 lakh litres capacity was commissioned to tackle the long standing water scarcity.

Social Services

- Free treatment were provided to tribal people, BPL families and children less than 18 years of age through different schemes such as Tribal Project, Cancer Suraksha Mission, Rashtriya Suraksha Scheme and Thalolam.
- Conducted several campaigns for the the promotion of our 'Cancer Care for Life'.

Clinical Services

- Radiation Oncology
- Surgical Oncology
- Medical Oncology
- Paediatric Oncology
- Pathology
- Imageology
- Nuclear Medicine
- Pain and Palliative Care

Community Oriented Programmes

- Conducting trainer-trainee Programmes, cancer detection camps, cancer awareness education programmes and tobacco cessation clinic.

Work Pattern in RCC

- 13040 new cancer patients in 2009-10
- 167628 patients reviewed in2009-10
- 604 patient visits every day
- 400 patients given radiotherapy every day
- 175 patients administered chemotherapy every day
- 125 procedures performed every day
- 30 major surgeries done every day
- Regular research activities and publications

Fee Treatment to Poor Cancer Patients

23.35 Free treatment to poor cancer patients is a policy of the State Government. Data regarding free treatment to the cancer patients belong to BPL families for the last four years are given below.

Table –23.1

Free Cancer Treatment to the BPL families for the last four years

SL. No	Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	No.of New Partients registered	11173	11327	12123	13040
2	Existing number of patients	129974	139818	163837	167628
3	No.of free category patients	5587	5550	5455	5868
4	Percentage of free category patients(2/1)	50	49	45	45
5	No. of patients got Chemotherapy free of cost	174	197	148	181
6	No.of Chemotherapy free of cost	4757	3575	4267	3786
7	No.of free Radiation treatment	3175	2918	3717	3940
8	No.of free surgeries	2153	2113	2886	2994
9	Total cost of free treatment (` .In lakh)	804	1188	1060	1135

APPENDIX

TABLES

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Appendix 2.1
Revenue Expenditure: 1998-99 to 2009-10

(C. Crore)

Year	Development Expenditure						Non Development Expenditure				
	Education	Health	Agri. AH & Co-op	Industries, Labour & Employment	Others	Total	Interest Payments	Pension	Others	Total	Total Revenue Expenditure
1999-00	2609.49	870.38	643.67	216.87	2169.83	6510.24	1952.27	1808.29	1295.16	5055.72	11565.96
2000-01	2620.24	837.04	594.69	178.34	2166.19	6396.5	2257.60	1929.48	1294.34	5481.42	11877.92
2001-02	2471.00	861.21	487.57	176.36	2032.20	6028.34	2489.47	1837.93	1306.29	5633.69	11662.03
2002-03	2967.56	954.78	594.50	197.58	3350.38	8064.80	2946.77	2282.9	1461.58	6691.25	14756.05
2003-04	3080.12	1062.00	498.38	283.12	3138.32	8061.94	3328.30	2408.83	1696.60	7433.73	15495.67
2004-05	3254.19	1153.76	623.93	367.10	3845.48	9244.46	3612.54	2600.77	1711.64	7924.95	17169.41
2005-06	3456.85	1165.73	730.54	306.34	4098.43	9757.89	3929.84	2861.18	1874.77	8665.79	18423.68
2006-07	3917.10	1334.17	959.38	358.95	2713.66	9283.26	4189.70	3294.58	4057.03	11541.31	20824.57
2007-08	4529.04	1448.31	927.90	340.16	5087.01	12332.42	4329.65	4924.53	3305.03	12559.21	24891.60
2008-09	5403.33	1802.56	1293.92	419.48	6234.96	15154.25	4659.69	4686.43	3723.48	13069.60	28223.85
2009-10	5979.76	2008.15	1555.21	565.19	6525.12	16633.43	5292.48	4705.50	4500.97	14498.95	31132.38
2010-11 BE	6856.05	2579.92	1497.34	656.96	7605.18	19195.45	5786.48	5426.84	4401.60	15614.92	34810.37
AAGR from 1999-00 to 2010-11	11.44	11.95	9.25	12.41	14.85	11.49	12.50	15.15	16.66	13.56	11.99

Source : Finance department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.2
Sector wise Capital Expenditure : 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Crore)

Year	Irrigation	Growth rate	Agriculture & Allied services	Growth rate	Industries	Growth rate	Public works	Growth rate	Others	Growth rate	Total	Growth rate
1999-00	169.57	-4.61	54.67	34.75	68.79	-14.08	241.96	32.45	113.19	-33.64	648.18	-0.53
2000-01	154.50	-8.89	36.59	-32.89	58.20	-15.39	187.99	-22.31	139.92	23.72	577.20	-10.95
2001-02	147.21	-4.72	29.18	-20.47	30.24	-48.04	222.13	18.16	129.60	-7.31	558.36	-3.26
2002-03	132.32	-10.11	44.95	54.04	33.09	9.42	287.42	29.39	200.88	55.00	698.66	25.13
2003-04	159.20	20.31	35.44	-21.16	30.55	-7.68	272.73	-5.11	141.79	-29.42	639.71	-8.44
2004-05	175.18	10.04	33.19	-6.35	74.53	143.96	260.34	-4.54	138.51	-2.31	681.75	6.57
2005-06	208.37	18.95	36.91	41.58	31.24	-58.08	352.54	35.41	187.89	29.02	816.95	19.83
2006-07	156.64	-24.83	66.84	81.09	110.10	252.43	431.31	22.34	487.08	159.24	1251.97	53.25
2007-08	184.87	18.02	90.84	35.91	154.53	40.35	825.15	91.31	219.19	-54.10	1474.58	17.78
2008-09	254.08	37.43	83.11	-8.51	236.14	52.81	641.83	-22.22	480.44	119.19	1695.60	14.99
2009-10	254.37	0.11	144.72	74.13	203.25	-13.93	903.68	40.80	553.37	15.18	2059.39	21.45
2010-11 (BE)	381.57	50.00	178.06	23.04	249.67	22.84	254.30	-71.86	3081.78	456.91	4145.38	101.29
AAGR from 1999-00 to 2010-11		8.48		21.26		30.38		11.98		60.96		19.76

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.3
Trend in Expenditure on Interest, Pension and Salary

(Crore)

Year	Interest			Pension			Salary			Total		
	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.	Amount	% to revenue receipt	% to revenue expdr.
1999-00	1952.30	24.6	16.9	1808.30	22.8	15.6	4502.90	56.7	38.9	8263.50	104.1	71.4
2000-01	2257.60	25.9	19.0	1929.50	22.1	16.2	4491.60	51.4	37.8	8678.70	99.4	73.1
2001-02	2489.47	27.5	21.3	1837.90	20.3	15.8	4200.80	46.4	36.0	8528.20	94.2	73.1
2002-03	2946.77	27.7	20.0	2282.90	21.5	15.5	4678.99	44.0	31.7	9908.66	93.1	67.1
2003-04	3328.30	28.2	21.5	2408.83	20.4	15.5	5067.09	42.9	32.7	10804.22	91.4	69.7
2004-05	3612.54	26.8	21.0	2600.77	19.3	15.1	5345.58	39.5	31.1	11558.89	85.5	67.3
2005-06	3799.25	24.8	20.6	2861.18	18.7	15.5	5605.49	36.7	30.4	12265.92	80.2	66.6
2006-07	4189.70	23.04	20.1	3294.58	18.1	15.8	6644.48	36.5	31.9	14128.76	77.7	67.8
2007-08	4329.65	20.51	17.39	4924.53	23.34	19.80	7693.20	36.45	30.91	16947.38	80.29	68.08
2008-09	4659.69	19.01	16.50	4686.43	19.12	16.61	9063.81	36.98	32.11	18409.93	75.11	65.23
2009-10	5292.48	20.27	17	4705.5	18.02	15.11	9800.20	37.54	31.48	19798.18	75.83	63.59
2010-11 BE	5786.48	18.57	16.62	5426.84	17.40	15.59	11332.37	36.34	32.55	22545.69	72.31	64.77
AAGR from 1999-00 to 2010-11	12.51			15.15			11.46			12.33		

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 2.4
Debt Profile of the State (1998-99 to 2009-10)

(` Crore)

Item		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Loans and advances from Govt. of India	Receipts	1072.97	483.11	780.69	1192.86	968.17	1482.11	603.29	205.01	416.43	768.04	562.34
	Disbursements	246.95	284.01	536.12	1004.44	1875.09	1699.25	596.71	250.64	255.57	292.05	265.68
	Interest	703.74	732.26	778.56	805.02	809.92	671.60	412.50	432.73	429.48	435.23	425.31
	Gross Retention	826.02	199.10	244.57	188.42	-906.92	-217.14	6.58	-45.63	160.86	475.99	296.66
	Net Retention	122.28	-533.16	-533.99	-616.60	-1716.84	-888.74	-405.92	-478.36	-268.62	40.76	-128.65
Small Savings and Deposits	Receipts	6986.41	6295.44	5917.95	8147.87	7011.55	6317.80	6146.25	5838.15	6601.46	10136.03	10109.02
	Disbursements	4981.87	5332.26	4830.22	6770.85	5824.84	6523.40	6381.50	6818.20	6404.44	8780.28	8176.42
	Interest	273.00	357.84	441.64	578.5	662.46	668.33	633.16	782.59	548.97	515.99	760.13
	Gross Retention	2004.54	888.02	1087.73	1377.02	1186.71	-205.60	-235.25	-980.05	197.02	1355.75	1932.6
	Net Retention	1731.54	530.18	646.09	798.52	524.25	-873.93	-868.41	-1762.64	-351.95	839.76	1172.47
State Provident Funds	Receipts	1731.92	1722.63	1268.51	1685.99	1761.58	1578.63	1595.75	2058.83	2821.66	3082.01	2814.00
	Disbursements	859.97	1033.71	1284.34	1546.29	1323.33	985.53	988.85	1385.45	1695.17	1848.70	1897.35
	Interest	364.19	391.02	290.03	375.98	353.86	449.14	537.74	500.67	624.21	699.62	753.30
	Gross Retention	853.95	688.92	-15.83	139.70	438.25	593.10	606.9	673.38	1126.49	1233.31	916.69
	Net Retention	489.76	297.90	-305.86	-236.28	84.39	143.96	69.16	172.71	502.28	533.69	163.39
Internal Debt	Receipts	4858.25	6975.36	7849.7	10518.26	14120.87	14442.36	11366.48	11577.39	12212.07	10074.33	6693.8
	Disbursements	4118.37	5083.63	6134.58	8113.70	8446.95	10187.07	7371.99	7278.96	8162.06	5279.26	2140.00
	Interest	589.23	747.71	941.14	1140.29	1502.06	1823.45	2216.21	2380.17	2727.71	3009.31	3353.17
	Gross Retention	739.88	1891.73	1715.12	2404.56	5673.92	4255.29	3994.49	4298.43	4050.01	4795.07	4553.80
	Net Retention	150.65	1144.02	773.98	1264.27	4171.86	2431.84	1778.28	1918.26	1322.30	1785.76	1200.63
Total Debt	Receipts	14631.55	15476.5	15816.85	21544.98	23862.17	23820.90	19711.77	19679.38	22051.62	24060.41	20179.20
	Disbursements	10207.16	11733.6	12785.26	17435.28	17470.21	19395.25	15339.05	15733.25	16517.24	16200.29	12479.45
	Interest	1930.16	2228.83	2451.37	2899.79	3328.30	3612.52	3799.61	4096.16	4330.37	4660.15	5291.91
	Gross Retention	4424.39	3742.93	3031.59	4109.70	6391.96	4425.65	4372.72	3946.13	5534.38	7860.12	7699.75
	Net Retention	2494.23	1514.10	580.22	1209.91	3063.66	813.13	573.11	-150.03	1204.01	3199.97	2407.84

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 3.1

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (2004-05) Prices		
	GDP (` Crore)	% change	Per capita GDP (₹)	GDP (` Crore)	% change	Per capita GDP (₹)
2004-05	2967599		26201	2967599		21923
2005-06	3402316	14.65	29617	3249130	9.5	23624
2006-07	3941865	15.86	33779	3564627	9.7	25529
2007-08	4540987	15.20	39903	3893457	9.2	34213
2008-09*	5228650	15.14	45309	4154973	6.7	36005
2009-10**	5868331	12.23	50157	4464081	7.4	38155

*- Quick Estimates

** - Revised Estimate

Source: - Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.2

Net Domestic Product (NDP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (2004-05) Prices		
	NDP (` Crore)	% change	Per Capita NDP (₹)	NDP (` Crore)	% change	Per Capita NDP(₹)
2004-05	2646370		23151	2646370		19498
2005-06	3032585	14.59	26192	2897156	9.48	21036
2006-07*	3516950	15.97	29907	3176860	9.65	22724
2007-08	4051770	15.21	35430	3467041	9.13	30316
2008-09*	4653421	14.85	40141	3688991	6.40	31821
2009-10**	5221199	12.20	44345	3954861	7.21	33588

*- Quick Estimates

** - Revised Estimate

Source: - Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.3

Gross National Product (GNP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (2004-05) Prices		
	GNP (` Crore)	% change	Per Capita GNP (.)	GNP (` Crore)	% Change	Per Capita GNP (.)
2004-05	2833558	12.2	25996	2367711	7.20	21722
2005-06	3249554	14.7	29381	2593160	9.50	23446
2006-07	3760285	15.7	33514	2845156	9.70	25358
2007-08	4521099	14.6	37759	3876386	9.30	31476
2008-09*	5207534	14.2	42534	4138174	6.70	34354
2009-10**	5835493	14.2	44345	4439702	6.70	36846

* Quick Estimate

** Revised Estimate

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.4

Net National Product (NNP) at Factor Cost - All India

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (2004-05) Prices		
	NNP (` .Crore)	% change	Per Capita NNP (.)	NNP (` Crore)	% Change	Per Capita NNP (.)
2004-05	2826408		23199	2804520		19325
2005-06	3170750	12.18	25956	3006894	7.22	20858
2006-07	3525817	11.20	29642	3230495	7.44	22553
2007-08	4031882	14.35	35430	3449970	6.79	30316
2008-09*	4632305	14.89	40514	3672192	6.44	31821
2009-10**	5188361	12.00	42345	3929853	7.02	33588

* Quick Estimate

** Revised Estimate

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 3.5
Gross State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2004-05 to 2009-10

Base Year 2004-05		(AT CURRENT PRICES)			` Lakh		
Sl. No	Industry of Origin/Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 Fnal	2008-09 Prov.	2009-10 Quick
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	1698051	1894914	2082101	2221633	2440458	2642421
2	Forestry & logging	204902	258787	229261	260832	304511	350975
3	Fishing	181422	248196	264409	263431	268413	270455
4	Mining & Quarrying	45778	68092	62343	136876	161719	273065
A. Sub-Total of Primary		2130153	2469989	2638114	2882772	3175101	3536916
5	Manufacturing	1022058	1092095	1229466	1508223	1786566	2147711
5.1	Manu-Registered	457614	479855	500903	643781	771289	946467
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	564444	612240	728563	864442	1015277	1201244
6	Construction	1448764	1744919	1997812	2173999	2480860	2811119
7	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	218290	241735	261348	285733	325818	371533
7.1	Electricity	199378	218364	235675	258708	295406	337531
7.2.	Gas	3829	3928	4108	4218	4356	4510
7.3	Water Supply	15083	19443	21565	22807	26056	29492
B. Sub-Total of Secondary		2689112	3078749	3488626	3967955	4593244	5330363
8	Transport, storage and communication	1183377	1335474	1493931	1641203	1844791	2166005
8.1	Railways	54765	55109	61413	62437	68893	74277
8.2	Transport by Other Means	831308	956762	1081865	1207848	1361995	1642864
8.3	Storage	5063	5384	6549	8056	9470	10961
8.4	Communication	292241	318219	344104	362862	404433	437903
9	Trade, hotels & restaurants	2387056	2803964	3170077	3560040	4176068	4868505
10	Banking and Insurance	606049	668563	761235	871788	1036057	1199157
11	Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	1301911	1543386	1793201	2151609	2413411	2730644
12	Public Administration	497921	554832	646446	774267	905267	955702
13	Other Services	1130821	1229219	1386858	1664474	1958036	2244263
C. Sub-Total of Tertiary		7107135	8135438	9251748	10663381	12333630	14164276
14	Gross State Domestic Product	11926400	13684176	15378488	17514108	20101975	23031555
15	Population (In Number)	32875000	33154000	33426000	33694000	33958000	34216000
16	State Per Capita Income (`)	36278	41275	46008	51980	59197	67312

Subject to the change on receipt of final results.

Population figures are provided by RGI through CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.6
Gross State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor Cost by
Industry of Origin from 2004-05 to 2009-10
Base Year 2004-05 (AT CONSTANT PRICES)

Sl. No	Industry of Origin/Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
					Fnal	Prov.	Quick
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	1698051	1804197	1656785	1619660	1664170	1668391
2	Forestry & logging	204902	213539	213958	226310	233580	244074
3	Fishing	181422	170480	180024	179544	180224	180325
4	Mining & Quarrying	45778	58472	53043	54702	71996	84503
A. Sub-Total of Primary		2130153	2246688	2103810	2080216	2149970	2177293
5	Manufacturing	1022058	1043330	1117876	1316450	1464070	1678524
5.1	Manu-Registered	457614	455214	452281	554630	632384	740123
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	564444	588116	665595	761820	831686	938401
6	Construction	1448764	1671427	1791384	1829682	1869489	1979255
7	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	218290	232570	245415	256432	263090	277972
7.1	Electricity	199378	209903	220982	231912	237951	251775
7.2.	Gas	3829	3929	4108	3932	3969	4008
7.3	Water Supply	15083	18738	20325	20588	21170	22189
B. Sub-Total of Secondary		2689112	2947327	3154675	3402564	3596649	3935751
8	Transport, storage and communication	1183377	1344344	1555729	1784251	1982673	2395730
8.1	Railways	54765	56042	57065	54662	59339	60560
8.2	Transport by Other Means	831308	914669	974834	1035982	1090804	1248718
8.3	Storage	5063	5175	6145	7218	7624	8171
8.4	Communication	292241	368458	517685	686389	824906	1078281
9	Trade, hotels & restaurants	2387056	2695343	2974819	3189636	3365859	3633739
10	Banking and Insurance	606049	720111	841525	973608	1104650	1274087
11	Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	1301911	1452642	1631372	1801052	1946459	2138979
12	Public Administration	497921	533305	602581	690517	725347	761246
13	Other Services	1130821	1189633	1302158	1487138	1650503	1812087
C. Sub-Total of Tertiary		7107135	7935378	8908184	9926202	10775491	12015868
14	Gross State Domestic Product	11926400	13129393	14166669	15408982	16522110	18128912
15	Mid Year Population ('000)	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958	34216
16	State Per Capita Income (Rs.)	36278	39601	42382	45732	48655	52984

Subject to the change on receipt of final results.

Population figures are provided by RGI through CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.7
Net State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor Cost by
Industry of Origin from 2004-05 to 2009-10

Base Year 2004-05		(AT CURRENT PRICES)					` Lakh	
Sl. No	Industry of Origin/Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
					Fnal	Prov.	Quick	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Agriculture	1365071	1511407	1660454	1802034	1950315	2111716	
2	Forestry & logging	202195	255804	226424	257189	300258	346073	
3	Fishing	158049	217359	230130	230592	234953	236740	
4	Mining & Quarrying	38328	58281	51158	112042	132340	223458	
A. Sub-Total of Primary		1763643	2042851	2168166	2401857	2617866	2917987	
5	Manufacturing	808608	861032	973874	1226886	1452923	1745775	
5.1	Manu-Registered	347573	366553	378969	507407	607904	745974	
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	461035	494479	594905	719479	845019	999801	
6	Construction	1392541	1675325	1913115	2081891	2375750	2692017	
7	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	97464	102965	110382	111677	127063	144609	
7.1	Electricity	87050	90940	98149	98753	112761	128841	
7.2	Gas	3829	3928	4108	4218	4356	4510	
7.3	Water Supply	6585	8097	8125	8706	9946	11258	
B. Sub-Total of Secondary		2298613	2639322	2997371	3420454	3955736	4582401	
8	Transport, storage and communication	1003398	1135787	1274851	1378198	1549234	1819281	
8.1	Railways	41337	41417	47941	50036	55210	59525	
8.2	Transport by Other Means	711989	824374	935873	1016133	1145813	1382101	
8.3	Storage	4702	4940	5980	7141	8394	9715	
8.4	Communication	245370	265056	285057	304888	339817	367940	
9	Trade, hotels & restaurants	2302700	2690736	3037247	3425501	4018249	4684517	
10	Banking and Insurance	594202	655275	747213	856525	1017918	1178162	
11	Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	1064637	1282983	1494663	1799188	2018108	2283380	
12	Public Administration	400442	444781	517578	619474	724284	764636	
13	Other Services	1049970	1135177	1273348	1496881	1760884	2018293	
C. Sub-Total of Tertiary		6415349	7344739	8344900	9575767	11088677	12748269	
14	Net State Domestic Product	10477605	12026912	13510437	15398078	17662279	20248657	
15	Mid year Population ('000)	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958	34216	
16	State Per Capita Income (`)	31871	36276	40419	45700	52012	59179	

Subject to the change on receipt of final results.

Population figures are provided by RGI through CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.8
Net State Domestic Product (Kerala) at Factor Cost by
Industry of Origin from 2004-05 to 2009-10

Base Year 2004-05		(AT CONSTANT PRICES)				` Lakh	
Sl. No	Industry of Origin/Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 Fnal	2008-09 Prov.	2009-10 Quick
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	1365071	1437106	1278184	1264532	1226019	1229129
2	Forestry & logging	202195	210678	211409	223234	230405	240757
3	Fishing	158049	140526	148098	147259	147817	147900
4	Mining & Quarrying	38328	49182	42906	33106	43440	50986
A. Sub-Total of Primary		1763643	1837492	1680597	1668131	1647681	1668772
5	Manufacturing	808608	824712	884335	1068208	1187100	1360118
5.1	Manu-Registered	347573	346885	338853	431652	492166	576016
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	461035	477827	545482	636556	694934	784102
6	Construction	1392541	1604687	1712403	1746480	1784476	1889251
7	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	97464	99967	102121	105442	108145	114132
7.1	Electricity	87050	86643	86758	91281	93658	99099
7.2	Gas	3829	3929	4108	3932	3969	4008
7.3	Water Supply	6585	9395	11255	10229	10518	11025
B. Sub-Total of Secondary		2298613	2529366	2698859	2920130	3079721	3363501
8	Transport, storage and communication	1003398	1153489	1352173	1547514	1719623	2086309
8.1	Railways	41337	43181	44670	43998	47763	48746
8.2	Transport by Other Means	711989	787275	837284	860850	900439	1030795
8.3	Storage	4702	4751	5633	6441	6803	7292
8.4	Communication	245370	318282	464586	636225	764618	999476
9	Trade, hotels & restaurants	2302700	2587362	2853461	3073142	3242929	3501026
10	Banking and Insurance	594202	707455	828586	959981	1089189	1256255
11	Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	1064637	1206538	1365179	1509300	1631153	1792486
12	Public Administration	400442	428318	485548	556477	584546	613477
13	Other Services	1049970	1099966	1198063	1339785	1486963	1632536
C. Sub-Total of Tertiary		6415349	7183128	8083010	8986199	9754403	10882089
14	Net State Domestic Product	10477605	11549986	12462466	13574460	14481805	15914362
15	Mid Year Population ('000)	32875	33154	33426	33694	33958	34216
16	State Per Capita Income (₹)	31871	34837	37284	40287	42646	46511

Subject to the change on receipt of final results.

Population figures are provided by RGI through CSO.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.14
District wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income
of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the year 2009-10 (at Constant Prices)

Base year 2004-05		YEAR 2009-10(Q)														Lakh
Sl. No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALP	KTM	IDK	EKM	TSR	PLK	MLP	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	Total
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	116293	124886	103085	54150	186568	133614	154406	103364	157184	139152	103186	68686	113932	109885	1668391
2	Forestry & Logging	23529	19551	11984	14669	13815	13790	22259	22748	21161	26750	20625	7274	17304	8615	244074
3	Fishing	13277	35005	315	40242	1198	168	21970	21194	2394	8140	24416	79	7096	4831	180325
4	Mining and Quariying	13791	17365	2747	2358	5248	1378	6380	5104	8095	7216	6727	887	4511	2696	84503
TOTAL OF PRIMARY SECTOR		166890	196807	118131	111419	206829	148950	205015	152410	188834	181258	154954	76926	142843	126027	2177293
5	Manufacturing	210884	76943	19950	99743	74093	39898	541459	159589	213734	74093	82644	14249	65544	5701	1678524
5.1	Registered	92986	33927	8797	43981	32670	17592	238749	70368	94243	32670	36441	6283	28902	2514	740123
5.2	Un-registered	117898	43016	11153	55762	41423	22306	302710	89221	119491	41423	46203	7966	36642	3187	938401
6	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	47500	26208	13472	23211	24891	22305	32994	25163	17608	9744	20124	1895	8869	3988	277972
6.1	Electricity	39151	25051	12639	21351	23113	22055	29433	23339	16793	8409	17801	1687	7554	3399	251775
6.2	Gas	412	345	174	294	267	153	399	385	321	379	353	88	304	134	4008
6.3	Water supply	7937	812	659	1566	1511	97	3162	1439	494	956	1970	120	1011	455	22189
7	Construction	212374	126475	60367	118755	112619	37407	372298	210198	109254	154381	219697	22960	163290	59180	1979255
TOTAL OF SECONDARY SECTOR		470758	229626	93789	241709	211603	99610	946751	394950	340596	238218	322465	39104	237703	68869	3935751
8	Transport, Storage& Comm.	312398	179416	115785	158997	197527	45436	396276	259979	141296	158195	192509	29513	141720	66683	2395730
8.1	Railways	5559	5305	454	4143	3688	0	5813	4302	9048	6219	5408	0	5256	5365	60560
8.2	Transport by other means	172074	94902	53570	85162	99772	18855	207412	132740	76172	97025	103019	15609	64934	27472	1248718
8.3	Communication	134030	78392	61679	68794	92515	26418	181907	122600	55422	54452	84000	13586	70844	33642	1078281
8.4	Storage	735	817	82	898	1552	163	1144	337	654	499	82	318	686	204	8171
9	Trade, Hotel & Resturants	341208	266353	106831	255451	246367	85393	461848	404075	278707	292152	388083	57412	319408	130451	3633739
10	Banking & Insurance	131104	79504	72879	88295	100653	42428	184616	136449	98869	78993	100272	28285	87019	44721	1274087
11	Real estate ownership, Business ,legal	239565	189941	100318	157214	140531	90479	215822	202563	172616	185022	177322	52404	143954	71228	2138979
12	Public Administration	180872	64477	33723	51688	56104	12637	82138	59074	50166	41260	59833	8906	49254	11114	761246
13	Other Services	160982	130382	83508	113536	113207	78111	172549	171832	133488	211678	166608	43701	163924	68581	1812087
TOTAL OF TERTIARY SECTOR		1366129	910073	513044	825181	854389	354484	1513249	1233972	875142	967300	1084627	220221	905279	392778	12015868
DDP		2003777	1336506	724964	1178309	1272821	603044	2665015	1781332	1404572	1386776	1562046	336251	1285825	587674	18128912
Mid year Population ('000)		3481	2739	1272	2201	2064	1174	3350	3176	2819	4105	3100	877	2540	1318	34216
Per capita Income(in Rupees)		57563	48795	56994	53535	61668	51367	79553	56087	49825	33783	50389	38341	50623	44588	52984

Populations are based on CSO.

of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 3.15

Population of States/Union Territories by sex and percentage share of population in total population - 2001

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Total population			Percentage share in total population	Population density (per sq.km.)
		Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	1027015247	531277078	495738169	100	324
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	356,265	192,985	163,280	0.03	43
2	Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	38,286,811	37,440,730	7.37	275
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,091,117	573,951	517,166	0.11	13
4	Assam	26,638,407	13,787,799	12,850,608	2.59	340
5	Bihar	82,878,796	43,153,964	39,724,832	8.07	880
6	Chandigarh	900,914	508,224	392,690	0.09	7903
7	Chatisgarh	20,795,956	10,452,426	10,343,530	2.03	154
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,451	121,731	98,720	0.02	449
9	Daman & Diu	158,059	92,478	65,581	0.02	1411
10	Delhi	13,782,976	7,570,890	6,212,086	1.34	9294
11	Goa	1,343,998	685,617	658,381	0.13	363
12	Gujarat	50,596,992	26,344,053	24,252,939	4.93	258
13	Haryana	21,082,989	11,327,658	9,755,331	2.05	477
14	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,248	3,085,256	2,991,992	0.59	109
15	Jammu & Kashmir	10,069,917	5,300,574	4,769,343	0.98	99
16	Jharkhand	26,909,428	13,861,277	13,048,151	2.62	338
17	Karnataka	52,733,958	26,856,343	25,877,615	5.14	275
18	Kerala	31,838,619	15,468,664	16,369,955	3.1	819
19	Lakshadweep	60,595	31,118	29,477	0.01	1894
20	Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	31,456,873	28,928,245	5.88	196
21	Maharashtra	96,752,247	50,334,270	46,417,977	9.42	314
22	Manipur	2,388,634	1,207,338	1,181,296	0.23	107
23	Meghalaya	2,306,069	1,167,840	1,138,229	0.22	103
24	Mizoram	891,058	459,783	431,275	0.09	42
25	Naagaland	1,988,636	1,041,686	946,950	0.19	120
26	Orissa	36,706,920	18,612,340	18,094,580	3.57	236
27	Pondicherry	973,829	486,705	487,124	0.09	2029
28	Punjab	24,289,296	12,963,362	11,325,934	2.37	482
29	Rajasthan	56,473,122	29,381,657	27,091,465	5.5	165
30	Sikkim	540,493	288,217	252,276	0.05	76
31	Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	31,268,654	30,842,185	6.05	478
32	Tripura	3,191,168	1,636,138	1,555,030	0.31	304
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,66,052,859	87,466,301	78,586,558	16.17	689
34	Uttaranchal	8,479,562	4,316,401	4,163,161	0.83	159
35	West Bengal	80,221,171	41,487,694	38,733,477	7.81	904

Source: Census of India - 2001

Appendix 3.16
District-wise Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex-ratio
and Population Density

Sl. No.	State/District	Population 2001			Percentage decadal growth rate		Sex-ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)		Population density per sq.km.	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-91	1991-01	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Kerala	31838619	15468664	16367955	14.32	9.42	1036	1058	749	819
1	Kasaragod	1203342	587763	615579	22.78	12.3	1026	1047	538	604
2	Kannur	2412365	1154144	1258221	16.63	7.13	1049	1090	759	813
3	Wayanad	786627	393397	393230	21.32	17.04	966	1000	315	369
4	Kozhikode	2878498	1398674	1479824	16.69	9.87	1027	1058	1118	1228
5	Malappuram	3629640	1759479	1870101	28.87	17.22	1053	1063	872	1022
6	Palakkad	2617072	1265794	1351278	16.52	9.86	1061	1068	532	584
7	Thrissur	2975440	1422047	1553393	12.2	8.7	1085	1092	903	981
8	Ernakulam	3098378	1535881	1562497	11.42	9.09	1000	1017	963	1050
9	Idukki	1128605	566405	562200	10.45	6.96	975	999	236	252
10	Kottayam	1952901	964433	988468	7.71	6.76	1003	1025	828	884
11	Alappuzha	2105349	1012572	1092777	7.28	5.21	1051	1079	1415	1489
12	Pathanamthitta	1231577	588035	643542	5.6	3.72	1062	1094	450	467
13	Kollam	2584118	1248616	1335502	10.68	7.33	1035	1070	967	1038
14	Thiruvananthapuram	3234707	1571424	1663283	13.5	9.78	1036	1058	1344	1476

Source: Census of India - 2001

Appendix 3.17
District wise Rural-Urban Distribution of Population, Kerala, 2001

State / District		Population		
		P	M	F
Kerala	Total	31841374	15468614	16372760
	Rural	23574449	11451282	12123167
	Urban	8266925	4017332	4249593
Kasaragod	Total	1204078	588083	615995
	Rural	970378	475196	495182
	Urban	233700	112887	120813
Kannur	Total	2408956	1152817	1256139
	Rural	1196058	578544	617514
	Urban	1212898	574273	638625
Wayanad	Total	780619	391273	389346
	Rural	751007	376424	374583
	Urban	29612	14849	14763
Kozhikode	Total	2879131	1399358	1479773
	Rural	1777974	863632	914342
	Urban	1101157	535726	565431
Malappuram	Total	3625471	1754576	1870895
	Rural	3269301	1581794	1687507
	Urban	356170	172782	183388
Palakkad	Total	2617482	1266985	1350497
	Rural	2260907	1093515	1167392
	Urban	356575	173470	183105
Thrissur	Total	2974232	1422052	1552180
	Rural	2134799	1018315	1116484
	Urban	839433	403737	435696
Ernakulam	Total	3105798	1538397	1567401
	Rural	1628713	808609	820104
	Urban	1477085	729788	747297
Idukki	Total	1129221	566682	562539
	Rural	1071628	538064	533564
	Urban	57593	28618	28975
Kottayam	Total	1953646	964926	988720
	Rural	1653838	817819	836019
	Urban	299808	147107	152701
Alappuzha	Total	2109160	1014529	1094631
	Rural	1487703	712867	774836
	Urban	621457	301662	319795
Pathanamthitta	Total	1234016	589398	644618
	Rural	1110218	529823	580395
	Urban	123798	59575	64223
Kollam	Total	2585208	1249621	1335587
	Rural	2119230	1021415	1097815
	Urban	465978	228206	237772
Thiruvananthapuram	Total	3234356	1569917	1664439
	Rural	2142695	1035265	1107430
	Urban	1091661	534652	557009

Source: Census India, 2001

**Appendix 3.18
Age Group Population of Kerala 2001.**

Sl. No.	Age Group	Population (In Lakhs)			Percentage			All India Percentage
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0-4	27.65	14.09	13.56	8.7	9.1	8.3	12.2
2	5-9	25.44	12.96	12.49	8	8.4	7.6	13.3
3	10-14	29.87	15.24	14.63	9.4	0.9	8.9	11.8
4	15-19	29.85	14.85	14.99	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.4
5	20-24	29.84	14.4	15.44	9.4	9.3	9.4	8.9
6	25-29	27.86	12.97	14.89	8.7	8.4	9.1	8.3
7	30-34	25.16	11.86	13.31	7.9	7.7	8.1	7
8	35-39	24.66	11.55	13.12	7.7	7.5	8	6.2
9	40-44	19.51	9.6	9.9	6.1	6.2	6	5.1
10	45-49	19.26	9.52	9.74	6.1	6.1	5.9	4.3
11	50-54	14.38	7.25	7.13	4.5	4.7	4.4	3.7
12	55-59	11.3	5.42	5.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.7
13	60-64	10.32	4.8	5.52	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.6
14	65-69	9.02	3.99	5.02	2.8	2.6	3.1	1.5
15	70-74	6.13	2.73	3.4	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.3
16	75-79	3.99	1.74	2.26	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.5
17	80+	3.89	1.57	2.32	1.2	1	1.4	0.8
18	Age not stated	0.26	0.14	0.12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
	All Ages	318.41	154.68	163.73	100	100	100	100

Sources : Senses of India 2001

Appendix 4.1

Number of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by Size Class in Kerala (2000-01)

Sl. No.	Size of Holding (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Average Size (ha)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Below 1.00	6335428	882502	0.14
2	1.00-1.99	226810	299767	1.32
3	2.00-3.99	75651	190527	2.52
4	4.00-9.99	16008	84759	5.29
5	10.00 and above	2735	111933	40.93
	Total	6656632	1569488	0.24

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.2

District wise Number & Area of Individual operational holdings (2000-01)

Sl. No.	District	Number	Area(ha)	Area per holding
1	Thiruvananthapuram	792116	87516	0.11
2	Kollam	587430	87468	0.15
3	Pathanamthitta	301521	71390	0.24
4	Alappuzha	469850	71511	0.15
5	Kottayam	426577	129111	0.3
6	Idukki	285771	160199	0.56
7	Eranakulam	645429	117278	0.18
8	Thrissur	623463	114818	0.18
9	Palakkad	515823	158029	0.31
10	Malappuram	604186	135088	0.22
11	Kozhikode	569034	106214	0.19
12	Wayanad	158923	92925	0.58
13	Kannur	459212	146630	0.32
14	Kasaragod	217297	91311	0.42
	State	6656632	1569488	0.24

Source:DES

Appendix 4.3

Percentage Distribution of Main Workers in Kerala (1991 and 2001)

Sl.No.	Item	1991	2001
1	2	3	4
1	Cultivators	12.24	7.20
2	Agricultural labourers	25.55	16.07
3	Household industry workers	2.58	3.54
4	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantation, Mining, Quarrying and allied sectors	10.23	} 73.19
5	Other workers	49.40	

Source: Census Reports.

Appendix 4.4

District wise Average Rainfall and Percentage of Departure for 2009

District	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
	Rainfall	%departure	Rainfall	%departure	Rainfall	%departure	Rainfall	%departure	Rainfall	%departure	Rainfall	%departure	Rainfall	%departure	Rainfall	%departure	Rainfall	%departure	Rainfall	%departure
Thiruvananthapuram	5.0	-72	0.0	-100	60.0	22	44.6	-65	206.9	-10	183.3	-50	204.2	-23	87.3	-49	183.4	9	119.4	-54
Kollam	2.2	-84	3.0	-90	105.7	71	121.9	-27	136.4	-52	272.3	-44	369.7	-8	185.5	-29	272.6	20	325.9	4
Pathanamthitta	5.5	-74	12.0	-68	105.7	32	115.4	-37	156.8	-43	378.0	-30	454.0	-12	227.4	-33	290.3	11	222.7	-31
Alappuzha	1.7	-91	4.4	-85	45.3	-20	131.9	-8	256.4	-22	559.8	-11	503.3	-9	164.0	-55	250.3	-13	210.9	-36
Kannur	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	9.3	21	97.2	44	169.6	-33	625.3	-27	1456.6	38	299.5	-45	320.5	29	200.3	-4
Thrissur	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	49.4	109	53.9	-38	289.4	-7	586.1	-20	972.1	26	385.1	-10	361.4	36	156.9	-41
Kottayam	7.5	-66	1.8	-94	78.6	30	69.9	-59	204.9	-38	460.0	-28	553.1	-13	225.6	-45	280.8	0	188.6	-45
Ernakulam	10.4	-51	0.0	-100	45.8	-7	89.5	-41	315.7	-11	615.1	-19	838.8	10	312.2	-39	497.4	60	176.6	-51
Idukki	10.1	-40	0.3	-99	102.7	94	42.9	-73	226.7	-23	443.2	-40	983.4	11	335.8	-44	533.0	47	296.1	-23
Kozhikode	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	43.5	108	63.1	-38	179.1	-38	608.4	-34	1817.5	77	301.1	-45	335.4	24	321.3	20
Malappuram	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	19.8	-6	46.4	-51	143.3	-39	337.9	-49	993.2	28	243.1	-37	256.9	22	200.1	-28
Palakkad	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	81.3	204	58.0	-43	138.8	-30	282.0	-46	985.0	56	262.3	-26	250.6	34	176.1	-35
Kasargod	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	16.0	105	1604.0	-70	152.0	-36	560.6	-44	1238.2	15	446.0	-29	330.9	15	76.7	-63
Wayanad	0.0	-100	0.0	-100	95.7	331	47.1	-51	123.9	-34	309.8	-55	1256.1	8	185.4	-71	240.3	-7	183.0	-12

Data of November & December not available

Source: IMD website

Appendix 4.5

Area, Production and Productivity of Principal Crops

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (Ha)		Production (MT)		Productivity (Kg/ha)	
		2008-09	2009-10#	2008-09	2009-10#	2008-09	2009-10#
1	Rice	234265	234013	590241	598339	2519.5441	2557
2	Jowar	2306	2547	1177	1305	510.40763	512
3	Ragi	608	293	492	236	809	805
4	Other Cereals	371	226	290	176	783	779
5	Pulses	3903	4449	2959	3390	758.13477	762
6	Sugarcane	3392	2972	27548	28497	8121.4623	9588
7	Pepper	153711	171489	33991	37899	221.13577	221
8	Chilies	1601	1501	1553	1302	970.01874	867
9	Ginger	7421	5408	30809	28605	4151.5968	5289
10	Turmeric	2782	2438	6364	6065	2287.5629	2488
11	Cardamom	41588	41593	8550	7800	205.58815	188
12	Arecanut	97492	99219	125654	127893	1288.8647	1289
13	Banana	54739	51275	435979	408405	7964.687	7965
14	Other Plantains	50126	47800	399633	381109	7972.5691	7973
15	Cashewnut	53007	48972	42334	36450	798.64924	744
16	Tapioca	87241	74856	2712114	2525383	31087.608	33737
17	Sweet Potato	386	399	4827	4575	12505.181	11466
18	Groundnut	1733	1340	1282	992	739.75765	740
19	Sesamum	576	608	309	210	536.45833	345
20	Coconut *	787769	778619	5802	5667	7365.1032	7278
21	Cotton **	1152	1018	1498	1324	221	221
22	Tobacco	39	29	63	47	1605	1621
23	Coffee	84696	84796	57200	59250	675.35657	699
24	Tea	36557	36840	51726	57809	1414.9411	1569
25	Rubber	517475	525408	783485	745510	1514.0538	1419

provisional

* production of coconut in million nuts and productivity in nuts/ha

** Production of cotton in no. of bales of 170 Kg

Source: DES

Appendix 4.6
Index of Area, Production and Productivity of Prominent Crops in Kerala Base -
Average of Triennium ending 1993-94

Sl.No.	Crops	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
AREA				
A	All Crops	84.82	83.24	
B	Food Grains	42.26	43.06	43.07
	Total Cereals	43.18	44.09	44.01
	Pulses	19.73	17.68	20.15
C	Non-Food Grains	97.27	95.50	95.22
	Oil Seeds (Coconut)	93.67	90.12	89.07
	Fibres (Cotton)	10.26	9.13	8.07
	Plantation crops	112.59	113.97	115.37
	Spices and condiments	101.29	99.10	105.81
	Fruits and Vegetables	161.77	153.24	144.78
	OTHERS			
	Cashewnut	53.43	48.51	44.82
	Tapioca	61.77	64.16	55.05
PRODUCTION				
A	All Crops	105.4	109.04	
B	Food Grains	49.99	55.74	56.51
	Cereals	50.45	56.31	57.06
	Pulses	20.34	18.27	20.94
C	Non-Food Grains	112.77	117.59	110.92
	Oil Seeds (Coconut)	113.14	116.37	113.67
	Fibres (Cotton)	8.23	7.34	6.49
	Plantation crops	191.30	200.28	193.48
	Spices and condiments	120.22	121.55	124.07
	Fruits and Vegetables	156.91	157.65	148.95
	OTHERS			
	Cashewnut	56.12	45.33	39.03
	Tapioca	97.21	103.13	96.03
PRODUCTIVITY				
A	All Crops	124.26	130.99	
B	Food Grains	118.31	129.45	131.22
	Cereals Total	116.83	127.71	129.66
	Pulses	103.12	103.36	103.88
C	Non-Food Grains	115.94	123.13	116.49
	Oil Seeds	120.79	129.13	127.61
	Fibres (Cotton)	80.23	80.42	80.44
	Plantation crops	169.91	175.72	167.71
	Spices and condiments	118.69	122.65	117.26
	Fruits and Vegetables	96.99	102.88	102.89
	OTHERS			
	Cashewnut	105.03	93.45	87.09
	Tapioca	157.37	160.73	174.43

Appendix 4.7

Season-wise Area, Production and productivity of Rice in Kerala (2007-08 to 2009-10)

Season	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Virippu	77533	79381	77249	168108	192770	192049	2168	2428	2486
Mundakan	105958	105122	107485	251103	249101	272284	2370	2370	2533
Puncha	45447.00	49762.00	49279.00	109277	148370	134004	2404	2982	2719
All Seasons	228938	234265	234013	528488	590241	598337	2308	2520	2557

Source : DES

Appendix 4.8

Season-wise Coverage of HYV of Rice in Kerala

Year	Coverage of HYV (Ha.)				Total Area under Rice (Ha)				% of HYV over Total Area under Rice			
	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1996-97	61532	54725	37072	153329	163893	210309	56624	430826	37.54	26.02	65.47	35.59
1997-98	69306	50693	48680	168679	144743	180701	61678	387122	47.88	28.05	78.93	43.57
1998-99	62346	66338	48414	177098	120217	174714	57700	352631	51.86	37.97	83.91	50.22
1999-00	70948	85936	54106	210990	121525	170228	58021	349774	58.38	50.48	93.25	60.32
2000-01	83868	89927	52892	226687	129752	162445	55258	347455	64.64	55.36	95.72	65.24
2001-02	78753	102714	40621	222088	110556*	161978	43850	316384	71.23	63.41	92.64	70.20
2002-03	98381	112271	40152	250804	112438	157004	41079	310521	87.50	71.51	97.74	80.77
2003-04	92667	109316	36563	238546	102770	147384	37186	287340	90.20	74.20	98.30	83.00
2004-05	97559	115630	35306	248495	105349	148893	35732	289974	92.60	77.70	98.80	85.70
2005-06	91000	110952	21662	223614	98256	155629	21857	275742	93.00	71.00	99.00	81.00
2006-07	76103	112575	35530	224208	83859	143724	35946	263529	91	78	99	85
2007-08	72638	84273	44851	201762	77533	105958	45447	228938	94	80	99	88
2008-09	74867	83777	49420	208064	79381	105122	49762	234265	94	80	99	89
2009-10	74029	90579	49096	213704	77249	107485	49279	234013	96	84	100	91

Source : DES

Appendix 4.9
District wise Area , Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala

Sl. No.	District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2867	2995	2940	7182	7274	7564	2505	2429	2573
2	Kollam	3538	3859	3453	7988	8292	7947	2258	2149	2301
3	Pathanamthitta	2001	2681	2996	4631	7399	7738	2314	2760	2583
4	Alappuzha	33335	34143	33440	62270	104250	97976	1868	3053	2930
5	Kottayam	10969	10951	15474	28428	32154	39412	2592	2936	2547
6	Idukki	2190	2115	2328	5959	5494	6137	2721	2598	2636
7	Ernakulam	12343	12966	10787	24407	25907	21024	1977	1998	1949
8	Thrissur	24422	27928	25439	59381	71909	63854	2431	2575	2510
9	Palakkad	99173	96190	100522	244244	240143	266230	2463	2497	2648
10	Malappuram	9496	11013	8838	21748	23265	19893	2290	2113	2251
11	Kozhikode	3800	4038	3277	5097	5613	4302	1341	1390	1313
12	Wayanad	12408	12746	12995	32079	33861	33157	2585	2657	2552
13	Kannur	7232	7649	7130	14111	13637	13843	1951	1783	1942
14	Kasaragod	5164	4991	4394	10963	11043	9260	2123	2213	2107
	State	228938	234265	234013	528488	590241	598337	2308	2520	2557

Source : DES

Appendix 4.10
District-wise and Season-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice for 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of District	Autumn			Winter			Summer			Total		
		Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1417	3942	2782	1360	3282	2413	163	340	2086	2940	7564	2573
2	Kollam	878	2060	2346	2471	5693	2304	104	194	1865	3453	7947	2301
3	Pathanamthitta	185	466	2519	603	1490	2471	2208	5782	2619	2996	7738	2583
4	Alappuzha	9128	28912	3167	7493	22672	3026	16820	46392	2758	33441	97976	2930
5	Kottayam	3940	11483	2914	3138	7634	2433	8396	20295	2417	15474	39412	2547
6	Idukki	588	1510	2568	1530	4106	2684	209	521	2493	2327	6137	2637
7	Ernakulam	4090	7803	1908	5121	10622	2074	1576	2599	1649	10787	21024	1949
8	Thrissur	3901	6922	1774	12549	28603	2279	8989	28329	3152	25439	63854	2510
9	Palakkad	45200	112866	2497	49056	136538	2783	6266	16826	2685	100522	266230	2648
10	Malappuram	1187	2343	1974	6356	13269	2088	1295	4281	3306	8838	19893	2251
11	Kozhikode	173	221	1277	2494	2850	1143	610	1231	2018	3277	4302	1313
12	Wayanad	0	0	0	10576	26338	2490	2419	6819	2819	12995	33157	2552
13	Kannur	4098	7843	1914	2924	5843	1998	108	157	1454	7130	13843	1942
14	Kasaragode	2464	5678	2304	1814	3344	1843	116	238	2052	4394	9260	2107
	STATE	77249	192049	2486	107485	272284	2533	49279	134004	2719	234013	598337	2557

Source:DES

Appendix 4.11

Area, Production and Productivity of HYV of Rice (2007-08 to 2009-10)

District	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Productivity (Kg/Ha)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10#	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10#	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	2713	2931	2940	7111	7167	7564	2621	2445	2573
Kollam	2194	2696	2418	5052	5807	5758	2303	2154	2381
Pathanamthitta	1796	2501	2931	4166	6976	7567	2320	2789	2582
Alappuzha	32750	33627	32960	61783	103691	97414	1887	3084	2956
Kottayam	10824	10878	15449	28131	32014	39357	2599	2943	2548
Idukki	1634	1695	1924	4970	4314	5097	3041	2545	2649
Ernakulam	11726	12064	10370	23269	24209	20557	1984	2007	1982
Thrissur	20163	24001	22956	51874	64596	59614	2573	2691	2597
Palakkad	90398	88907	94835	228692	228032	256355	2530	2565	2703
Malappuram	6505	7676	6288	16495	18249	15824	2536	2377	2517
Kozhikode	1406	1303	1107	2576	2655	2069	1832	2038	1869
Wayanad	10668	10762	10693	28410	29408	28460	2663	2733	2662
Kannur	5454	5523	5667	11297	10910	11525	2071	1975	2034
Kasaragode	3531	3500	3166	7928	8326	7057	2245	2379	2229
STATE	201762	208064	213704	481754	546354	564218	2388	2626	2640

#Area and Production for the year 2009-10 are provisional

Source : DES

Appendix 4.12

Plantation Crops - Area, Production and Productivity(2006-07 to 2009-10)

1	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09*		2009-10
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
AREA (Ha.)							
Tea	35365		36131	567020	36557	578458	36840
Coffee	84571	381085	84115	388195	84696	394352	84796
Rubber	502240	615200	512045	635000	517475	630000	525408
Cardamom	41362	73228	39763	69300	41588		41593
PRODUCTION (MT)							
Tea	53659	973070	51754	987020	51726	972770	57809
Coffee	59475	288000	48650	262020	57200	262300	59250
Rubber	780405	852895	753135	825345	783485	864000	
Cardamom	8545	11535	7031	9720	8550		7800
PRODUCTIVITY (kg/ha)							
Tea	1577	-	1432	1741	1415	1682	1569
Coffee	703	756	578	682	675	665	699
Rubber	1554	1386	1471	1300	1514	1371	1858
Cardamom	207	158	177	140	206		188

Source :

Rubber : Rubber Board

Coffee : Coffee Board

Tea : Tea Board

Cardamom: Spices Board

* Estimates

Appendix 4. 15
Production, Consumption, Export and Auction Price of Tea

Year	Production			Consumption (‘000 MT)	Exports		Cochin Auction Price (Rs/kg)
	India (‘000 MT)	Kerala (‘000 MT)	% of Kerala		India (‘000 MT)	Percentage of Production	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980	569.00	54.00	9.49	346.00	224.00	39.37	13.14
1981-85	600.00	50.00	8.33	387.00	214.00	35.67	20.50
1986-90	679.00	57.00	8.39	464.00	204.00	30.04	27.54
1991-95	740.00	65.00	8.78	567.00	174.00	23.51	38.14
1996	780.10	61.60	7.90	618.00	162.00	20.77	44.42
1997	810.00	69.80	8.62	633.00	203.00	25.06	61.57
1998	874.10	65.90	7.54	664.00	210.00	24.02	73.39
1999	824.40	67.80	8.22	650.00	192.00	23.29	62.04
2000	846.50	69.30	8.20	653.00	207.00	24.45	51.34
2001	853.70	66.10	7.70	673.00	183.00	21.44	52.21
2002	826.20	59.70	7.20	693.00	198.00	23.98	47.21
2003	857.10	56.60	6.60	714.00	173.70	20.27	45.78
2004	820.20	49.70	6.06	735.00	197.60	24.09	52.14
2005	928.00	67.00	7.22	757.00	199.10	21.45	49.66
2006	955.90	68.80	7.20	771.00	218.7	22.88	54.40
2007	944.70	61.90	6.55	786.00	178.75	18.92	56.05
2008	972.77	51.73	5.32	802.00	203.12	20.88	71.08

Source : Association of Planters of Kerala, Tea Board

Appendix 4.16
Average Market Price
of Natural Rubber in Domestic (Kottayam)
and international (Bangkok) markets

Year	Kottayam (RSS - 4)	Bangkok (RSS - 3)
1	2	3
1992-93	2550	2608
1993-94	2569	2510
1994-95	3638	4171
1995-96	5204	5016
1996-97	4901	4509
1997-98	3580	3221
1998-99	2994	2885
1999-00	3099	2704
2000-01	3036	2958
2001-02	3228	2793
2002-03	3919	4111
2003- 04	5040	5278
2004-05	5570	5751
2005-06	6699	7432
2006-07	9204	9779
2007-08	9085	9675
2008-09	10112	10379
2009-10	11498	11113

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam

Appendix 4.17

Price Trend of Rubber

Month & Year		India (` per 100 kg. of RSS 4) (Kottayam)	World (` per 100 kg. of RSS 3) (Bangkok)	
1		2	3	
2009	April	9488	8189	
	May	9805	8300	
	June	9913	8109	
	July	9819	8505	
	August	10250	9925	
	September	10651	10569	
	October	10898	11103	
	November	11302	11893	
	December	13430	13048	
	2010	January	13772	14163
		February	13700	14465
		March	14948	15084
Average 2009-10		11498	11113	
April		16418	17354	
May		15983	16715	
June		17087	16902	
July		18215	15680	
August		17952	15442	
September		16645	16199	
October		18112	17308	
November		19876	19614	
December	20188	21404		
	Average 2010-11	17830.67	17402	

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam

Appendix 4. 18

Monthly Average Farm Price of Important Agricultural Commodities

Commodities	Unit	2009						2010						Price in `
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Paddy	Qtl.	934.04	943.13	939.22	959.85	1003.63	1010.95	1013.80	1019.55	1021.60	1027.75	998.21	1017.50	
Coconut with husk	100 Nos.	429.45	435.19	419.85	419.26	426.11	463.56	475.87	494.39	498.85	498.10	497.22	500.53	
Arecanut	100 Nos.	47.68	43.58	42.84	39.76	37.12	35.40	37.77	41.68	46.33	55.52	60.50	65.65	
Pepper	Qtl.	11825.00	13305.30	13434.09	13392.19	13845.00	13382.64	12789.67	12394.68	12865.31	14099.49	14905.98	15547.62	
Cardamom	Kg	601.50	619.00	600.42	588.75	625.00	736.67	869.17	1090.00	864.17	894.17	984.17	1128	
Tea	Qtl.	1250.00	1285.00	1262.50	1280.00	1057.50	1130.00	1110.40	1080.00	1090.50	996.00	780.00	615	
Coffee	Qtl.	4062.50	4106.25	4145.00	4046.88	3900.00	3910.94	3845.00	3617.50	3488.75	3719.44	3646.88	3700	
Rubber	Qtl.	9225.20	9799.25	9711.73	9955.50	10618.00	12403.50	12647.50	13110.00	1454.08	15791.84	15461.73	16695.41	
Tapioca	Qtl.	527.77	535.54	547.37	553.95	557.02	560.39	564.27	584.41	623.28	655.37	662.46	682.37	
Ginger - dry	Qtl.	8750.00	8825.00	7966.67	8662.50	8475.00	8750.00	2520.00	2648.53	3066.41	3587.50	4146.70	4788.33	
Banana	Qtl.	1874.12	2413.56	2087.29	2085.65	2218.22	1788.77	1848.28	1701.51	1669.49	1887.28	1923.15	1931.47	
Cashewnut	Qtl.						4000.00	4000.00	4400.78	4485.23	4001.52	3216.41	30000	

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.19
Index Number of Prices Received and Price Paid by Farmers

Year	Prices received by Farmers	Farm Cultivation Cost	Domestic Expenditure	Price Paid by Farmers	Parityas Col.2 to 5
2003	2454	7056	2615	4295	57
2004	2651	7360	2705	4459	59
2005	2440	7703	2795	4640	53
2006	2474	8309	2947	4947	50
2007	2746	9135	3061	5288	52
2008	3167	10036	3394	5837	54
2009	3083	11468	3640	6460	48
2010*	3351	12248	3855	6872	49

* Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and statistics

Appendix 4.20
Consumption of Fertilizers/Ha. of gross cropped area in Kerala
(1995-96 to 2009-10)

(in Kg.)

Year	N	P	K	Total (N+P+K)		N:(P+K)% (Kerala)
				Kerala	India	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	28.62	14.15	24.11	66.88	74.38	75
1996-97	28.33	13.59	19.60	61.52	75.49	85
1997-98	29.29	15.23	29.40	73.92	84.98	66
1998-99	29.50	14.58	18.14	62.22	87.08	90
1999-00	29.85	15.08	27.54	72.47	93.81	70
2000-01	28.43	12.66	20.82	58.32	86.34	85
2001-02	25.54	12.44	21.21	59.19	90.12	76
2002-03	29.18	13.53	26.19	68.90	86.00	73
2003-04	28.92	13.20	22.93	65.05	89.80	80
2004-05	29.87	14.14	24.2	68.21	98.34	78
2005-06	28.00	15.00	25.00	68.00	104.50	70
2006-07	31.00	16.00	43.00	89.00	113.26	53
2007-08	32.00	15.00	25.00	72.00	-	80
2008-09	38.00	19.00	32.00	89.00	-	75
2009-10	39.00	20.00	32.00	91.00	-	75

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and CMIE.

Appendix 4.21
Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development in Kerala
(2008-09 & 2009-10)

SI.No	Particulars	Unit	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fertilizer consumption			
	a) Nitrogen	MT	111734.2	112752
	b) Phosphorus	MT	55014.9	58184
	c) Potash	MT	94147.9	93955
	Total	MT	260897	264891
2	Plant protection measures			
	a) Fungicide (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	MT	96.282	438.46
	b) Insecticides (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	MT	111.5	122.5
	c) Weedicide (in terms of technical grade)	MT	64.777	65.97
	d) Rodenticides(in terms of technical grade)	MT	0	0
	e) Area under Plant Protection coverage	Lakh Ha.	18.5	15.02
	f) Rodent control operation	Lakh Ha.	-	0.57
	g) Biological control of Nephantic Serinopa- parasites liberated	Lakh No.	8	7.95
	h) Weed control	Lakh Ha.	0.4	2.5
3	High Yeilding Varieties of paddy seeds distributed	MT	5386	9860.6
4	Quality planting materials distributed			
	a) Coconut seedings	Lakh No.	10.40608	4.3
	b) Rooted pepper cuttings	Lakh No.	33.94879	27.72
	c) Cashew grafts	Lakh No.	3.71555	3.34
5	Soil testing			
	Soil samples analysed	No.	232874	215147

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix 4.22
Average Price of Agricultural Inputs (2008-09& 2009-10)

SI No	Item	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
I	Ferlitizer (Price/MT)		
a	Urea	5020.00	5310
b	Ammonium sulphate	10350.00	10350
c	Super Phosphate	3070.00	4800
d	Muriate of Potash	4455.00	4455
II	Paddy Seed		
a	Average NSC Price (per Qtl)	21.50	26.5
b	State Seed Farm Price (per Qtl)	14.00	14
III	Green manure seed(per Kg.)		
a	Daincha		
b	Sannhemp		
IV	Coconut Seedlings (Per seedling)		
a	WCT	32.00	32
b	Hybrids	40.00	40
V	Cashew grafts	25.00	25
VI	Rooted pepper cuttings(price per cuttings)	1.50	1.5
VII	Pesticides (price per litre/kg)		
a	Phosphamidon (per lit)	NA	
b	Quinal phos (per lit)	305.00	205
c	Monocrotophos (per lit)	308.00	308
d	Copper sulphate (per kg)	125.00	130

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix 4.23
Composition of Cattle Population (1977 to 2007)

(No.in 000's)

Year	Composition		Male		Female		Total	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1977	Crossbred	No	217	16.01	1138	83.99	1355	100
		%	28.82	-	50.51	-	45.08	-
	Indegenous	No	536	32.47	1115	67.53	1651	100
		%	71.18	-	49.49	-	54.92	-
	Total	No	753	25.05	2253	74.95	3006	100
%		100	-	100	-	100	-	
1982	Crossbred	No	217	14.93	1236	85.07	1453	100
		%	32.93	-	50.70	-	46.92	-
	Indegenous	No	442	26.89	1202	73.11	1644	100
		%	67.07	-	49.30	-	53.08	-
	Total	No	659	21.28	2438	78.72	3097	100
%		100	-	100	-	100	-	
1987	Crossbred	No	199	11.69	1503	88.31	1702	100
		%	39.17	-	51.54	-	49.71	-
	Indegenous	No	309	17.94	1413	82.06	1722	100
		%	60.83	-	48.46	-	50.29	-
	Total	No	508	14.84	2916	85.16	3424	100
%		100	-	100	-	100	-	
1996	Crossbred	No	232	10.14	2055	89.86	2287	100
		%	60.42	-	68.23	-	67.34	-
	Indegenous	No	152	13.73	957	86.27	1109	100
		%	39.58	-	31.77	-	32.66	-
	Total	No	384	11.31	3012	88.69	3396	100
%		100	-	100	-	100	-	
2000	Crossbred	No	144	7.36	1813	92.64	1957	100
		%	66.98	-	79.69	-	78.59	-
	Indegenous	No	71	13.32	462	86.68	533	100
		%	33.02	-	20.31	-	21.41	-
	Total	No	215	8.63	2275	91.37	2490	100
%		100	-	100	-	100	-	
2003	Crossbred	No	135	8.00	1600	92.00	1735	100
		%	74	-	82	-	82	-
	Indegenous	No	47	12.00	340	88.00	387	100
		%	26	-	18	-	18	-
	Total	No	182	9.00	1940	91.00	2122	-
%		100	-	100	-	100	-	
2007	Crossbred	No	142	87.00	1479	94.00	1621	100
		%					93	-
	Indegenous	No	21		98	6.00	119	100
		%		13.00			7	
	Total	No	164		1577		1740	
%						100		

Source : Animal Husbandry Department

Appendix 4.24
Livestock and Poultry Population in India and Kerala - a Comparison

(' lakh)

Species	1987			1996			2000			2003			2007		
	India	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India (1992)	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India (1997)	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India	Kerala	% share of Kerala	India	Kerala	% share of Kerala
Cattle	1958.70	34.24	1.75	2045.16	33.96	1.66	1988.82	24.91	1.25	1851.80	21.22	1.13	1912	17.4	0.91
Buffalo	769.70	3.29	0.43	842.39	1.65	0.20	899.18	1.11	0.12	979.20	0.65	0.07	1024	0.58	0.06
Goats	994.10	15.81	1.59	1162.81	18.61	1.66	1227.21	15.98	1.30	1243.60	12.13	0.97	1347	17.29	1.28
pigs	107.60	1.37	1.27	127.88	1.43	1.12	132.91	0.88	0.66	135.20	0.76	0.56	116	0.59	0.51
Poultry	2583.40	170.92	6.62	2840.25	256.5	9.03	3154.28	149.13	4.73	4573.97	122.15	2.67	5711	130.94	2.29
Ducks	234.90	8.46	3.60	220.86	11.87	5.37	321.83	10.43	3.24	316.13	6.61	2.09	261.74	8.65	3.3

Source: Livestock Census -All India and Livestock Census-Kerala

Appendix 4.25
Trend in Livestock Population of Kerala, Over the Census Periods 1966 to 2007

(No. in lakh)

Year of Census	Cattle		Buffaloes		Goats		Pigs		Poultry**		Duck		Livestock	
	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation	No.	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1966	28.57	0	4.71	0	11.89	0	1.12	0	95.87	0	3.19	0	46.41	0
1972	28.56	-0.04	4.72	0.21	14.68	23.47	1.29	15.18	118.44	23.54	3.62	13.48	49.36	6.36
1977	30.06	5.25	4.54	-3.81	16.83	14.65	1.72	33.33	129.56	9.39	4.3	18.78	53.19	7.76
1982	30.97	3.03	4.09	-9.91	20.04	19.07	1.27	-26.16	145.19	12.06	5.3	23.26	56.45	6.13
1987	34.24	10.56	3.29	-19.56	15.81	-21.11	1.37	7.87	170.92	17.72	8.46	59.62	55.01	-2.55
1996	33.96	-0.82	1.65	-49.85	18.6	17.65	1.43	4.38	269.46	57.65	11.87	40.31	55.77	1.38
2000	24.91	-26.65	1.11	-32.73	15.98	-14.09	0.88	-38.46	149.13	-44.66	10.43	-12.13	42.94	-23.01
2003	21.22	-14.81	0.65	-41.44	12.13	-24.09	0.76	-13.64	122.16	-18.08	6.61	-36.63	34.81	-18.93
2007	17.4	-18.00	0.58	-10.00	17.29	42.50	0.59	-22.80	130.93	19.00	8.65	31.00	35.87	3.00

** Excluding Broiler and including ducks etc.

Source: Livestock Census report/Animal Husbandry Department

Appendix 4.26
Sex-wise Classification of Bovine Population
and Trend over the previous Census (1956 to 2007)

(Nos. In '000s)

Year		Cattle Population			Buffaloe Population			Total Bovine Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1956	No.	954	1556	2510	302	185	487	1256	1741	2997
1961	No.	973	1713	2686	320	165	485	1293	1878	3171
Variation	%	1.99	10.09	7.01	5.96	(-)10.81	(-)0.41	2.95	7.87	5.81
1966	No.	913	1943	2856	295	177	472	1208	2120	3328
Variation	%	(-)6.17	13.43	6.33	(-)7.81	7.27	2.68	(-)6.57	12.89	4.95
1972	No.	780	2075	2855	269	203	472	1049	2278	3327
Variation	%	(-) 14.57	6.79	(-) 0.04	(-)8.81	14.69	..	(-)13.16	7.45	(-) 0.03
1977	No.	753	2253	3006	254	200	454	1007	2453	3460
Variation	%	(-)3.46	8.6	5.29	(-)5.58	(-)1.48	(-)3.81	(-)4.00	7.68	4
1982	No.	659	2438	3097	217	192	409	876	2630	3506
Variation	%	(-)12.48	8.21	3.03	(-)14.57	(-)4.00	(-) 9.91	(-)13.01	7.22	1.33
1987	No.	508	2916	3424	131	198	329	639	3114	3753
Variation	%	(-)22.91	19.61	10.56	(-)39.63	3.13	(-)19.56	(-)27.05	18.4	7.05
1996	No.	384	3012	3396	67	98	165	451	3110	3561
Variation	%	(-)24.41	3.29	(-) 0.82	(-) 48.85	(-) 50.51	(-) 49.85	(-) 29.42	(-) 0.13	(-) 5.12
2000	No.	215	2275	2490	57	54	111	272	2329	2601
Variation	%	(-)44.01	(-)24.47	(-)26.55	(-)14.93	(-)44.89	(-)32.73	(-)39.69	(-)25.11	(-)26.96
2003	No.	182	1940	2122	24	40	64	206	1980	2187
Variation	%	(-) 15.36	(-) 14.73	(-) 14.79	(-) 57.18	(-) 26.16	(-) 42.03	(-) 11.55	(-) 14.99	(-) 14.68
2007	No.	164	1577	1740	25	33	58	189	1610	1798
Variation	%	(-)10.1	(-)18.74	(-)18.01	2.43	(-)17.57	(-)10.01	(-)8.68	(-)18.72	(-)17.77

Source : AH. Department - Livestock Census Reports of Various Years.

Appendix 4.27
Trend in Poultry Population over Census Periods from 1982 to 2007

(No. in Lakh)

Category	1982	1987		1996		2000		2003		2007	
	No	No	% variation	No	% variation	No	% variation	No	% variation	No	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Broiler Fowls	1.11	4.63	317.00	38.79	738	34.71	(-)10.52	21.97	(-) 36.70	6.5	-70.3
Desi Fowls	65.65	153.35	134	134.93	(-)12.01	110.24	(-)18.29	77.36	(-) 29.83	72.7	-6.1
Improved Fowls	79.53	17.57	(-) 77.91	121.53	592	24.13	(-)80.14	32.56	34.96	19.33	-40.6
Total Fowls	145.18	170.92	17.12	256.46	50.05	134.37	(-)34.07	109.91	(-) 18.2	92.01	-16.3
Ducks	5.30	8.46	59.53	11.87	40.35	10.43	(-)12.13	6.61	(-) 36.67	8.65	31
Other Poultry (Turkey)	0.22	0.58	167.43	1.12	93.69	4.33	286.61	0.14	(-)15.4	0.28	97.9
Total-Poultry	151.81	184.59	21.59	308.24	66.99	183.84	(-)31.77	248.55	-18.1	199.47	7.2

Source: Livestock Census Reports

Appendix 4.28

Distribution of Working Bullocks* and Male calves over the Five Census Periods and Percentage Variation over Previous Census from 1982 to 2007

(In ' 000 Nos)

Category	1982	% variation	1987	% variation	1996	% variation	2000	% variation	2003	% variation	2007	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Working Bullocks												
Indegenous	240.94	-29.96	120.66	-49.92	57.50	-52.35	17.46	-69.63	9.60	-31.83	0.494	-95
Cross bred	14.33	-26.89	18.70	30.50	63.88	241.60	17.13	-73.18	5.90	-44.63	1.7	-71.8
Total	255.27	-29.79	139.36	-45.41	121.38	-12.90	34.59	-71.50	15.50	-37.73	2.15	-86
Male calves												
Indegenous	135.30	8.04	112.14	-17.12	52.36	-53.31	29.63	-43.41	30.90	32.39	10.17	-67.1
Cross bred	165.55	21.26	132.76	-19.81	111.30	-16.10	89.99	-19.15	121.40	3.69	83.93	-31
Total	300.85	14.93	244.90	-18.60	163.66	-33.17	119.62	-26.91	152.33	-32.22	94.09	-38.2

Source: Livestock Census Report

* Includes bullocks used for work & those used for work and breeding

Appendix 4.29

Trend in Distribution of Adult Female Cattle over the Census Periods from 1982 to 2007, their Percentage Distribution and Percentage Variation over the Previous Census

(In' 000 numbers)

Category	1982		1987			1996			2000			2003			2007		
	No.	% distribution	No.	% distribution	% variation	No.	% distribution	% variation	No	% distribution	% variation	No	% distribution	% variation	No	% distribution	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Cattle in Milk																	
Indegenous	392.79	45.45	451.80	44.51	15.02	329.66	29.57	-27.03	195.66	20.56	-40.64	106.64	27.54	(-) 45.49	33.7	28.33	-68.4
Cross bred	471.48	54.55	563.17	55.49	19.45	785.36	34.34	39.45	756.01	79.44	-3.74	607.37	35	(-) 19.66	576.9	35.58	-5
Adult Female Cattle																	
Indegenous	785.71	51.94	812	47.73	3.35	569.53	51.33	-29.86	340.56	22.36	40.2	173.29	44.75	(-) 49.12	51.6	43.45	-70.19
Cross bred	726.91	48.06	889.33	52.27	22.34	1226.36	53.62	37.89	1182	77.63	-3.62	872.54	50.28	(-) 26.18	817.13	50.4	-6.35

Source: Livestock Census Reports

Appendix 4.30
Production of Milk and Egg in the Major States of India (2005-06 TO 2009-10)

State	Milk										Egg									
	Production (000'MT)					% increase over 2003-04					Production (Million Nos)					% increase over 2003-04				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Andhra Pradesh	7624	7939	8925	9570	10429	16.24	21.04	36.07	45.91	59	16453	15941	17588	18344	19396	9.737878	6.32295	17.308077	22.29707	29.4
Assam	747	751	752	753	756	2.751	3.30124	3.43879	3.57634	3.99	536	535	491	466	455	4.280156	4.0856	-4.474708	-9.33852	-11.5
Bihar	5060	5450	5783	5934	6124	59.119	71.3836	81.8553	86.6038	92.58	1001	945	1071	1074	1100	35.27027	27.7027	44.72973	45.13514	45.13
Gujarat	6980	7533	7911	8386	8844	8.7058	17.3182	23.2051	30.6027	37.74	578	776	825	1268	1276	30.18018	74.7748	85.810811	185.5856	185.6
Haryana	5299	5367	5442	5745	6006	1.494	2.7964	4.23291	10.0364	15.04	1513	3960	4073	3815	4073	18.20313	209.375	218.20313	197.9688	198.1
Jammu & Kashmir	1400	1400	1498	1565	1604	-0.9901	-0.9901	5.94059	-100	13.44	632	632	650	721	769	-0.78493	-0.78493	2.0408163	2.04	13.2
Karnataka	4022	4124	4244	4538	4822	4.2779	6.92248	10.0337	17.6562	25.02	1835	1950	2018	2369	2909	6.19213	12.8472	16.782407	37.09491	68.34
Kerala	2063	2119	2248	2451	2537	-2.2738	0.37897	6.48982	16.1061	20.2	1196	1199	1379	1510	1633	-6.41628	-6.18153	7.9029734	18.22	27.9
Madhya Pradesh	6283	6375	6572	6855	7167	16.611	18.3185	21.9748	27.2272	33.02	941	952	975	671	708	5.022321	6.25	8.8169643	-25.1116	-20.9
Maharashtra	6769	6978	7210	7455	7679	6.1138	9.39019	13.0271	16.8678	16.9	3523	3395	3464	3550	3864	4.354265	0.5628	2.6066351	5.154028	14.5
Orissa	1342	1431	1625	1598	1651	34.604	43.5306	62.989	60.4814	65.6	1279	1425	1548	1995	2319	37.37916	53.0612	66.272825	114.2857	149.1
Punjab	8909	9168	9282	9387	9389	6.1733	9.25992	10.6185	11.8818	11.9	3520	3774	3791	3680	3283	14.73272	23.0117	23.565841	19.94785	7
Rajasthan	8713	9375	9536	9491	9548	8.1823	16.4018	18.4008	17.8421	18.6	703	663	673	645	671	4.613095	-1.33929	0.1488095	-4.01786	-0.15
Tamil Nadu	5474	5560	5586	5673	5778	15.194	17.0034	17.5505	19.3813	21.59	6223	8044	8394	8810	10848	64.4556	112.579	121.82875	132.8224	186.7
Uttar Pradesh	17358	18095	18861	19537	20205	8.8754	13.4981	18.3027	22.5428	26.7	923	948	981	1014	1060	5.606407	8.46682	12.242563	16.02	21.28
West Bengal	3891	3982	4087	4176	4300	5.5616	8.03039	10.879	13.2935	16.66	2964	3039	3054	3137	3231	5.106383	7.76596	8.2978723	11.24113	14.57
All India	91934	95647	99562	103114	106839	190.64	257.584	345.009	300.01	477.98	43820	48178	50975	53069	57595	237.9325	538.5	632.08349	769.3446	928.27

Source: Animal Husbandry Department of States

Appendix 4.31

Per Capita Availability of Milk in Major States of India (gms/day) (1996-97 -2008-09)

State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Andhra Pradesh	167	185	192	194	209	231	238	250	260	269	299	317
Assam	78	79	71	69	70	71	71	72	72	70	69	70
Bihar	98	121	119	80	88	92	100	147	154	163	170	172
Gujarat	290	290	297	280	317	321	330	344	349	374	387	403
Haryana	630	623	631	614	645	647	643	631	628	633	632	645
Jammu & Kashmir	345	353	362	348	367	365	363	364	353	325	337	362
Karnataka	216	233	241	233	249	229	190	194	197	200	204	215
Kerala	204	221	227	219	234	203	173	169	171	172	181	197
Madhya Pradesh	194	262	261	211	240	236	233	233	262	259	262	271
Maharashtra	161	168	168	162	172	172	172	176	178	182	186	188
Orissa	53	58	66	64	69	68	71	92	95	100	112	115
Punjab	861	883	902	854	892	895	898	917	943	961	962	957
Rajasthan	348	356	367	353	376	368	371	376	387	408	408	399
Tamil Nadu	185	199	210	211	219	198	198	204	231	232	231	234
Uttar Pradesh	221	238	243	223	241	245	250	254	262	267	273	279
West Bengal	123	125	123	116	120	120	120	124	126	126	128	131
All India	207	213	217	220	225	230	231	233	241	246	252	258

Source: National Statistics, NDDB

Appendix 4. 32

**Details of milk production in the state - Results of Integrated Sample Survey
(2001-02 to 2009-10)**

Particulars		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Estimated no. of animals in milk (lakh)	ND*	1.698	1.892	1.428	1.159	1.122	1.024	1.013	1.445	1.352
	CB*	9.688	8.293	7.236	7.052	7.034	6.950	7.069	6.999	7.135
	Total	11.386	10.185	8.664	8.211	8.156	7.974	8.082	8.444	8.487
Estimated no. of milch animals (lakh)	ND	2.216	2.455	1.885	1.544	1.491	1.41	1.393	2.141	2.31
	CB	12.698	10.778	9.769	9.359	9.295	9.707	10.237	9.897	8.88
	Total	14.914	13.233	11.654	10.903	10.786	11.117	11.630	12.038	11.19
Average milk yield/animal in milk (kg.)	ND	2.527	2.547	2.608	2.573	2.641	2.627	2.644	2.678	2.68
	CB	6.733	6.901	7.007	7.007	7.164	7.508	7.828	8.432	8.58
	Total	6.106	6.092	6.300	6.379	6.540	10.135	10.472	11.11	11.26
Average milk yield of milch animal/day (kg.)	ND	1.936	1.963	1.976	1.932	1.988	1.909	1.924	1.915	1.235
	CB	5.137	5.310	5.190	5.28	5.422	5.385	5.406	5.985	5.967
	Total	4.662	4.683	4.683	4.806	4.948	7.294	7.330	7.9	7.202
Annual milk production in the State (lakh tonnes)	ND	1.566	1.759	1.363	1.088	1.087	0.983	0.980	1.43	1.31
	CB	23.810	20.889	18.557	18.036	18.39	19.047	20.253	21.68	22.36
	Total	25.376	22.648	19.920	19.124	19.477	20.030	21.233	23.110	23.67
	Buff.	0.630	0.480	0.398	0.379	0.36	0.298	0.273	0.363	0.44
	Goat	1.173	1.062	0.788	0.749	0.79	0.861	0.969	1.03	1.26
	Grand Total	27.179	24.200	21.106	20.252	20.627	21.189	22.475	24.503	25.37
Per capita per day availability of milk (gm)		234	203	173	169	170	172	181	196	198

* ND - Non-descript, CB - Cross bred

Source: Animal Husbandry Department (Sample Survey Report)

Appendix 4.33
Index of Milk and Egg production in Kerala & India (1984-85 to 2008-09)
(Base Year 1984-85)

Year	Index of Milk Production		Index of Egg Production	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1985-86	105.16	106.02	103.66	113.16
1986-87	109.34	111.08	106.48	121.46
1987-88	116.89	112.53	109.76	124.86
1988-89	124.02	116.63	111.89	133.17
1989-90	131.15	123.85	114.41	141.76
1990-91	138.52	129.88	118.14	148.06
1991-92	146.31	134.22	130.34	154.24
1992-93	154.84	141.20	135.21	160.88
1993-94	164.02	146.02	140.55	169.56
1994-95	173.61	153.73	146.04	182.25
1995-96	179.67	159.76	151.45	191.44
1996-97	186.08	164.58	154.27	192.90
1997-98	192.05	169.88	154.95	199.27
1998-99	198.36	181.20	155.79	206.82
1999-00	206.97	188.19	156.56	213.64
2000-01	213.52	193.75	155.03	257.04
2001-02	222.79	202.88	152.59	271.74
2002-03	198.36	208.41	102.67	279.42
2003-04	173.03	212.30	97.33	283.49
2004-05	165.98	222.89	91.23	317.16
2005-06	169.10	233.98	91.16	323.79
2006-07	173.68	243.13	91.39	355.48
2007-08	184.18	245.78	105.11	NA
2008-09	200.9	NA	114.33	NA

Source: Animal Husbandry Department & Economic Survey

Appendix 4.34
Activities in the Animal Husbandry Sector (2003-04 to 2009-10)

SI.No	Activities	Unit ("000)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Cases treated	Nos.	4629	4879	5029	5260	5015	4873	4262
2	Operations Performed	Nos.	136	135	125	120	121	116	122
3	Castration done	Nos.	6	6	5	5	4.8	5.6	4.7
4	Vaccination done								
	1. Livestock	Nos.	4414	1334	3440	2723	2517	2282	1992
	2. Poultry	Nos.	4554	6170	9603	8752	7251	7008	7478
5	Anti Rabies Vaccinations done in Dogs	Nos.	132	113	101	197	173	207	186
6	Artificial Inseminations done	Nos.	1231	1176	1180	1204	1075	1196.96	1298.55
7	Calvings recorded	Nos.	354	358	355	383	358	346.9	326.7
8	Chicks hatched out in Department Poultry Farms	Nos.	977	747	515	859	369	603	644
9	Vaccines produced in Veterinary Biologicals								
	1. Poultry	Doses	17967	13488	10948	20892	11103	19285	19915
	2. Livestock	Doses	534	329	184	440	678	494	227

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix 4.35
Production and Distribution of Frozen Semen in Kerala
(1995-96 to 2009-2010)

(In lakh doses)

Year	Production of Frozen Semen	Distribution Inside the State	Distribution Outside the State	Total Distribution
1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	14.93	16.27	6.61	22.88
1996-97	24.78	15.39	7.83	23.22
1997-98	24.49	15.04	7.95	22.99
1998-99	25.57	15.75	7.70	23.45
1999-00	26.17	15.74	6.80	22.54
2000-01	20.13	15.83	7.60	23.43
2001-02	28.94	15.52	5.50	21.02
2002-03	23.79	15.32	6.45	21.77
2003-04	24.33	15.05	1.24	16.29
2004-05	22.71	14.99	4.2	19.21
2005-06	27.10	15.89	15.14	31.03
2006-07	32.54	15.88	11.28	27.16
2007-08	24.47	15.00	9.48	24.48
2008-09	21.25	16.47	1.86	18.33
2009-10	24.08	17.12	2.65	19.78

Source: KLD Board

Appendix 4.36
Artificial Insemination Centres in the State, as on 31.03.2010

Sl.No	Department/ Institutions	No.of A.I Centres
1	2	3
1	RAIC	37
2	ICDP.Project	9
3	ICDP Sub-Centres	1348
4	A1 Centres	2
5	A1 Sub Centres	1181
	Total:	2577

Source: Animal Husbandry Department & KLD Board

Appendix 4.37
Other Important Activities of KLD Board During 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl.No	Name of Programme	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	4	5
1	Liquid Nitrogen (Lakh litres)	6.19	9.62
2	Quantity of basic fodder seeds produced (kg.)	182.6	74.75
3	Quantity of fodder seed supplied (MT)	45.43	94.13
4	Sale of Green Grass (MT)	87.36*	25.75*
5	No. of kids produced		
	(I) Malabari	209	198
	(ii)Boers	33	28
6	No. of Malabari kids distributed:	97	260
7	No. of personnel trained	1388	1630
8	No. of embryos collected	76	165
9	Premium bull semen distributed (No. of doses)	43610	13610
10	No. of pigs distributed:		
	For breeding and rearing	171	87
	For meat	13	24

Source: KLD Board.

* hay sold

Appendix 4.38
Average Price of Livestock Products and Feeds in the State
(2004-05 to 2009-2010)

Item	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	Percentage increase over 2004-05	2006-07	Percentage increase over 2005-06	2007-08	Percentage increase over 2006-07	2008-09	Percentage increase over 2007-08	2009-10	Percentage increase over 2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Meat													
	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg.	59	60	1.69	61	1.67	76	24.59	98	28	114	16
	Chicken (Desi)	Kg.	85	89	4.71	93	4.94	130	39.78	140	7.7	160	14
	Mutton	Kg.	138	145	5.07	156	7.59	165	5.77	175	6	211	21
	Beef	Kg.	58	70	20.69	80	14.32	90	12.50	103	14	121	17
	Pork	Kg.	67	74	10.45	78	5.40	89	14.10	100	12	122	22
Egg													
	Fowl (White) Fowl	100Nos.	155	143	-7.74	160	11.88	175	9.37	210	45	270	29
	(Brown)	100Nos.	242	232	-4.13	240	3.45	260	8.33	300	15	340	13
	Duck	100Nos.	310	297	-4.19	305	2.69	330	8.20	375	14	425	13
Milk													
	Cow	Litre	14	15	7.14	15	0.00	18	20.00	19.5	8	20.65	6
	Buffalo	Litre	18	19	5.56	19	0.00	22	15.79	25	14	25	0
Feeds (price)													
	Groundnut cake	Kg.	13	12	-7.69	13	8.33	16	23.08	20	25	22.5	12.5
	Coconut cake	Kg.	12	11.00	-8.33	11	0.00	13	18.18	14.5	11.5	15	3
	Gingely oil cake	Kg.	13	11.50	-11.54	12	4.34	14	16.67	17	21	19	12
	Straw	Kg.	4	4.50	12.50	5	11.11	5.5	10.00	4.8	-13	5	4
	Grass	Kg.	2	3.25	62.50	3.50	7.70	3.75	7.14	2.5	-28.5	3	20

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix 4.39
Dairy Co-operatives of India at a Glance

(in numbers+)

State	1990-91	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2007-08	2008-09*
North						
Haryana	3,229	3,963	4,219	5172	6515	6668
Himachal Pradesh	210	235	283	387	594	739
Jammu & Kashmir	105	**	**	**		
Punjab	5,726	7,108	6,892	6893	6432	6711
Rajasthan	4,976	8,364	9,643	10852	13681	13681
Uttar Pradesh	7,880	17,429	18,104	18272	19725	20473
Sub Total	22126	37099	39141	41576	46947	48272
East						
Assam	117	54	65	66	66	66
Bihar	2,060	4,008	4,657	5023	6544	7320
Jharkhand			80	80	42	44
Nagaland	21	77	76	76	45	46
Orissa	736	1,483	1,654	1896	2932	311
Sikkim	134	185	189	194	236	272
Tripura	73	84	84	84	84	84
West Bengal	1,223	2,012	2,287	2367	2678	2787
Sub Total	4364	7903	9092	9786	12627	13730
West						
Chhattisgarh			424	445	728	746
Gijarat	10,056	11,112	11,400	11615	13141	13646
Goa	124	164	169	174	175	177
Madhya Pradesh	3,865	4,911	4,699	4815	5483	5615
Maharashtra	4,535	17,376	18,349	19192	20953	21492
Sub Total	18580	33563	35041	36241	40480	41676
South						
Andhra Pradesh	4,766	5,007	5,072	4561	4622	4656
Karnataka	5,621	9,050	9,293	9619	10967	11432
Kerala	1,016	3,114	3,208	3238	3482	3582
Tamil Nadu	6,871	7,452	7,631	8031	9573	9900
Pondicherry	71	93	96	100	101	101
Sub Total	18345	24716	25300	25549	28745	29671
All India	63415	103281	108574	113152	128799	133349

+ Organised (Cumulative)

* Provisional, includes conventional societies and Taluka unions formed earlier
Chattisgarh and Jharkhad reported separately from 2003-04

** Not reported

Source: NDDB Annual Reports

Appendix 4.40
Performance of Kerala Co-operative
Milk Marketing Federation (2003 to 2010Aug)

Sl. No	Particulars	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 Upto August
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	No. of Apcos registered (Cumulative)	2535	2590	2648	2686	2791	2860	2970	3001
2	No. of Apcos functional (Cumulative)	2308	2354	2399	2428	2488	2563	2666	2708
3	No. of members in apcos (Cumulative) (lakh Nos)	6.97	7.32	7.45	7.71	7.69	7.89	8.21	8.4
4	No. of Women in Apcos (Lakh Nos)	1.15	1.25	1.31	1.44	1.51	1.56	1.75	1.81
5	No. of SC/ST members in Apcos (Lakh Nos)	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.445	0.45	0.5	0.53	0.54
6	Average milk marketed/day by KCMMF (MT)	737	774	839	915	958	952	1063	1072
7	Average milk procured per day (MT) - Apcos	772	732	840	918	853	820	905	825
8	Direct employment generated (No. of persons)	7484	7586	7807	7833	7964	8228	8596	8676
9	No. of Veterinary routes.	13	10	14	12	6	6	266	191
10	No. of cases treated (Lakh Nos)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.37	0.32	0.34	0.21
11	No. of emergency veterinary routes	39.00	37.00	38.00	32.00	25.00	21.00	267.00	194.00
12	No. of cases treated (Lakh Nos)	0.42	0.47	0.5	0.48	0.45	0.41	0.41	0.25
13	Cattle feed sold (Lakh MT)	1.04	1.12	1.13	1.21	1.17	1.14	0.99	1.13
14	Quantity of ghee produced (MT)	2299	2606	2673	3111	2802	3186	2789	3149
15	Quantity of ghee sold (MT)	2258	2438	2605	3217	3157	3284	2868	3437

Source: KCMMF

Appendix 4.41
Performance of the Dairies under Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (2005 to 2010)

Sl.No	Dairy	Capacity lakh ltr./day	Procurement(Lakh Litre)Annual						Sales(Lakh litre)Annual					
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Up to Aug2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Up to Aug2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2.00	377.04	408.37	379.6	344.04	311.69	155.19	640.79	692.14	711.75	717.36	478.71	472.38
2	Kollam	1.00	253.62	296.13	255.5	168.36	169.4	81.2	474.72	524.65	511	380.64	457.76	291.9
3	Alappuzha	1.00	74.95	83.28	200.75	193.98	70.1	313.24	245.37	261.64	244.55	248.88	281	168.32
4	Pathanamthitta					73.2	86.15	54.83				124.44	115.26	109.54
5	Kottayam	0.40	102.41	118.93	95.66	104.27	100.14	47.83	151.72	166.98	163.45	150.55	171.05	98.82
6	Ernakulam	1.50	517.55	582.55	412	449.2	440.99	264.36	506.38	565.73	581.45	619.07	686.86	425.95
7	Thrissur	0.60	93.18	103.53	97.35	85.95	88.09	52.22	121.86	132.99	144.2	133.87	154.48	98.52
8	Palakkad	1.00	396.1	397.13	369.78	375	465.7	301.24	193.60	214.03	253.47	260.03	296.23	220.51
9	Kannur	1.00	446.33	503.45	489.63	493.47	235.89	100.29	271.96	292.93	324.22	327.81	381.95	267.8
10	Kozhikode	1.50	201.82	238.54	230.64	231.39	293.83	171.51	330.07	362.86	384.99	389.04	406.69	265.39
11	Kasaragod	0.30	45.43	55.93	69.6	71.17	90.18	60.54	110.53	55.93	128.3	129.41	153.64	110.87
12	Wayanad	0.50	-	-	-	-	308.3	247.68	-	-	-	-	41.33	72.28
13	Kattappana Dairy	0.60	-	-	111.89	86.34	57.37		-	-	19.45	20.23	14.89	
	Total	11.40	2508.43	2787.84	2712.40	2676.37	2717.83	1850.13	3047.00	3269.88	3466.83	3501.33	3639.85	2602.28

Source : KCMMF

Appendix 4.42
Average Quantity of Milk Procured per day by APCOS
(1997 to 2010)

Year	No. of Societies (Functional)	Total Procurement/ day (ltr.)	Procurement per Society/day (ltr.)
1	2	3	4
1997	1826	464998	255
1998	1985	566247	285
1999	2040	629114	308
2000	2092	688864	329
2001	2130	714301	335
2002	2250	708137	315
2003	2308	671720	291
2004	2354	732615	311
2005	2399	839977	350
2006	2428	917546	378
2007	2488	853972	343
2008	2563	819901	319.90
2009	2666	905992	339.83
2010*	2708	825265	304.75

Source: KCMMF * As on August 2010

Appendix 4.43

Price Revision Details of Milk (2003 onwards)

Date of Revision/Region	FAT(Rs./Kg)	SNF(Rs/Kg)	Purchase Price(Rs./kg) (Average rate)	Sales price(Rs/ltr) Toned Milk
1	2	3	4	5
TRCMPU				
21/11/03	103.34	85.90	10.40	14.00
21/04/05	107.97	88.34	10.75	15.00
11/02/07	110.21	91.61	11.84	16.00
13/11/07	124.16	101.56	12.45	17.00
12/02/08	137.93	112.83	13.73	19.00
03/10/08	146.23	119.61	14.60	20.00
28/06/10	171.70	140.46	17.4	23
ERCMPU				
21/11/03	98.99	80.99	9.85	14.00
21/04/05	107.97	88.34	10.75	15.00
02/11/07	107.97	88.34	11.50	16.00
13/11/07	107.97	88.34	12.11	17.00
12/02/08	134.26	110.28	13.40	19.00
03/10/08	134.26	110.28	14.27	20.00
15/02/09	134.26	110.28	14.52	20.00
28/06/10	171.70	140.46	17.4	23
MRCMPU				
21/11/03	103.34	85.90	10.40	14.00
21/04/05	110.21	91.61	11.09	15.00
01/09/05	110.21	91.61	12.25	15.00
15/02/07	110.21	91.61	12.64	16.00
13/11/07	110.21	91.61	13.53	19.00
12/02/08	137.93	112.83	15.95	19.00
03/10/08	137.93	112.83	17.02	20.00
28/06/10	171.7	140.46	17.4	23
KCMMF				
11/2/2007	110.21	91.61	11.84	16
13/11/2007	124.16	101.56	12.45	17

Source: KCMMF

Appendix 4.44
Price Spread of Milk (1993-94 to 2009-10)

(Average price per lit.in)

Year	Producer/society	Consumer	Difference in price between producer & consumer
1	2	3	4
1993-94	6.14	9.00	2.86
1994-95	7.44	10.00	2.56
1995-96	8.31	11.00	2.69
1996-97	9.42	12.00	2.58
1997-98	9.22	12.00	2.78
1999-2000	9.93	13.00	3.07
2000-01	9.93	13.00	3.07
2002-03			
TRCMPU&MRCMPU	10.71	14.00	3.29
ERCMPU	10.15	14.00	3.85
2005-06			
TRCMPU &MRCMPU	11.42	15.00	3.58
ERCMPU	11.07	15.00	3.93
KCMMF			
2006-07	13.00	16.00	3.00
2007-08	14.00	17.00	3.00
2008-09	17.53	20.00	2.47

Source: KCMMF

Appendix.4.45

Sale of Milk and Milk Products by KCMMF (2006-07 to 2009-10)

Sl. No	Product	2006-07	2007-08	% change over 2006-07	2008-09	% change over 2007-08	2009-10	% change over 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Milk(Lakh Litr)	3079	3477	12.93	3572	2.73	3912	9.52
2	Ghee (MT)	2729	2793	2.35	3349	19.91	3438	2.66
3	Butter (MT)	317	224	-29.34	273	21.87	171	-37.36
4	Ice-cream (Lakh Ltrs)	5.84	6.28	7.53	6.79	8.12	6.77	-0.29
5	Peda (000' Kg.)	246.31	98.97	-39.97	100.64	1.68	135.94	35.08
6	Refresh/Trays	58421	75587	29.38	58422	-29.38	87700	50.11
7	Sambharam (lakh PKts.)	89.69	97.8	9.04	102.28	4.58	114.53	11.98
8	Curd (lakh ltr.)	171.74	143.88	-16.22	199.38	38.57	235.99	18.36
9	Sip up (lakh nos.)	12.12	12.15	0.25	35.9	95.47	50.5	40.67
10	Cream (lakh Kg.)	1.48	0.02	-98.65	0.01		0.29	2800
11	Dairy Whitener (MT)	16.77	19.38	15.55	16.77	-13.46	24.13	43.88
12	Palada (Kg.)	1343	5925	341.18	15095	254.77	14333	-5.05
13	Milma Plus (Bot.) (Lakh Nos)	7.99	7.92	-0.88	11.17	41.04	10.96	-1.89
14	Chocolik (Lakh No.)	0	0		0			
15	Water Sip up (Lakh No)	15.14	15.78	4.23	15.61	-1.08	24.99	60.09
16	Packaged Drinking Water	51721	47093	-8.90	20720	-56.00	13940	-32.7
17	Milma Mango-Pet	0	16512		109947	565.80	91749	-16.55
18	Milk Cream				141993		21008	-85.2
19	Ice Candy				20050		210499	949.87
20	Ice Soda						25634	

Source: KCMMF – Annual Reports

Appendix 4.46
Outbreaks, Attacks and Deaths due to Major Contagious Diseases
(unit in Nos)

Sl. No.	Disease	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Anthrax							
	Outbreaks	4	9	6	6	10	6	4
	Attacks	7	6	8	8	13	9	5
	Deaths	7	10	10	8	13	8	6
2	Black Quarter							
	Outbreaks	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Attacks	0	0	160	0	0	0	6
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	10	0	3
3	Hemorrhagic Septicemia							
	Outbreaks	2	8	6	16	5	6	2
	Attacks	41	79	132	40	20	155	4
	Deaths	0	4	6	10	14	8	4
4	Foot & Mouth Disease							
	Outbreaks	132	19	94	67	172	37	2258
	Attacks	1890	446	772	5214	1792	1499	11278
	Deaths	92	66	48	85	62	1	155
5	Rinderpest							
	No outbreak reported after 1994							

Source: A H Dept

Appendix 4.47
District-wise Distribution of Fishermen Population in Kerala (2009-10)

Sl. No.	District	Marine				Inland				Marine & Inland Total
		Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	69883	61743	54892	186518	501	580	496	1577	188095
2	Kollam	43588	36864	21605	102057	15075	14191	9102	38368	140425
3	Alappuzha	48312	44100	29880	122292	27938	26775	14403	69116	191408
4	Pathanamthit	0	0	0	0	1041	904	420	2365	2365
5	Kottayam	0	0	0	0	10963	10407	6486	27856	27856
6	Idukki	0	0	0	0	298	301	189	788	788
7	Ernakulam	32084	30077	18780	80941	26531	25947	18740	71218	152159
8	Thrissur	31359	31596	17987	80942	8863	8103	5109	22075	103017
9	Palakkad	0	0	0	0	966	950	975	2891	2891
10	Malappuram	34761	28265	25834	88860	2020	1759	951	4730	93590
11	Wayanad	0	0	0	0	85	91	87	263	263
12	Kozhikode	42601	37160	28454	108215	4665	4916	3822	13403	121618
13	Kannur	22933	20840	17813	61586	2702	2858	1536	7096	68682
14	Kasaragod	19142	18073	11174	48389	441	417	193	1051	49440
	State	344663	308718	226419	879800	102089	98199	62509	262797	1142597

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix 4.48
Species wise composition of Marine fish landings in
Kerala (2008-2009 to 2009-10)

(MT)

Sl. No	Species	2008-09	2009-10
1	Elasmobranchs	3208	3066
2	Eels	170	169
3	Cat Fish	171	169
4	Chirocentrus	264	257
5 (a)	Oil Sardine	156511	154136
	(b) Lesser Sardine	70652	68610
	(c) Anchovilla	33142	32521
	(d) Trissocles	3150	3092
	(e) Other Clupeids	16099	15618
6	Saurida & Saurus	5919	5728
7	Hemirhamphus & Belone	711	706
8	Flying fish	0	0
9	Perches	32214	31117
10	Red Mulletts	1637	1627
11	Polynemides	70	69
12	Sciaenides	9643	9215
13	Ribbon fish	16118	15487
14 (a)	Caranx	27575	27392
	(b) Chorinemus	985	976
	(c) Other Carangids	22204	21394
15	Leiognathus	5408	5330
16	Lactrious	3585	3538
17	Pomfrets	1523	1556
18	Mackerel	45458	45405
19	Seerfish	2560	2512
20	Tunnies	12263	12244
21	Sphyraena	2156	2118
22	Mugil	3223	862
23	Soles	14363	14187
24 (a)	Penaeid Prawn	49351	48401
	(b) Non Penaeid Prawn	1731	1704
	(c) Lobsters	427	412
	(d) Crabs	4493	4626
	(e) Stomatopods	9406	9469
25	Cephalopods	14879	14524
26	Miscellaneous	11881	11776
	TOTAL	583150	570013

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix 4.49
Species-wise Inland Fish Production in Kerala (2008-09 to 2009-10)

(In MT)

Sl.No	Species	2008-09		2009-10	
		Production	%	Production	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Prawns	17026	16.56	17367	14.87
2	Etroplus	4870	4.74	4858	4.16
3	Murrels	4509	4.38	4544	3.89
4	Tilapia	8548	8.31	8440	7.22
5	Catfish	5182	5.04	5211	4.46
6	Jew Fish	3024	2.99	2994	2.56
	Mussels	16789	16.33	22395	19.17
	Edible Oyster	2400	2.33	1500	1.28
7	Shrimp			2664	2.28
8	Others	40494	39.37	46863	40.11
	Total	102842	100.05	116836	100

Appendix 4.50
Second phase harvest details of Matsyakeralam project

Sl. No.	District	Beneficiaries	Area stocked in Ha	Harvest Details (in Tones)		
				Shrimp	Fin Fish (Karimeen)	Mussel
1	Thiruvananthapuram	40	6.016	3.61	2.55	0
2	Kollam	350	156.68	150.41	0	47.79
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	0
4	Alappuzha	533	751.5	752.07	2.288	0
5	Kottayam	10	27	20.79	0	0
6	Idukki	0	0	0	0	0
7	Eranakulam	584	1118.85	1184.75	0	67.57
8	Thrissur	165	262.88	265.7	3.857	1.5
9	Palakkad	0	0	0	0	0
10	Malappuram	62	44	37.62	0	5.72
11	Kozhikode	242	77.2	84.92	0	190.77
12	Kannur	187	178.45	148.12	0.805	18.2
13	Wayanad	0	0	0	0	0
14	Kasargode	1377	18.46	147.7	0	2735.81
	TOTAL	3550	2641.036	2795.69	9.5	3067.36

Appendix 4.51
Details on Fishery Harbours in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Fishing Harbour	Total Estimated Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)		Year of Starting	Year of Completion / target	Cumulative Expenditure up to March 2010 (including RIDF)	Amount released by Govt of India	Amount sanctioned by GOI
		Original	Revised					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Vizhinjam	704.00	1832.00	1987	1990	1637.03	690.50	704.00
2	Muthalapozhi	1366.00	..	2000	2007	1301.5	683.00	1366.00
3	Ponnani	2759.00	..	2001	2011	2389.92	1355.00	2759.00
4	Thalai (NABARD)	1926.00	2458	2008	2011	1228.25	850.00	1926.00
5	Thottappally	1458.00	1802.23	2004	2010	1407.28	800.00	1802.00
6	Koyilandi (NABARD)	3545.00	..	2006	2011	2494.80	1500.00	3545.00
7	Chettuva	3024.00	..	2010	2013		300	3024
8	Kasaragod	2975.00	..	2009	2012	RKYY Scheme as 100% CSS		2975
9	Cheruvathur	2906.00		2010	2013		300	2906

Source : Harbour Engineering Department

Appendix 4.52
Details of Revenue Collection
in various Fishing Harbours/Fish Landing Centres

(` lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Harbour or Landing Centre	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
I	FISHING HARBOURS		
1	Neendakara	114.69	98.79
2	Puthiyappa	119.42	124.79
3	Munambam	0.032	0.08
4	Mopla Bay	3.86	10.56
5	Chombal	5.34	8
6	Azheekal	0.037	3.8
7	Beypore	5.9	2.41
8	Thankassery	26.6	17.41
9	Vizhinjam	28.11	70.7
II	FISH LANDING CENTRES		
1	Munakka kadavu	1.46	0.43
2	Thottappally	0.144	0.157
3	Neeleswaram	0.55	0
4	Dharmadam	0.76	0.26
5	New Mahe	0.59	0.55
6	Vellayil Beach	0.8	1.77
7	Cheruvathoor	1.04	0.105
8	Chalilgopalapettah	0.12	0.122
9	Quilandy	0.13	0
10	Chettuva	1.78	0.212
11	Palacode	0	0
12	Arthungal	0.064	0.002
13	Punnappra	0	0
14	Ponnani	0	0
15	Kattoor	0	0
16	Ettikulam	0	0
17	Thikkodi	0.05	0
TOTAL		311.48	340.15

Source: Harbour Engineering Department

Appendix 4.53
Welfare Activities of Fisheries Department (2008-09 to 2009-10)

Sl.No	Particulars	2008-09		2009-10	
		Financial (Lakh Rs.)	Physical (No.)	Financial (Lakh Rs.)	Physical (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	NFWF Housing	292.70	893	223	446*
2	Group Accident Insurance Scheme for fishermen	40.79	44	158.83	169
3	Group Accident Insurance Scheme for allied workers	4.00	4	3.1	4
4	Fishermen Oldage Pension	400.18	25439	1139.05	30333
5	Pension for wives of deceased fisherman	67.12	4659	209.28	5460

* Out of 1500 nos.of houses allotted, 446nos. are completed

Source: Fisheries Directorate

Appendix 4.54

**Details of Welfare Relief Schemes implemented by
Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund Board, 2009-10**

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. No	Details of Schemes	No of beneficiaries	Amount spent
1	2	3	4
1	Group Insurance Scheme		
a)	Accident Death (started on 10.09.1996)	149	149.00
2	Financial assistance for the marriage of daughters of fishermen	1903	28.55
3	Financial assistance for the death of dependents	400	2.40
4	Old age pension	30333	1139.00
5	Temporary disability	510	2.07
6	Financial assistance to the dependents for the death of fishermen	601	29.90
7	SSLC cash award to the students who score highest marks	118	4.60
8	Family welfare schemes	174	0.87
9 a)	Financial assistance for treatment of fatal diseases	353	55.80
b)	Invalid pension	3	0.05
10	Widow pension	5460	209.28
11	Chairman's Relief Fund	12	0.25
12	Maternity benefit scheme	240	1.80
	Total	40256	1623.57
	<u>Allied Workers Welfare Schemes</u>		
1	Old age pension	2871	106.52
2	SSLC cash award to the students who score highest marks	14	0.60
3	Insurance Premium	63001	34.70
	Total	65886	141.82
	GRAND TOTAL	106142	1765.39

Source : Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund Board

Appendix 4.55

Activity-wise Sanction/Release of Funds to Kerala by NCDC as on 31.3.2010

(' Crore)

Sl. No	Scheme	Total Release from 1962-63 to 2000-01	% to Toal release	Total Release from during 2001-02	% to Toal release	Total release 2002-03	% to Toal release	Total release during 2003-04	% to Toal release	Total release during 2004-05	% to Toal release	Total release during 2005-06	% to Toal release	Total release during 2006-07	% to Toal release	Total release during 2007-08	% to Toal release	Total release during 2008-09	% to Toal release	Total release during 2009-10	% to Toal release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Mktg. & Input Distribution	40.57	9.17	8.75	16.95	14.98	29.85	2.08	2.16	57.99	53.08	52.23	27.35	300.33	96.59	19.05	5.76	5.65	1.83	8.63	1.65
2	Working capital															220.00	66.52	265	85.84	500	96.15
3	Agro- Processing													-	-			-	-		
	a) Sugar	1.39	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-		-	-		
	b) Spinning Mills	10.05	2.27	-	-	-	-	8.04	8.33	13.77	12.60	23.52	13.32	4.36	1.4	7.92		-	-		
	c) Oil Processing	74.25	16.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.7	-	-		
	d) Powerlooms	18.53	4.18	0.95	1.85	2.46	4.9	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.23	-	-	-		0.33	0.11		
	e) Rubber/others	34.30	7.75	0.55	1.07	1.57	3.13	5.8	6.00	7.06	6.46	2.83	1.48	2.21	0.81	53.71		2.1	0.68		
	f) foodgrains																	2.17	0.70		
4	Storage	13.54	3.06	0.81	1.57	2.41	4.8	0.02	0.02	0.33	0.3	0.21	0.11	-	-	0.16		0.74	0.24	1.1	0.21
5	Rural consumer / Student stores	20.68	4.67	1.96	3.80	10.67	21.26	1.69	1.75	1.11	1.02	0.65	0.35	0.36	0.12	0.05		9.39	3.04	0.67	0.12
6	ICDP	66.19	14.95	20.95	40.58	7.63	15.21	16.1	16.67	10.77	9.86	2.07	1.08	3.2	1.03	5.57	1.70	8.06	2.61	0	
7	Industrial Co-operatives															0.06		0.07	0.02	0.5	0.09
8	Weaker Section													-	-						
	a) Fisheries	88.92	20.08	16.59	32.15	5.63	11.22	15.21	15.75	16.27	14.89	5.49	2.89	0.05	0.02	13.90	4.20	9.75	3.16	8.34	1.6
	b) Handloom	15.72	3.35	0.72	1.39	1.11	2.21	-	-	0.05	0.05			-	-	-		-			
	c) Coir	48.75	11.01	0.09	0.18	1.23	2.45	-	-	1.57	1.44			-	-	-		0.98	0.32		
	d) SC-ST Co-ops.	2.18	0.49	-	-	0.09	0.18	-	-	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.07		-	-	0.15	0.02
	e) Poultry	0.10	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-		-	-		
	f) Dairy	0.03	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-		-	-		
9	Promotional/Development Projects	4.76	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.02	-	-	0.03		-	-		
10	Credit to Co-operative Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.55	48.20	0.02	0.02	103.38	52.93	-	-			-	-		
11	Service co-operatives															10.18	3.1	4.41	1.43	0.18	0.03
12	Computerisation	2.71	0.61	0.24	0.46	2.4	4.79	1.08	1.12	0.14	0.13		1.08	0.03	0.01			0.05	0.02	0.47	0.09
	Total:	442.67	100	52	100	50.18	100	96.57	100	109.24	100.00	190.98	100	310.59	100	330.7	100	308.7	100	520	100

Source: NCDC

Appendix 4.56
NCDC Release of Fund for Kerala (2001-02 to 2009-2010)

(In Lakh `)

Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Marketing Co-operatives									
	(a) Margin Money to Federation	300.000	1090.000	-	700.00	50.00	32.5	-	217.71	39.92
	(b) Share Capital to PAMS	413.130	260.060	140.000	81.29	144.00	-	246.42		
	(c) Agro Custom Hiring-cum- service Centre of RAIDCO (Margin Money)	-	-	-	-			1500.00	-	
	(d) Farmers Service Centre	161.850	99.400	58.530		20.00	-	119.00	347	822.75
	(e) Market infrastructure	-	49.080	8.940	17.88	8.93	-	39.88		
	(f) Working Capital				5000.00	5000.00	30000	22000.00	26500	50000
2	Processing Unit									
	(a) Foodgrain								217.3	0
	(b) Rubber	55.145	156.530	580.300	390.00	-	84.34	5371.63	209.59	0
	(c) Spices Powdering Unit	-	-	-	-			-		
	(d) Fruit and Vegetables				286.00	283.32	137.08	-		
	(e) Cattlefeed				30.00			-		
3	Storage	81.276	241.071	2.175	33.270	20.61	-	16.47	73.93	109.7
4	Credit for Co-operative Development	-	-	4655.325		10338.31	-			0
5	Fisheries									
	(a) Marine	1659.36	562.500	1521.430	1619.63	546.37	-	1356.97	974.63	833.83
	(b) Inland	-	-	-	-					
	(c) Fish marketing cell	-	-	-	6.50	2.6	4.94	33.52		
6	Coir Co-operatives	9.320	123.349	-	156.66		-		97.85	0
7	Handloom Co-operatives	71.593	111.250	-	5.41		-			0
	(a) Spinning Mills - SC	-	-	804.020	1377.00	2352.56	436.50	792.80		0
	(b) Powerloom	95.620	245.630	-	-	45.61	-		33.23	0
8	SC/ST Co-operatives	-	8.890	-	15.75	11.61	5.50	7.39		14.64
9	Sugar Factory	-	-	-	-	-	-			
10	Computerisation	23.730	240.130	107.589	13.75	-	-	2.75	5.5	47.11
11	Tech/Promo Cell	-	-	-						
12	Project Reports Study etc. Others	-	-	-						
13	EEC-Coconut Development Project (KERAFED Project)	-	-	-	0.34	-	-			
14	INTE-Co-operative Development Project (I.C.D.P)	2094.527	763.063	1610.198	1077.64	207.28	320.265	556.63	805.87	0
15	Consumer Schemes	188.800	1066.580	169.390	110.77	65.46	35.93	5.00	938.96	67.27
16	Student Stores	7.130	0.650	-	-					
17	Animal Husbandry Department Poultry Co-operatives	-	-	-	-					
18	Service / Labour co-operative	-	-	-	-			1018.60	441.4	18
19	Industrial Co-operatives	-	-	-	2.44	2.88	2.70	6.40	6.58	0.5
	Total:	5161.481	5018.183	9657.897	10924.33	19099.60	31059.76	33073.46	30869.55	51953.72

Source: NCDC

Appendix 4.57

Selected Indicators of Performance of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl.No.	Indicators	Unit	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Average membership per society	No.	14430	15966.7	17149	19766	20104	23879	28720
2	Average Share Capital per Society	Lakh Rs.	24	29.59	49.56	35.50	84.38	35.66	50.96
3	Average deposit per society	Lakh Rs.	579	771.88	968.66	978.69	1137.31	1255.06	1704.87
4	Average deposit per member	Rs	4012.27	4834.3	5648.179	4951.44	5665.24	5255.85	5936.11
5	Average working capital per society	Lakh Rs.	772.5	1039.19	1418.4	1272.90	1540	1691.35	2108.34
6	Average loan per member	Rs	3788.38	4181.3	5301.5	5078.13	6486.25	5422.64	5717.75
7	Percentage of borrowing members to total	%	40.15	40.15	63.54	49.93	51.23	66.35	62.93
8	Average loan advanced per advancing society	Lakh Rs.	546.28	667.62	909.21	1003.74	1302.13	2402	1813.42
9	Average loan advanced per borrowing members	Rs	9037.1	7543.07	8342.94	10170.45	12656.09	8173.03	9086.41
10	Percentage of overdue to demand	%	34.8	19.78	38.45	38.01	32.92	28.14	24.32
11	Percentage of overdue to outstanding	%	28.73	23.74	25.52	22	26.936	17.41	18.04

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala.

Appendix 4.58

Selected indicators of the Credit Operations of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	No.of Societies	Nos.	1594	1587	1602	1594	1628	1602
2	Paid up share capital	Rs. in crores	471.1	785.98	568.79	1344.99	580.61	816.44
3	Reserves	Rs. in crores	720.6	1023.81	966.97	1478.22	3840.83	6127.89
4	Deposits	Rs. in crores	12288	15372.65	15678.68	18128.78	20432.31	27312.04
5	Working Capital	Rs. in crores	16544	22510.58	20391.91	24561.42	27535.21	33775.63
6	Loans Issued	Rs. in crores	10628	14429.11	16079.84	20755.99	21080.74	26307.35
	(i) Short-term	Rs. in crores	7012	10244.91	10780.87	11397.05	14542.19	18997.2
	(ii) Medium-term	Rs. in crores	3183	3455.55	4551.68	8546.65	5718.01	6499.66
	(iii) Long - term	Rs. in crores	433.2	728.64	747.29	812.28	820.54	810.49
7	Loan Outstanding	Rs. in crores	9919	15360.01	14851.68	25372.07	19796.94	23233.5
8	Loan Overdue	Rs. in crores	2354	3922.78	3267.88	6834.38	3446.88	4190.37
9	S.T Loan for agricultural purpose alone	Rs. in crores	1912	2797.91	2112.02	3572.77	1917.74	2849.29
10	S.T Loan for non-agricultural purpose	Rs. in crores	5100	7447.01	6126.38	6739.01	12624.45	16147.92
11	M.T loan for Agricultural purpose	Rs. in crores	881.8	948.80	1376.05	1513.65	698.21	721.54
12	M.T loan for non-Agricultural purpose	Rs. in crores	2302	2506.75	3396.55	3736.2	5019.8	5778.11
13	L.T. Loan for Agricultural purpose alone	Rs. in crores	231.9	168.71	181.79	900.66	55.36	109.33
14	L.T. Loan for non-agricultural purpose alone	Rs. in crores	201.3	559.93	565.06	621.56	765.18	701.16
15	Value of Fertilizers Sold	Rs. in crores	273.8	312.65	766.05	551.24	351.8	405.22
16	Value of Agricultural Produce Marketed	Rs. in crores	118.2	456.63	230.51	183.534	294.73	355.19
17	Dormant Societies	No.	24	22	28	30	29	36
18	Societies on Profit	No.	722	721	724	762	837	761
19	Profit Amount	Rs. in crores	235.9	247.20	384.78	370.06	212.43	520.18
20	Societies on loss	Nos.	828	828	833	794	766	778
21	Loss Amount	Rs. in crores	338.2	426.27	587.34	571.51	435.83	510.06
22	Societies without profit or loss (U/L)*	No.	20	16	17	8	5	27
23	Societies having paid Secretaries	No.	1539	1550	1543	1525	1554	1536
24	Societies having own Godowns	No.	1288	1243	1223	1223	1276	1278
25	Societies having Hired Godowns	No.	147	188	128	128	163	125
26	Viable Societies	No.	1421	1425	1476	1436	1449	1430
27	Computerised societies	No.	717	766	887	970	1060	1176
28	Self Help Group Formed by PACS	No.	18188	11845	19387	21325	33134	47548
29	State Contribution to SHGs through PACS	Rs. in Lakhs	236.4	222.31	351.36	217.43	3970.1	828.89
30	State Contribution to agri Credit		558	256.39	-		1037.08	1314.59
31	Assistance for insurance	Rs.in Lakhs	1	21	-		6555.24	24318.45

*U/L: Under Liquidation

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala.

Appendix 4.59
DISTRICT WISE FLOW OF CREDIT (2004-05 to 2009-10 March)

` lakh

SI. No	DISTRICT	Agriculture Advances						Total Advances to Priority Sector					
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	56686	85498	113067	142033	143705	247768	182863	264877	229503	293541	378656	494444
2	Kollam	30466	42080	55050	173040	241811	215593	224750	255433	329423	374973	447287	517044
3	Pathanamthitta	30717	43689	63165	70144	76215	82194	77011	102146	122504	130793	158614	199336
4	Alappuzha	43164	48645	66365	84354	94052	116884	115152	147679	187746	195277	256156	319551
5	Kottayam	56240	80756	106026	127849	134326	198871	147280	207354	248158	272291	296404	445884
6	Idukki	30844	46262	51468	48291	59733	80014	71463	89213	100023	100422	128460	170966
7	Ernakulam	53002	71811	95558	193612	284592	229007	197262	221098	295930	438036	561892	599674
8	Thrissur	62956	77569	109488	133902	165823	290598	184565	230758	287395	359375	455707	636623
9	Palakkad	62889	93980	118747	157709	187295	237351	127779	176326	204786	259245	298462	454229
10	Malappuram	82499	84124	106230	119560	144419	242920	140521	139823	165786	185954	234715	357998
11	Kozhikode	59144	101639	122135	141464	157231	195549	110372	186225	213145	229111	295827	329508
12	Wayanad	45963	52400	63239	65770	73000	80202	56244	66352	75693	83862	94023	119170
13	Kannur	41756	47206	69632	86730	71204	122197	148346	173830	232275	258480	269724	375306
14	Kasaragod	29112	39502	50443	51591	50156	73212	55112	69230	80012	84372	96131	129507
	STATE TOTAL	685438	915161	1190613	1596049	1883562	2412360	1838720	2330344	2772379	3265732	3972058	5149240

Source: SLBC

Appendix 4.60
Operations of the Kerala State Co-operative Bank Limited (1998-99 to 2009-10)

` lakh

SI. No	Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Share Capital	2073.53	2127.85	2195	\$ 2,268.00	2269	2269	2269	2269	2269	2268.82	2268.82	2268.82
2	Reserves	3081.50	3633.25	4174	5131	6994	7230	8384	11140	8953	15892.51	17728.88	28827.44
3	Deposits	123616.97	153972.09	168724	191501	232676	242747	240734	286404	290136	383122.29	459324.55	664920.7
4	Borrowings	9351.17	8440.35	14598	20973	8779	16430	37568	42458	54577	72562.37	23700.76	10751.09
5	Working Capital	137566.39	180810.00	189174	216173	250179	267134	286907	347827	348541	473755.95	490119.60	682868.8
6	Loans & Advances	46811.19	101905.94	117931	122643	123713	111750	137230	199818	219943	218621.19	241078.00	205614.64
7	Investments	41738.70	45581.24	52004	54691	71233	118050	107523	79352	112477	214848.7	221289.00	428423.01
8	Net Profits	126.13	25.06	50	71	612	505	419	-259	-2895	-1825.5	2031.57	(-)19407.34
9	Total Assets	-	-	204894	235400	263421	281071	302282	245457	372228	433469.89	522570.98	734756.42
10	Own fund	-	-	6369	7400	9263	9499	10653	13453	17059	18161.33	10750.00	10618
11	Interest spread	-	-	0.98%	1.22%	1.46%	0.07		4018	2586	2560.74	746.46	(-)6855.17
12	Operational expenses	-	-	1156	1222	1438	1192	1267	2751	2707	4292.87	3540.45	2974.71

Source: Kerala State Co - operative Bank Ltd

Appendix 4.61
Operational indicators of District Co-operative Banks during 2009-10

(` lakh)

District	Paid up Share Capital	Reserves and Other Funds	Deposits	Borrowings	Working Capital	Investments in Govt. & Other Securities	Investments in Share of Other Institutions	Loan & Advances	Total NPA	Net Profit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	1819.41	20792.49	207143.32	19194.02	256824.66	80314.93	220.14	141882.54	9791.59	65.95
Kollam	752.37	7666.39	134606.84	1029.72	138041.31	65360.76	187.80	70474.48	13207.53	527.00
Alappuzha	750.77	4237.55	114946.91	1088.05	120215.75	35770.87	67.80	72782.70	6029.93	NIL
Pathanmthitta	325.11	2113.80	74239.70	53.07	76510.02	33931.74	40.84	38840.57	3094.36	(-)322.64
Kottayam	720.93	3337.74	128281.32	1128.46	130515.37	62572.31	128.31	65263.88	9513.16	NIL
Idukki	979.35	4137.07	75834.52	20406.63	107048.36	23751.57	275.19	75522.85	4619.10	40.04
Ernakulam	2362.95	23795.41	251430.53	221.95	266482.85	136574.15	61.17	130060.40	23525.59	923.20
Trichur	812.64	6690.75	164568.50	10655.49	192638.89	56906.06	56.80	120942.93	7521.86	239.03
Palakkad	1001.01	118.02	114448.74	17002.13	132734.04	72913.60	107.01	64398.89	7536.78	180.93
Malappuram	568.23	8809.28	137370.31	1938.82	141045.00	49479.74	106.67	88817.30	15332.76	9.13
Kozhikode	466.73	8129.47	137371.17	10570.33	147664.40	41180.70	127.47	109032.32	7140.05	400.60
Wayanad	522.16	1319.71	23932.76	6520.14	30984.83	10978.51	94.49	22141.84	1701.56	22.36
Kannur	1185.45	14267.28	151133.74	18017.28	173075.84	68593.35	381.94	115197.06	6488.92	287.31
Kasargod	477.57	2244.56	47404.32	11148.73	59091.50	12221.76	143.28	45784.62	1643.68	31.27
Total	12744.68	107659.52	1762712.68	118974.82	1972872.82	750550.05	1998.91	1161142.38	117146.87	2726.82

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.62

**Annual Long Term Loan Disbursement and Debentures floated by
Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd.**

(` Crore)

Year	Loan advanced								Debenture Floated					
	Ordinary	Scheme	NFS*	Rural Housing	Gold Loan	KCC NABARD	NCDC Loans	Total	Ordinary	Scheme	NFS	Rural Housing	KCC NABARD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1993-94	11.80	31.76	27.64	13.71	-	-	-	84.91	11.50	30.65	26.92	24.32	-	93.39
1994-95	10.63	45.60	30.77	24.31	-	-	-	111.31	10.00	30.46	25.07	14.86	-	80.39
1995-96	10.44	67.54	40.53	35.49	-	-	-	154.00	11.00	45.78	37.65	40.53	-	134.96
1996-97	17.96	80.93	61.51	47.06	-	-	-	207.46	12.00	90.19	51.09	24.32	-	177.60
1997-98	10.84	79.38	51.01	95.07	-	-	-	236.30	17.25	102.82	61.33	60.98	-	242.38
1998-99	4.64	94.75	45.85	86.70	-	-	-	231.93	4.10	80.28	37.22	69.07	-	190.67
1999-2000	4.44	100.97	72.84	123.03	-	-	-	301.28	4.24	95.59	66.61	98.66	-	265.11
2000-01	6.65	121.51	81.37	123.79	-	-	-	333.32	3.25	104.31	77	86.18	-	270.74
2001-02	7.66	117.4	74.2	119.81	-	-	-	319.07	9.85	146.89	86.83	133.64	-	377.21
2002-03	7.67	98.77	65.72	121.15	-	-	-	293.31	2.40	104.89	69.76	187.76	-	364.81
2003-04	6.56	86.05	49	126.95	-	-	-	268.56	-	82.72	48.86	118.72	-	250.30
2004-05	5.40	98.06	73.62	141.62	-	-	-	332.86	-	72.87	37.19	114.29	-	224.35
2005-06	3.96	99.66	68.13	160.65	20.23	17.58	60.48	430.70	-	74.17	65.16	92.07	-	245.67
2006-07	2.9	87.6	56.73	173.49	30.42	42.45	117.14	510.73	-	68.22	35.38	96.32	-	199.92
2007-08	2.53	69.02	61.6	164.41	32.75	63.7	76.75	470.77	-	28.31	15.54	98.75	65.05	207.65
2008-09	3.24	69.09	72.56	216.00	31.18	54.02	117.25	563.34	-	87.75	61.2	147.37	45.52	341.84
2009-10	4.33	80.79	90.77	282.96	38.29	73.06	119.22	689.42	0	73.2	60.45	45.69	74.87	254.21

*NFS - Non Farm Sector

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.63
Purpose-wise Classification of Long Term Loans Issued by
Primary Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Banks (2000-2001 to 2009-10)

(` In Lakhs)

Sl.No	PURPOSE	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Ordinary Loan										
1	Construction of Wells/Tanks	55.34	149.91	17.33	20.12	33.24	28.77	13.55	8.85	16.27	21.11
2	Renovation of Wells/Tanks	9.31	2.34	4.71	0.37	1.91	2.10	0.45	0.50	1.00	2.25
3	Pumpsets	9.71	8.79	2.10	-	-	0.45	0.25	2.50	1.40	2.93
4	Plantation & Horticulture	217.05	114.44	186.22	163.86	136.18	56.24	72.77	3.33	23.08	38.37
5	Agricultural Mechinary	-	-	-	0.45			-	-		
6	Animal Husbandary	74.92	48.09	80.93	57.27	36.95	20.80	15.68	1.25	8.68	15.56
7	Land Development	107.49	160.30	231.61	120.48	105.24	120.45	140.49	80.91	126	164.74
8	Construction of Godowns/Cattle Sheds	92.83	178.49	110.53	157.33	151.71	174.93	120.90	147.66	121.16	173.11
9	Barbed wire or stonefencing	36.51	42.36	61.84	33.21	29.74	7.28	-	-	27.68	38.44
10	Construction of drainage channels	3.62	3.83	-	5.01	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Loans for Redemption of prior debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Others	46.06	83.70	66.61	53.34	70.11	5.72	83.80	11.07	5.96	10.4
	Total	652.84	792.25	761.88	611.44	565.08	416.74	447.89	256.07	331.23	466.91
II	Scheme Loan										
1	Minor Irrigation	1899.84	2086.31	2094.05	1314.021	1303.75	1521.59	1333.92	772.85	782.52	866.18
2	Plantation & Horticulture	4637.57	5187.60	3186.15	2242.39	3048.06	3165.09	3449.45	1776.35	1718.88	2358.31
3	Agricultural Mechinary	1268.60	337.74	653.93	78.54		83.09	69.63	21.44	54.01	51.22
4	Dairy & Animal Husbandry	24.70	12.55	15.40	850.27	626.15	506.13	603.77	398.66	526.11	603.25
5	Land Development	2308.23	2360.40	2204.50	2478.27	2421.17	3107.50	2505.81	1705.69	1795.58	2035.42
6	Poultry	1585.21	1228.97	1042.31	-		304.86	297.51	343.93	430.99	395.51
7	Fisheries	229.85	375.44	176.15	172.25	118.1	66.23	80.01	30.73	48.4	72.02
8	Flexi credit									986.69	1506.11
9	Purchase of Land									558.08	414.99
10	Others	194.41	169.92	522.40	1518.26	2066.21	1411.32	2075.10	1242.00	141.03	167.32
	Total	12148.41	11758.93	9894.89	8654.00	9583.44	10165.81	10415.20	6291.65	7042.29	8470.33

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank Ltd.

* Tentative

Appendix 4.64

Agency-wise Disbursement of Refinance Assistance by NABARD in Kerala(2003-2004 to2009-10)

` crore

Sl. No.	Agency	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (as on 10-11-10)
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	KSCARD Bank Ltd.	225.90	66.00	205.99	46	240.00	58.00	158.49	33.00	206.07	36.1	335.67	57.11	252.78	27.66	215.88
2	Commercial Banks	27.40	8.00	29.88	7	19	5	265.03	55	279.08	48.88	246.53	41.94	605.15	66.24	84.09
3	State Co-op. Banks	67.18	20.00	145.10	32	87.00	21.00	-	-	-	-	-	-			
4	Regional Rural Banks	21.57	6.00	67.04	15	69	16	58.94	12	85.73	15.02	5.57	0.95	55.71	6.1	11.58
Total:		342.05	100.00	448.01	100.00	415.00	100.00	482.44	100.00	570.88	100	587.77	100.00	913.64	100.00	311.55

Source: NABARD

Appendix 4.65

Purpose-wise Refinance by NABARD (2003-04 to 2009-10)

` crore

Sl.No.	Purpose	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Minor Irrigation	13.59	4.00	11.18	2.50	11.00	2.70	37.39	8.00	6.92	1.21	11.17	1.90	8.54	0.93
2	Land Development	28.62	8.00	25.60	5.70	31.03	7.50	62.56	13.00	123.58	21.65	67.81	11.54	23.59	2.58
3	Farm Mechanisation	0.63	0.20	0.25	0.06	0.61	0.15	1.46	0.30	6.13	1.07	2.49	0.42	0.58	0.06
4	Plantation & Horticulture	19.91	6.00	17.15	3.83	17.26	4.16	30.87	6.40	17.3	3.03	27.86	4.74	18.53	2.03
5	Dairy Development	4.87	1.40	9.78	2.18	9.73	2.34	11.58	2.40	16.27	2.85	20.92	3.56	12.1	1.32
6	Fisheries	1.61	0.50	0.79	0.18	1.28	0.31	6.05	1.30	3.67	0.64	6.77	1.15	1.23	0.13
7	Poultry	2.16	0.80	1.73	0.39	283.87	68.40	2.32	0.50	1.5	0.26	3.94	0.67	3.93	0.43
8	Bio-gas	0.29	0.10	0	0	5.09	1.23			0.11	0.02	0.12	0.02		
9	PMRY							20.81	4	4.45	0.78	1.94	0.33	0.68	0.07
10	Non Farm Sector	226.96	66.40	343.01	76.56	55.18	13.30	236.84	49.00	235.84	41.31	348.42	59.28	652.57	71.43
11	Sheep,Goat, Piggery							2.64	0.5	2.41	0.43	1.64	0.28	1.59	0.17
12	SGSY	0.94	0.30	1.37	0.31			3.07	0.6	2.42	0.43	0.44	0.07	0.73	0.08
13	Self Help groups	9.97	3.00	20.92	4.67			-		62.38	10.93	19.82	3.37	66.21	7.25
14	Agro Processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.06	0.00	0.00		
15	Others	32.47	9.30	16.23	3.62			66.85	14	87.55	15.33	74.43	12.66	123.36	12.56
Total		342.02	100.00	448.01	100.00	415.00	100.00	482.44	100.00	570.88	100.00	587.77	100.00	913.64	100.00

Source: NABARD

Appendix 5.1
Storage levels in reservoirs of completed projects in Kerala

Storage (Mm³)

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	01.01.2010	01.06.2010	01.10.2010	01.10.2010
1	Malampuzha	155.320	77.384	200.139	177.238
2	Neyyar	98.690	81.640	102.220	99.570
3	Kallada	480.650	116.800	416.300	441.500
4	Kanhirapuzha	62.450	29.071	61.889	66.917
5	Kuttiyadi	91.600	91.147	102.221	69.416
6	Pothundy	26.620	7.101	34.526	34.992
7	Mangalam	12.880	2.376	24.341	18.327
8	Vzhazni	10.450	1.380	11.920	14.880
9	Peechi	51.360	7.810	53.770	70.150
10	Walayar	12.700	5.066	7.598	6.665
11	Meenkara	7.160	2.048	10.880	8.591
12	Chulliyar	9.560	2.208	11.846	10.360
13	Chimoni	128.920	74.820	141.090	131.560
14	Malankara	31.960	32.140	33.840	32.260
	Total	1180.320	530.991	1212.580	1182.426

Source : Water Resource Department

Appendx.5.2
Central Loan Assistance Released under AIBP to States from 1998-99 to 2008-09

(` Crore)

Sl. No.	State	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.67	65.02	95.02	281.66	33.19	205.53	87.54	311.38	843.42	987.77	855.18	3845.37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	7.50	7.50	15.00	1.50	20.00	10.00	18.00	27.00	47.18	33.96	187.64
3	Assam	13.95	14.54	24.08	14.52	16.27	19.20	16.93	34.93	30.27	77.34	405.95	667.99
4	Bihar	36.19	129.70	148.44	3.42	14.48	74.64	37.21	16.24	3.23	62.24	109.70	635.49
5	Chhattisgarh	9.50	10.52	13.93	48.20	104.00	74.63	2.93	7.66	10.71	96.96	193.04	572.08
6	Goa	0.00	3.50	61.65	58.00	0.00	2.00	0.65	0.00	1.91	32.48	39.23	199.42
7	Gujarat	423.82	272.70	421.85	581.69	1000.33	650.36	530.50	339.60	121.89	585.72	258.61	5187.07
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	7.74	11.13	6.00	3.17	0.00	0.00	46.04
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	11.05	18.02	3.24	8.15	14.69	3.69	30.08	3.93	114.05	119.32	331.21
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	4.68	10.46	11.07	35.00	21.55	12.71	36.69	37.77	199.23	393.07	762.21
11	Jharkhand	11.64	14.35	9.05	10.82	9.67	1.83	21.29	5.04	1.29	9.22	3.72	97.92
12	Karnataka	94.50	157.14	171.00	492.50	620.85	266.48	396.29	140.78	160.37	349.90	442.42	3292.23
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	22.40	11.28	5.67	31.00	49.44	9.36	16.65	0.00	0.90	146.69
14	Madhya Pradesh	81.25	95.33	151.33	215.41	220.00	568.44	516.70	168.10	48.31	500.35	473.78	3038.99
15	Maharashtra	50.86	49.88	97.02	39.10	133.13	164.40	529.29	167.38	465.52	972.25	2257.83	4926.66
16	Manipur	10.78	21.81	1.50	9.36	19.50	15.50	13.00	75.70	156.30	103.99	221.67	649.12
17	Meghalaya	0.00	2.69	5.51	4.47	1.50	1.09	1.74	1.58	0.75	1.16	24.80	45.29
18	Mizoram	0.00	1.43	1.43	2.00	0.75	9.30	5.00	9.32	14.24	34.34	50.72	128.53
19	Nagaland	0.00	2.73	5.00	5.00	2.66	8.00	4.00	8.00	10.60	40.51	48.60	135.10
20	Orissa	71.50	90.25	100.32	168.48	179.57	154.69	24.23	151.37	133.88	624.36	724.44	2423.09
21	Punjab	0.00	42.00	55.62	113.69	36.66	0.00	0.00	26.32	0.00	13.50	9.54	297.33
22	Rajasthan	140.05	106.67	78.47	96.32	174.39	499.84	352.90	90.30	11.60	156.53	178.62	1885.66
23	Tripura	3.98	34.65	13.88	21.06	13.40	13.38	11.00	32.00	22.51	8.10	43.18	217.13
24	Tamilnadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Uttar Pradesh	76.50	286.00	315.90	354.69	359.00	274.79	175.92	133.13	81.90	150.69	315.47	2523.98
26	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.16	25.55	38.99	80.44	84.73	265.65	371.66	892.18
27	West Bengal	10.00	25.00	26.83	38.61	28.13	3.14	13.46	0.03	6.70	8.95	22.81	183.66
28	Sikkim	0.00	1.36	0.00	2.40	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.91	3.32	3.24	0.00	13.49
	Total	1119.18	1450.48	1856.20	2601.98	3061.70	3128.50	2867.30	1900.31	2301.97	5445.71	7598.22	33331.56

Appendix 5.3
Net Area Irrigated (Source Wise) -2009-10

(Ha.)

Sl. No	District	small Stream (Thodu)		Pond		Well		Bore Well	Lift & Minor Irrigation	Others					Grand Total
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private			From river & Lake			Other sources	Total	
										Pump	Wheel	Other Methods			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3583	48	263	78	0	2278	18	0	16	0	0	274	290	6558
2	Kollam	1169	64	2	106	7	2097	1	8	0	0	5	564	569	4023
3	Pathanamthitta	2737	9	0	123	0	1981	1	36	1189	0	45	91	1325	6212
4	Alappuzha	2003	8	0	2574	8	1022	5473	337	1683	0	18153	2721	22557	33982
5	Kottayam	0	0	9	138	0	1239	18	183	20	0	13230	588	13838	15425
6	Idukki	3905	409	5	9391	0	3949	1006	18	202	0	10352	55	10609	29292
7	Ernakulam	11015	135	273	1694	92	6844	529	4078	1180	92	470	491	2233	26893
8	Thrissur	18323	0	274	3779	28	35854	694	311	618	0	960	6195	7773	67036
9	Palakkad	46513	261	683	5726	31	19595	5008	617	7525	0	2054	2222	11801	89635
10	Malappuram	2656	469	14	4220	3	11744	1002	783	1456	0	2794	379	4629	25520
11	Kozhikode	1340	67	1	156	24	3141	65	3	35	0	106	509	650	5447
12	Wayanad	78	0	15	63	0	66	0	158	226	0	238	13064	13528	13908
13	Kannur	696	1119	127	1669	35	14489	416	83	459	0	920	2256	3635	22269
14	Kasaragod	795	67	54	10014	182	21183	4299	179	1374	35	1792	156	3357	40130
	STATE	94813	2656	1720	39731	410	125482	18530	6794	15983	127	51119	29565	96794	386330

Appendix 5.4
Crop Wise Gross Area Under Irrigation-2009-10

(Ha.)

Sl. No	District	Paddy	Tubers	Vegetables	Coconut	Arecanut	Cloves	Nutmeg	Other spices & Condtiments	Banana	Betel leaves	Sugarcane	Other crops
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2867	2754	947	2126	9	0	1	0	2343	19	0	2084
2	Kollam	1300	4643	1155	829	25	3	15	8	1145	42	0	3
3	Pathanamthitta	2912	821	963	653	23	18	401	62	1214	38	0	58
4	Alappuzha	31898	821	1387	7802	25	0	60	296	495	42	65	710
5	Kottayam	15006	0	1191	150	14	170	1254	9	936	10	0	5
6	Idukki	2281	0	862	697	180	68	647	44	688	0	2200	89
7	Ernakulam	9481	63	1455	11880	1639	2	5825	138	4969	10	1	851
8	Thrissur	21507	291	825	40312	5638	14	4120	1650	2391	6	1	1412
9	Palakkad	57295	767	3754	26041	4963	0	56	1516	7195	1	629	5163
10	Malappuram	6549	2213	1523	14587	4868	1	316	155	4900	98	0	403
11	Kozhikode	855	195	716	2912	318	0	0	14	1360	2	0	61
12	Wayanad	11528	0	805	105	332	0	0	63	4880	0	1	44
13	Kannur	3005	329	988	14046	2742	0	35	411	2541	6	1	207
14	Kasaragod	2103	168	473	29773	13464	18	39	1610	475	12	1	1088
	STATE	168587	13065	17044	151913	34240	294	12769	5976	35532	286	2899	12178

Appendix 5.5
Physical Achievements under Ground water development Schemes

Sl. No	Items	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Detailed hydrological survey(Site selection)	No.	3590	4210	4374	4461	5087
2	Siting and providing technical assistance for open wells	No.	468	598	470	546	862
3	Siting and construction of different types of drilled wells	No.	999	863	1134	1104	957
4	Creation of additional irrigation facilities	ha.	539	1372.4	8444	1317	1412
5	Training of personnel	No.	45	57	23	30	87
6	Water sample analysis	No.	3443	2719	3090	4937	3822

Source: Water Resources Department (GWD)

Appendix 5.6
Physical Achievements Under Command Area Development Programme (2005-06 to 2009-10)

SI No.	Item	Achievement					
		Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Construction of field channels	ha.	1614	1344	639	494	112.98
2	Construction of field drain	ha.	3275	1652	1969	2012	1568
3	Training Programme for farmers	No.	117	71	89	94	58
4	Adaptive Trials	ha.	8.8	50.64		18.75	5.22
5	Large scale demonstration	ha.	11.6	71.2		91.58	223.6
6	Beneficiary farmers associations organised and registered	No.	64	11	45	28	60
7	Bench mark and Evaluation Survey conducted	ha.	1741.28	1782.04	1342.35	1202.93	1563.15
8	Yield Estimation survey on Principal Crops	No.	505	576	672	400	502
9	Evaluation Reports published	No.	1		1	2	
10	Reclamation of water logged areas	ha.	258.09	126	123	-	

Source : CADA

Appendix 5.7
Major Physical Cumulative Achievements under CAD Programme as on March 2010

(in Ha.)

SI No	Name of Project	Total CCA	Physical Achievements			
			Field Channel	Field drain	Warabandhi	Reclamation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Periyar Valley	32800.00	32800.00	24159.00	32800.00	1358.00
2	Pamba	21135.00	6504.03	145.00	13348.00	864.00
3	Kanhirapuzha	8467.00	6367.41	7300.00		1218.00
4	Pazhassi	11530.00	1361.75	3229.00		554.09
5	Kallada	53514.00	225.00	3809.00		
Total		127446.00	47258.19	38642.00	46148.00	3994.09

Source: CADA

Appendix 5. 8

Ground Water Resources of Kerala as on 31.03.2004 (GEC-1997 Methodology)

(Figures in MCM)

Sl. No.	District	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge	Natural Discharge during Non-Monsoon Season	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Gross Ground Water draft for Irrigation	Gross Ground Water for Domestic and Industrial uses	Gross Ground Water draft for all uses	Allocation for domestic and industrial water supply for next 25 years	Net Ground Water Availability for future irrigation development	Stage of Ground Water Development (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	308.51	30.48	278.03	84.20	94.59	185.77	111.58	82.25	66.82
2	Kollam	495.61	47.36	448.25	114.03	88.75	205.40	111.94	222.28	45.82
3	Pathanamthitta	347.00	30.44	316.55	49.66	42.03	100.50	58.05	208.84	31.75
4	Alappuzha	466.08	46.62	419.46	61.06	67.46	128.64	92.37	266.03	30.67
5	Kottayam	521.06	50.20	470.83	62.89	67.43	133.60	92.52	315.42	28.37
6	Idukki	269.04	22.72	246.32	41.77	41.64	92.32	57.08	147.47	37.18
7	Ernakulam	618.43	50.59	567.83	197.59	86.44	293.80	112.21	258.03	51.74
8	Thrissur	774.93	72.18	702.75	228.27	101.36	326.44	130.24	344.24	46.45
9	Palakkad	823.92	73.55	750.33	140.47	159.85	327.75	191.81	418.05	43.67
10	Malappuram	557.29	49.66	507.64	165.45	115.23	307.85	156.50	185.69	60.65
11	Kozhikod	366.41	21.60	344.81	104.86	86.80	213.38	112.63	127.32	61.88
12	Wayanad	325.03	32.44	292.59	34.40	28.67	71.93	40.40	217.79	24.58
13	Kannur	591.89	51.27	540.62	107.29	76.52	261.18	101.38	331.95	48.31
14	Kasargod	376.18	32.64	343.53	204.08	40.59	271.64	43.08	96.37	79.07
	TOTAL	6841.33	611.75	6229.54	1596.02	1097.36	2920.20	1411.79	3221.73	46.88

Source: CGWB

Appendix 5.18
District-wise distribution of KWA Water Supply Schemes Transferred to Local Bodies

Sl.No	Name of District	No. of Schemes (Rural)		Total	Population Coverage
		From the list of 1050 schemes	Other than 1050 schemes		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	0	2	33667
2	Kollam	2	0	2	3950
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0
5	Kottayam	9	0	9	32400
6	Idukki	3	1	4	2710
7	Eranakulam	1	51	52	1500
8	Thrissur	19	22	41	57640
9	Palakkad	69	0	69	434300
10	Malappuram	45	56	101	264643
11	Kozhikode	49	65	114	142315
12	Wayanad	10	1	11	42445
13	Kannur	6	2	8	4800
14	Kasaragod	14	25	39	28700
	Total	229	223	452	1049070

Source: Kerala Water Authority.

Appendix 5.19
District-wise Population Covered by Water Supply Schemes Implemented by KRWSA as on 31-03-2010

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Schemes in Operation	No. of Water Supply Connections			Population Covered
			Domestic	Non Domestic	Street Taps	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	84	3203	1	0	18821
2	Kollam	60	2270	0	0	12031
3	Pathanamthitta	60	2398	0	0	12709
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kottayam	114	4120	2	0	21983
6	Idukki	94	2697	0	0	14950
7	Eranakulam	48	1432	8	0	9574
8	Thrissur	523	25398	9	7	139744
9	Palakkad	675	34840	31	680	209078
10	Malappuram	874	49176	87	0	313535
11	Kozhikode	708	27155	25	0	157981
12	Wayanad	142	7397	1	60	39954
13	Kannur	174	5059	11	0	28926
14	Kasaragod	149	4320	0	0	24557
	Total	3705	169465	175	747	1003843

Source: KRWSA.

**Appendix 6.1
National Ambient Air Quality Standards- 2010**

Sl. No	Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		
			Industrial, Residential, Rural and Other area	Ecologically Sensitive Area (notified by Central Govt.)	Methods of Measurements
1	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂) µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours**	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke -Ultraviolet fluorescence
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	40 80	30 80	-Modified Jacob & Hochheiser (Na-Arsenite) -Chemiluminescence
3	Particulate Matter (size less than 10 µm) or PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	60 100	60 100	-Gravimetric -TOEM - Beta attenuation
4	Particulate Matter (size less than 2.5µm) or PM _{2.5} µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	40 40	40 60	-Gravimetric -TOEM - Beta attenuation
5	Ozone(O ₃) µg/m ³	8 hours** 1 hour**	100 180	100 180	-UV photometric -Chemiluminescence -Chemical method
6	Lead(Pb) µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	0.50 1.00	0.50 1.00	-AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper -ED-XRF using Teflon filter
7	Carbon Monoxide(CO) mg/m ³	8 hours** 1 hour**	02 04	02 04	Non Dispersive Infrared Spectroscopy
8	Ammonia (NH ₃) µg/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	100 400	100 400	-Chemiluminescence -Indophenol blue method
9	Benzene (C ₄ H ₄) µg/m ³	Annual*	05	05	-Gas chromatography based continuous analyzer -Adsorption and Desorption followed by GC analysis
10	Benzo Pyrene(BaP)- particulate phase only ng/ m ³	Annual*	01	01	-Solvent extraction followed by HPLC/GC analysis
11	Arsenic(As) ng/ m ³	Annual*	06	06	-AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper
12	Nickel(Ni) ng/m ³	Annual*	20	20	-AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper

*Annual arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals

* 24 hourly or 08 hourly or 01 hourly monitored values as applicable shall be compiled with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring

Source : Ministry of Environment and Forests, GOI, 2009

Appendix 6.2

Western Ghat Development Programme for Natural Resource Management (Financial Achievement, 2009-10)

Sl. No.	Component	Expenditure (` lakh)
1	Integrated Development of Watershed	1320.52
2	Forestry Schemes	174.80
3	Other Schemes	66.63
	TOTAL	1561.95

Source: Western Ghat Development Cell

Appendix - 6.3

Division-wise Area of Forest in Kerala (as on 31- 03 - 2009)

(Area in Sq.kms)

Sl. No	Division	Reserve Forest	Proposed for Reserve Forest	Vested Forest	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	359.1240	5.8253	3.6510	368.6003
2	Thenmala	123.4320		7.7350	131.1670
3	Achenkovil	284.3298		0.2082	284.5380
4	Ranni	1050.3360	7.1600	1.5680	1059.0640
5	Punalur	280.0510		0.1690	280.2200
6	Konni	320.6430	11.0210		331.6640
7	Kothamangalam	316.8451		0.1576	317.0027
8	Munnar	371.3950	244.3700	2.4500	618.2150
9	Marayoor	13.9720	47.2600	0.0760	61.3080
10	Mankulam	90.0600	0.0000	0.0000	90.0600
11	Kottayam	627.2870		31.9670	659.2540
12	Vazhachal	413.9440			413.9440
13	Chalakkudy	279.7098			279.7098
14	Malayattoor	617.2411	0.5248		617.7659
15	Thrissur	293.7430		4.3137	298.0567
16	Mannarkkad	150.7322		271.7213	422.4535
17	Nilambur North	57.9196	0.0171	340.7032	398.6399
18	Nilambur south	267.3894		57.8888	325.2782
19	Palakkad	73.4100		162.0847	235.4947
20	Nenmara	205.5170		150.2104	355.7274
21	Kozhikode	24.3998	22.9660	243.0856	290.4514
22	Wayanad North	134.0240	15.0640	65.8527	214.9407
23	Wayanad South	66.1381	6.8449	274.6810	347.6640
24	Kannur	207.3923		98.9097	306.3020
25	Thiruvananthapuram WL	212.0000			212.0000
26	Shethuruni	166.4200		4.5800	171.0000
27	Periyar East	618.0000			618.0000
28	Periyar West	157.0000			157.0000
29	Idukki	130.5240			130.5240
30	Parambikulam	274.1408			274.1408
31	Wayanad(WL)	344.4400			344.4400
32	Silent Valley	154.3800		83.1400	237.5200
33	Eravikulam	276.8450			276.8450
34	Peechi	122.0644	3.4200		125.4844
35	Aralam	22.3572		32.6428	55.0000
	Total:	9107.2066	364.4731	1837.7957	11309.4754

Source : Forest Department

* As per the reports from the DFO, Munnar an area of 244.37 sq.km has been excluded from the total area viz KDHP resumed area-97sq.km, Chinnakanal unreserve-47sq.km, Pallivasal unreserve - 79 sq.km and Revenue land 21.37 sq.km.

Appendix 6.4
Species-wise Area Under Forest Plantation(in ha)

Sl.No.	Name of Species	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
I	Hard Wood			
1	Teak	74183.295	77788.526	77788.526
2	Rosewood	970.507	44.545	44.545
3	Mahagani	97.450	96.18	96.18
4	Sandalwood	100.840	100.84	100.84
5	Mangium	1221.267	3429.554	3429.554
6	Others	869.481	15674.421	827.906
	Sub Total	77442.840	97134.066	82287.551
II	SOFT WOOD			
1	Eucalyptus	13565.984	6438.935	6438.935
2	Green villa Robusta	802.940	256.15	256.15
3	Pine	124.576	584.196	584.196
4	Albizzia	148.040	180.57	150.57
5	Rubber	199.684	86.47	86.47
6	Balsa	62.240	40.8	40.8
7	Wattle	6389.480	4370.93	4370.93
8	Matti	444.160	389.6	389.6
9	Elavu			318.13
10	Murukku	48.480		
11	Others	11378.373	1304.161	
	Sub total	33163.957	13651.812	12635.781
III	BAMBOO & REEDS			
1	Bamboo	3888.350	4509.47	4509.47
2	Reeds	479.770	214.02	214.02
3	Cane	2436.684	2849.456	2849.456
	Sub Total	6804.804	7572.946	7572.946
IV	PLANTATION CROPS			
1	Coffee		0	
2	Pepper	304.980	130	130
3	Cinnamon	3.740	3.74	3.74
4	Medicinal Plants	1573.193	1947.873	1947.873
	Sub Total	1881.913	2081.613	2081.613
V	MIXED PLANTATIONS			
1	Cashew	6364.006	3124.695	3124.695
2	Agavu	46.830	46.15	46.15
3	Alnus	74.350	98.35	98.35
4	Accacia	7238.277	7339.484	7339.484
5	Sesbania	21.070	21.07	21.07
6	Casurina	121.442	52.63	52.63
7	Teak and Soft Wood			15557.484
8	Fruit Bearing			26.023
9	Mangroves			279.039
10	Others	47944.159	16616.464	16616.464
	Sub Total	61810.134	27298.843	43161.389
	GRAND TOTAL	181103.648	147739.280	147739.280

Source : Forest Department

Appendix 6.5
Production of Major Forest Produce (2000-01 to 2009-10)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional)
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Timber(round logs)	Cum.	31000	39000	63000	71436.073	45012.20	42705.69	26774.36	48627.83	50300.79	51665.55
2	Timber(round poles)	No.	129000	245000	434000	1333825	438611.00	377953.00	296013.00	352896.00	294289.00	281154.00
3	Timber(Swan & Squard)	Cum.	3	9	11	112.220	45.09	603.03	17.29	23.35	299.07	76.69
4	Fire wood	MT.	8000	11000	17000	29974	10636.04	13955.46	12748.40	12676.41	9217.50	19256.63
5	Cardamom	Kg.	4687	2911.5	3739.4	1181	11018.30	1807.50	2053.00	38.00	0.00	0.00
6	Honey	Kg.	47976	57068.95	36846.29	40050	59464.11	56982.97	197237.25	97015.45	79081.00	74398.20
7	Reeds	No.	49000000	33300000	33100000	44666415	34190835.00	22901309.00	21403530.00	15246981.00	19575186.00	14855403.00
8	Bamboo	No.	1390000	821000	40000	439019	1272444.00	1824596.00	1237030.00	1551168.00	1897907.00	695852.00
9	Jungle Wood Poles	No.	212	2397	17651	10464	14196.00	21131.00	21221.00	2044.00	21450.00	7411.00
10	Sandal wood	Kg.	400	24000	10000	88820.200	54622.30	78554.52	3159.35	17537.10	30808.63	51120.69

Source : Forest Department

* Provisional

Appendix 6.6
Revenue from Timber and Other Forest Products(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	A.FOREST PRODUCTS												
1	Timber	10183.3	9932.44	11393.74	9121.82	12761.97	16025.63	16764.18	15505.817	13913.547	12343.378	18731.146	23121.383
1	Firewood and Charcoal	163.45	112.41	110.89	20.9	60.33	110.18	54.5	98.77	79.077	49.736	73.887	135.226
2	Live Stock	7.26	1.95	2.7	2.7	6.55	8.92	7.94	5.641	8.545	11.872	9.94	13.613
3	Other Items	1236.59	962.02	1437.08	1619.69	1708.19	1876.02	3150.96	3357.992	3459.581	35.691	118.383	545.621
	Total(A)	11590.6	11008.82	12944.41	10765.11	14537.04	18020.75	19977.58	18968.22	17460.75	12440.677	18933.356	23815.843
	B.OTHER RECEIPT												
1	Includind interest on Forest Revenue Dues	627.23	376.5	939.3	605.16	462.52	722.9	69.02	47.601	27.121	3024.518	3458.194	3484.789
	Total(B)	627.23	376.5	939.3	605.16	462.52	722.9	69.02	47.601	27.121	3024.518	3458.194	3484.789
	Gross Revenue(A+B)	12217.8	11385.32	13883.71	11370.27	14999.56	18743.65	20046.6	19015.821	17487.871	15465.195	22391.55	27300.632
	Deduct	114.77	113.54	22.4	3.81	44.9	25.33	77.97	53.002	32.075	19.98	21.042	21.088
	Net Amount	12103	11271.78	13861.31	11366.46	14954.66	18718.32	19968.63	18962.819	17455.796	15445.215	22370.508	27279.544

Appendix 6.7

Santuaries, National Parks, Biosphere Reserves and other Protected Areas in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of National Park/ Wildlife Sanctuary/ Biosphere Reserve	Area In Sq. Km.	Year of Formation
	National Parks		
1	Eravikulam Wildlife Sanctuary	97	1978
2	Silent Valley National Park*	89.52	1984
3	Pambadum Shola National Park	1.318	2003
4	Mathikettan Shola National Park	12.817	2003
5	Anamudi Shola National Park	7.5	2003
Wildlife Sanctuaries			
6	Peryar Wildlife Sanctuary** (Core area (350sq.km) has been declared as Periyar National Park in 1982	777	1950
7	Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary	344.44	1973
8	Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary	285	1973
9	Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary	128	1958
10	Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary	125	1958
11	Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary	171	1984
12	Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary	90.44	1984
13	Idukki Wildlife Sanctuary	70	1976
14	Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary	55	1984
15	Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary	53	1983
16	Chimmony Wildlife Sanctuary	85	1984
17	Kurinjimala Wildlife Sanctuary	32	2006
18	Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary	25	1983
19	Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary	0.0274	2004
20	Choolannur Pea Fowl Sanctuary	3.42	2007
Community Reserve			
21	Kadalundi-Vallikunnu Community Reserve	1.5	
	Total	2453.9824	

Note: * Another 148 sq.km Reserve Forest area has been added to Silent Valley National Park as its buffer zone in 2007.

** : Another 148sq.km Reserve Forest from Ranni Forest Division is added to Periyar Tiger Reserve as critical tiger habitat during 2007.

APPENDIX 7.1

GROWTH OF KERALA POWER SYSTEM AT A GLANCE - 2009 AND 2010

Sl. No	Particulars/Year	POSITION AS ON	
		31-03-2009	31-03-2010
1	Installed Capacity -MW	2694.75	2746.19
2	Maximum Demand(System)-MW	2765	2998
3	Generation Per Annum-MU	6494.50	7240.38
4	Import Per Annum- MU	9628.98	10199.96
5	Export Per Annum-MU	463.33	76.66
6	Energy Sales Per Annum-MU	12414.32	13971.09
7	Percentage of energy losses to energy available for sales	20.45	19.41
8	Per Capita Consumption - kWh	490	544
9	220 kV Lines - CT Kms	2683	2701
10	110 kV Lines - CT Kms	3921	3970
11	66 kV Lines - CT Kms	2387	2387
12	33 kV Lines - CT Kms	1148	1348
13	11 kV Lines - CT Kms	41791.11	45541
14	LT Lines - CT Kms	252458	260670
15	Step Up Transformer capacity -MVA	2561	2564
16	No of EHT Substations		
a	400 kV	2*	2*
b	220 kV	15	17
c	110 kV	116	123
d	66 kV	85	82
e	33 kV	87	106
17	Step down transformer capacity - MVA	13519.7	15827.9
18	Distribution Transformers		
a	Numbers	46955	52724
b	Capacity -MVA	5937.455	6708.442
19	No of villages electrified	1384	1384
20	No of consumers (Lakhs)	93.63	97.43
21	Connected Load-MW	15267.44	15827.90
22	No of Street Lights	1086688	1148220
23	No of irrigation pumps	431745	437878
24	Total revenue Per Annum (Rs Lakhs)	609899	641138
25	Revenue from Sale of Power Per Annum(Rs Lakhs)	509749	495060

* Pallippuram 400 kv Substation owned by PGCIL

Source: KSEB

**APPENDIX-7.2
PROFILE OF ONGOING POWER PROJECTS IN THE STATE**

SI.No	Name of Schemes	District	Projects sanctioned on	Major works commenced on	Original estimated cost(Rs in lakhs)	Latest estimated cost (Rs in lakhs)	Expenditure upto 3/2010 (Rs in lakhs)	Outlay for 2009-10 (Rs in lakhs)	Expected year of commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kutiyadi Tail Race-3.75MW	Kozhikode	1989	19.10.2000	397.00	1494.00	1629.33	141.63	2 units commissioned on 26.06.08 & unit # 3 commissioned on 22.10.2009.
2	Kuttiyar Diversion- 37 MW	Idukki	18.08.1990	01.05.2003	561.00	2900.00	2802.46	101.85	Commissioned on 31.05.2010.
3	Kuttiyadi Addl.Extension (100 MW)	Kozhikode	1998	17.04.2000	6200.00	22050.00	5293.90	1659.10	31.03.2010
4	Neriamangalam Extension Scheme(25MW)	Idukki	01.04.2001	04.07.2003	3506.18	3506.18	3552.36	11.29	Commissioned on 25.05.2008.
5	Pallivasal Extension (60MW)	Idukki	20.01.2001	09.03.2007	17586.00	31000.00	7573.10	5948.12	01.03.2012
6	Poozhithode - (4.8MW)	Malappuram	01.09.2008	04.03.2009	2949.00	3950.00	461.75	461.75	1-Oct-2010
7	Thottiar - (40 MW)	Idukki	05.06.2008	16.01.2009	13679.00	17000.00	446.64	251.65	1-May-2012
8	Senkulam Augmentation - 85 MW	Idukki	10.12.2008	16.07.2009	4763.00	5000.00	379.54	138.83	1-Jan-2013
9	Ranni - Perinad (Maniyar) SHEP - 4 MW	Pathanamthitta	1.09.2008	16.01.2009	2516.00	3600.00	811.22	799.56	1-Nov-2010

Source: KSEB

APPENDIX 7.3
POWER PROJECTS AND POWER GENERATION AS ON 31-03-2010

SI No	Name of Projects and District	Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Power (MW)	Power Generated during 2009-10 (MU)
1	Pallivasal- Idukki	37.50	32.50	240.19
2	Sengulam-Idukki	48.00	20.80	157.81
3	Neriamangalam-Idukki	52.65	27.00	336
4	Neriamangalam Extn- Idukki	25.00		
5	Panniyar-Idukki	30.00	18.00	132.74
6	Poringalkuthu-Thrissur	32.00	19.60	264.79
7	Poringalkuthu LBE-Thrissur	16.00	9.80	
8	Sabarigiri-Pathanamthitta	335.00	153.00		1401.01
9	Sholayar-Thrissur	54.00	20.6	229.96
10	Kuttiady-Kozhikode	75.00	30.60	634.72
11	Kuttiady Extension-Kozhikode	50.00	8.56	
12	Kuttiadi Tailrace	3.75		4.7
13	Idukki-Idukki	780.00	280.20	2035.05
14	Idamalayar-Ernakulam	75.00	43.30	334.51
15	Kallada-Mini-Kollam	15.00	6.05	60.3147
16	Kanjikode Wind Farm-Palakkad	2.03	0.40	1.94
17	Peppara-TVPM	3.00	1.30	5.89
18	Lower Periyar-Idukki	180.00	56.30	525.24
19	Brahmapuram-Ernakulam	106.60	73.00	233.04
20	Mattupetty-Idukki	2.00	0.70	1.9323
21	Kakkad - Pathanamthitta	50.00	30.00	224.25
22	Kayamkulam(NTPC) - Alapuzha	359.58		1137.18
23	KDPP - Kozhikkode	128.00	102.40	359.2022
24	KPCL.(IPP) -Kasargode	21.93		75.34
25	Maniyar(Captive)) - Pathanamthitta	12.00	3.70	33.79
26	Kuthungal (Captive) -Idukki	21.00	9.02	34.25
27	Ullunkal (Hydro - IPP)	7.00		19.82
28	BSES(IPP) - Ernakulam	157.00		577.5
29	Malampuzha - Palakkad	2.50	0.64	0
30	Urumi I&II - Kozhikode	6.15	1.81	11.64
31	Chempukadavu I&II - Kozhikode	6.45	1.78	8.47
32	Malankara	10.50	7.42	32.4216
33	Lower Meenmutty	3.50	0.87	3.423
34	Ramakalmedu (Wind -IPP)	14.25		32.54
35	Agali (Wind - IPP)	13.80		35.07
36	MP Steel (Thermal- IPP)	10.00		40.02
Grand Total		2746.19	959.35	9224.73

**APPENDIX 7.4
AVERAGE REALISATION RATE FROM TARIFF**

Sl. No.	Consumer Category	Average Tariff (in Paise/Unit)	
		2008-09	2009-10
1	Domestic	191.71	191.46
2	Commercial	743.65	702.39
3	Public Lighting	200.31	191.64
4	Irrigation & Dewatering	135.35	109.9
5	Industry(LT)	459.81	426.41
6	Industry(HT & EHT)	479.77	414.47
7	Railway Traction	475.84	397.87
8	Bulk Supply	455.72	347.05
	Average	358.97	335.06
9	Sale to NVVN/PTC	947.03	1259.31
10	Inter State TNEB	0	851.5
11	Sale through power exchange	0	715.96
	Overall Average	380.14	338.03

**APPENDIX 7.5
AVERAGE REALISATION FROM SALE OF POWER**

Sl No	Consumer Category	Average Realisation (in Paise/Unit)	
		2008-09	2009-10
1	Domestic	206	205
2	Commercial	801	760
3	Public Lighting	200	192
4	Irrigation & Dewatering	142	115
5	Industry(LT)	488	454
6	Industry(HT & EHT)	490	424
7	Railway Traction	476	398
8	Bulk Supply	456	347
	Average	377	353
9	Sale to NVVN/PTC	947	1259.31
10	Inter State	0	851.5
11	Sale through power exchange	0	715.96
	Overall Average	397.6	356.37

**APPENDIX 7.6
PATTERN OF POWER CONSUMPTION AND REVENUE COLLECTED DURING 2009-10**

Sl. No	Category	No of Consumers as on 31-03-2010	Connected Load (MW) as on 31-03-2010	Energy Sold (MU)	Consumption as Percentage to Total	Revenue Collected (Rs Lakhs)	Revenue as percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Domestic						
a	Paying Group	7760645	9909.24	6554.7	46.66	125498.38	26.44
b	Non paying Group	29487	9.52	4.30	0.03		
2	Commercial(LT & HT)	1387345	2371.20	1793.00	12.76	125938.53	26.53
3	Industrial LT	122325	1472.69	1064.00	7.57	45370.07	9.56
4	HT & EHT	2850	963.22	3417.09	24.32	141629.71	29.83
5	Public Lighting	2927	93.80	303.00	2.16	5806.69	1.22
6	Railway Traction	8	64.19	165.00	1.17	6564.89	1.38
7	Agricultural Pumping	437877	899.38	257.00	1.83	2824.38	0.59
8	Licensees (Bulk Supply)	12	83.31	413.00	2.94	14333.17	3.02
9	Outside Supply			76.66	0.55	6750.95	1.42
	Total	9743476	15866.55	14047.75	100	474716.77	100

Appendix 8.1
Index of Industrial Production 2005-06 & 2006-07

Base Year 1993-94

Sl. No.	Item	Weight	Index for	
			2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mining & Quarrying	0.51	169.129	169.129
2	Manufacture of food products	20.09	158.411	183.310
3	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco etc.	2.27	363.816	393.608
4	Manufacture of cotton textiles	5.88	135.251	189.025
5	Manufacture of wool, silk etc.	0.09	272.333	272.333
6	Manufacture of jute & other vegetable fibre textiles	0.62	110.058	74.437
7	Manufacture of textile products & fibres	0.16	249.521	383.553
8	Manufacture of wood and wood products	1.26	73.82	84.497
9	Manufacture of paper and paper products	5.6	235.172	253.274
10	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products	17.9	248.855	302.235
11	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum etc.	27.86	215.13	276.151
12	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	3	259.533	306.425
13	Basic metals and alloys	2.47	212.206	300.236
14	Manufacture of metal products and parts	0.55	184.139	217.409
15	Manufacture of machinery and equipments	4.74	292.606	340.118
16	Other manufacturing industries	0.15	254.804	286.454
17	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	6.85	172.966	208.589
	General Index	100.00	208.31	261.300

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tvp.m.

Appendix 8.2
Growth of Working Factories and Average Daily Employment in Kerala
2002 - 2008

Year	No. of Factories			No. of Employment		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002	17727	535	18262	313260	95553	408813
2003	17711	528	18239	309938	94319	404257
2004	17790	529	18319	311147	94367	405514
2005	17629	373	18002	542659	108338	650997
2006	18029	382	18411	555320	110866	666186
2007(P)	17876	379	18255	547291	113048	660339
2008(P)	17947	381	18328	548719	115120	663839

P-Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics , Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.3
District - wise Distribution of Registered Working Factories in Kerala
2007 to 2009

Sl. No.	District	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	988	989	994
2	Kollam	1827	1827	1820
3	Pathanamthitta	2801	2823	2822
4	Alappuzha	412	418	419
5	Kottayam	231	231	244
6	Idukki	1273	1273	1274
7	Ernakulam	1508	1510	1535
8	Thrissur	1039	1041	1036
9	Palakkad	1948	1969	1968
10	Malappuram	622	622	623
11	Wayanad	2063	2064	2065
12	Kozhikode	2529	2547	2544
13	Kannur	895	896	895
14	Kasaragod	118	118	120
	Total	18254	18328	18359

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.4
District - wise Distribution of Employment in Kerala
2007 to 2009

Sl.No.	District	Employment (Nos)		
		2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	41234	41238	41465
2	Kollam	37158	37158	37234
3	Pathanamthitta	104129	106866	106703
4	Alappuzha	15272	15323	15343
5	Kottayam	1892	1892	2119
6	Idukki	28322	28322	28322
7	Ernakulam	30602	30612	31298
8	Thrissur	15751	15775	15221
9	Palakkad	39640	39974	39328
10	Malappuram	11505	11505	11535
11	Kozhikode	55135	55435	55525
12	Wayanad	228814	228823	228863
13	Kannur	47603	47634	47559
14	Kasaragod	3282	3282	3314
	Total	660339	663839	663829

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.5

Industrial Disputes Arose, Handled, Settled etc. in Kerala

Sl. No.	Particulars	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	No. of disputes pending at the beginning of the year	2768	2667	2658	2749	2904	2819	2770
2	No. of disputes that arose during the year	4555	4019	3405	3376	3482	3143	2352
3	No. of disputes handled during the year (1+ 2)	7323	6686	6063	6125	6386	5962	5122
4	No. of disputes settled during the year							
a	By voluntary negotiation between parties	883	810	374	341	484	831	626
b	By conciliation	1876	1608	1124	1361	1644	1675	1008
c	By withdrawal	1376	1178	1290	1066	795	426	497
d	Referred for Adjudication	521	432	526	453	644	260	226
e	Referred for Arbitration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f	Total number of disputes settled (a to e)	4656	4028	3314	3221	3567	3192	2357
5	Number of disputes pending at the end of the year (3-4)	2667	2658	2749	2904	2819	2770	2765
6	Number of disputes led to							
a	Strike (including pending previously)	22	14	7	8	7	27	20
b	Lockout including pending previously	35	30	29	29	23	15	21
c	Total (a + b)	57	44	36	37	30	42	41
7	No. of workers affected due to							
a	Strike	47887	15202	446144	25926	697	69114	14108
b	Lockout	8858	82175	7301	7910	6410	5150	25239
c	Total (a + b)	56745	97377	453445	33836	7107	74264	39347
8	Mandays lost							
a	Strike	93854	150134	3224163	172177	23192	413037	186897
b	Lockout	1799224	1979708	1807511	1821036	1192022	833535	652891
c	Total (a + b)	1893078	2129842	5031674	1993213	1215214	1246572	839788

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.6
Central Sector Investment in Kerala

(' crore)

Years as on 31 st March 2009	Investment in Gross Block		Percentage of column(3) to column(2)
	All India	Kerala	
1	2	3	4
2001	411865	9893	2.40
2002	490397	13504	2.75
2003	525301	14550	2.77
2004	596725	15301	2.56
2005	649245	16872	2.60
2006	715108	17796	2.49
2007	782992	19144	2.44
2008	862204	20746	2.41
2009	977803	23378	2.39

Source: Public Enterprises Survey -2008-09, Gol

Appendix 8.7
Central Sector Investment in Selected States
as on 31-03-2009

Rank No.	Name of State	Gross Block (Rs. Crores)	Employment (Lakh Nos)
1	2	3	4
1	Maharashtra	171145	1.50
2	Uttarpradesh	66199	0.84
3	Andhra Pradesh	66272	1.00
4	Tamilnadu	65145	0.97
5	Gujarat	54724	0.47
6	Assam	42291	0.46
7	Orissa	44045	0.67
8	West Bengal	49807	1.84
9	Madhya Pradesh	43773	1.04
10	Karnataka	37862	0.80
11	Kerala	23378	0.40
	All India	977803	15.35

Source: Public Enterprises Survey -2008-09, Gol

Appendix 8.8
Capital Investment and Employment in respect of Government of India Companies
Functioning in Kerala

Sl. No	Name of Company	Capital Investment (` Lakh) as on		Employment (Nos) as on	
		3/31/2009	3/31/2010	3/31/2009	3/31/2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	7968.20	7195.26	434	447
2	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	17193.00	16391.00	1036	978
3	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	11338.00	13264.00	1880	1922
4	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	1038.57	1055.36	545	584
5	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	39292.82	37991.69	3499	3550
6	Instrumentation Limited	221.04	245.28	290	290

Source : Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.9
Performance of Government of India Companies in Kerala in terms of Value of
Production and Sales Turnover

(` Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Company	Value of Production		Total Sales Turnover	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	34850.00	32410.00	42796.00	38033.00
2	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	34051.00	28439.00	87476.00	120986.00
3	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	26389.00	28435.00	25063.00	29194.00
4	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd	5027.00	5014.00	4961.00	5024
5	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	207224.00	192730.00	212706.00	210986.00
6	Instrumentation Limited	8315.00	9228.00	9174.00	10022.00

Source: Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.10

Production and Capacity Utilisation in Government of India Companies Functioning in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Installed capacity as on		Production during		Capacity utilisation %	
				3/31/2009	3/31/2010	3/31/2009	3/31/2010	3/31/2009	3/31/2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Phenol	MT	40000.00	40000.00	42641.00	36751.00	106.60	91.88
		Acetone	MT	24640.00	24640.00	26544.00	23084.00	107.73	93.69
		H2O2(100%)	MT	5225.00	5225.00	5467.00	4907.00	104.63	93.91
		Cumene	MT	56000.00	56000.00	61029.00	49378.00	108.98	88.18
2	Hindustan News Print Ltd.	Newsprint	MT	100000.00	100000.00	108005.00	100546.00	108.01	100.55
3	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1. Condom	MP	1316	1316	1272.95	1319.75	96.73	100.28
		2. B.Bags	MP	5	9.63	6.85	8.21	137.00	85.25
		3. Saheli(Non Steroiidal OCP)	MC	30	30	18.86	19.36	62.87	64.53
		4. Mala-D/N (Steroidal OCP)	MP	98.66	98.66	58.76	57.60	59.56	58.38
		5. CU.T	MP	5.5	5.5	2.78	448.68	50.55	8157.82
		6. Pregnancy Test cards	MP	26	26	24.75	25.11	95.19	96.58
4	HMT Ltd.	Machine Tools, Printing and cutting machines, accessories and spares	Nos.	377	369	243.00	271.00	64.46	73.44
5	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	FACTOMFOS-Udyogamandal Complex	MT	148500	148500	115817.00	32309.00	77.99	21.76
		FACTOMFOS-Cochin division	MT	485000	485000	489230.00	134281.00	100.87	27.69
		AMMONIMUM SULPHATE	MT	225000	225000	128845.00	19034.00	57.26	8.46
		CAPROLACTAM	MT	50000	50000	13548.00	21601.00	27.10	43.20
6	Instrumentation Ltd.	Process control valves	Nos.	7500	7500	4343	3709.00	57.91	49.45
		Safety relief valves	Nos.	2000	2000	68	62.00	3.40	3.10
		Orifice Plates/Flow Nozzle	Nos.	500	500	697	416.00	139.40	83.20

Source: Reports from Companies concerned

Appendix 8.11
District-wise Investment in KSIDC Units (2009-10)

SI.No.	Districts	No. of Units	Investment (. Crore)	Employment (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	51	472.64	9082
2	Kollam	14	58.9	2230
3	Pathanamthitta	6	9.75	382
4	Alapuzha	35	307.82	6727
5	Kottayam	21	223.06	2700
6	Idukki	18	88.69	2423
7	Ernakulam	176	2440.38	33026
8	Thrissur	44	313.33	5760
9	Palakkad	84	1162.8	9707
10	Malappuram	21	63.15	1787
11	Kozhikode	19	69.9	1982
12	Wayanad	8	23.87	301
13	Kannur	10	180.39	2105
14	Kasaragod	3	42.65	188
	Total	510	5457.33	78400

Source: Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC), Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.12
Units Assisted by KSIDC as on 31-3-2010

SI.No.	Districts	No. of Units		Project Cost (Rs. crore)	
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10	41	247.62	225.02
2	Kollam	4	10	30.69	28.21
3	Pathanamthitta		6		9.75
4	Alappuzha	3	32	21.68	286.14
5	Kottayam	1	20	6.44	216.62
6	Idukki		18		88.69
7	Ernakulam	4	172	208.62	2231.76
8	Thrissur	4	40	20.06	293.27
9	Palakkad	1	83	13.73	1149.07
10	Malappuram		21		63.15
11	Kozhikode	3	16	16.28	53.62
12	Wayanad		8		23.87
13	Kannur	1	9	1.48	178.91
14	Kasaragod	1	2	0.87	41.78
	Total	32	478	567.47	4889.86

Source : KSIDC, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.13
Capital Invested and Employment in Respect of Govt. Owned Companies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs.lakh)		Employment (Nos.)	
		as on 31-3-2009	as on 31-3-2010	as on 31-3-2009	as on 31-3-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	6837.80	6837.80	993	947
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	11515.96	11515.96	2254	2254
3	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd, Kannur	131.82	131.82	356	315
4	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	1022.81	1022.81	274	259
5	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	NA	3655.86	NA	139
6	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	3500.00	3500.00	1704	1627
7	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	1040.00	1592	318	278
8	Foam Mattings India Ltd. Alappuzha	515.23	515.23	164	166
9	Meat Products of India Ltd.	181.11	181.11	88	89
10	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	594.00	594	219	236
11	Autocast Limited	1897.00	1897	295	273

Source:- Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.14
Performance of Govt. Owned Companies in Kerala in Terms of Value of Production and Sales Turnover

(` Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	10561.88	10060.85	10610.2	10564.93
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	5477.33	9363.09	15084.20	20369.12
3	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd, Kannur	381.60	422.32	658.75	640.93
4	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	1609.00	2020.15	1315.51	2128.78
5	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	146.59	158.16	1850.71	2356.53
6	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	33320.9	35328.45	40548.50	48398.20
7	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	6283.00	6040.00	5930.00	6002.00
8	Foam Mattings India Ltd, Alappuzha	697.56	632.91	671.76	678.37
9	Meat Products of India Ltd.	371.12	414.47	354.05	434.65
10	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	737.30	981.46	745.27	984.02
11	Autocast Limited	1445.36	1643.22	1410.48	1344.88

Source:- Reports of Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.15

Production and Capacity Utilisation of Government Owned Companies in Kerala during 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of products	Unit	Installed Capacity as on		Production During		Capacity Utilization (%)	
				3/31/2009	3/31/2010	3/31/2009	3/31/2010	3/31/2009	3/31/2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	Distribution of Transformers	KVA	500000	500000	479054	731545	95.81	146.31
		Steel Structures	Tonnes	1200	1200	114.4	401.01	9.53	33.42
		Alternators (TL)	Nos	1500	1500	753	1131	50.20	75.40
		Electrical & Wiring Accessories	Nos	133000	133000	95293	85721	71.65	64.45
		Alternators(G.P) & D.G Sets	Nos	3000	3000	696	686	23.20	22.87
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Various Electronic Products	Production is reported in terms of value and not in terms of quantity						
3	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd, Kannur	ChinaClay	M.Ts	N.A	N.A	8107	8548	..	..
		Fire Bricks	Nos	N.A	N.A	114855	107241	..	..
		Laterite	M.Ts	N.A	N.A	48500	49097	..	..
		Wirecut Bricks	Nos	N.A	N.A	47625	66960	..	..
4	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Auto rickshaw	Nos	7200	7200	1475	2750	20.49	38.19
5	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	Structural Steel Fabrication	M.Ts	3000.00	3000.00	147.00	176.00	4.90	5.87
		Cast Iron	M.Ts	1200.00	1200.00	272.42	268.59	22.70	22.38
		Scrap by breaking ships	M.Ts	10000.00	10000.00	..	..
6	Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd, Kollam	Titanium Dioxide Pigment	M.Ts	40000.00	40000.00	35485.95	35908.20	88.71	89.77
		Ilmenite	M.Ts	51600.00	51600.00	42510.00	44300	82.38	82.38
		Rutile	M.Ts	3400.00	3400.00	2690.00	3335.00	79.12	98.09
		Zircon	M.Ts	2500.00	2500.00	2445.00	2592.00	97.80	103.68
7	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	Steel Forgings	M.Ts	5040.00	5340.00	2984.00	3247.00	59.21	60.81
8	Foam Mattings (India) Ltd, Alappuzha	Mattings plant	M2	523000	523000	136000	98000.00	26.00	18.74
		Latex backing plant	M2	1200000	1200000	612000	401000	51.00	33.42
		Dyeing Plant	M.Ts	840	840	683.62	887.14	81.38	105.61
		Powerloom Plant	M2(Lac)	190000	190000	65000	45000	34.21	23.68
9	Meat Products of India	Meat & Meat Product	M.Ts	300	300	215.02	215.81	71.67	71.94
		Feed	M.Ts	7200	7200	355.700	368.000	4.94	5.11
10	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	Yarn	Kg.	14800 spndl.	14800 spndl.	515 MT	666 MT		
11	Autocast Limited	GI/SGI Castings	M.Ts	15000.00	15000.00	1986.44	2359.87	13.24	15.73
		SG Wind Mill Castings	M.Ts	3000.00	3000.00			..	..

Source: Reports of the Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.16

Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Govt. Majority Companies in Kerala

Sl. No	Name of Company	Capital Invested (` Lakh) as on		Employment (Nos.) as on	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Traco Cable Company Ltd, Kochi	2369.68	3607.46	583	573
2	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	177.00	--	905	--
3	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Kochi	2139.00	2131	753	721
4	The Travancore Cements Ltd, Kottayam	50.00	50.00	544	470
5	The Metal Industries Ltd, Shoranur	193.95	193.95	65	62
6	The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	131.57	--	110	--
7	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd, Aluva	37.71	--	110	--
8	Keltron CrystalsLtd, Kannur	133.90	--	91	--
9	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd. Malappuram	318.28	318.8	101	85
10	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	4297.00	4297	862	933

Source: Reports of the Companies Concerned

Appendix 8.17

Performance of Government Majority Companies in Kerala in Terms of Value of Production and Sales Turnover

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Traco Cable Company Ltd, Kochi	4843.19	7408.51	5522.89	7136.64
2	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	7426.00	--	7232.00	--
3	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Kochi	12013	11058	13852.00	12308
4	The Travancore Cements Ltd, Kottayam	3711.00	2849	3680.00	2935
5	The Metal Industries Ltd, Shoranur	--	--	401.21	244.50
6	The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	880.31	--	935.42	--
7	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd, Aluva	680.35	--	680.35	--
8	Keltron Crystal Ltd, Kannur	257.46	--	168.31	--
9	Keltron Electro Ceramic Ltd	347.08	170.41	677.83	510.34
10	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	22961	20044	21804.00	20771

Source: Reports of companies concerned

Appendix 8.18

Production and Capacity Utilisation of Government Majority Companies in Kerala during 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Products	Unit	Installed Capacity as on		Quantity of Production during		Capacity Utilization %	
				3/31/2009	3/31/2010	3/31/2009	3/31/2010	3/31/2009	3/31/2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Traco Cable Company Ltd, Kochi	1.AAC / ACSR	MT	6000.00	6000.00	2133.95	3616.53	35.57	60.28
		2.PVC Covered Conductors	MCM	32.92	32.92	0.712	0.562	2.16	1.71
		3.JFTC (IBM)	LCKM	2.50	2.50	18.470		738.80	0.00
		4.JFTC (TVLA)	LCKM	17.50	17.50	31.28	5.21	178.74	29.77
2	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Titanium Dioxide	M.T	24500.00	24500.00	7731.00	--	31.56	
3	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Kochi	1.Caustic Soda Lye	MT	57750.00	57750.00	47519.00	48923.00	82.28	84.72
		2.Chlorine Products	MT	51200.00	51200.00	42599.00	43745.00	83.20	85.44
4	The Travancore Cements Ltd	1.White Cement	M.T	30000.00	30000.00	25226.00	18662.00	84.09	62.21
		2.Cement Paint	M.T	1050.00	1050.00	701.00	549.00	66.76	52.29
		3. Wall putty	M.T	300.00	300.00	215.00	218.00	71.67	72.67
5	The Metal Industries Ltd, Shoranur	1.Mammatties	MT	272.00	272.00	156.00	--	57.35	--
		2.All Axes	MT						
		3.Pick Axes	MT						
		4.Crow Bar	MT						
		5.Sledge Hammer	MT						
		6.Others	MT						
6	Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd	1.. I.M.F.L.(lakh)	B.L	3600000.00	3600000.00	2782000.00	--	77.28	--
		2.Spirit	B.L.	..	..	25000.00	--	..	..
7	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd, Aluva	Wooden Furntiure and Joineries	m ³	900.00	900.00	638.14	--	70.90	--
8	Keltron Crystal Ltd, Kannur	1.Crystals	K Nos.	2084.00	2084.00	556.00	--	26.68	--
		2. Lead Tab	M Nos.	240.00	240.00	88.00	--	36.67	--
9	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd.	1.Ceramic Capacitors	Nos.	1100.00	1100.00	274.90	242.90	24.99	22.08
		2. Thermistors buzzers	Nos.	15.00	15.00	2.91	3.89	19.40	25.93
		3.Transversducers	Nos.	..	..	0.006	0.003	..	..
10	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd, Ernakulam	1.Power Transformer	MVA	4500.00	4500.00	4566.00	4566.00	101.47	101.47
		2.Current and Potential Transformers	No	1000.00	1000.00	77.00	24.00	7.70	2.40

Source: Reports of the companies concerned

Appendix 8.19

Details of Joint Stock Companies Working in Kerala

Sl.No	Particulars	Private Limited	Public Limited	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.2009	15551	1649	17200
2	Number of Companies newly registered during 2009-10	1716	47	1763
3	Number of Companies transferred from other States during 2009-10	12	Nil	12
4	Number of Companies wound up dissolved / struck off/amalgamated during 2009-10	246	79	325
5	Number of Companies transferred to other States during 2009-10	5	4	9
6	Net addition to the total No.of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala during 2009-10 [(2+3)-(4+5)]	1477	(-)36	1441
A	No.of companies converted from public to private			4
B	No.of companies converted from private to public			9
7	Total No.of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.2009 (Item 1+6)	17023	1618	18641
8	Total No.of Government Companies registered in Kerala as on 31-3-2009	51	60	111
9	Total No.of Government Companies registered in Kerala during 2009-10	1	1	2
10	No.of government Companies wound up during 2009-10	Nil	3	3
11	Net addition to the total No.of Government Companies in Kerala during 2009-10 (Item 9-10)	1	(-)2	(-)1
12	Total No.of Government Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.2010 (Item 8+11)	52	58	110
13	Name of Government Companies, newly registered in Kerala during 2009-10	1) Malabar Distilleries Ltd. 2) Kannr International Airport Ltd.		
14	Name of Government Companies, wound up during 2009-10	1) Keltron Resistors Ltd. 2) Keltron Magnetics Ltd 3) Keltron Crystals Ltd.		
15	No.of other major companies wound up during 2009-10	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source : Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Kochi.

Appendix 8.24

Working Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kerala as on 31.03.2010 (Nos.)

Sl. No	District	SC	ST	Women	Others	Total number of working societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	15	7	20	46	88
2	Kollam	19	0	18	27	64
3	Alappuzha	14	1	11	10	36
4	Pathanamthitta	6	1	6	7	20
5	Kottayam	7	1	17	17	42
6	Ernakulam	1	4	22	18	45
7	Idukki	2	0	4	3	9
8	Thrissur	8	0	20	27	55
9	Palakkad	31	1	25	21	78
10	Malappuram	15	0	23	15	53
11	Kozhikode	3	0	5	16	24
12	Wayanad	3	11	4	10	28
13	Kannur	24	12	64	98	198
14	Kasaragod	1	1	13	13	28
	Total	149	39	252	328	768

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Tvpm

Appendix 8.25

Outstanding Advances to Various Sectors by Commercial Banks in Kerala

(` Crore)

Sl. No.	Year (as at March)	Priority Sector Advances				Non Priority Sector Advances	Total Advances
		Total	Agri culture	MSMEs	Other Priority Sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2001	8894	2747	2262	3885	10286	19180
2	2002	10132	3035	2540	4557	11930	22062
3	2003	11867	3507	2562	5798	15140	27007
4	2004	15725	4502	2618	8605	16142	31867
5	2005	20903	5803	3128	11972	20045	40948
6	2006	27763	8259	3708	15796	24156	51919
7	2007	35683	11377	4391	19915	28590	64273
8	2008	44078	15991	6674	21413	31227	75305
9	2009	48387	15959	8095	24333	34432	82819
10	2010	58204	21786	11759	24659	38783	96987

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Kerala

Appendix 8.32
Activities of Coir Co-operative societies

a.Yarn Sector									
Year	No.of working societies	No.of Workers	Husk purchased		Fibre Purchased		Yarn Produced		Wages paid (r` lakh)
			Number (` lakh)	Value (` lakh)	Qty (Tonnes)	Value (` lakh)	Qty (Tonnes)	Value (` lakhs)	
2005-06	366	52180	239.50	195.66	4706.37	646.92	5192.10	1593.00	734.49
2006-07	342	*47850	213.00	164.22	2536.25	348.31	*5366.70	1645.00	758.59
2007-08	*373	100540	*168.20	*97.21	*8964.26	*1674.34	*12067.00	*3571.00	*882.13
2008-09	368	101880	139.30	61.30	4970.11	719.05	7568.00	1731.00	855.71
2009-10	364	69210	87.77	48.54	4816.17	870.03	4195.61	1928.00	850.9
b.Product Sector									
Year	No.of working societies	No. of workers.	Value of Production (` lakh)		Wages paid (` lakh)				
2005-06	68	41040	2261.04		329.75				
2006-07	104	32920	1392.38		263.88				
2007 - 08	56	12680	2734.13		279.53				
2008 - 09	63	14270	3688.72		310.47				
2009 - 10	81	7066	4192.35		316.53				

* Revised

Source: Directorate of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.33
District wise details of Coir Co operative Societies

SI No:	District	Project Offices	No. of Coir Socieies as on 31.03.2010			
			Working & New	Dormant	Under liquidation	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Chirayinkeezhu	48	18	30	96
2	Kollam/Pathanamthitta	Kollam	69	50	23	142
3	Alappuzha	Kayamkulam	72	10	9	91
		Alappuzha	137	30	18	185
4	Idukki /Kottayam	Idukki	0	0	0	0
		Vaikom	26	4	6	36
5	Ernakulam	North Paravoor	13	9	40	62
7	Thrissur	Thrissur	15	3	12	30
8	Malappuram/Palakkad	Ponnani	15	15	2	32
9	Kozhikode/Wayanad	Kozhikode	61	28	11	100
10	Kasaragod/Kannur	Kannur	34	21	4	59
	Total		490	188	155	833

Source: Directorate of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.34
Export of Coir and Coir Products from India during 2008-09 & 2009-10

Sl. No	Items	2008-09		2009-10	
		Qty (Tonnes)	Value (₹ Lakh)	Qty (Tonnes)	Value (₹ Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Curled Coir	1438.38	223.85	3365.70	668.33
2	Coir Fibre	19443.54	2390.89	73074.93	9742.03
3	Coir Rugs & Carpet	63.83	67.63	46.17	45.38
4	Coir Pith	96996.32	8462.30	131916.67	12347.06
5	Coir Rope	370.28	164.60	430.56	165.92
6	Coir (other sorts)	50.50	19.03	55.04	28.53
7	Coir Yarn	5335.09	1925.92	6108.35	2461.21
8	Coir Geo-textiles	3251.52	1591.05	3754.44	2023.77
9	Handloom Mat	35553.43	23537.53	36297.71	25428.01
10	Powerloom Mat	54.21	40.06	2.84	2.03
11	Tufted Mat	33689.27	22598.15	36991.21	25351.24
12	Handloom Mattings	2368.45	1716.56	1832.24	1425.28
13	Powerloom Mattings	87.52	85.09	2.41	3.04
14	Rubberised Coir	1222.59	1174.77	629.78	713.39
	Total	199924.93	63997.43	294508.05	80405.22

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

Appendix 8.35
Foreign Exchange Earnings of India from Cashew Industry

(₹ Crore)

Year	Export Value		Total	Import Value of Raw Cashew nuts	Net Foreign Exchange Earned
	Cashew Kernels	Cashew nut shell liquid			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-2002	1788.68	5.93	1794.61	949.25	845.36
2002-2003	1933.02	9.26	1942.28	1236.57	705.71
2003-2004	1804.43	7.03	1811.46	1400.93	410.53
2004-2005	2709.24	7.91	2717.15	2190.94	526.21
2005-2006	2514.86	7.21	2522.07	2162.95	359.12
2006-2007	2455.15	10.29	2465.44	1811.62	653.82
2007-2008	2289.02	11.98	2301.00	1746.84	554.16
2008-2009	2988.4	26.06	3014.46	2632.40	382.06
2009-2010	2905.82	24.12	2929.94	3037.35	-107.41
2010-2011 (as on 30.06.2010)	713.01	5.60	718.61	949.76	-231.15

Source: Various Custom Houses & Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kochi

Appendix 8.36
Import of Raw Cashew nuts

Year	Kerala*		India	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ crore)
2001-2002	191579	502.46	355443	949.25
2002-2003	249970	772.47	400659	1236.60
2003-2004	294552	909.45	452398	1400.93
2004-2005	283149	1055.08	578884	2190.94
2005-2006	306765	1134.83	565400	2162.95
2006-2007	322443	971.79	586044	1811.62
2007-2008	372497	1071.21	605985	1746.84
2008-2009	345366	1476.87	605850	2632.41
2009-2010	375467	1445.24	752854	3037.35
2010-2011 (as on 30.06.2010)	58295	244.27	231804	949.76

*Import through Cochin Port

Source: Various Custom Houses

Appendix 8.37
Kerala Khadi & Village Industries Board
Production, Sales, Employment and Wages paid during 2008- 09 & 2009-10

(Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Value of production		Value of sales		Employment (Nos)		Wages paid	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	Khadi	656.63	968.91	1644.10	2179.32	4024	4764	318.21	533.60
II	Polyvastra	34.59	40.04	65.68	70.09	287	207	22.67	27.45
III	Village Industries								
1	Cottage Match	577.00	550.00	606.50	570.00	6173	6058	433.40	367.62
2	Agarbathy	161.00	235.00	148.00	238.00	1190	988	176.20	123.20
3	Village Leather	992.00	945.00	1011.00	973.00	1245	1160	251.60	215.67
4	Fibre & Screwpine	322.00	420.00	339.80	435.00	52688	47431	570.80	288.65
5	Rubber based industry	1142.00	1133.00	1370.00	1280.00	1230	1164	339.80	256.72
6	Handmade paper	340.00	342.00	374.00	372.00	473	463	113.40	77.82
7	Village pottery	1201.00	1220.00	1156.00	1290.00	19236	19173	638.30	670.96
8	Gurkhandasari	46.00	50.00	44.00	46.00	1362	760	110.70	34.00
9	Service Industry	324.00	358.00	324.00	358.00	751	738	528.20	225.25
10	Non-edible oil & Soap	421.00	402.00	555.00	444.00	877	811	166.40	183.50
11	Village oil	1027.00	1067.00	1252.00	1095.00	888	789	302.00	280.56
12	Textile	644.00	956.00	685.00	975.00	5760	5600	864.50	574.30
13	Palmgur	69.00	302.00	66.00	315.00	6273	5640	440.60	192.00
14	Bee-keeping	152.20	924.00	130.80	866.00	15813	15753	265.50	669.72
15	Processing of cereals & pulses	347.00	568.00	369.00	560.00	13209	9008	789.50	350.88
16	Ayurvedic medicines	186.00	275.00	201.00	290.00	1063	1012	197.50	177.50
17	Fruits & Vegetable Preservation	381.00	510.00	391.00	534.00	2585	2483	424.00	244.04
18	Lime	1425.00	1595.00	1465.00	1656.00	8903	8655	1211.80	1058.32
19	Cane & Bamboo	197.00	597.00	205.00	554.00	2861	2835	420.80	334.20
20	Carpentry & Blacksmithy	1218.00	1780.00	1246.00	1800.00	5123	4526	1739.40	874.75
21	Aluminium industry	343.40	352.00	290.00	365.00	644	566	178.10	174.30
22	Electronics	290.00	305.00	291.00	314.00	646	645	177.80	133.80
23	PVC	128.00	142.00	130.00	148.00	194	204	57.00	50.44
	Total III	11933.60	15028.00	12650.10	15478.00	149187	136462	10397.30	7558.20
	Grand Total	12624.82	16036.95	14359.88	17727.41	153498	141433	10738.18	8119.25

Source: Kerala Khadi & Village Industries Board, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 8.40
Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation
Physical & Financial Performance 2009-10

Sl. No	Particulars	2009-10
A	Physical	
1	Projects Completed	
a.	No. of projects	13
b.	Aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	153
c.	Employment (Nos.)	1631
2	Projects under implementation (31-3-2010)	
a.	No. of projects	25
b.	Aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	1078
c.	Employment (Nos.)	4385
3	Projects cleared by KSIDC Board	
a.	No. of projects	14
b.	Aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	411
c.	Employment (Nos.)	NR
4	MOU signed with private parties	
a.	No. of projects	1
b.	Estimated aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	8000
B	Financial (Rs. crores)	
a	Gross sanction	79.87
b	Disbursement	54.26
c	Recovery	61.17
d	Operating profit	21.93

Source : Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 8.41
Kerala Financial Corporation: Loan Operations during 2009-10

(Lakh)

Sl.No	Particulars	SSI		Others		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Application pending as on 1.4.2009	5	1270.00	6	1360.00	11	2630.00
2	Application Received during 2009-10	287	21070.88	565	58876.15	855	79947.03
3	Total application for consideration	292	22340.88	571	60236.15	866	82577.03
4	Application withdrawn/ rejected or otherwise disposed off	8	5301.66	29	6331.20	40	11632.86
5	Application Sanctioned (Gross)	257	14677.92	502	46914.73	759	61592.65
6	A. Application cancelled/reduced out of current year's sanction	1	53.05	7	1037.83	8	1090.88
	B. Application cancelled/reduced out of previous year's sanction	4	322.51	6	1057.79	10	1380.30
	C. Total cancellation/ reduction (6A+B)	5	375.56	13	2095.62	18	2471.18
7	Application sanctioned effectively (5-6A)	256	14624.87	495	45876.90	751	60501.77
8	Net Sanctions (5-6C)	252	14302.36	489	44819.11	741	59121.47
9	Amount disbursed along with number of newly assisted units	187	12153.53	387	29799.50	574	41953.03
10	Application pending sanction as on at the end of the period	27	2361.30	40	6990.22	67	9351.52

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation, Tvpm.

Appendix 8.42
District-wise details of Disbursement of Loan by KFC during 2009-10

(` lakh)

Particulars		Effective Sanction		Disbursement					
				SSI		Others		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Backward Districts									
Category - A									
	Idukki	12	1175.00	0	0.00	7	321.00	7	321.00
	Wayanad	39	2072.25	7	419.16	30	962.86	37	1382.02
Category - B									
	Alappuzha	36	5921.85	6	924.29	18	1504.32	24	2428.61
	Malappuram	68	3067.53	31	758.69	30	1444.65	61	2203.34
	Kannur	34	2298.34	14	554.53	17	1141.21	31	1695.74
	Kasaragod	30	1741.40	5	94.50	22	1075.87	27	1170.37
Category - C									
	Thiruvananthapuram	71	6153.19	6	227.13	59	5920.64	65	6147.77
	Thrissur	76	5401.50	20	511.34	35	3692.14	55	4203.48
	Total	366	27831.06	89	3489.64	218	16062.69	307	19552.33
Non Backward Districts									
	Pathanamthitta	17	2795.00	4	338.00	8	1389.10	12	1727.10
	Kollam	37	3618.50	9	245.28	16	1826.07	25	2071.35
	Kottayam	34	3173.18	7	132.84	12	1703.26	19	1836.10
	Ernakulam	72	10241.42	8	5414.87	36	3262.45	44	8677.32
	Perumbavoor	77	3047.68	27	1126.63	22	1680.03	49	2806.66
	Palakkad	57	3465.70	15	885.67	27	960.21	42	1845.88
	Kozhikode	73	5569.82	27	513.25	36	2255.88	63	2769.13
	Thodupuzha	18	759.41	1	7.35	12	659.81	13	667.16
	Total	385	32670.71	98	8663.89	169	13736.81	267	22400.70
Grand Total		751	60501.77	187	12153.53	387	29799.50	574	41953.03

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation, Tvpm.

Appendix 8.43

Industry-wise Classification of Loan Sanctioned and Disbursed by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-2010

(` Lakh)

Sl. No	Type of Industry	Amount Sanctioned	% of total loans sanctioned	Amount disbursed	% of total loan Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mining	17937.94	4.28	14201.99	4.35
2	Crude Petroleum	264.39	0.06	119.73	0.04
3	Petroleum Refining	13.37	0.00	11.31	0.00
4	Other Food Products	27469.15	6.56	25865.19	7.93
5	Textiles	12413.36	2.96	6490.50	1.99
6	Paper & Paper Products	7130.88	1.70	6172.13	1.89
7	Leather & Leather Products	573.33	0.14	548.40	0.17
8	Rubber Products	22355.90	5.33	18766.26	5.75
9	Chemical & Chemical Products	8130.04	1.94	6528.77	2.00
10	Cement	110.20	0.03	84.07	0.03
11	Basic Metals				
a)	Iron & Steel	5193.16	1.24	2674.42	0.82
b)	Non-Ferrous	773.11	0.19	603.58	0.19
12	Metal Products	6110.63	1.46	4125.83	1.27
13	Capital Goods				
a)	Non-Electrical Machinery	2103.60	0.50	1809.23	0.56
b)	Electrical Machinery	3686.89	0.88	3163.89	0.97
c)	Transport Equipment	1641.22	0.39	1104.92	0.34
14	Electricity Generation	114.04	0.03	35.24	0.01
15	Services				
a)	Motels & Shopping Complex	144950.87	34.59	112482.47	34.49
b)	Hospitals	21893.71	5.22	14981.94	4.59
c)	Others	49423.65	11.79	49212.19	15.09
16	Others	86766.38	20.71	57128.93	17.52
	Total	419055.82	100.00	326110.99	100.00

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation, Tvpm.

Appendix 8.44

Progress of the Working of Kerala Financial Corporation at a Glance

(` lakh)

Year	Loans sanctioned cumulative	Loans disbursed cumulative	Loans - outstanding	Profit before taxation	Profit after taxation
1	2	3	4	5	6
2005-06	12113	7852	54941	1138	177
2006-07	13583	9725	50958	1254	44
2007-08	24557	18643	50826	(-)1029	(-)2815
2008-09	356150	284158	70353	(-)630	(-)7736
2009-10	419056	326111	88869	4665	3373

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation, Tvpm.

Appendix 8.51

**Micro,Small & Medium Enterprises Development Institute, Thrissur
Achievement during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (as on 30.09.2010)**

Sl.No	Name of Activity	Unit	Achievement (2009-10)	Achievement (2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Project Profiles	Nos	7	
2	Industrial Motivation campaigns (IMC)			
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	45	26
	ii Persons trained	Nos	3491	2032
3	BSDP Business Skill Development Programmes			
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	3	
	ii Persons trained	Nos	85	
4	EDPs - Entrepreneurship Development Programme			
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	10	
	ii Persons trained	Nos	241	
5	ESDP Entrepreneurship Skill Development			
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	41	10
	ii Persons trained	Nos	1018	259
6	Management Development Programmes (MDP)			
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	13	2
	ii Persons trained	Nos	287	40
7	Skill Development Programme (SDPs) under PD account			
	i Courses undertaken	Nos	17	8
	ii Persons trained	Nos	94	52
8	No. of Jobs undertaken	Nos	204	111
9	No. of Units benefited through services of workshop	Nos	171	96
10	Assistance to Entrepreneurs	Nos	2177	863

Source: MSME Development Institute, Thrissur

Appendix 8.52

Total Area Covered by Mining Leases

Sl. No.	Minerals	Area in Hectares
1	Clay	97.0076
2	Silica Sand	31.3801
3	Bauxite	1.3737
4	Limeshell	1959.30
5	Limestone	245.69
6	Mineral Sand	174.57
7	Quartz	50.023
	Total	2559.3444

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology

Appendix 8.53

Production of Major Minerals Kerala during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Mineral	Royalty (Rs.)	Production (Tons.)
1	2	3	4
1	China Clay	18952396	947619.8
2	Ilmanite	10453300	162066.67
3	Rutile	4524690	8226.71
4	Zircon	9521719	16002.89
5	Sillimanite	2523148	7310.29
6	Silica Sand	3595172	179758.6
7	Limeshell/Sea shell	3842791	85395.36
8	Lime stone	30894707	686549.04
9	Bauxite/Laterite	3755349	110451.44
10	Quartz	22900	1145
11	Graphite	41000	820

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology

Appendix 8.54

Production of Minor Minerals Kerala during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Mineral	Royalty (Rs.)	Production (Tons.)
1	2	3	4
1	GBS	156244739	9765296.19
2	GDS	4438581	1109.65
3	Laterite	21163296	1322706.00
4	Lime shell/Sea shell	192860	3857.20
5	Brick Clay	12017411	1201741.10
6	Ordinary Sand	26790725	2679072.50
7	River Sand	52489016	5248901.60

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology

Appendix 8.55
District-wise Revenue Collection for 2009-10

(C)

Sl.No.	Districts	Major Minerals	Minor Minerals	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	16736249	18114177	34850426
2	Kollam	27971107	12153181	40124288
3	Pathanamthitta	0	18413292	18413292
4	Alapuzha	2560491	2604225.00	5164716
5	Kottayam	1629243	14516006	16145249
6	Idukki	0	11449541	11449541
7	Ernakulam	41000.00	45615965	45656965
8	Thrissur	0	29550169	29550169
9	Palakkad	30870190	21410375	52280565
10	Malappuram	0	32298297	32298297
11	Kozhikode	0	25643432	25643432
12	Wayanad	4000	7345629	7349629
13	Kannur	1273095	15616037	16889132
14	Kasaragod	2125577	13350593	15476170
15	CHLA	3488020	10000	3498020
16	KMS(NR)	0	2461912	2461912
17	KMS(SR)	0	1779000	1779000
18	DRT	1428200	1713007	3141207
	Total	88127172	274044838	362172010

Source: Directorate of Mining & Geology

APPENDIX-9.4
Earnings from Tourism (2005-2009)

(` Crore)

Year	Foreign Exchange Earnings	Earnings From Domestic Tourists	Total Revenue Generated from Tourism (Direct & Indirect)
2005	1552.31	4281.42	7738.00
2006	1988.40	4891.94	9126.00
2007	2640.94	5978.65	11433.00
2008	3066.52	6832.13	13130.00
2009	2853.16	7122.18	13231.00

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.5
State Plan allocation for Tourism (2006-2011)

Year	Allocation (` Crore)
2006-07	81.57
2007-08	83.18
2008-09	97.54
2009-10	65.01
2010-11	90.00

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.6
Central Financial Assistance for Tourism (2005-2010)

Year	Allocation (` Crore)
2005-06	48.09
2006-07	40.89
2007-08	41.24
2008-09	44.16
2009-10	50.44

Source: Department of Tourism

APPENDIX-9.7
Details of Availability of Accommodation Facility in Classified Hotels in Kerala (2008 & 2009)

Category of Hotels	2008		2009	
	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
1	2	3	4	5
5 Star Deluxe	4	509	4	509
5 Star	9	951	9	951
4 Star	17	1020	17	1020
3 Star	219	5331	257	6230
2 Star	78	1293	78	1220
1 Star	5	139	4	115
Heritage/Resort	20	673	20	673
Apartment Hotel 3*	1	58	1	58
Total	353	9974	390	10776

Source: Department of Tourism

Appendix 10.1
Growth of Transport & Communication System in Kerala since 2004 compared to 2010

SI.No.	Item	Unit	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Road Length (PWD)	Km	21467	26269	28203	28203	28203	21578	23241.709
2	Motor Vehicles	No	3338267	3675930	4080392	4504220	4442387	4880059	5397652
3	Buses owned by KSRTC	No	4319	4642	4687	4559	4893	5115	5402
4	Railway Route Length	Km	1148	1148	1148	1148	1148	1148	1198.9
5	Flights operated (both domestic and International)	No	33859	34326	43394	44033	78464	82313	73208
6	Boats/Jhankars operated by SWTD	No	84	87	81	81	81	81	81
7	Route Distance by SWTD	Km	6775	6775	6775	6775	6018	6730	6730
8	Post Offices	No	5083	5082	5071	5070	5070	5068	5070
9	Telephone Exchanges	No	1195	1218	1223	1239	1240	1240	1246
10	Public Call Offices	No	81917	104142	120570	127149	127369	118841	95193

Source: Collected from different departments

Appendix- 10.2
District-wise and Category-wise Length of Roads Maintained by PWD (R&B) as on 31-3-2010
(Length In Km)

SI.No	Name of District	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	180.360	1471.942	0.000	0.000	1652.302
2	Kollam	123.790	1748.734	0.000	0.000	1872.524
3	Alappuzha	170.841	1032.485	0.000	0.000	1203.326
4	Pathanamthitta	249.194	1044.856	0.000	0.000	1294.050
5	Kottayam	406.531	2610.234	0.000	0.000	3016.765
6	Idukki	998.372	1402.688	0.000	0.000	2401.060
7	Ernakulam	325.206	1744.788	0.000	0.000	2069.994
8	Thrissur	374.033	1291.580	0.000	0.000	1665.613
9	Palakkad	245.987	1338.263	0.000	0.000	1584.250
10	Malappuram	374.764	1421.446	0.000	0.000	1796.210
11	Kozhikode	377.173	928.677	0.000	0.000	1305.850
12	Wayanad	128.955	637.397	0.000	0.000	766.352
13	Kannur	244.665	1453.196	0.000	0.000	1697.861
14	Kasaragode	141.780	773.772	0.000	0.000	915.552
	Total	4341.651	18900.058	0.000	0.000	23241.709

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix 10.3
District-wise, Surface-wise & Category-wise length of roads maintained by Kerala PWD
as on 31-03-2010

Sl. No.	District	State Highways				Major District Roads				Total
		Cement Concrete	Bituminous Surface	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Cement Concrete	Bituminous Surface	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Roads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0.000	180.360	0.000	0.000	0.000	1428.724	12.978	30.240	1652.302
2	Kollam	0.000	123.790	0.000	0.000	0.000	1741.837	6.897	0.000	1872.524
3	Alappuzha	0.000	170.841	0.000	0.000	0.000	957.407	39.785	35.293	1203.326
4	Pathanamthita	0.000	249.194	0.000	0.000	0.000	995.693	29.650	19.513	1294.050
5	Kottayam	0.000	406.531	0.000	0.000	0.000	2507.127	25.640	77.467	3016.765
6	Idukki	0.000	978.372	0.000	20.000	0.000	1182.431	22.407	197.850	2401.060
7	Ernakulam	0.464	325.206	0.000	0.000	0.464	1574.964	60.715	108.645	2070.458
8	Thrissur	3.391	370.642	0.000	0.000	0.000	1276.580	15.000	0.000	1665.613
9	Palakkad	0.000	230.237	1.250	14.500	0.000	1278.573	40.690	19.000	1584.250
10	Malappuram	0.000	374.764	0.000	0.000	0.000	1268.306	122.650	30.490	1796.210
11	Kozhikkode	0.000	377.173	0.000	0.000	0.000	914.237	14.440	0.000	1305.850
12	Wayanad	0.000	126.955	2.000	0.000	0.000	593.615	23.600	20.182	766.352
13	Kannur	2.800	241.865	0.000	0.000	0.000	1408.677	4.386	40.133	1697.861
14	Kasaragode	0.000	141.780	0.000	0.000	0.000	748.622	25.150	0.000	915.552
	Total	6.655	4297.710	3.250	34.500	0.464	17876.793	443.988	578.813	23242.173

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.4
Surface-wise and Category-wise Length of P.W.D. Roads added
during 2009-2010

(in Kms.)

Item	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cement Concrete					
Length as on 31.3.2009	6.655	0.464	0.000	0.000	7.119
Length added in 09-10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2010	6.191	0.464	0.000	0.000	6.655
Black topped					0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	4093.059	23042.735	0.000	0.000	27135.794
Length added in 09-10	204.651	-5165.942	0.000	0.000	-4961.291
Length as on 31.3.2010	4292.71	17876.793	0.000	0.000	22169.503
Water Bound Macadom					0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	3.250	443.988	0.000	0.000	447.238
Length added in 09-10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2010	3.250	443.988	0.000	0.000	447.238
Others					0.000
Length as on 31.3.2009	34.500	578.813	0.000	0.000	613.313
Length added in 09-10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Length as on 31.3.2010	34.500	578.813	0.000	0.000	578.813
Length as on 31.3.2009	4137.464	24066.000	0.000	0.000	28203.464
Length added in 09-10	204.651	-5165.942	0.000	0.000	-4961.291
Length as on 31.3.2010	4342.115	18900.058	0.000	0.000	23242.173

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.5

**District-wise and Surface-wise Length of Roads Maintained by P.W.D.
as on 31.3.2010**

(in Kms.)

Sl.No	Name of District	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Mecadam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0.000	1609.084	12.978	30.240	1652.302
2	Kollam	0.000	1865.627	6.897	0.000	1872.524
3	Alappuzha	0.000	1128.248	39.785	35.293	1203.326
4	Pathanamthitta	0.000	1244.887	29.650	19.513	1294.050
5	Kottayam	0.000	2913.658	25.640	77.467	3016.765
6	Idukki	0.000	2160.803	22.407	217.850	2401.060
7	Ernakulam	0.464	1900.170	60.715	108.645	2069.994
8	Thrissur	3.391	1647.222	15.000	0.000	1665.613
9	Palakkad	0.000	1508.810	41.940	33.500	1584.250
10	Malappuram	0.000	1643.070	122.650	30.490	1796.210
11	Kozhikode	0.000	1291.410	14.440	0.000	1305.850
12	Wayanad	0.000	720.570	25.600	20.182	766.352
13	Kannur	2.800	1650.542	4.386	40.133	1697.861
14	Kasaragode	0.000	890.402	25.150	0.000	915.552
	Total	6.655	22174.503	447.238	613.313	23241.709

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix- 10.6

No.of Bridges and Culverts in P.W.D. Roads as on 31.3.2010

Sl. No.	Item	SH	MDR	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Total Number of bridges	627	1552	2179
2	Number of unsafe bridges	60	88	148
3	Total Number of culverts	11512	39910	51422
4	Number of unsafe culverts	641	878	1519

Source:PWD(Roads & Bridges)

Appendix 10.7
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES HAVING VALID REGISTRATION AS ON 31.03.2010

Sl. No	District	Goods		Buses		Four Wheelers			Three Wheelers		Tractors/ Traillors				Total
		Four wheeler and above	Three weeler	Stage carriage	Contract carriage	Motor car	Motor cab	jeep	Autoricks haw	Motor Cycle	Tractor	Tiller	Trailer	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	TRIVANDRUM	21257	11254	9764	15988	124227	15701	7172	44014	466985	340	111	142	4831	721769
2	KOLLAM	17259	6823	1246	7158	77598	8029	1879	34331	244375	481	230	334	1948	404691
3	PATHANAMTHITTA	10130	4130	1157	4262	51559	10118	3460	17495	124228	228	40	172	962	227941
4	ALAPPUZHA	16912	10113	1318	6026	54280	9708	544	18774	254457	953	110	265	1052	374512
5	KOTTAYAM	19999	6385	2889	11227	87495	14705	11130	38012	209722	645	104	60	1733	404106
6	IDUKKI	5318	1830	1129	2096	15992	4814	5367	13863	39103	231	133	16	1279	91171
7	ERNAKULAM	53657	14493	5310	19234	159462	20219	2124	52307	553150	1341	1301	154	7881	890633
8	THRISSUR	25377	12267	4664	16375	79656	14914	4432	42059	367656	963	453	612	2094	571522
9	PALAKKAD	19450	6031	2523	8991	36727	8781	3739	32950	220758	4561	951	121	2665	348248
10	MALAPPURAM	25506	14483	4417	10136	65258	19213	9758	72347	211739	1177	716	97	2460	437307
11	KOZHIKODE	21238	9300	3750	4959	67355	9429	8003	37158	279520	313	145	79	3429	444678
12	WAYANAD	3607	1839	562	1248	8854	3159	3874	7987	30797	140	257	102	2069	64495
13	KANNUR	17554	7234	3991	5851	46953	10103	5936	34131	149193	1344	261	99	4343	286993
14	KASARAGODE	5560	1922	1033	800	26247	2660	3282	20707	65521	86	405	68	1295	129586
	Total	262824	108104	43753	114351	901663	151553	70700	466135	3217204	12803	5217	2321	38041	5397652

Source: Department of Motor Vehicles.

**APPENDIX 10.8
NEWLY REGISTERED VEHICLES FOR THE YEAR 2009-10 (Provisional)**

TRANSPORT VEHICLES	TVM	KLLM	PTA	ALP	KTM	IDK	ERK	TSR	PKD	MLP	KZD	WYD	KNR	KSD	ATG	MUV	VKA	NS	TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
MULTI AXILED /ARTICULATED VEHICLE	9	10	7	72	10	41	0	1	1	31	1	4	6	3	1	3	1	0	201
TRUCKS/LORRIES	75	67	30	25	132	86	211	137	54	81	115	25	151	20	22	109	24	0	1364
FOUR WHEELERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THREE WHEELERS	346	468	283	390	345	164	479	708	540	1259	520	211	361	103	210	144	395	0	6926
TOTAL	430	545	320	487	487	291	690	846	595	1371	636	240	518	126	233	256	420	0	8491
STAGE CARRAGES	12	16	36	137	61	61	103	131	101	313	115	30	283	90	16	63	80	650	2298
CONTRACT CARRAGES	147	179	91	186	241	47	379	275	201	117	103	21	158	30	83	84	48	0	2390
P.S.V.S	55	18	6	5	17	3	5	11	12	12	17	1	11	10	24	6	4	0	217
OTHER BUSES EIV	111	119	72	73	87	30	144	106	64	80	27	13	82	45	71	47	56	0	1227
TOTAL BUSES	325	332	205	401	406	141	631	523	378	522	262	65	534	175	194	200	188	650	6132
MOTOR CABS	380	691	768	978	1075	574	1313	757	536	582	255	109	340	141	140	437	292	0	9362
MAXICABS	129	13	5	8	200	3	22	66	260	68	41	53	519	41	7	9	11	0	1455
OTHER TAXIS	8	5	1	4	10	5	12	6	4	10	8	1	10	1	6	10	6	0	107
TOTAL TAXI	517	709	774	990	1285	582	1347	829	800	660	304	163	869	183	153	456	309	0	10924
LMV PASSENGER 3 WHEELER	2018	1666	1627	1462	2544	2219	3143	2698	3685	7794	1718	915	2681	1771	1573	893	2434	0	40541
4-6 SEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M Cycle on Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total -	2018	1666	1627	1462	2544	2219	3143	2698	3685	7794	1718	915	2381	1771	1573	893	2434	0	40541
OTHER TVs	16	22	10	28	33	25	11	12	11	12	12	17	1	11	9	10	7	0	247
Total TVS	3306	3274	2936	3368	4755	3258	5822	4908	5469	10359	2932	1394	4303	2266	2162	1815	3358	650	66335
SCOOTER	2362	1368	1346	2965	1423	863	8863	7632	896	5843	3120	621	1444	1347	1598	4893	3697	0	50281
MOPEDS	775	884	422	1112	354	267	964	3224	4668	872	653	463	415	196	124	422	239	0	16054
MOTOTR CYCLE	21785	21447	10350	14674	12477	2900	220332	21580	12356	18994	13542	3741	8371	5641	4394	5041	7508	0	206833
TOTAL	24922	23699	12118	18751	14254	4030	230159	32436	17920	25709	17315	4825	10230	7184	6116	10356	11444	0	273168
CARS	12647	937	9674	7922	8137	8965	10825	9279	6397	10644	8861	7871	7303	6526	6982	6532	6581	0	144517
JEEPS	1620	990	649	326	2023	923	1800	1452	512	948	412	418	594	315	219	318	241	0	13850
OMNI BUSES	174	135	93	111	210	44	144	90	82	165	86	79	316	163	78	55	52	0	2077
TRACTORS	18	41	12	28	39	14	57	77	54	84	15	16	12	15	9	34	22	0	547
TRAILORS	142	334	172	265	60	16	154	612	121	97	79	102	21	68	0	0	0	0	2243
OTHER VEHICLES	25	15	12	26	22	19	16	19	14	15	12	12	21	22	11	14	12	0	287
TOTAL	14626	2452	10612	8678	10491	9981	12996	11529	7180	11953	9465	8498	8267	7109	7299	6953	6908	0	163521
TOTAL NTVS	39548	34575	22730	27429	24845	14011	44855	43965	25100	37662	26780	13323	18497	14293	13415	17309	18352	0	436689
GRAND TOTAL	42854	37849	25666	30797	29600	17269	50677	48873	30569	48021	29712	14717	22800	16559	15577	19124	21710	650	503024

Source: Department of Motor Vehicles

Appendix 10.9

DISTRICT WISE GROWTH OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN KERALA AND THEIR INDEX (BASE 2001=100)

District	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Thiruvananthapuram	282587	100	296887	105.1	321776	113.9	361036	127.8	397639	140.7	454790	160.9	489768	173.3	607393	214.9	663566	234.8	721769	255.40
Kollam	155661	100	171242	110	188111	120.8	212834	136.7	239715	154.7	271070	174.1	305050	196	336400	215.5	363447	233.5	404691	260.00
Pathanamthitta	84276	100	99632	118.2	115835	137.4	122473	145.3	128084	152	147550	175.1	170018	201.7	186003	220.7	203979	242	227941	270.80
Alappuzha	128153	100	146902	114.6	169164	132	194965	152.1	221381	172.7	258128	201.4	294992	230.2	306582	239.2	339648	265	374512	292.20
Kottayam	300988	100	323530	107.5	348154	115.7	375873	124.9	403641	134.1	439442	146	475083	157.8	341454	113.4	371203	123.3	404106	134.30
Idukki	34226	100	36469	106.6	39069	114.2	44546	130.2	48159	140.7	52953	154.7	63285	184.9	69780	253.9	78899	230.5	91171	256.40
Ernakulam	592536	100	734717	124	787086	132.8	838100	141.4	896933	151.4	953249	160.9	1041205	175.7	748605	126.3	815863	137.7	890633	150.30
Thrissur	220114	100	241163	109.6	271999	123.5	296763	134.8	335150	152.3	378129	171.8	439379	190.8	472212	214.5	520413	236.4	571522	259.60
Palakkad	134363	100	152539	113.5	171217	127.4	188722	140.5	205434	152.9	217703	162	228496	170.1	283308	210.9	312549	232.6	348248	259.20
Malappuram	155029	100	172305	111.1	186510	120.3	210854	136	229981	148.3	261147	168.5	264820	170.8	346310	223.4	387012	249.6	437307	282.10
Kozhikode	169968	100	238306	140.2	275803	162.3	228261	134.3	259356	152.6	294544	172.3	331652	195.1	360187	211.9	398158	234.3	444678	261.00
Wayanad	30405	100	31427	103.4	33479	110.1	36358	119.6	40425	133	46556	153.1	53957	177.5	52171	171.6	56242	185	64495	212.10
Kannur	113804	100	128484	112.9	144553	127	162838	143.1	199891	175.6	226049	198.6	257255	226.1	232737	204.5	257384	226.2	286993	252.20
Kasaragod	47851	100	52309	109.3	58343	121.9	64644	136.1	70141	146.6	79082	166.3	89260	186.5	100245	209.5	111696	233.4	129586	270.80
Total	2449961	100	2825912	115.3	3111099	127	3338267	136.3	3675930	150	4080392	165.5	4504220	183.8	4443387	181.3	4880059	199.2	5397652	191.00

Source: Department of Motor Vehicles

Appendix 10.10
CATEGORY - WISE GROWTH OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN KERALA SINCE 2000 TO 2010

Sl. No	Type of vehicles	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	GOODS VEHICLES										
1	Four wheelers and above	149302	166726	176493	184927	201724	217742	236867	227454	246687	248252
2	Three wheelers including Tempo	36091	41332	46962	52918	63674	74425	86994	94530	100919	107845
II	Buses										
1	Stage Carriages	28438	29829	31158	31813	32453	33568	35110	39763	41998	44296
2	Contract carriages / Omni Buses	58726	65681	72263	83814	90697	99547	112863	108230	110833	114683
III	CARS AND STATION WAGONS										
1	Cars	402493	440351	491175	529412	587003	650953	729671	654582	767753	914270
2	Station wagons										
3	Taxi cars	90473	103991	111241	112884	123381	131832	140507	134650	142054	152978
4	Jeeps	65281	70525	71929	69192	70944	73039	74721	73698	73700	87550
IV	THREE WHEELERS										
1	Autorickshaws	241236	278456	299225	314945	339607	362447	379220	391100	422905	466446
2	Rickshaws	21	19	19	19	17	14	18	61	61	61
V	TWO WHEELERS										
1	Motorised Cycle	182	274	276	265	177	116	47	1017	1017	1017
2	Scooter/Motor Cycle	1337145	1582949	1762023	1906773	2112584	2350659	2649026	2677444	29228226	3202511
VI	Tractors	7232	7931	8267	8411	8721	8905	9261	11236	11656	12203
VII	Tilers	4041	4198	4289	3642	3641	3710	3764	5184	5184	5184
VIII	Trailors	8831	9322	9482	9046	9395	9772	10004	2321	2321	2321
IX	Others	20469	24328	26297	30204	31918	33663	36147	21115	24745	38035
	Total	2449961	2825912	3111099	3338265	3675936	4050392	4504220	4442385	31180059	5397652
	Percentage increase over the previous year		15.35	10.09	7.3	10.11	11	10.39	-7.37	9.27	9.58

Source: Department of Motor Vehicles

Appendix 10.11

District - wise Road Accidents in Kerala in which number of persons held during 2008-09, 2009-10

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Accidents		Increase/ Decrease	No. of Persons injured		Increase/ Decreases %	No. of persons Killed		Increases / Decrease %
		2009	2010		2009	2010		2009	2010	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram City	1307	1235	-5.83	1522	1428	-6.58	107	100	-7
2	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	2004	1985	-0.96	2226	2096	-6.2	250	280	10.71
3	Kollam	2039	2074	0	2483	2331	-6.52	225	260	13.46
4	Pathanamthitta	1062	1057	-0.47	1072	1204	10.96	99	141	29.79
5	Alappuzha	2178	2254	3.37	2502	2569	2.61	271	275	1.45
6	Kottayam	1871	1819	-2.86	2262	2173	-4.1	181	173	-4.62
7	Idukki	782	816	4.17	1022	1168	12.5	68	64	-6.25
8	Ernakulam City	1556	1342	-15.95	1620	1356	-19.47	108	108	0
9	Ernakulam Rural	2627	2526	-4	2970	2922	-1.64	242	252	3.97
10	Thrissur	3063	3006	-1.9	3546	3276	-8.24	292	327	10.7
11	Palakkad	1616	1640	1.46	1807	1849	2.27	245	250	2
12	Malappuram	1964	2077	5.44	2658	2813	5.51	237	241	1.66
13	Kozhikode City	1014	1176	13.78	1055	1142	7.62	110	129	14.73
14	Kozhikode Rural	1091	1210	9.83	1268	1511	16.08	105	129	18.6
15	Wayanad	458	461	0.65	699	636	-9.91	51	43	-18.6
16	Kannur	1200	1259	4.69	1598	1745	8.42	137	145	5.52
17	Kasaragod	592	598	1	851	823	-3.4	76	77	1.3
	Total	26424	26535	0.42	31161	31042	-0.38	2804	2994	6.35

Source : Department of Motor Vehicles

Appendix - 10.12
Motor Vehilce Accidents in Kerala by Primary Casues of Accidents during 2010

Sl. No	Name of District	Fault of Driver of motor vehicles	Fault of driver other than motor vehicles	Fault of Cyclist	Fault of Pedestrian	Fault of passengers	Defect of Motor vehicles	Defect of road surface	Bad weather condntion	Other causes	Causes not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram city	1146	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	82	3	1235
2	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	1867	0	0	0	0	12	8	2	93	3	1985
3	Kollam	1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	2074
4	Pathanamthitta	1017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	1057
5	Alappuzha	2195	0	0	0	0	3	7	1	48	0	2254
6	Kottayam	1698	7	32	1	0	7	0	2	65	7	1819
7	Idukki	801	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	816
8	Ernakulam City	1336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1342
9	Ernakulam Rural	2487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	2526
10	Thrissur	2973	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	16	0	3006
11	Palakkad	1640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1640
12	Malappuram	2077	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2077
13	Kozhikode City	1167	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1176
14	Kozhikode Rural	1210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1210
15	Wayanad	455	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	461
16	Kannur	1243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	1259
17	Kasaragod	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	598
	Total	25889	10	32	1	0	50	34	5	501	13	26535
	Percentage to total	97.57	0.04	0.12	0	0	0.19	0.13	0.02	1.89	0.05	0

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Appendix - 10.13
Category wise details of Motor Vehicles Involved in Road Accidents in Kerala during 2010

Sl. No	District	KSRTC Buses	Other Buses	Goods Vehicles	Motor Cars	Jeeps	Autorick shaws	Two wheelers	Miscelllan eous vehicles	Class not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thiruvananthapuram City	106	41	33	345	18	180	959	35	25	1742
2	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	133	93	86	445	51	353	1494	73	13	2741
3	Kollam	105	156	103	585	73	390	1435	123	14	2984
4	Pathanamthitta	55	95	37	333	38	236	649	83	16	1542
5	Alappuzha	94	129	131	664	13	389	1676	186	8	3290
6	Kottayam	56	217	108	598	89	431	1119	48	11	2677
7	Idukki	28	82	40	181	132	259	377	23	10	1132
8	Ernakulam City	49	175	116	458	10	165	869	116	81	2039
9	Ernakulam Rural	61	246	179	688	52	411	1976	180	24	3817
10	Thrissur	59	428	170	874	42	591	2066	179	19	4428
11	Palakkad	33	225	180	337	42	361	1038	94	10	2320
12	Malappuram	49	359	195	602	90	584	1128	68	3	3078
13	Kozhikode City	21	312	92	399	50	182	691	32	15	1794
14	Kozhikode Rural	15	203	93	256	99	260	722	58	8	1714
15	Wayanad	21	53	27	117	50	110	212	15	6	611
16	Kannur	32	235	96	343	63	311	616	42	2	1740
17	Kasaragod	33	57	60	176	43	139	282	23	7	820
	Total	950	3106	1746	7401	955	5352	17309	1378	272	38469
	Percentage to total	2.47	8.07	4.54	19.24	2.48	13.91	44.99	3.58	0.71	100

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Appendix - 10.14

Time wise details of Motor Vehicle Accidents on a day during 2010

Sl.No	District	Day light	Darkness	Time not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram City	884	350	1	1235
2	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	1483	498	4	1985
3	Kollam	1467	607	0	2074
4	Pathanamthitta	796	261	0	1057
5	Alappuzha	1594	660	0	2254
6	Kottayam	1401	414	4	1819
7	Idukki	604	212	0	816
8	Ernakulam City	963	379	0	1342
9	Ernakulam Rural	1811	715	0	2526
10	Thrissur	2116	890	0	3006
11	Palakkad	1215	425	0	1640
12	Malappuram	1574	503	0	2077
13	Kozhikode City	820	356	0	1176
14	Kozhikode Rural	871	339	0	1210
15	Wayanad	352	109	0	461
16	Kannur	1021	238	0	1259
17	Kasaragod	451	145	2	598
	Total	19423	7101	11	26535
	Percentage to Total	73.2	26.76	0.04	100

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Appendix 10.15

Age - Wise Details of Vehicles Owned by KSRTC during 2009-2010

Sl.No	Buses	2009 March	2010
1	10 years and above	1343	1268
2	Above 7 years and below 10 years	1164	981
3	Above 5 years and below 7 years	488	815
4	Below 5 years	2120	2338
	Total	5115	5402

Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.16

Major Indicators Showing Operational Efficiency of KSRTC

Sl.No	items	Year		Increase /Decrease
		2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fleet Strength	5115	5402	287
2	Gross revenue earnings (` crores)	1062.14	1142.32	80.18
3	Gross Revenue expenditure (` Crores)	1210.42	1325.96	115.54
4	Gross operating loss (` Crores)	(-) 148.28	(-) 183.64	35.36
5	No. of schedules operated as on 31st March	4668	4961	298
6	Average earning per vehicle on road per day (`.)	7195	7074	(-)121 (&)
7	Average earning per Km of Buses operated (Paise)	2208	2175	(-)33
8	Average earning per passenger (Paise)	857*	946*	115
9	Average route length (Kms)	57.54*	64*	6.46
10	Average Kms .Run per bus per day	325.86	325.25	(-) 0.61
11	Average number of buses held daily (Nos)	4990	5379	380
12	Passengers Carried (Lakhs)	12074*	12079*	5

(&) Reduction on fares from 17.02.2009 to 08.03.2010

(*) Provisional Figures , Source :KSRTC

Appendix 10.17
KSRTC Operations Statistics during 2009-10 Distrist wise

Sl. No	Unit	No. of buses held as on 31.03.10	No. of schedules as on 31.03.10	No. of routes as on 31.03.10	Route distance (Kms)	Gross Kms Operated (in lakhs)	Effective Kms operated in lakhs)	Passengers carried (in lakhs)	Average carrying capacity per bus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	Thiruvananthapuram								
1	Aryanad	32	30	81	2673	30.6	29.32	104.23	60
2	Attingal	100	93	72	1557	104.56	90.27	258.01	60
3	Kaniyappuram	56	54	39	1694	57.45	49.34	161.88	60
4	Kattakada	79	76	90	3060	81.22	69.97	224.56	60
5	Kilimanoor	78	73	80	2800	76.21	69.4	201.81	60
6	Nedumangad	66	60	81	2673	65.82	59.95	182.43	60
7	Neyyattinkara	85	89	124	4092	103.99	87.13	234	60
8	Palode	37	34	85	2805	33.15	30.22	93.19	60
9	Pappanamcode	118	118	213	2556	91.14	73.24	318.58	60
10	Parassala	68	67	106	5724	83.49	71.94	186.86	60
11	Peroorkada	101	100	179	3043	78.18	63.52	303.09	60
12	Poovar	74	68	66	2400	77.79	65.58	197.52	60
13	TVM City	165	140	234	2574	109.28	76.39	339.15	60
14	TVM Central	98	83	42	12810	177.88	163.91	153.2	60
15	Vellanadu	64	61	76	1900	54.39	47.32	174.95	60
16	Vellarada	50	46	123	4065	49.83	47.34	155.16	60
17	Venjaramoodu	43	43	102	7956	38.59	35	133.57	60
18	Vikas Bhavan	100	103	133	2926	83.05	60.45	297.43	60
19	Vithura	40	36	80	2662	38.72	34.92	107.61	60
20	Vizhinjam	80	67	40	1624	74.31	62.96	203.46	60
II	Kollam								
1	Chadayamangalam	51	50	105	3045	51.47	46.38	145.24	60
2	Chathannur	54	49	133	5054	56.84	48.12	130.3	60
3	Karunagappally	93	86	152	2736	92.63	76.38	228.74	60
4	Kollam	117	114	130	7540	143.69	116.91	207.93	60
5	Kottarakara	121	117	138	8694	142.77	121.63	301.17	60
6	Kulathuppuzha	31	30	93	2697	32.01	28.98	80.46	60
7	Pathanppuram	44	39	74	2516	44.24	35.69	112.08	60
8	Punalur	80	74	150	4500	88.33	74.62	173.55	60
9									
III	Alappuzha								
1	Alappuzha	98	97	69	3368	116.33	96.25	236.46	60
2	Chenganoor	60	56	34	2006	66.24	66.39	161.82	60
3	Cherthala	96	95	30	1579	113.11	102.68	254.84	60
4	Edathua	26	26	15	975	27.67	22.61	73.63	60
5	Harippad	40	37	69	3174	45.62	40.67	106.29	60
6	Kayamkulam	78	73	118	5310	85.06	75.6	171.57	60

Sl. No	Unit	No. of buses held as on 31.03.10	No. of schedules as on 31.03.10	No. of routes as on 31.03.10	Route distance (Kms)	Gross Kms Operated (in lakhs)	Effective Kms operated in lakhs)	Passengers carried (in lakhs)	Average carrying capacity per bus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Mavelikkara	45	42	30	1530	51.46	43.2	98.44	60
IV	Pathanamthitta								
1	Adoor	53	53	57	3762	62.71	50.74	137.17	60
2	Mallappally	32	32	14	868	36.75	30.11	84.58	60
3	Pandalam	20	18	27	1809	18.13	14.51	50.32	60
4	Pathanamthitta	81	74	82	3854	94.95	80.97	165.7	60
5	Thiruvalla	80	73	70	3278	93.38	80.97	172.44	60
V	Kottayam								
1	Changanassery	50	48	23	1778	57.84	51.4	123.73	60
2	Erattupettah	55	53	26	3406	66.77	57.27	86.77	60
3	Erumely	21	17	42	1722	20.39	20.78	41.49	60
4	Kottayam	107	98	68	6392	145.34	122.66	176.3	60
5	Pala	82	74	59	4012	98.17	82.13	147.82	60
6	Ponkunnam	40	35	39	1616	47.1	39.01	80.38	60
7	Vaikom	53	47	17	1530	56.08	50.45	100.64	60
VI	Idukki								
1	Kattappana	28	26	28	1400	37.26	32.79	48.28	60
2	Kumally	44	41	53	3657	50.88	48.85	73.95	60
3	Moolamattom	20	16	23	1967	21.56	20.83	34.79	60
4	Munnar	31	27	23	2126	39.94	38.37	41.56	60
5	Thodupuzha	68	60	26	2236	72.68	67.4	121.56	60
VII	Ernakulam								
1	Aluva	69	66	40	3000	74.51	65.22	183.22	60
2	Ankamali	51	50	43	1290	56.28	45.33	113.53	60
3	Ernakulam	109	79	52	4732	127.66	110.3	134.75	60
4	Kothamangalam	45	41	24	2208	47.56	45.73	84.99	60
5	Moovattupuzha	74	67	68	3400	76.94	70.79	165.61	60
6	North Parvoor	57	50	95	3705	59.9	51.96	136.43	60
7	Perumbavoor	45	42	21	2297	48.34	45.92	137.43	60
8	Pirvam	38	37	38	2850	35.46	31.62	79.56	60
VIII	Thrissur								
1	Chalakkudy	61	55	35	1295	70.67	63.55	126.82	60
2	Guruvayoor	54	45	24	4728	62.13	60.88	82.46	60
3	Irrinjalakuda	18	14	14	728	19.52	18.19	37.54	60
4	Kodungallur	28	23	35	1295	30.39	25.67	54.84	60
5	Mala	55	51	57	2052	58.87	53.86	132.49	60
6	Puthukkadu	22	20	11	383	22.66	20.35	54.88	60
7	Thrissur	96	82	42	4074	127.43	117.78	141.06	60
IX	Palakkad								
1	Chittoor	37	32	19	2580	47.94	46.54	65.59	60

Sl. No	Unit	No. of buses held as on 31.03.10	No. of schedules as on 31.03.10	No. of routes as on 31.03.10	Route distance (Kms)	Gross Kms Operated (in lakhs)	Effective Kms operated in lakhs)	Passengers carried (in lakhs)	Average carrying capacity per bus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Mannarkkad	30	25	20	5300		27.94	51.86	60
3	Palakkad	93	79	87	4350	124.16	123.1	146.4	60
4	Vadakkanchery	30	29	30	3210	37.49	32.76	44.09	
X	Malappuram								
1	Malappuram	60	53	41	1353	76.3	68.79	102.79	60
2	Nilambur	30	29	33	1122	38.83	33.05	52.32	60
3	Parithanmanna	52	44	25	2800	64.49	56.21	85.69	60
4	Ponnani	30	27	31	2418	37.62	33.38	56.34	60
XI	Kozhikode								
1	Kozhikode	77	63	27	2295	103.07	90.38	104.65	60
2	Thamarassery	59	59	54	3456	68.18	60.98	150.77	60
3	Thottilpalam	41	37	27	1350	45.69	36.62	68.57	60
4	Vadakara	20	16	16	992	23.49	17.44	34.57	60
XII	Wayanad								
1	Kalpetta	56	51	47	2726	64.83	59.64	104.35	60
2	Mananthavady	65	60	49	3234	74.4	67.59	148.23	60
3	Sulthanbathery	88	75	37	4033	96.66	92.14	157.83	60
XIII	Kannur								
1	Kannur	110	97	57	7239	137.83	121.33	222.17	60
2	Payyannur	93	94	42	2982	109.63	85.98	231.65	60
3	Thalassery	57	46	53	4081	62.35	52.81	96.86	60
XIV	Kasaragod								
1	Kasaragode	119	105	62	4650	131.2	124.01	278.46	60

Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.18
Fare structure of KSRTC during 2010

Sl. No	Type of service	Basic fare per KM (paise)	Minimum fare paise
1	City	55.00	4.00
2	Ordinary	55.00	4.00
3	City Fast Passenger	57.00	5.00
4	Fair Passenger	57.00	5.00
5	Super fast	60.00	10.00
6	Super Express	65.00	15.00
7	Super Delux Service	75.00	20.00
8	A/C Air Bus	90.00	30.00
9	High tech (Volvo)	110.00	30.00

Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.19
KSRTC Operational Statistics during 2009-10 District wise

Sl.No	Unit	No. of buses held daily	Average Kms Run per day per bus	Average route length (kms)	Earning per Vehicle on road per day (in Rs)	Earning per Km of buses operated (in ps.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Thiruvananthapuram					
1	Aryanad	33	277	33.28	5872	2121
2	Attingal	100	305	21.63	6822	2247
3	Kaniyappuram	59	282	43.44	5925	2114
4	Kattakada	80	282	34	6044	2136
5	Kilimanoor	70	307	35	6351	2073
6	Nedumangad	64	293	33	6433	2199
7	Neyyattinkara	92	302	33	6485	2056
8	Palode	37	276	33	5735	2056
9	Pappanamcode	113	209	12	4668	2229
10	Parassala	69	340	54	7232	2135
11	Peroorkada	100	212	17	4875	2300
12	Poovar	73	299	36.36	6312	2113
13	TVM City	164	190	11	5460	2871
14	TVM Central	107	576	305	14647	2541
15	Vellanadu	63	249	25	5589	2244
16	Vellarada	52	288	33.05	6213	2149
17	Venjaramoodu	42	266	78	5390	2038
18	Vikas Bhavan	92	221	22	5264	2398
19	Vithura	40	290	33.28	6121	2140
20	Vizhinjam	74	288	4.6	6536	2256
II	Kollam					
1	Chadayamangalam	50	303	29	6309	2107
2	Chathannur	52	314	38	6826	2158
3	Karunagappally	83	299	18	6570	2203
4	Kollam	116	334	58	7850	2345
5	Kottarakara	125	324	63	6965	2156
6	Kulathuppuzha	29	318	29	6856	2175
7	Pathanppuram	42	296	34	6415	2178
8	Punalur	81	361	30	6439	2106
III	Alappuzha					
1	Alappuzha	98	314	48.81	7152	2269
2	Chenganoor	67	303	59	7056	2320
3	Cherthala	100	316	52.63	6790	2155
4	Edathuva	25	282	65	6313	7205
5	Harippad	40	328	46	7438	2256
6	Kayamkulam	73	334	45	7586	2269
7	Mavelikkara	41	348	51	7660	2189
IV	Pathanamthitta					
1	Adoor	52	323	66	7001	2170
2	Mallappally	33	284	62	5637	1960
3	Pandalam	18	306	67	6856	2305
4	Pathanamthitta	83	355	47	7556	2144
5	Thiruvalla	83	336	46.83	7189	2140
V	Kottayam					
1	Changanassery	53	306	77.3	6390	2102
2	Erattupettah	56	327	131	7491	2292
3	Erumely	23	335	41	7220	2144
4	Kottayam	124	343	94	7528	2187
5	Pala	79	352	68	7332	2072
6	Ponkunnam	39	356	41.44	6783	1895
7	Vaikom	50	329	90	6585	1994

VI	Idukki					
1	Kattappana	30	391	50	8077	2107
2	Kumally	46	343	69	7338	2120
3	Moolamattom	20	357	85.52	7448	2063
4	Munnar	31	404	92	87.49	2134
5	Thodupuzha	67	324	86	7461	2296
VII	Ernakulam					
1	Aluva	69	298	75	6372	2151
2	Ankamali	48	318	30	6831	2148
3	Ernakulam	102	414	91	9265	2250
4	Kothamangalam	44	321	92	6549	2026
5	Moovattupuzha	72	308	50	6689	2170
6	North Parvoor	56	309	39	6373	2059
7	Perumbavoor	47	307	109.38	6865	2225
8	Pirvam	30	333	75	5955	1784
VIII	Thrissur					
1	Chalakkudy	62	348	37	6930	1999
2	Guruvayoor	52	396	197	8528	2136
3	Irinjalakuda	17	356	52	7723	2106
4	Kodungallur	27	335	37	7687	2246
5	Mala	53	321	36	6535	2044
6	Puthukkadu	24	293	34.82	5574	1876
7	Thrissur	96	408	97	8788	2153
IX	Palakkad					
1	Chittoor	36	411	150	8570	2074
2	Mannarkkad	26	348	255	7181	2046
3	Palakkad	91	450	50	10419	2320
4	Vadakkanchery	28	390	107	7611	1937
X	Malappuram					
1	Malappuram	52	410	33	8804	2127
2	Nilambur	29	362	34	7366	2022
3	Perithalmanna	47	405	112	8018	1991
4	Ponnani	32	381	78	7555	2018
XI	Kozhikode					
1	Kozhikode	80	406	85	8808	2165
2	Thamarassery	63	309	64	6197	2014
3	Thottipalam	41	334	50	6982	2120
4	Vadakara	20	319	62	5861	1877
XII	Wayanad					
1	Kalpetta	56	355	58	7243	2042
2	Mananthavady	66	319	66	7559	2368
3	Sulthanbathery	85	366	109	7629	2088
XIII	Kannur					
1	Kannur	113	343	127	7045	2049
2	Payyannur	89	318	71	6363	2008
3	Thalassery	53	345	77	6977	2010
XIV	Kasaragod					
1	Kasaragode	116	343	75	7158	2090

Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.20
Buses Owned by KSRTC

Year	Total No. of Buses	No. of New Buses (*)
2006 March	4688	269
2007 March	4559	92
2008 March	4893	517
2009 March	5115	701
2010 March	5402	630

* up to one year, Source: KSRTC

Appendix 10.21
Number of Ships Called at Cochin Port During 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No	Type of Vessel	No. of Ships		Net Registered Tonnage	
		2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09
1	POL; Tankers	381	305	6303084	7007007
2	Colliers	5	6	86724	110460
3	Foodgrains	0	0	0	0
4	Fertilizer	6	8	55126	92449
5	General Cargo	92	100	514108	552398
6	Containers	390	334	2368715	2376829
7	Cruise Vessels	45	36	761762	539513
8	Passenger & O	359	293	456559	431518
	Total	1278	1082	10546078	11110174

Source: Kochin Port Trust

Appendix 10.22
Commodity - wise cargo handled at the Intermediate and Minor ports of Kerala during 2009-10

(in tonnes)

Sl. No	Name of Port	Commodity	Imports			Exports			Grand Total
			Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kasaragod								
2	Azhikkal	Miscellaneous		3027.00	3027.00	100.00		100.00	3127.00
3	Kannur								
4	Thalassery								
5	Kozhikode	Soda Ash	12466.50		12466.50				12466.50
		Machinery	67.50		67.50	625.00		625.00	692.50
		Palm Oil							
		Wet Date							
		Wheat	11558.00		11558.00				11558.00
		Oil Cake	2.00		2.00				2.00
		Salt	196.00		196.00	49.50		49.50	245.50
		Rice	100.00		100.00	44.50		44.50	144.50
		Cattle feed	1118.50		1118.50	923.60		923.60	2042.10
		Mustard seeds	960.00		960.00				960.00
		Cement	6.00		6.00	10371.00		10371.00	10377.00
		POL				1217.00		1217.00	1217.00
		LPG				440.00		440.00	440.00
		Timber				698.00		698.00	698.00
		Iron & Steel				1808.00		1808.00	1808.00
		Metal				25569.00		25569.00	25569.00
		Sodium Bi-Carbonate	62.00		62.00				62.00
		Bauxite							
		Veg. & Fruits				1147.50		1147.50	1147.50
		Granite & Marble				641.00		641.00	641.00
		Miscellaneous	5371.00		5371.00	26802.00		26802.00	32173.00
6	Ponnani		NIL						
7	Kodungallore		NIL			NIL		NIL	
8	Alappuzha		NIL			NIL		NIL	
9	Neendakara		NIL			NIL		NIL	
10	Trivandrum		Nil			NIL		NIL	
11	Vizhijam	Miscellaneous Vegetables and Fruits					11066.00	11066.00	11066.00
12	Kollam	Miscellaneous, Building Materials and others	9700.00		9700.00				9700.00
	Grand Total		41607.50	3027.00	44634.50	70436.10	11066.00	81502.10	126136.60

Source: Department of Ports

Appendix 10.23

Number and Tonnage of steamers and sailing Vesels which called at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of kerala during 2009-10.

Name of Port	Coastal / Foreign	Steamers		Sailing Vessles		Total No. of Vessels	Total Tonnage
		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kasaragod	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
		NIL					
Azhikkal	Coastal / Foreign	NIL		1	413.18	1	254.9
		1	2283.81			2	2696.99
Kannur	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
		NIL					
Thalassery	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
		NIL					
Kozhikode	Coastal / Foreign	157	37100	358	58042	515	95142
		NIL					
Ponnani	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
		NIL					
Kodungallore	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
		NIL					
Alappuzha	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
		NIL					
Neendakara	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
		NIL					
Trivandrum	Coastal / Foreign	NIL					
		NIL					
Vizhinjam	Coastal / Foreign	4	4747	0	0	4	4747
		61	40163	2	593	63	40756
Kollam	Coastal / Foreign	1	492			1	492
		7	12788			7	12788
Total		231	97573.8	361	59048.2	592	156622

Source: Department of Ports

Appendix 10.24

Number of Harbour Crafts registered at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala during 2009-10

Name of Port	Cargo boats including Barges		Canoes including boats		Mechanised fishing vessels		Mechanised sailing vessels		Total		Grand Total
	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kasaragod				362					0	362	362
Azhikkal			86	68		9			86	77	163
Kannur						5				5	5
Thalassery											
Kozhikode	3				33	26			36	26	62
Ponnani			1 jangar							1	1
Kodungallore						148	Nil	Nil		148	148
Alappuzha							Nil	Nil			
Neendakara					6	129			6	129	135
Trivandrum											
Vizhinjam											
Total	3		87	430	39	317			128	748	876

Source: Department of Ports

Appendix 10.25
Category - wise break up of Revenue Collected at the Intermediate and
Minor Ports of Kerala during 2009-10

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Sl. No	Name of Port/Office	Port Dues	Export & Import dues	Tug hire Charges	Pilotage fees	Registration and other fees	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kasaragod						20241500	20241500
2	Azhikkal	8904	48510		4000		9558761	9620175
3	Kannur						158282	158282
4	Thalassery						2108280	2108280
5	Kozhikode	147978	1136881	1107380	327220		4803337	7522796
6	Ponnani						42910	42910
7	Kodungallore	269				286250	27219	313738
8	Alppuzha					389386	171673	561059
9	Neendakara	41623				59170	595987	696780
10	Kollam		160861	74250	30000		125005	390116
11	Trivandrum						250000	250000
12	Vizhinjam	135636	117875			2070	688642	944223
13	Vadakara						108850	108850
	Total	334410	1464127	1181630	361220	736876	38880446	42958709

Source :Department of Ports

Appendix 10.26

Operational Statistics of Inland Water Transport agencies
in Kerala

Particulars	State Water Transport Department		Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation Ltd	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
No. of boats/jhankers	81	81	2 jhankers	jhankers
Boat in operation	47	48	Nil	Nil
No. of trips on Schedule	877	877	Nil	Nil
No. of passengers carried	160.27 lakh	152.83 lakh	Nil	Nil
Gross Route Distance (in KM)	6730	6730	21466	21466
Volume of Cargo carried (000 Tonnes)	Nil	Nil	504.47	295.81
Total Revenue Receipts (in lakh)	506.4	493.78	766.48	539.87
Total Revenue Expenditure (in lakh)	2087	2174	1043.11	694.2
No. of Employees (Total)	763	736	242	227

Source:State Water Transport Department and KSINC

Appendix 10.27 (C)
Details of flights operated by various agencies from Cochin International Airport

SI.No	Airlines	2008-09				2009-10			
		No. of Flights		Passengers		No. of Flights		Passengers	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air India	0	1543	0	125550	0	1962	0	138105
2	Air India Express	0	4217	0	377216	0	4506	0	428656
3	Indian Airlines	3384	2161	117933	89795	4296	1021	195886	84756
4	Oman Air	0	730	0	78986	0	730	0	93430
5	Silk Air	0	702	0	71918	0	730	0	77543
6	Kuwait Airways	0	520	0	80034	0	434	0	71970
7	Emirates Airlines	0	1168	0	300921	0	1462	0	406985
8	Qatar Airways	0	738	0	90078	0	732	0	109937
9	Saudi Arabian Airlines	0	324	0	83826	0	400	0	81498
10	Srilankan Airlines	0	620	0	45273	0		0	
11	Gulf Air	0	728	0	67656	0	730	0	86553
12	Mahan Air	0	0	0	0	0		0	
13	Air Arabia	0	1458	0	222585	0	1464	0	217527
14	Jazeera Airways	0	250	0	24778	0	54	0	6189
15	Ethad Airways	0	670	0	78290	0	730	0	91169
16	Tiger Airways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Jet Airways	4635	2807	329823	231459	4304	2391	337881	250683
	Air Sahara								
18	Air Decan	1378	0	104033	0				
19	Kingfisher Airlines	6722	0	318131	0	7647	0	459234	0
20	Go Air	424	0	50442	0	1444	0	180894	0
21	Paramount Airways	1730	0	59668	0	737	0	31683	0
22	InterGlobe Aviation	1270	0	154954	0	942	0	131011	0
23	Spice jet Limited	266	0	40216	0	1186	0	186245	0
24	Jetlite	1654	0	174320	0	1454	0	184102	
25	Bahrain Air	0	380	0	4 1375		416		50446
26	Non Scheduled flights	662	31	3167	374	694	26	2870	1666
27	Air Asia	0	0	0	0	0	280	0	35233
	Total	22125	19047	1352687	1968739	22704	18068	1709806	2232346

Source: Nedumbassery Airport

Appendix 10.28

No. of Passports issued from the Passport Offices in Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode from 2000-01 to 2009-10

Year	No. of Applications Received				No. of Passports Issued			
	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total	TVPM	Kochi	KKD	Total
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	
2001-02	97953	134863	182605	415421	91205	130066	175080	396351
2002-03	100523	137055	168922	406500	95698	139030	164055	398783
2003-04	125508	166462	238619	530589	120731	155955	199927	476613
2004-05	120018	177604	228566	526188	125401	182673	246862	554936
2005-06	128065	187428	244803	560296	125835	184631	244904	555370
2006-07	149071	220875	217326	587272	144271	202584	235336	582191
2007-08	155754	239514	172547	567815	150375	246890	167983	565248
2008-09	159516	240906	199663	600085	160038	244533	200602	605173
2009-10	138841	228051	186894	553786	133501	231820	188104	553425

Source: Passport Office, TVPM, Kochi & KKD

Appenxi.10.29

Growth of Post Offices in Kerala During the Last Nine Years

Year	HOs	DSOs	EDSOs	EDBOs	Total
2002	51	1462	527	3034	5074
2003	51	1463	527	3036	5077
2004	51	1464	526	3042	5083
2005	51	1464	508	3059	5082
2006	51	1451	470	3099	5071
2007	51	1451	468	3100	5070
2008	51	1452	468	3099	5070
2009	51	1452	467	3098	5068
2010	51	1454	2	3563	5070

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.30

Category - wise Offices in Postal and other Postal Services in Kerala.

Category of Office	As on 31st March	
	2009	2010
1	2	3
(a) Postal Services		
1. Head Post Offices	51	51
2. Sub Post Offices	1452	1454
ii) Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices	467	2
3. Branch Offices	3098	3563
Total (a)	5068	5070
(b) Speed Post Centres		
National	13	13
State	12	12
Extension Counters	Speed post booking facility is available in all Pos	
Total(b)	5093	5095
(c) Other Postal Services		
1. Head Record Office	3	3
ii) Sorting Mail Offices	24	24
iii) Sub Record Office	19	19
iv) Transit Mail Offices	12	12
v) R.M.S. Sections	18	18
vi) Press Sorting Office	2	2
vii) Parcel Sorting Office	1	1
viii) Pathrika Channel Office	2	2
ix) Mail Motor Service Division unit	1	1
x) Circle Stamp Depot	1	1
xi) Postal Store Depot	3	3
Total (C)	86	86

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.31

Division-wise and Category - wise Post Offices under kerala Circle as on 31.3.2010

Name of Division	Head Offices	Sub Offices			
		SO	EDSO	EDBO	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Trivandrum (N)	2	74	8	112	196
Trivandrum (S)	2	68	15	135	220
Quilon	3	91	28	123	245
Pathanamthitta	3	77	45	187	312
Thiruvalla	2	64	26	67	159
Alappuzha	2	48	26	48	124
Mavelikara	2	52	20	53	127
Changanacherry	2	46	8	109	165
Idukki	2	52	12	225	291
Kottayam	3	79	40	136	258
Ernakulam	2	72	4	61	139
Aluva	3	72	27	153	255
Thrissur	3	106	28	158	295
Irinjalakuda	2	63	11	116	192
Lakshadweep	0	6	3	1	10
Palakkad	3	83	21	129	236
Ottappalam	1	55	20	143	219
Manjeiri	2	46	21	191	260
Tirur	2	52	18	101	173
Kozhikode	3	70	13	217	303
Vadakara	2	40	31	152	225
Thalassery	1	44	7	156	208
Kannur	2	63	25	139	229
Kasaragod	2	29	10	188	229
Total - (Kerala Circle)	51	1452	467	3100	5070

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

APPENDIX 10.32
Urban/Rural Split of Post Offices as on 31-3-2010

Name of Division	Head Office		DSO		EDSO		EDBO		Grand Total		Total
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
Thiruvananthapuram (North)	0	2	44	30	7	1	94	18	145	51	196
Thiruvananthapuram (South)	0	2	39	29	15	0	130	5	184	36	220
Kollam	2	1	66	25	26	2	118	5	212	33	245
Pathanamthitta	0	3	69	8	43	2	181	6	293	19	312
Thiruvalla	0	2	53	11	25	1	62	5	140	19	159
Total Southern Region	2	10	271	103	116	6	585	39	974	158	1132
Alappuzha	0	2	23	25	19	7	36	12	78	46	124
Mavelikara	0	2	45	7	20	0	50	3	115	12	127
Changanacherry	1	1	43	3	8	0	107	2	159	6	165
Idukki	1	1	48	4	12	0	223	2	284	7	291
Kottayam	0	3	56	23	35	5	133	3	224	34	258
Ernakulam	0	2	19	53	2	2	43	18	64	75	139
Aluva	0	3	40	31	25	3	148	5	213	42	255
Thrissur	1	2	68	38	18	10	138	20	226	70	296
Irinjalakuda	0	2	39	24	9	2	98	18	146	46	192
Lakshadweep	0	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	10	0	10
Total Central Region	3	18	387	208	151	29	977	83	1518	338	1856
Palakkad	1	2	64	19	21	0	122	7	208	28	236
Ottapalam	0	1	44	11	18	2	133	10	195	24	219
Manjeri	0	2	38	8	20	1	178	13	236	24	260
Tirur	0	2	46	6	18	0	101	0	165	8	173
Kozhikode	0	3	20	50	9	4	178	39	207	96	303
Vadakara	0	2	36	4	25	6	150	2	211	14	225
Thalassery	0	1	15	29	1	6	125	30	142	66	208
Kannur	0	2	20	9	8	2	182	6	210	19	229
Kasargode	0	2	20	9	8	2	182	6	210	19	229
Total	1	17	303	145	128	23	1351	113	1784	298	2082
Grand Total	6	45	961	456	395	58	2913	235	4276	794	5070
	51		1452		467		3098		5068		

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.33
District - Wise Details of Area and Population Served by One Post Office During 2009-10

Name of district	Post Office (Nos.)	Area (Sq.Km.)	Area served by One post office (Sq.Kms)	Population (2001 census)	Population served by one post office
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasargod	234	1992	8.51	1204078	5258
Kannur	380	2966	7.8	2408956	6339
Wayanad	177	2131	12.3	780619	4789
Kozhikode	394	2344	5.94	2879131	7074
Malappuram	438	3550	8.1	3625471	8315
Palakkad	455	4480	9.84	2617482	5803
Thrissur	486	3032	6.23	2974232	6107
Ernakulam	395	3068	7.76	3105798	7902
Idukki	294	4358	14.82	1129221	3907
Kottayam	406	2208	5.43	1953646	4630
Alappuzha	300	1414	4.71	2109160	7505
Pathanamthitta	316	2637	8.31	1234016	3917
Kollam	365	2491	6.82	2585208	7063
Thiruvananthapuram	416	2192	5.25	3234356	7268
Total	5056	38863	7.68	31841374	85877
UT of Lakshadweep	10	32	3.20	60650	6065
UT of Pondichery (Mahe only)	4	8.71	2.18	35119	8779

Source : Office of the Chief Post master General , Kerala Circle

Appendix 10.34
District Wise Details of Telephone Network (landline+CDMA+GSM) during 2009-10

Sl.No	Name of District	No. of Exchanges	Equipped Capacity	Working Connections	Area (sq.Km)	No. of Telephones per sq.km	No. of Telephone per 1000 population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Alleppey	72	494949	454169	1414	321	226.65
2	Calicut	92	687147	641574	2344	274	236.18
3	Cannanore	112	643339	608087	2966	205	273.54
4	Ernakulam	121	966388	874733	2407	363	310.82
5	Idukki	80	382679	247139	5019	49	239.03
6	Kasaragod	59	344202	305193	1992	153	278.67
7	Kottayam	101	746646	607889	2203	276	341.51
8	Lakshadweep	11	30355	24478	32	765	461.62
9	Malappuram	94	720742	627444	3550	177	184.44
10	Palaghat	117	556525	495750	4480	111	211.56
11	Pathanamthitta	84	450933	355857	2642	135	307.85
12	Pondichery (Mahe)	1	15325	18362	10	1836	693.83
13	Quilon	86	667532	583878	2491	234	240.2
14	Trichur	87	782439	697721	3032	230	253.15
15	Trivandrum	96	969637	824705	2192	376	275.68
16	Wynad	31	167993	140659	2131	66	191.22
	TOTAL	1244	8626831	7507638	38905	193	235.14

Source: Department of Telecommunication(BSNL)

Appendix -10.35
Details of slum population of Kerala

(No.)

Sl.No	Cities/towns reporting slums	Slum Population		
		Total	Male	Female
1	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	11817	5912	5905
2	Kollam Corporation	483	256	227
3	Kayamkulam Municipality	1755	851	904
4	Alappuzha Municipality	14586	7018	7568
5	Kottayam Municipality	2285	1127	1158
6	Kochi Corporation	7897	3965	3932
7	Thrissur Corporation	169	82	87
8	Palakkad Municipality	2426	1173	1253
9	Ponnani Municipality	4883	2363	2520
10	Kozhikode Corporation	10390	5081	5309
11	Thalassery Municipality	675	321	354
12	Kannur Municipality	3255	1622	1633
13	Kasaragod Municipality	3935	1928	2007
	Total	64556	31699	32857

Source: Census India - 2001

Appendix 10.36
Details of Major Projects undertaken by the Capital Region
Development Programme

(lakh)

Sl.No	Major Project	Ongoing/ completed	Year of Starting	Estimated Cost	Expenditure as on 30.09.2010	Physical achievement
1	City Road improvement Programme	ongoing	2004	7718	7718	12 BOT road works are in progress
2	Implementation of Water supply Schemes in water scarce areas	ongoing	2003	1000	871.95	9 schemes completed 5 schemes are in progress
3	Bus Terminus-Upgradation, Construction and Maintenance- Thampanopor and Enchakkal	ongoing	2003	475.93	475.93	ongoing
4	a) Prevention of flood of the Karamana and Killi Rivers and the Ulloor Thodu b) Beautification of the Killi River	ongoing	2005	a) 278 b) 600	a) 193.24 b) 388.27	73% of work had been completed 73% of work had completed

Source: KSUDP

Appendix 10.37
DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY GCDA 2010

(` lakh)

Sl. No	Major Projects	Year of starting	Estimated amount	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1	JNI Stadium -Roofing on turnkey basis	2008	1004.83	98% completed
2	JNIStadium- Black topping of entrance road and extension of side drain	2009	21.50	Completed
3	Approach road to box culvert across Perandoor Canal EWE Scheme	2009	25.60	Completed
4	Black topping of Panampilly Nagar Ananthuruthy Road	2009	33.00	Completed
5	Construction of compound wall and gate to plot at Manappattiparambu	2009	23.60	Completed
6	Construction of compound wall and gate to small plots at Manappattiparambu	2009	4.95	Completed
7	Shopping Complex near Sastha Temple Road	2009	36.00	Building permit stage
8	Studio Apartment at Kakkanad	2009	219.00	Awaiting AS from Govt.
9	Development works of land in Sy.No. 150/1B2 at Rameswaram West T.P.Scheme	2009	20.75	Completed
10	Development works and construction of compound wall at proposed Housing scheme in Rameswaram West T.P. Scheme	2009	49.50	Work completed
11	Housing Scheme at Rameswaram West T.P. scheme A,B,C &D Type	2009	1200.00	TenderStage
12	Development works and construction of drain at Rameswaram West T.P. Scheme	2009	445.00	AS accorded
13	Vadavucode-Puthencruz Panchayath Construction of Civil Station(Deposit work)	2009	138.00	95%completed
14	Providing High mast lighting system at CMDs ground	2009	20.00	Completed
15	Turfing at JNI Stadium	2009	108.05	95%completed
16	Providing PVC chairs on stainless steel frame	2010	420.00	Work completed
17	Structural repairs - JNI Stadium	2010	48.00	90% completed
18	Painting of JNI Stadium	2010	107.00	75% completed
19	Retarring of ring road at JNI Stadium	2010	30.00	Execution stage
20	Elamkulam West DTP scheme -construction of compound wall and site development work in the land near Matha Nagar School	2009	15.20	Completed
21	Edathala Housing Scheme Construction of drain and retaining wall	2009	9.50	Completed
22	Construction drain, road, yard filling at GCDA quarters opposite to Central School	2009	11.50	Completed
23	CMDs-Waterproofing works at deck slab and expansion joint	2009	18.90	Completed
24	CMDs Construction of compound wall in land near GIDA land	2009	10.75	Completed
25	CMDs-Construction of pay and park in Marine Drive Ground	2009	7.70	Completed
26	Black topping of yard at eastern entry at Ernakulam South Railway Station	2009	2.63	Completed

Continu.....

Sl. No	Major Projects	Year of starting	Estimated amount	(lakh)
				Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
27	Providing additional fire pump and accessories at eastern entry tower South Railway station	2009	5.60	Completed
28	Construction of park at South west corner of GCDA office premises.	2010	17.00	Completed
29	Construction of drain and yard filling in front of commercial complex at Eastern entry	2010	38.00	25% completed
30	Edathala Housing Scheme-Construction of residential flats	2010	78.00	Awaiting for AS
31	Construction of residential flat at Panampally Nagar	2010	48.00	Awaiting for Tender approval
32	Construction of drain and compound wall for GCDA plot at Gandhi Nagar near Matha Nagar		7.90	Estimate stage
33	Providing boundary wall to GCDA land at Sy.No. 244/2 in Elamulam village		0.24	Agreement stage
34	Fabrication and erection of information signage at various GCDA land	2010	1.04	Completed
35	Construction of compound wall to eastern boundary of Ambedkar Stadium	2010	4.45	Completed
36	Black topping of entrance road in GCDA office	2010	2.20	Completed
37	Modification works at Rajendra Maidan	2010	1.92	Completed
38	K.K Road - Construction of central median in gap	2009	7.17	Completed
39	JNI Stadium - Yard development work	2010	18.90	Agreement executed
40	JNI Stadium maintenance of toilet & related plumbing work	2010	16.75	Work in progress
41	JNI Stadium - Providing gate	2010	2.10	Agreement executed
42	JNI Stadium - Waterproofing of gutter and rainwater management	2010	16.50	Work awarded
43	JNIS - Painting of roof mast light structure	2010	15.80	Work awarded
44	JNIS - Repairs of electrical wiring system	2010	19.50	Work in progress
45	JNIS - Civil maintenance work	2010	37.50	Completed
46	JNIS - Renovation of Grills	2010	9.70	Progress
47	JNIS - Rainwater harvesting sump & construction of Auditorium	2010	185.00	Awaiting AS
48	JNIS - Fire fighting system	2010	0.70	Agreement stage
49	Development works in Sy. No.290 at Elamkulam Village	2010	1.08	Completed
50	K.K Road - Construction of drain in the missing link near Best Bakery	2010	3.50	Completed
51	Black topping and repair works at Panampilly Nagar Shopping Complex	2010	30.01	Completed
52	Formation of road at Panampilly Nagar near Passport Office	2010	3.44	Completed
53	Construction of road near Kathrikadavu ROB	2010	13.57	For tender approval
54	Cleaning, earth filling and construction of compound wall to the plot of GCDA bear Perandoor Canal and Passport Office in Sy. No. 739/2, 1002 & 1013 of Elamkulam Village	2010	8.39	Awaiting for Tender approval
55	Construction of compound wall to the plot of GCDA in Sy. No. 378/3 of Elamkulam Village	2010	2.88	Awaiting for Tender approval

Appendix 10.38
Details of major projects under taken by KSUDP

(` lakh)

Sl. No	Major Projects	Estimated cost	Physical Achievement
	Thiruvananthapuram		
I	Sewerage and Sanitation		
1	Rehabilitation of Sewerage Network of Kalpaga Nagar including Pettah Moonnammanackal to Pully Lane (C Block)	572.00	NIT issued. Bid Document to be finalized.
2	Extension of Sewerage System to the Coastal Area (Zone G1)	2910.00	NIT issued. Bid Document to be finalized.
3	Sewerage Treatment Plant	7269.20	Work in Progress
II	Storm Water Drainage		
4	Urban Drainage Improvement	2200.00	Revised estimate/Tender formalities in progress
III	Urban Roads and Transportation		
5	Thiruvananthapuram Road Improvement (Attakulangara to NH bypass near Thiruvallam via manacaud)	1229.00	Storm water side drains on one side completed.
6	Thiruvananthapuram Road Improvement (Peroorkada to Killippalam)	2743.90	Unlikely to be taken up
7	Road Improvement Works to Thiruvananthapuram - Part II (Road from Poojappura round to Thirumala and Road from Valiyavila to Peyad)	1230.00	Side drain work for 1700m completed.
	Kollam		
I	Water Supply		
1	Rehabilitation of WTP, Transmission mains and new OHTs	36.52	NIT issued.
2	Rehabilitation and augmentation of distribution network and service connections	63.90	Corporation to prioritize the area
II	Sewerage and Sanitation		
3	Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system and extension of sewerage system to Zone A1 - Part 1	432.90	Revised DPR to be prepared
4	Extension of Sewerage System to Zone A1 - Part 2	225.90	Revised DPR to be prepared
5	Sewerage Treatment Plant	91.30	Revised DPR to be prepared
III	Solid Waste Management		
6	Solid Waste Management works - Compost Plant	47.90	Physical Progress 95%
7	Solid Waste Management Works - Landfill	20.26	Physical Progress 60%
8	Solid Waste Management Works - Infrastructure	28.90	Physical Progress 95%
9	Shaktikulangara Market (for Hotel and Market Waste - 0.7 t/day)	0.96	Item wise DPR under preparation
10	Ashramom (Evening) Market (for market and hotel waste - 0.7 t/day)	0.96	Item wise DPR under preparation
11	Moonnamkutty Market (for Hotel and Market Waste - 0.7 t/day)	1.30	Work Completed
12	Thevally Market (0.7 t/day)	1.30	Work Completed
13	Pallimukku Market (for market and hotel waste - 0.7 t/day)	1.30	Item wise DPR under preparation
14	Eravipuram Market (for hotel waste and market waste - 0.7 t/day)	1.30	Work Completed
15	Thangasheri Fisheries Port (1.5 t/day)	1.60	Item wise DPR under preparation
16	Pallithotam Market (1.5 t/day)	1.60	Item wise DPR under preparation
17	Solid Waste Management - works - vehicles - Auto Tippers	11.12	Supply Completed
18	Solid Waste Management - works - vehicles - Dumper Container, Dumper Placer, Tipping Trucks, Mini Tipping Trucks, Pickup Van, Jeep	9.99	Negotiation with the contractor
19	Procurement of Primary Storage for SWM (Phase 2)	2.45	DPR Ready
20	Procurement of Primary Collection Equipment for SWM (Phase 2)	4.97	DPR Ready
21	Procurement of Secondary Storage and Transportation Equipment (Phase 2)	13.71	Under evaluation

Sl. No	Major Projects	Estimated cost	Physical Achievement
IV	Storm Waater Drainage		
22	Urban Drainage Improvement works - Phase 1	29.80	Work Completed
23	Urban Drainage Improvement works - Phase 2	64.30	Physical Progress 84%.
24	Urban Drainage Improvement works - Phase 3	61.05	To be retendered
V	Urban Roads and Transportation		
25	Road Upgradation and Junction Improvement-Part I	152.14	Physical Progress 80%
26	Road Upgradation and Junction Improvement-Part II	75.81	Revised estimate TS obtained
27	Chinnakada Underpass Development - Part III	45.02	Physical Progress 5%
28	Street Light	14.45	Physical Progress 51%
	Kochi		
I	Water Supply		
1	Rehabilitation of intake, WTP, transmission mains	1230.00	NIT issued
2	Rehabilitation and augmentation of distribution network and service connections - Part A	1030.00	NIT invited
3	Rehabilitation and augmentation of distribution network and service connections (including Vennala and Elamankara) - Part B	1275.00	1st DPR submitted
4	Providing rider service lines of SA Road (7000 mts)	371.00	DPR Submitted, being reviewed
II	Sewerage and Sanitation		
5	Rehabilitation/Extension Sewerage System in South Ernakulam	3654.00	Revised DPR to be prepared by DSC2
6	Extension of sewerage system to North Kochi - Part 1	4100.00	First tender rejected due to high tender premium.
7	Extension of sewerage system to North Kochi - Part 2	3300.00	First tender rejected due to high tender premium.
8	Sewerage Treatment Plant - Part 1 (Land development works for construction of STP, Kochi)	381.00	DPR submitted
9	Sewerage Treatment Plant - Part 2	1908.00	22 EC decided to re-tender the package
III	Solid Waste Management		
10	Procurement of Primary Storage Equipment for SWM	156.00	Supply Completed
11	Procurement of Primary Colelction Equipment for SWM	135.80	Supply Completed
12	Procurement of Secondary Storage and Transportation Equipment	102.50	Supply Completed
13	Primary Storage bins for SWM	135.30	Supply Completed
14	Procurement of Primary Collection Equipment for SWM (Phase 2)	151.10	DPR Ready
15	Procurement of Secondary Storage and Transportation Equipment (Phase 2)	275.40	DPR Ready
IV	Storm Water Drainage		
16	Urban Drainage Improvement Works of Drains	830.00	Report forwarded to ADB for approval
17	Urban Drainage Improvement Works of Canals	420.00	Bid opened
V	Urban Roads and Transport		
18	Road Upgradation Works - SA Road	1079.90	Out of 6000m of drain work about 5400m completed. Footpath work in progress
19	Road Upgradation Works - Edapally/High Court Road	2021.30	DBM and BC work in progress
20	New Bridge at SA Road - Kochi	419.80	Bridge girder work in progress
	Thrissur		
I	Water Supply		
1	Rehabilitation of intake, WTP,Storage reservoirs and repair/replacement of transmission mains	4218.20	Testing of the pipe line is under progress
2	Rehabilitation and augmentation of distribution network and service connections	711.00	Draft DPR submitted
II	Solid Waste Management		
3	Solid Waste Management - Compost Plant, Landfill and Container Platforms	492.40	Weightbridge roof slab work completed
4	Procurement of Primary Storage Equipment for SWM	99.70	Supply commenced
5	Procurement of Primary Collection Equipment for SWM	64.30	Supply Completed

Sl. No	Major Projects	Estimated cost	Physical Achievement
6	Procurement of Dumper Containers 3.5 m3 capacity (30 Nos.) Dual Dumper Placers (2 Nos.)	48.60	Supply Completed
7	Procurement of Covered tipping trucks for Direct Collection (1 No), Tipper Truck (2 Nos.)	39.00	Supply Completed
8	Procurement of Primary Storage for SWM (Phase 2)	58.20	DPR Ready
9	Procurement of Primary Collection for SWM (Phase 2)	90.80	DPR Ready
10	Procurement of Secondary Storage and Transportation for SWM (Phase 2)	253.20	DPR Ready
III	Storm Water Drainage		
11	Urban Drainage Improvement	2997.00	DPR Submitted
IV	Urban Roads and Transport		
12	Road improvement works	3099.40	Work substantially completed
	Kozhikode		
I	Sewerage and Sanitation		
1	Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system and extension of sewerage system to Zone A (Part A)	1370.00	DPR Ready
2	Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system and extension of sewerage system to Zone A (Part B)	2000.00	DPR to be finalized
3	Construction of Sewerage Networks, Wet Wells, Pumping Stations and Pumping Mains for Kozhikode Sewerage Scheme Zone B (Part A)	2428.00	Tender invited
4	Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system and extension of sewerage system to Zone B (Part B)	1930.00	Tender invited
5	Land development and approach road works for construction STP, Kozhikode	400.00	DPR submitted
6	Sewerage Treatment Plant - 27 MLD	1945.00	DPR is to be revised
II	Solid Waste Management		
7	Solid Waste Management - Compost Plant, Landfill and Container Platforms	388.00	Laying of HDPE liner work completed and upgradation of landfill completed
8	Procurement of Primary Storage Equipment for SWM	17.00	Supply completed
9	Procurement of Primary Collection Equipment for SWM	44.30	Supply Completed
10	Procurement of Secondary Storage and Transportation Equipment (Dumper container 3.5 cum capacity - 20 Nos; Dual dumber placer - 2 Nos.)	34.60	Supply order issued
11	Procurement of Secondary Storage and Transportation Equipment (Rear loader compactor vehicle 7 cum 2 Nos; Rear Loader compactor vehicle - 14 cum 2 Nos.)	92.80	Supply order issued
12	Procurement of Secondary Storage and Transportation Equipment (Tipper truck 1 No.)	14.10	Supply order issued
13	Procurement of Secondary Storage and Transportation Equipment (skid steer loader 1 No.)	15.00	DPR Ready
14	Procurement of Secondary Storage and Transportation Equipment (Truck mounted drain flushing system 1 No.)	14.00	DPR Ready
15	Procurement of Secondary Storage and Transportation Equipment (Power sprayers 16 Nos.)	3.20	Supply Completed
16	Procurement of Primary Storage for SWM (Phase 2)	15.10	DPR Ready
17	Procurement of Primary Collection for SWM (Phase 2)	238.10	To be re-tendered
18	Procurement of Secondary Storage and Transportation (Phase 2)	137.60	DPR Ready
III	Storm Water Drainage		
19	Urban Drainage Improvement - Phase 1	411.50	24 EC decided to re-tender
20	Urban Drainage Improvement - Phase 2	1475.00	Technical Bid Evaluation approved by ADB
21	Urban Drainage Improvement - Phase 3	1084.50	Corporation has to prioritize drains for taking up under the package
IV	Urban Roads and Transportation		
22	Road and bridge improvement works	3902.20	Work Completed
23	Urban Road Transport Works - Package I, Phase II	680.00	EC decided to retender

Source: KSUDP

Appendix 10.39
Details of Major projects undertaken by TRIDA

Sl. No	Major projects	Year of starting	Agreed PAC (` In lakh)	Physical achievements/ Remarks
1	Commercial complex 'C' Block at Palayam-Balance works	2008	170	95% Completed
2	Drains and culvers at Kuriathy road under MPLADS fund	2008	25	70% Completed
3	Bus stand cum commercial complex at Medical College, TRIDA area-civil works.	2009	317	Tender stage
4	Rehabilitation Block at Pettah	2009	50	20% completed
5	Rehabilitation Block at General Hospital Junction	2009	100	Tender stage
6	Acquisition of land for Medical College Sub centre/shopping complex project.	1992	40	Land Acquisition stage(Balance)
7	Acquisition of land for Chala Vegetable Market project	2009	400	Land Acquisition stage(Balance)
8	Acquisition of land for widening Vellayambalam-Thycaud road.	1997	400	Land Acquisition stage(Last reach)
9	Acquisition of land Chala-Flower Market project	1999	150	Land Acquisition stage
10	Acquisition of land for Bakery Poojappura road widening	2005	1400	Land Acquisition stage
11	Acquisition of land for Kazhakkootam-Trade centre/Mini bus stand	2005	800	Land Acquisition stage

Appendix 11.45
Number of Students and Teachers in Polytechnics 2009 & 2010

Type of Institutions	Students (in Nos)						Teachers (in Nos)					
	2009			2010			2009			2010		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Government	20160	5040	25200	18991	7358	26349	1155	305	1460	1045	435	1480
2. Private (Aided)	3708	800	4508	3425	1077	4502	246	75	321	305	84	389
Total	23868	5840	29708	22416	8435	30851	1401	380	1781	1350	519	1869

Source : Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.46
Number of SC/ST Students and SC/ST Teachers in Polytechnics(2009-10 to 2010-11)

Type of Institution	Students						Teachers					
	2009-10			2010-11			2009-10			2010-11		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government Polytechnics	1975	588	2563	2210	450	2660	96	25	121	118	20	138
Private Aided Polytechnics	361	90	451	285	65	350	0	0	0	1	6	7
TOTAL	2336	678	3014	2495	515	3010	96	25	121	119	26	145

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.47
Number of Students and Teachers in Technical High Schools (2008-09 to 2010-11)

Year	Number of Students			Number of Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008-09	5709	576	6285	834	176	1010
2009-10	6300	620	6920	831	177	1008
2010-11	6532	550	7082	761	190	951

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.48
Number of SC Students and SC Teachers in Technical High Schools (2008-09 to 2010-11)

Year	Number of Students			Number of Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008-09	465	75	540	101	39	140
2009-10	594	84	678	96	34	130
2010-11	731	96	827	81	22	103

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix 11.49
Number of ST Students and ST Teachers in Technical High Schools (2008-09 to 2010-11)

Year	Number of Students			Number of Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008-09	94	16	110	31	7	38
2009-10	84	12	96	24	6	30
2010-11	53	11	64	26	8	34

Appendix.12.1
Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala - Category-wise - 2010

Sl. No.	District	General Hospital		District Hospitals		Primary Health Centres		Community Health Centres		Speciality		T.B. Centres		Taluk Hospitals		24 X 7 PHC		Others		Total	
		No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1	747	1	337	62	182	25	890	5	1443	0	0	5	1087	7	121	9	46	115	4853
2	Kollam	0	0	1	471	48	32	17	591	1	273	2	0	8	791	6	114	2	50	85	2322
3	Pathanamthitta	2	714	1	210	39	288	13	242	0	0	1	0	3	406	4	72	1	10	64	1942
4	Alappuzha	1	174	0	0	39	54	16	403	2	1301	2	36	8	1019	17	266	1	0	86	3253
5	Kottayam	1	341	1	374	41	62	17	609	1	36	2	48	5	738	13	316	0	0	81	2524
6	Idukki	0	0	1	130	29	122	14	302	0	0	1	0	4	527	11	164	2	0	62	1245
7	Ernakulam	1	783	0	0	41	60	24	889	1	132	1	40	10	1726	35	922	2	0	115	4552
8	Thrissur	0	0	1	240	68	262	25	913	2	1021	1	0	7	917	11	166	3	0	118	3519
9	Palakkad	0	0	1	562	64	414	19	497	1	52	1	0	6	634	11	206	9	10	112	2375
10	Malappuram	0	0	1	554	63	184	22	536	0	1132	2	52	6	881	20	330	6	36	120	3705
11	Kozhikode	1	550	0	0	56	80	16	334	4	0	1	0	7	642	7	118	0	0	92	1724
12	Wayanad	1	250	1	274	13	24	8	242		0	1	0	2	186	8	140	8	0	42	1116
13	Kannur	1	541	1	616	68	442	12	379	0	0	1	0	5	434	14	334	3	46	105	2792
14	Kasargode	1	212	1	400	30	0	9	319	0	0	1	0	2	0	10	168	3	0	57	1099
	TOTAL	10	4312	11	4168	661	2206	237	7146	17	5390	17	176	78	9988	174	3437	49	198	1254	37021

Appendix.12.2
District -wise details of IP,OP, major/minor operations conducted in hospitals/dispensaries under DHS

Sl. No.	District	2009				2010			
		IP	OP	Operations conducted		IP	OP	Operations conducted	
				Major	Minor			Major	Minor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	223845	6339263	13262	35466	228541	6355689	28505	6701
2	Kollam	110718	2731218	3319	8531	123770	3061337	3996	10217
3	Pathanamthitta	49270	2146061	3718	11247	87805	2593771	6853	8709
4	Alappuzha	116315	4385913	6871	8329	91976	5161234	2789	2363
5	Kottayam	104293	5888713	5639	21614	21762	775156	10444	10107
6	Idukki	39841	1970986	2468	6974	101959	3141102	7288	12115
7	Ernakulam	155143	6054639	9532	11509	131457	5671338	9411	12408
8	Thrissur	96858	4450470	7155	34090	4796394	161921	5641	32264
9	Palakkad	106115	3174983	3839	17960	144259	3881454	4020	37186
10	Malappuram	133210	4133532	7703	5842	187368	5010199	6125	7226
11	Kozhikode	99539	4403607	4223	20699	115837	4038909	7713	27442
12	Wayanad	44768	485096	3830	1839	55468	1882428	6555	2061
13	Kannur	90490	3008930	9893	3646	128234	3258822	10387	3828
14	Kasargode	35095	1595860	1701	4562	44034	1483201	1974	1961
	TOTAL	1405500	50769271	83153	192308	6258864	46476561	111701	174588

Appendix 13.3

Interest Rates of Different Financial Institutions on Housing Loan as on 30.11.2010

SI No	Name of Institutions and Period of Loan	Rate of Interest
1	STATE BANK OF INDIA	
	1 year	8.0%
	2nd and 3rd year	9.00%
	4th year onwards	9.35%
2	STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE	
	upto 30L 1 year	8.00%
	2nd and 3rd year	9.00%
	after 3rd year	9.25%
	above 30L upto 1 year	8.00%
	2nd and 3rd year	9.50%
	4th year onwards	9.75%
3	SYNDICATE BANK	
	20L Upto 2 years	8.50%
	3 to 5 years	9.00%
	6th year onwards	9.25%
	above 20L upto 2 years	8.75%
	3 to 5 years	9.25%
	6th year onwards	9.75%
4	CORPORATION BANK	
	upto 5 years 20L	8.50%
	20 to 30L	8.75%
	above 30 L to 75L	9.50%
	75L above	10.00%
	5 to 15 years upto 20L	9.00%
	20L to 30L	9.25%
	70L & above	10.25%
5	H D F C	
	upto 30L	9.50%
	above 30 L upto 75L	9.75%
6	H U D C O	
	A. EWS housing by all borrowers	
	(i) Housing projects for widows, SC/STs, legally handicapped, single woman above 35 years of age and natural calamities affected areas	7.00%
	(ii) Others and action plan projects	7.25%
	B. LIG housing projects by all borrowers	7.50%
	C. Direct borrowing by Government Police Organisation and Govt/Public borrowers	9.75.%
	D. Other borrowers	
	(i) Not rated	13.00%
7	LIC HOUSING FINANCE LTD.	
	upto 15L (2 Years fixed)	8.90%
	upto 15L (5 Years fixed)	9.25%
	upto 75L (Floating)	8.75%
8	GIC HOUSING FINANCE	
	upto 30L	9.45%
	above 30L upto 75L	9.70%

SI No	Name of Institutions and Period of Loan	Rate of Interest
	above 75L	9.95%
9	CANFIN HOMES	
	upto 20 Lakhs	8.75%
	above 20L upto 30L	9.00%
	above 30L	9.75%
10	BANK OF INDIA	
	30L upto 5 years	9.50%
	5 to 10 years	9.75%
	above 10 years to 15 years	10.00%
	above 15 years to 20 years	10.50%
	above 30L upto 5 years	10.25%
	5 to 10 years	10.50%
	10 to 15 years	10.75%
	15 to 20 years	11.25%
11	KERALA STATE CO-OP: BANK	
	upto 1.5L	8.50%
	1.5L to 5L	10.00%
	above 5L	11.00%
12	KERALA STATE CO-OP: AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK (NABARD)	
	construction/purchase of new houses/flats	
	upto `50000/-	10.25%
	above `50000/-	11.75%
13	Bank of Baroda	
	upto 30L for 15 years	9.25%
	15 years to 25 years	9.50%
	above 30L upto 5 years	9.75%
	5 to 15 years	10.00%
	15 to 25 years	10.25%
14	Indian Overseas Bank	
	Special package upto 5 years	8.75%
	above 5 years upto 20 years	9.25%
	above 30L upto 5 years	9.75%
	5 years to 20 years	10.25%
15	Federal Bank	
	upto 30L	8.75%
	30L to 1 crore	9.25%
	above 1 crore	9.75%
16	South Indian Bank	
	SIB shelter-30L upto 1.5 years	9.70%
	above 1.5 years to 3 years	9.70%
	above 3 years	11.50%
	above 30L upto 1.5 years	9.70%
	above 10 months to 3 years	10.70%
17	Indian Bank	
	20L upto 1 year	8.50%
	2nd & 3rd years	9.50%
	above 20L for 1st year	8.75%
	- 2nd & 3rd year	9.75%

SI No	Name of Institutions and Period of Loan	Rate of Interest
	30L to 50L - 1st year	9.00%
	- 2nd & 3rd year	9.75%
18	Canara Bank	
	upto 30L upto 5 year	8.50%
	upto 30L above 5 years	8.75%
	above 30L 5 years	9.00%
	above 30L above 5 years	9.25%
19	UCO Bank	
	20L and above 1 year fixed	8.50%
	2nd year	8.75%
	3rd year	9.00%
20	Vijaya Bank	
	upto 30L 1st year	8.00%
	2nd & 3rd year	9.25%
	4th & 5th year	9.50%
	above 30L 1st year	8.50%
	2nd & 3rd year	9.75%

Source: Housing Commissionerate

Appendix 13.4
Fund Flow to Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

(` lakh)

Year	Institutions	Borrowing	
		Fund Flow	Amount Disbursed
2006-07	LIC	4000	4000
2007-08	LIC	3000	3000
2008-09	Canara Bank	3000	3000
	LIC	4000	4000
2009-10	NHB	4000	4000
	Canara Bank	3000	3000
	Federal Bank	1300	1300

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

Appendix 14.1

Community Based Organisation status in Rural Areas as on 30.09.2010

Sl. No.	District	No. of GPs	Total NHGs	Families Covered (nos)	Thrift (₹)	Thrift Loans (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	78	20194	361446	1501419096	3658539664
2	Kollam	71	12444	228392	889588235	1950223003
3	Pathanamthitta	54	6753	136746	535537856	868532235
4	Alappuzha	73	14351	252486	1052249533	2940517724
5	Kottayam	75	11694	226257	724651960	1400149029
6	Idukki	52	10840	175285	897969948	2042881733
7	Eranakulam	88	13991	223909	967134118	4113435398
8	Thrissur	92	16853	277378	889322513	3738809685
9	Palakkad	91	20653	351134	1488423320	5963932108
10	Malappuram	102	16607	340033	1214874855	1889552213
11	Kozhikkode	78	15816	298844	1397395569	3887898654
12	Wayanad	25	7837	117155	530213504	1788564016
13	Kannur	81	12112	218962	856343835	3197848988
14	Kasargode	39	6827	136075	641276981	2290747776
	Total	999	186972	3344102	13586401323	39731632226

Source: Kudumbashree, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix 14.2

District wise details of Linkage Banking as on 30.09.2010

(Linkage)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Cumulative	
		NHG's linked	Amount (₹ Lakh)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	14227	12081.34
2	Kollam	11863	11972.14
3	Pathanamthitta	3455	4670.27
4	Alappuzha	13321	10876.02
5	Kottayam	5757	5286.03
6	Idukki	7773	13243.49
7	Eranakulam	11875	6864.38
8	Thrissur	10020	8714.10
9	Palakkad	14806	10784.35
10	Malappuram	6532	3247.35
11	Kozhikkode	7703	4727.56
12	Wayanad	5991	6850.67
13	Kannur	4988	6376.26
14	Kasaragode	4566	2600.75
	Total	122877	108294.71

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.3
District wise details of Lease Land Farming as on 30.09.2010

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of GPs	No. of NHGs	No. of Covered families	Area in Acres
1	Thiruvananthapuram	55	1773	8865	6652.00
2	Kollam	71	1204	6020	1093.40
3	Pathanamthitta	49	2872	14360	617.50
4	Alappuzha	69	2504	12520	1121.30
5	Kottayam	68	1773	8865	2688.80
6	Idukki	48	9805	49025	20313.00
7	Eranakulam	80	3988	19940	5265.00
8	Thrissur	55	4979	24895	2440.20
9	Palakkad	72	3812	19060	3255.00
10	Malappuram	81	5004	25020	8701.50
11	Kozhikkode	69	2090	10450	2928.80
12	Wayanad	24	1316	6580	4619.50
13	Kannur	75	2308	11540	6540.00
14	Kasaragod	39	3016	15080	1419.20
	Total	855	46444	232220	67655.20

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.4
District wise details of Balasabha - Children's NHG as on 30.09.2010

Sl. No.	District	No. of Grama Panchayats	No. of Bala Panchayats formed*	2009		2010-11 (as on sept. 2010)		Cumulative	
				No. of Balasabha	No. of Children	No. of Balasabha	No. of Children	No. of Balasabha	No. of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	78	59	5896	94684	4	56	5900	94740
2	Kollam	71	61	2264	46100	12	145	2276	46245
3	Pathanamthitta	54	50	2216	38843	150	1304	2366	40147
4	Alappuzha	73	72	4416	67487	196	3487	4612	70974
5	Kottayam	75	48	3222	56967	51	430	3273	57397
6	Idukki	52	46	2271	38630	6	126	2277	38756
7	Eranakulam	88	87	4604	77437	611	17719	5215	95156
8	Thrissur	91	46	1885	32331	401	11228	2286	43559
9	Palakkad	91	66	4134	72120	51	918	4185	73038
10	Malappuram	102	48	5905	111645	5	78	5910	111723
11	Kozhikkode	78	78	4848	85223	62	992	4910	86215
12	Wayanad	25	17	2467	32835	3	51	2470	32886
13	Kannur	81	81	2961	48423	58	1044	3019	49467
14	Kasargode	39	39	2334	44150	53	848	2387	44998
	Total	998	798	49423	846875	1663	38426	51086	885301

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

* Balapanchayats are apex level body of Balasabhas in Panchayats

Appendix 14.5
District wise details of Micro Enterprises Programme- Status of Individual Enterprises as on 30.09.2010

Sl. No.	District	2009-10		2010-11 (as on 30.9.2010)	
		No. of enterprises (I)	Subsidy (₹)	No. of enterprises (I)	Subsidy (₹)
1	Trivandrum	34	255000	21	152500
2	Kollam	28	210000	14	105000
3	Pathanamthitta	3	21000	0	0
4	Alapuzha	40	300000	10	75000
5	Kottayam	19	142500	0	0
6	Idukki	105	787750	20	150000
7	Eranakulam	14	105000	9	65000
8	Thrissur	57	427500	50	375000
9	Palakkad	327	2452500	34	255000
10	Malapuram	227	1697500	0	0
11	Kozhikkode	145	1087500	12	88500
12	Wayanad	2	15000	0	0
13	Kannur	35	261300	30	225000
14	Kasargod	140	1049500	15	112500
	Total	1176	8812050	215	1603500

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.6
District wise details of Micro Enterprises Programme- Status of Group Enterprises as on 30.09.2010

Sl. No.	District	2009-10		2010-11 (as on 30.9.2010)	
		No. of enterprises (G)	Subsidy (₹)	No. of enterprises (G)	Subsidy (₹)
1	Trivandrum	432	25292500	126	14213750
2	Kollam	149	7920000	30	700000
3	Pathanamthitta	86	4382500	48	2512500
4	Alapuzha	767	39125000	103	10430000
5	Kottayam	159	8561625	15	337500
6	Idukki	298	17860000	51	7325000
7	Eranakulam	1095	57487650	12	3110000
8	Thrissur	174	9075000	30	5340000
9	Palakkad	144	20010000	18	760000
10	Malapuram	352	19305000	202	10807500
11	Kozhikkode	372	8093500	10	975000
12	Wayanad	233	3730000	17	920000
13	Kannur	162	12357250	55	3442500
14	Kasargod	69	8690000	7	160000
	Total	4492	241890025	724	61033750

Source: Kudumbashree, Government of Kerala

Appendix 14.7
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme September 2010

` lakh

Sl. No	District	Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards (Till the reporting month)				Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment (Till the reporting month)	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (Till the reporting month)	No. of HH working under NREGA during the reporting month	Cumulative Persondays generated (Till the reporting month)					Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days (Till the reporting month)	No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/IAY	No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals
		SCs	STs	Others	Total				SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Phase I															
1	Palakkad	48510	13892	170466	232868	70169	68987	19329	362500	105811	994324	1462635	1364708	33	3269	125
2	Wayanad	7621	33754	91679	133054	26814	25271	6479	24749	85370	301769	411888	346576	4	1296	32
	Total Phase I	56131	47646	262145	365922	96983	94258	25808	387249	191181	1296093	1874523	1711284	37	4565	157
	Phase II															
3	Idukki	27224	13014	164522	204760	55280	54168	25682	103381	72500	801394	977275	711974	20	1838	161
4	Kasaragode	6269	6362	99830	112461	25181	24921	8640	32318	27212	455284	514814	445462	35	433	93
	Total Phase II	33493	19376	264352	317221	80461	79089	34322	135699	99712	1256678	1492089	1157436	55	2271	254
	Phase III															
5	Alappuzha	30596	1147	215639	247382	75024	72798	28336	216251	6351	1212309	1434911	1356616	16	5057	271
6	Eranakulam	26055	1617	149561	177233	37960	37295	19654	105648	3723	477658	587029	554614	3	2105	83
7	Kannur	6523	6731	143837	157091	32760	32419	11044	16493	23733	542654	582880	555842	13	1336	60
8	Kollam	21652	978	174840	197470	49116	47770	22152	112283	5262	822308	939853	817993	57	1129	132
9	Kottayam	15755	2893	116365	135013	30917	30356	13447	76741	13929	481233	571903	546519	30	1541	77
10	Kozhikode	24539	1934	213033	239506	47990	47152	13521	133694	7503	692227	833424	780424	6	2049	95
11	Malappuram	38003	2933	177002	217938	46406	45934	16949	313354	10344	640687	964385	898232	31	1620	228
12	Pathanamthitta	22213	1375	68881	92469	19287	18026	6916	75499	2610	182141	260250	247040	6	881	45
13	Thiruvananthapuram	36319	3405	233153	272877	84988	81502	31085	223025	18094	1241689	1482808	1350239	50	4431	174
14	Thrissur	40674	1614	168997	211285	61769	61362	33016	397892	7896	1044240	1450028	1387738	53	1704	102
	Total Phase III	262329	24627	1661308	1948264	486217	474614	196120	1670880	99445	7337146	9107471	8495257	265	21853	1267
	Grand Total	351953	91649	2187805	2631407	663661	647961	256250	2193828	390338	9889917	12474083	11363977	357	28689	1678

Source: Commissionerate of Rural Development

Appendix 14.8

Financial Details of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme During September 2010

` lakh

Sl. No	District	Actual O.B as on 1st April of the Year	Release of Last Year but Recieved during the Current Year		Release of current year		Misc.	Total Availability	Cumulative Expenditure						Balance	
			Centre	State	Centre	State			On Unskilled Wage	On Semi-skilled and Skilled Wage	On Material	Adm.Exp				Total
												Rec Exp	Non-Rec Exp	Total Adm. Exp		
	Phase I															
1	PALAKKAD	475.20	0.00	0.00	4388.46	109.71	3.92	4977.29	2202.94	52.06	290.98	132.09	2.56	134.66	2680.63	2296.66
2	WAYANAD	631.27	0.00	0.00	1964.82	49.12	5.32	2650.52	562.99	15.27	307.40	27.51	0.42	27.93	913.59	1736.93
	Total Phase I	1106.47	0.00	0.00	6353.28	158.83	9.24	7627.81	2765.93	67.33	598.38	159.60	2.98	162.59	3594.22	4033.59
	Phase II															
3	IDUKKI	168.91	1937.36	0.00	1883.10	47.07	0.44	4036.87	1233.98	27.72	28.12	52.24	2.61	54.84	1344.66	2692.21
4	KASARGOD	790.07	0.00	0.00	679.06	16.98	2.09	1488.20	646.08	37.78	22.64	44.19	0.30	44.50	750.99	737.20
	Total Phase II	958.98	1937.36	0.00	2562.16	64.05	2.53	5525.07	1880.06	65.50	50.76	96.43	2.91	99.34	2095.65	3429.41
	Phase III															
5	ALAPPUZHA	787.61	0.00	0.00	2962.71	74.06	7.42	3831.80	2009.01	5.03	158.99	79.81	5.57	85.37	2258.41	1573.39
6	ERANAKULAM	356.90	0.00	0.00	1144.81	28.62	8.14	1538.47	832.65	0.63	34.46	79.78	1.45	81.23	948.97	589.50
7	KANNUR	344.45	0.00	0.00	862.48	21.50	34.26	1262.69	782.28	0.84	16.16	69.78	0.02	69.79	869.07	393.61
8	KOLLAM	30.80	739.76	0.00	1309.95	32.75	0.18	2113.44	1197.04	2.67	53.27	62.08	2.18	64.26	1317.24	796.20
9	KOTTAYAM	548.98	0.00	0.00	890.49	22.26	0.88	1462.61	823.22	1.66	24.42	63.70	9.82	73.51	922.81	539.80
10	KOZHIKODE	516.59	0.00	0.00	804.85	20.12	1.62	1343.18	1099.10	3.48	33.41	70.32	0.66	70.98	1206.97	136.21
11	MALAPPURAM	586.94	0.00	0.00	1811.83	26.60	2.03	2427.40	1295.00	1.48	49.61	90.48	2.68	93.16	1439.24	988.17
12	PATHANAMTHITTA	76.71	464.66	0.00	920.23	23.00	4.79	1489.38	558.14	0.13	12.64	44.15	2.67	46.83	617.74	871.64
13	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	81.28	2472.23	0.00	3438.65	85.96	0.28	6078.41	3363.13	16.82	73.41	99.76	10.76	110.51	3563.87	2514.53
14	THRISSUR	228.12	451.26	0.00	1863.29	29.66	1.34	2573.67	1848.19	5.20	56.16	84.00	0.12	84.12	1993.68	579.99
	Total Phase III	3558.38	4127.91	0.00	16009.29	364.53	60.94	24121.05	13807.76	37.94	512.53	743.86	35.93	779.76	15138.00	8983.04
	Grand Total	5623.83	6065.27	0.00	24924.73	587.41	72.71	37273.93	18453.75	170.77	1161.67	999.89	41.82	1041.69	20827.87	16446.04

Source: Commissionerate of Rural Development

Appendix 14.9

Details of surplus land distributed under kerala land Reforms Act as on September 2010

Sl. No.	Districts	Land Distributed to individual beneficiaries						Total Beneficiaries (3+5+7)	Total Extent of land distributed (4+6+8) Hec/Are
		SC		ST		Others			
		No	Extent Hec/Are	No	Extent Hec/Are	No	Extent Hec/Are		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2560	115.92	2	0.08	2146	116.11	4708	232.11
2	Kollam	3161	273.41	59	5.27	3050	272.16	6270	550.84
3	Pathanamthitta	72	7.50	8	0.54	467	52.14	547	60.18
4	Alappuzha	3517	784.56	88	2.72	4522	1100.66	8127	1887.94
5	Kottayam	2038	397.82	120	28.26	2406	442.13	4564	868.21
6	Idukki	118	9.20	15	2.52	3880	1377.42	4013	1389.14
7	Eranakulam	2455	359.45	90	1.92	3130	312.89	5675	674.26
8	Thrissur	5005	281.12	187	10.35	17518	1004.72	22710	1296.19
9	Palakkad	11965	2393.19	1411	603.40	14023	2489.12	27399	5485.71
10	Malappuram	10918	1345.96	158	35.53	10401	1455.34	21477	2836.83
11	Kozhikkode	3657	357.88	22	1.59	5236	468.16	8915	827.63
12	Wayanad	1332	376.40	2432	996.47	3680	727.28	7444	2100.15
13	Kannur	9625	2032.36	4807	1578.24	17209	3567.66	31641	7178.26
14	Kasaragod	4515	1350.06	1333	326.49	10679	2441.24	16527	4117.79
	Total	60938	10084.83	10732	3593.38	98347	15827.03	170017	29505.24

Source: Commissionerate of Land Revenue

Appendix 14.10
District wise details of Burial Ground as on 30.09.2010

SI.No	Name of District	Burial Ground Under LSGI	
		2009-10	2010-11 (up to September 2010)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	6	6
2	Kollam	18	18
3	Pathanamthitta	19	19
4	Alappuzha	35	35
5	Kottayam	31	31
6	Idukki	24	24
7	Ernakulam	52	52
8	Thrissur	70	70
9	Palakkad	67	67
10	Malappuram	46	46
11	Kozhikkode	41	41
12	Wayanad	14	14
13	Kannur	56	56
14	Kasaragod	28	28
Total		507	507

Source: Directorate of Panchayats

Appendix 14.11
District wise details of Slaughter houses as on 30.09.2010

SI. No	Name of District	No. of slaughter houses (Licensed)	
		2009-10	2010-11 (up to September 2010)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3	3
2	Kollam	4	4
3	Pathanamthitta	3	3
4	Alappuzha	2	2
5	Kottayam	1	1
6	Idukki	6	6
7	Ernakulam	2	2
8	Thrissur		
9	Palakkad	1	1
10	Malappuram	2	2
11	Kozhikkode		
12	Wayanad		
13	Kannur		
14	Kasaragod	7	7
Total		31	31

Source: Directorate of Panchayats

Appendix 14.12
District wise Urban Thrift & Credit Operation as on 31-10-2010

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of NHG	No. of ADS	No. of CDS	Amount of Thrift (₹)	Amount of Loan (₹)	No. of families started Thrift
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2481	206	6	82551449	75119407	61616
2	Kollam	1625	145	4	100642748	117351392	38774
3	Pathanamthitta	427	68	3	19518108	13267100	17420
4	Alappuzha	1080	102	5	140947331	137221946	33269
5	Kottayam	449	61	4	27556036	30177349	12855
6	Idukki	70	10	1	4716805	3653180	2100
7	Ernakulam	1994	210	10	147062709	251398641	54636
8	Thrissur	1324	183	7	61962488	99192778	24945
9	Palakkad	1390	127	4	61456239	122083630	28201
10	Malappuram	1005	152	5	59928714	48243411	27839
11	Kozhikkode	1400	73	4	56532663	66909817	28220
12	Wayanad	79	11	1	4216650	4596602	2471
13	Kannur	666	146	6	28464901	33420139	16588
14	Kasaragod	488	72	2	24181726	15786453	9186
	Total	14478	1566	62	819738567	1018421845	358120

Source : Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 14.13
List of Micro Enterprises (District wise)

As on October 2010

Sl.No	Name of District	DWCUA	USEP
1	Thiruvananthapuram	458	3320
2	Kollam	119	2007
3	Pathanamthitta	41	1164
4	Alappuzha	196	2977
5	Kottayam	105	1304
6	Idukki	17	139
7	Ernakulam	609	3729
8	Thrissur	253	1747
9	Palakkad	137	2588
10	Malappuram	127	1330
11	Kozhikkode	201	2264
12	Wayanad	21	162
13	Kannur	202	2350
14	Kasargod	61	995
	Total	2547	26076

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 14.14

List of Group Micro Enterprises in Urban Area

Sl. No.	Name of Project	No. of Units
1	Direct Marketing	150
2	IT unit	80
3	Soap making unit	75
4	Canteen	99
5	Catering Service	97
6	Dairy unit	87
7	Ethnic Delicacies	79
8	IT @ School	58
9	Garments/Readymade	78
10	Hotel	71
11	Tender Coconut selling unit	36
12	Provision Store	49
13	Paper Cover & Paper Bag	57
14	Kerashree (Coconut processing/Oil extraction unit)	34
15	Mat Weaving/Cover making unit	30
16	Super Market	40
17	Curry Powder unit	57
18	Umbrella Manufacturing	38
19	Mobile market (Pick up van)	22
20	Laundry unit	28
21	Solid waste processing unit	72
22	Remedial Education Centre	19
23	Bakery/Sweet stall unit	37
24	Tailoring unit	30
25	Book Binding unit	52
26	Food Products	29
27	Agricultural Nursery	42
28	Sanitation unit	34
29	Clean Kerala Business	95
30	Grinding unit	17
31	KSRTC Canteen	17
32	Fish vending unit	21
33	Palm mat unit	19
34	Consumer Store/Traders	43
35	Pickles making	45
36	Bag manufacturing	24
37	Coir Yarn/Products	10
38	Vanila Nursery	15
39	Cloth Bag unit	36
40	Bamboo unit	9
41	Chappel making	12
42	Coconut Products	10
43	Metal crushing unit	10
44	Neighbours - Support Services to Friends	8
45	Note Book Manufacturing	56
46	Beauty parlour	34
47	Bricks/Hollow bricks	28
48	Flowers & Garland	7
49	Handicrafts	16
50	Toy manufacturing	9
51	Computer Hardware unit	12
52	Hospital Restaurant	15
53	Telephone Repair	5
54	Herbal Nursery	16
55	Hosiery unit	4

Sl. No.	Name of Project	No. of Units
56	Prasoothika	4
57	Rice/Rice powder business	25
58	Chicken Stall	6
59	Cooking mate/Gas light/Decoration (Hiring service)	3
60	Electronic unit	5
61	Fish/Sea shell processing	6
62	Instant Mix manufacturing unit (Palada)	4
63	Paddy Cultivation	4
64	Pappad making unit	23
65	United Services	3
66	Water Meter Repair unit	3
67	Multi Purpose Job Club	4
68	Agarbathi/Candle unit	17
69	Atta packing	11
70	Chips unit	13
71	Construction work of women	6
72	Courier Service	10
73	Day Care centre	5
74	Documentation/File works unit	4
75	Electronic Choke Assembling unit	2
76	Furniture manufacturing	11
77	Ice Cream Parlour	6
78	Marketing unit	16
79	Ornaments Manufacturing unit	13
80	Painting unit	2
81	Pandhal unit	2
82	Poultry farm	25
83	Printing unit	5
84	Shawl/Pardha Making	2
85	Tarpolin production/Chackuviri	2
86	Women Hostel	5
87	Fire wood	11
88	Photo Album	2
89	Sound system	11
90	Bio Technology	1
91	Cashew nut processing	6
92	Cement products	1
93	Handloom weaving	1
94	Home Nursing unit	4
95	Net works	1
96	Plastic chair & mat	2
97	Pottery unit	2
98	Soda making	5
99	Solar Cooker	2
100	Vegetable Vending	23
101	Vehicle Service	1
102	Wire Coir Carpet making unit	1
103	Fancy and rental	2
104	Fashion designing	2
105	Goat rearing	25
106	Hiring service	11
107	Jwellery designing	2
109	Mosquito control unit	6
111	Pipe bending	2
113	Waste paper collection	2
114	Women's source group	1
	Total	2547

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 14.15
Details of projects under IHSDP

(` lakh)

SI.No	Name of Local Body	Total Project cost	State share released to ULB	Central share released
	2006-07			
1	Attingal	156.42	7.85	106.36
2	South Paravur	264.32	14.91	190.31
3	Changanassery	373.00	17.36	134.41
4	Thodupuzha	390.48	18.34	156.19
5	Kunnamkulam	188.00	8.94	71.46
6	Chittur-Thattamangalam	1274.00	42.33	488.63
7	Shornur	1015.00	49.74	409.92
8	Malappuram	1045.58	104.56	836.46
9	Kozhikode	715.00	24.88	136.87
10	Koyialandy	308.10	14.23	215.67
11	Koothuparamba	82.30	7.84	65.84
12	Mattanur	131.10	11.79	94.39
13	Taliparamba	243.43	12.17	97.37
14	Kanhangad	205.72	17.27	138.24
15	Kasaragod	132.95	4.06	51.02
	Sub Total	6525.40	356.26	3193.14
	2007-08			
16	Punalur	892.96	70.77	625.08
17	Alappuzha	1236.85	50.19	377.45
18	Chavakkad	160.15	7.58	88.97
19	Ottapalam	936.00	68.32	717.28
20	Perinthalmanna	579.67	35.52	307.66
21	Kannur	194.91	8.55	73.29
22	Thalassery	246.52	9.12	67.26
23	North Paravur	288.81	8.31	139.46
24	Iringalakuda	109.18	5.43	64.63
25	Ponnani	439.74	16.53	175.90
26	Palakkad	2112.67	62.31	346.93
	Sub Total	7197.46	342.62	2983.91
	2008-09			
27	Neyyattinkara	797.27	16.48	211.17
28	Nedumangad	540.18	18.50	216.07
29	Thirur	372.22	8.48	91.35
30	Moovattupuzha	597.56	20.17	237.51
31	Pathanamthitta	658.00	15.95	206.86
32	Perinthalmanna 2	877.00	27.10	317.81
33	Malappuram 2	754.00	10.55	123.59
34	Perumbavoor	306.63	9.72	122.65
35	Angamaly	280.18	8.23	112.07
36	Guruvayoor	184.00	2.34	23.66
37	Kothamangalam	183.27	5.80	73.31
	Sub Total	5550.31	143.32	1736.05
	2009-10			
38	Varkala	871.62	6.57	92.78
39	Vadakara	86.72	2.41	30.49
40	Cherthala	481.83	5.36	110.29
41	Aluva	58.38	1.41	21.25
42	Chalakkudi	380.99	9.41	132.47
43	Kalpetta	172.26	0	0
44	Payyannur	354.05	0	0
45	Mattanur 2	675.96	0	0

Continu.....

SI.No	Name of Local Body	Total Project cost	State share released to ULB	Central share released
46	Ottapalam 2	665.12	0	0
47	Irinjalakuda 2	377.93	0	0
48	North Paravoor 2	584.79	0	0
49	Changanassery 2	964.43	0	0
50	Kottayam	777.07	0	0
51	Thrissur	486.44	0	0
52	Kodungallur	568.58	0	0
53	Kanhangad 2	552.64	0	0
	Sub Total	8058.81	25.16	387.28
	Total	27331.98	867.36	8300.37

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX 14.16
Details of projects Under BSUP-Thiruvananthapuram Corporation

(Lakh)

SI. No	Project Components	Phase wise split up				Total
		I Phase (2006-07)	II Phase (2006-07)	III Phase (2007-08)	IVth Phase (2008-09)	
1	New Housing	218.71	3422.69	10628.95	2504.57	16774.92
2	Housing Upgradation	26.75	0.00	0.00	83.50	110.25
3	Community facilities	61.00	50.78	594.37	538.33	1244.48
4	Roads	19.47	41.69	437.39	150.58	649.13
5	Solid waste Management	3.80	1.91	48.51	47.31	101.53
6	Storm Water drains	152.70	113.27	330.14	23.88	619.99
7	Electrification	1.96	6.50	16.11	11.09	35.66
8	Retaining wall	7.80	0.00	0.00	347.84	355.64
9	Sewerage	2.75	9.14	2.31	81.03	95.23
10	Water supply	8.30	64.13	416.55	99.86	588.84
11	Retaining wall/land scaping/others	0.00	19.29	112.45	67.21	198.95
	Total	503.24	3729.40	12586.78	3955.20	20774.62

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX 14.17
Details of projects under BSUP-Kochin Corporation

(Lakh)

SI. No	Project Components	Phase wise split up			Total
		I Phase (2006-07)	II Phase (2007-08)	III Phase (2007-08)	
1	New Housing	2007.74	10150.45	165.68	12323.87
2	Housing Upgradation	99.68	0	48.27	147.95
3	Community facilities	26.7	54.15	25.6	106.45
4	Roads	32.04	15.83	8.86	56.73
5	Solid waste Management	72.02	60.83	33.8	166.65
6	Land Scaping	1.48	5.58	1.47	8.53
7	Electrification	12.89	27.01	1.06	40.96
8	Community building	325.66	0	0.00	325.66
9	Water Supply	83.03	75.87	41.21	200.11
10	Drainage	0	55.21	77.20	132.41
11	Sanitation	0	0	56.84	56.84
	Total	2661.24	10444.93	459.99	13566.16

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 14.20
Details of Rates per person on Social Security Pension Schemes in Kerala - 2010

Sl. No.	Welfare Institution	Qualifying conditon	Year	Year of Revision and Rate of assistancae						
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agricultural Workers Welfare Scheme	1. Pension - Above 60 years. Annual family income Rs.11,000	1980	Rs.40/m	Rs.45/m(1985)	Rs.60/m(1987)	Rs.70/m (1991)	Rs.80/m (1996)	Rs.100/m (1997)	Rs120/m (2000)
		2. Retirement benefi - minimum one year membershipt	1990	Rs5000 to Rs25000						
2	Kerala Widow Pension Scheme	Death of husband/divorsed/not remarried. Income Rs.300/m	1973	Rs.55/m	Rs.65/m(1991)	Rs.80/m(1995)	Rs.110/- (1996)			
3	Special Pension for the Disabled and Mentally Retarded Persons	40% Disability. Medical Certificate. Family Income below 500/m.	1982	Rs.75/m	Rs.100/m(1995)	Rs. 110/m(1996)	Rs. 140/m (2005)			
4	Pension to Sportsmen	Income Rs.1100 per annum. Inter District/State level paraticipation	1978	Below 60myrsRs100/m	Below 60 yrs Rs.200/m(1993)	Belowm60 yrs Rs.400/m(1998)				
				60 to 70 yrs Rs.150/m	60 to 70 yrs Rs.300/m	60 to 70 yrs Rs.600/m				
				70 yrs and above Rs.200/m	70 yrs and above Rs400/m	70 yrs and above Rs800/m				
5	IInd World War Veterens	Participation in the 2nd World War. Non recipient of any other assistance. Annual income Rs.6000.	1997	Rs.200/m	Rs.300/m(2000)	Rs.400/m(2003)	Rs.600/m (2010)			
6	Freedom fighters Pension Scheme	Particiapted in the National Movement.	1971	Rs.350/m	Rs.400/m(1990) Rs. 500/m(1991)	Rs. 750/m(1995) Rs. 1000/m(1996)	Rs.1500/m (1997) Rs.2000/m (1998)	Rs.3000/m (2000)	Rs. 3900/m (2006)	
7	Financial Assistance to Leprosy and Cancer Patients	Certificate from hospitals. Income Rs. 200/m.	1976	Rs.50/m	Rs.200/m(1997)					
8	Pension to Journalists/ Dependents	1. Living Journalist who are unemployed due to illhealth and overage	1976	Rs.300/m	Rs.500/m(1997)					
		2. Pension to journalist who retired after 10 year service	1993	Rs.1000/m	Rs.1400/m(2001)					
		3. Pension to daily workers. Minimum 10 year service for full pension, 50% pension for 5 year service.	2000	Rs.1000/m						

Sl. No.	Welfare Institution	Qualifying conditon	Year	Year of Revision and Rate of assistancae						
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Welfare Fund for Cine Artists	Cine Artists in distruss. Annual family income Rs.12000	1981	Rs.300/m	Rs.400/m(1997)	Rs.500/m(1998)				
10	Kerala Cashew Workers Welfare Schemes	1. Cashew Workers above the age of 60. Incapacity to do work.	1989	Rs.75/m	Rs.100/m(1992)	Rs.125 to 200/m(1996)	Rs.250/m (2009)	Rs.300/m (2010)		
		2. Death benefit to nominees	1991	Rs.250/m	Rs.500/m(1995)	Rs.1000(1998)	Rs.500 to Rs.1000 (2009)			
11	Kerala Coir Workers Welfare Scheme	1. Pension - Workers above the age of 60 years.	1989	Rs.75/m	Rs100/m(1997)	Rs.200/m(2009)	Rs. 300/m (2010)			
		2. Family Pension - Death of the member worker	1989	Rs.75/m		Rs.100/m(2009)				
12	Kerala Construction Workers Welfare Scheme	1. Pension - Workers having one year service, 60 years of age.	1991	Rs.75/m	Rs.100/m(1995)	Rs.150/m(1996)	Rs.200/m (2000)	Rs.250/m (2009)		
		2. Disability pension - Medical Certificate	1993	Rs.150/m						
		3. Family Pension - Death of the Pensioner	1996	Rs.100/m						
13	Kerala Khadi Workers Welfare Scheme	10 years service, 60 years of age	1990	Rs.60/m	Rs.180/m(1991)	Rs.100 to Rs.300(1999)				
14	Kerala Handloom Wrokers Welfare Scheme	1. Pension - Above the age of 60 years, atleast 3 years service	1989	Rs.75/m	Rs100/m(1997)	Rs. 110/m(2007)	Rs.250/m (2009)			
		2. Self employed person	1998	Rs.100/m		Rs. 110/m(2007)				
		3. Death Benefit	1990	Rs.1000/m	Rs.5000/m(1999)					
15	Kerala Abkari Workers Welfare Scheme	1. Pension - 60 years. Completed 3 years continous service	1993	Rs.115/m	Rs.200/m(1995)	Rs.500 to Rs.1000 (2009)				
		2. Death benefit		Rs.10000	Rs.10000 (2009)					
		3. Permanent Disability Benefit			Rs.500 (2009)					
16	Kerala Toddy Workers Welfare Scheme	1. Pension - Not less than 10 years membrship	1997	Rs.100/m	Rs.500/m (2009)					
		2. Assistance to Disabled workers	1988	Rs.100/m	Rs.125/m(1992)	Rs.150/m(1994)	Rs.300/m (2009)			

Sl. No.	Welfare Institution	Qualifying conditon	Year	Year of Revision and Rate of assistancae						
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Kerala Head Load Workers Welfare Scheme	1. Death benefit	1987	Normal death Rs.10000 Accidental death Rs.20000	Rs.15000 and Rs.30000 respectively					
		2. Invalid Pension	1990	Rs.150/m	Rs.200 to Rs.2400(2000)					
18	Kerala Motor Workers Welfare Scheme	1. Death benefit - 3 months continuous service	1986	Rs.5000	Rs.25000(2000)	Rs.175000 (2009)				
		2. Retirement benefit		Rs.12000 for 5years service and Rs.60000 for 15 years service						
19	Kerala Fishermen Welfare Scheme	1. Pension - Completed 60 years. Annual Income Rs.5000	1987	Rs.75/m	Rs.85/m(1992)	Rs.100/m(1996)	Rs.120/m (2000)	Rs. 200/m (2008)	Rs. 250/m (2009)	Rs. 300/m (2010)
		2. Accidental death/missing - 18 to 70 years.	1986	Rs.15000	Rs.21000(1990)	Rs.25000(1992)	Rs.50000 (1996)	Rs.100000 (1999)		
		3. Permanent disability	1986	Rs.7500	Rs.10500(1990)	Rs.25000(1992)	Rs.50000 (1996)	Rs.100000 (1999)		
20	Kerala Tailoring Workers Welfare Scheme	1. Pension - Completed 60 years. Minimum 9 years service.	2000	Rs.100 to Rs.430/m	Rs.200/m to Rs.860/m (2009)					
		2. Disability Pension	1997	Rs.100/m	Rs.200/m (2009)					
21	Kerala Artisans & Skilled Workers Welfare Scheme	1. 60 years and above and is a member	1986	Rs.50000 for 40 years of service. Rs.600 for 2 yrs service						
		2. Death Benefit		Rs.10000						
		3. Permanent disability		Rs.1000						
22	Financial Assistance to Widows for the marriage of their daughter	Family annual Income Rs.10000, Individual Income Rs.6000.	1978	Rs.1000	Rs.1250(1991)	Rs.2000(1995)	Rs.2500 (1998)	Rs.5000 (2002)		
23	Tree Climbers Welfare Scheme	Workers in the event of total accidents and permanent total disability following the accidents	1980	Rs.10000						

Sl. No.	Welfare Institution	Qualifying conditon	Year	Year of Revision and Rate of assistancae						
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Kerala National Employment Services	1. Unemployment Assistance Passed SSLC registrant of employment exchange for more than 3 years. Age limit 18-35 years. Family Annual Income Rs.12000 should not be a student.	1982	Rs.50/m	Rs.60/m(1987)	Rs.70/m(1991)	Rs.80/m (1996)	Rs.90/m (1997)	Rs.100/m (1998)	Rs.120/m (2000)
		2. Self Employment Scheme for the registered unemployed Persons between 21-40 years. Annual Family Income Rs.24000	1999	Rs.30000 to Rs.50000/ Loan 20% loan amount subsidy						
25	National Old Age Pension Scheme	Above 65 years. Annual Family Income below Rs.11000	1995	Rs.110/m	Rs.110/m(1996)	Rs. 235/m(2006)				
26	Ration Dealers Welfare Fund Scheme	1. Pension - completed 65 years/ Minimum 10 years of service	2000	Rs.150/m	Rs.500/m (2009)					
		2. Death Benefit - one year minimum membership	2000	Rs.10000 to the nominee	Rs.40000 (2009)					
27	Beedi and Cigar Workers Welfare Scheme	1. Pension - Completion of 60 years/Minimum 3 years service	1997	Rs.100/m	Rs.250/m (2009)					
		2. Retirement benefit	1997	Rs.10000						
28	Pension to unmarried women	Above 50 years. Annual family income below Rs.6000. Not covered under any other social security schemes	2001	Rs.110/m						
29	Traders Welfare Sccheme	Pension	2009	Rs.750 to Rs. 1250/m						
30	Kerala Bamboo Workers Welfare Scheme	Pension	2009	Rs. 250/m						
		Death Benefit	2009	Rs. 10000						

Source: Welfare Fund Boards/Departments

Appendix.14.25
District-wise Details of SC/ST population Census 2001

Sl. No	India/State/ District	Total Population			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kasargod	588083	615995	1204078	44904	45314	90218	15132	15206	30338
2	Kannur	1152817	1256139	2408956	48275	50716	98991	9793	10176	19969
3	Wayanad	391273	389346	780619	16738	16626	33364	67394	68668	136062
4	Kozhikkode	1399358	1479773	2879131	98386	102597	200983	2924	3016	5940
5	Malappuram	1754576	1870895	3625471	140535	144907	285442	5996	6271	12267
6	Palakkad	1266985	1350497	2617482	210624	221954	432578	19990	19675	39665
7	Thrissur	1422052	1552180	2974232	171443	182783	354226	2293	2533	4826
8	Ernakulam	1538397	1567401	3105798	129706	133812	263518	5079	4967	10046
9	Idukki	566682	562539	1129221	79389	79973	159362	25510	25463	50973
10	Kottayam	964926	988720	1953646	73885	76397	150282	8972	9368	18340
11	Alappuzha	1014529	1094631	2109160	96900	102331	199231	1565	1566	3131
12	Pathanamthitta	589398	644618	1234016	78731	83271	162002	3184	3365	6549
13	Kollam	1249621	1335587	2585208	156880	166007	322887	2447	2743	5190
14	Thiruvananthapuram	1569917	1664439	3234356	178718	192139	370857	9890	11003	20893
Kerala		15468614	16372760	31841374	1525114	1598827	3123941	180169	184020	364189
Share of Kerala (Per cent)		2.91	3.31	3.1	1.77	1.98	1.88	0.43	0.45	0.44

Source: Census 2001

Appendix.14.26
Standardwise Strength of SC/ST Students 2009-10

Stand ard	Govt.Schools		Private Aided Schools		Private Unaided Schools	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	16222	4392	22792	3846	1687	103
II	18076	4478	25995	3935	1749	110
III	20070	4571	27856	3955	1749	113
IV	20715	4399	29027	3792	1570	87
V	17517	4556	32471	4089	994	162
VI	18574	4285	35561	3728	1067	154
VII	18805	3938	35331	3385	923	152
VIII	20075	3691	31151	2421	832	140
IX	19106	3022	29363	2280	781	109
X	16785	2439	25233	1666	708	114
Total	185945	39771	294780	33097	12060	1244

Source: Director of Public Instructions

Appendix 14.27

DETAILS OF SCHEDULED CASTE/SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN KERALA DURING 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Number of Students					
		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Phd	6	8	1	0	109	133
2	M.phil	4	0	0	0	7	54
3	MBA	11	7	3	1	57	61
4	MA Music	1	5	0	0	5	37
5	MA	185	465	62	95	1259	4790
6	M SC	161	420	56	70	1267	5855
7	M Com	71	192	25	29	558	1514
8	M S W	3	14	1	0	29	85
9	M C J	0	2	0	0	5	16
10	M T A	2	2	2	2	29	32
11	M M H	0	0	0	0	28	16
12	B.P.E.Certificate Course	15	1	1	0	42	10
13	B.P.Ed. One year Degree Course	1	3	9	10	14	20
14	B B A	143	177	36	32	1288	1517
15	B C A	71	48	12	6	438	700
16	BLISC	0	0	0	0	0	16
17	B V M C	17	1	0	0	68	61
18	B A	3827	7267	550	917	21243	49645
19	B A Music	11	33	2	0	32	168
20	B A Dance	0	0	0	0	0	20
21	B SC	2934	5739	244	379	18374	46845
22	B Com	1520	2292	206	216	10252	15236
23	O R & C A	0	0	0	0	3	6
24	F S M D	0	2	0	0	0	17
25	B T & S P	0	0	0	0	39	12
26	C M & Electronics	1	0	0	0	68	24
27	P G D A H S	0	0	0	0	10	1
28	M H R M	0	0	0	0	5	28
29	Music BA (Music Colleges)	35	49	0	0	204	314
30	Music MA (Music Colleges)	8	11	0	0	29	87
31	B F A (Music Colleges)	21	4	0	0	116	29
32	M F A (Music Colleges)	8	5	0	0	39	13
33	B Ed (Training Colleges)	47	387	5	35	346	3002
34	M Ed (Training Colleges)	4	17	0	0	38	157
35	P G Diploma in Home Science	0	0	0	0	0	15
36	P G Diploma in Theraputic Counseling	1	0	0	0	2	4
37	Preliminary-Afsal-UI-Ulama in Arabic	0	0	0		251	578
38	B A-Afsal-UI-Ulama in Arabic	0	0	1	0	242	462
39	M A-Afsal-UI-Ulama in Arabic	0	0	0	0	39	106
	Total	9108	17151	1216	1792	56535	131686

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix. 14.28

Details of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees in Government Service as on 1.1.2007,1.1.2008, 1.1.2009 & 1.1.2010

Sl No.	Category	2007(83 depts)			2008(81/83 depts)			2009(75/83 depts)			2010 (45/83 depts)		
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	11	12	13	14	15
1	1.Gazatted	33272	3743	322	33636	3473	364	23996	2805	329	10420	1232	140
2	2. Non-Gazatted (Excluding Last Grade)	247026	23457	3783	237351	23078	3837	173062	16317	3048	57302	5575	1609
3	3. Last Grade	38722	4267	721	39574	5346	979	29471	3754	663	12390	1559	280
	Total	319020	31467	4826	310561	31897	5180	226529	22876	4040	80112	8366	2029

Source: General Administration (Employment Cell-A) Department

Appendix 14.29

SCP through Local Self Govt. Institutions - Kerala Physical Achievements 2002-2003 to 2006-07 (Provisional)

Sl. No	Item	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Area brought under cultivation	Ha	1494.5	4121	803.84	559	103.22
2	Beneficiaries of vegetable cultivation	No	6472	9034	5966	18130	1268
3	Beneficiaries who received Planting materials distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No		16393	7542	7028	840
4	Pumpset distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No	174	753	396	591	283
5	Sprayers distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No		165	94	140	12
6	Poultry-egg rearing units	No	544	5151	959	785	227
7	Fresh water fish culture(Area)	Ha	-	0	37	0	
8	Construction of cattlesheds	No	537	1212	691	670	447
9	Watershed development projects	No	22	127	121	39	4
10	Land brought under cultivation through watershed development projects	Ha	220.53	305	169	195	0.06
11	New industrial units	No	66	95	217	25	106
12	Rehabilitation of traditional industrial units	No	21	50	51	29	27
13	Persons who received industrial entrepreneurship training	No	884	36	1068	341	25
14	Skill development(Persons trained)	No	2892	4764	6583	1942	1428
15	Micro enterprises started	No	276	523	230	240	97
16	Self employment units started	No	784	328	321	441	67
17	Self employed persons	No	1248	1938	4581	1260	759
18	Employment training programme for destitutes	No	12	69	211	19	
19	Self employment units started by poor people	No	6	826	62	310	73
20	Self employment units for destitutes	No	1	20	336	29	2
21	Destitutes trained (Persons)	No	58		187	66	
22	Computer training (Persons trained)	No	2076	4019	15313	11559	21768
23	Area of land distributed to landless	Ha	2482.1	1732	5622	2757	30
24	Distribution of house plots	No	1480	4030	4257	1737	399
25	Houses constructed	No	9016	12309	15040	12478	10680
26	Distribution of land to land less(beneficiaries)	No	2424	8038	2011	3724	1972
27	Renovation of houses	No	6718	10020	9135	10866	6488
28	Shelter upgradation	No	1234	2160	1125	1510	1390
29	Renovation of SC houses	No	10551	6534	7251	4985	1319
30	Integrated development SC habitats	No	324	1176	521	442	9
31	Electric wiring of houses	No	6753	3875	2954	2605	1730
32	Construction of sanitation units	No	8946	21883	11167	9716	3351
33	New wells	No	2044	3942	2674	2922	2332
34	New public water tap connection installed	No	1088	1618	1835	838	121
35	New water tap connection to households	No	28	91	256	309	199
36	Renovation of ponds	No	45	195	40	64	1
37	Pump sets	No	17.4	343	184	331	79
38	Ordinary roads (Number)	No	427	2818	1369	1189	314
39	Ordinary roads (Length)	Km	7510.5	6854	7398.14	2118	105.68
40	Roads above 8M width(Number)	No	3	110	11	66	
41	Roads above 8M width(Length)	Km	29	1957	15.89	52	4.15
42	Roads between 6 and 8 M width(Number)	No	33	573	303	228	
43	Roads between 6 and 8 M width(Length)	Km	39.27	960	373.75	1607	36.482
44	Roads below 6M width(Number)	No	517	752	567	255	3
45	Roads below 6M width(Length)	Km	432	3570	536.10	582	2075.2
46	New culverts	No	52	69	46	87	8
47	New bridges	No	9	37	11	32	3
48	Anganwadi Buildings	No	27	36	25	16	12
49	Rehabilitation of puramboke dwellers (projects)	No	17	294	28	91	5
50	Slum development projects	No	77	13	71	22	185
51	Drinking Water Projects	No					565
52	Beneficiaries of Drinking Water	No					1419

Estimated from Annual expenditure statement of Local Governments

Source : Information Kerala Mission

Appendix 14.30
TSP through Local Self Govt. Institutions - Kerala Physical Achievements
2002-03 to 2006-2007 (Provisional)

Sl. No	Item	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7
1	Area brought under cultivation	Ha	137.75	240	251.52	25	
2	Beneficiaries of vegetable cultivation	No	323	1295	123	242	1
3	Beneficiaries who received Planting materials distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No		1360	1530	236	102
4	Pumpset distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No	33	41	24	33	9
5	Sprayers distributed through integrated agricultural development programmes	No		73	0	0	
6	Poultry-egg rearing units	No	2	547	0	50	
7	Fresh water fish culture(Area)	Ha	-	-	0	0	
8	Construction of cattlesheds	No	43	58	23	32	18
9	Watershed development projects	No	1	16	176	2	
10	Land brought under cultivation through watershed development projects	Ha	50	24	102	100	
11	New industrial units	No	1	11	4	0	
12	Rehabilitation of traditional industrial units	No	0	-	16	0	
13	Persons who received industrial entrepreneurship training	No	239	16	193	100	
14	Skill development(Persons trained)	No	368	284	25	611	19
15	Micro enterprises started	No	49	48	35	6	2
16	Self employment units started	No	23	36	28	44	15
17	Self employed persons	No	240	696	116	196	82
18	Employment training programme for destitutes	No	-	6	0	0	
19	Self employment units started by poor people	No		106	0	29	5
20	Self employment units for destitutes	No	1	2	0	0	
21	Destitutes trained (Persons)	No	35		0	0	
22	Computer training (Persons trained)	No	707	60	0	1278	30
23	Area of land distributed to landless	Ha	104	69	132	169	
24	Distribution of house plots	No	20	264	245	241	15
25	Houses constructed	No	1051	1377	1922	2117	1512
26	Distribution of land to land less(beneficiaries)	No	161.03	132	294	229	21
27	Renovation of houses	No	594	1067	1119	1200	609
28	Shelter upgradation	No	60	150	144	222	10
29	Renovation of ST houses	No	203	1116	787	596	24
30	Integrated development ST habitats	No	-	4	39	2	
31	Electric wiring of houses	No	375	1259	1323	1158	598
32	Construction of sanitation units	No	1690	2262	1009	394	1874
33	New wells	No	93	422	103	134	120
34	New public water tap connection installed	No	110	233	43	147	
35	New water tap connection to households	No	2	14	0	31	
36	Renovation of ponds	No	1	8	0	11	
37	Pump sets	No	33	25	4	4	1
38	Ordinary roads (Number)	No	11	332	70	26	4
39	Ordinary roads (Length)	Km	51539	1258	407.59	103	3
40	Roads above 8M width(Number)	No	0	3	0	0	
41	Roads above 8M width(Length)	Km	9.38	751	0.00	0	
42	Roads between 6 and 8 M width(Number)	No	1	14	15	5	
43	Roads between 6 and 8 M width(Length)	Km	0	1278	7.14	8	
44	Roads below 6M width(Number)	No	15	64	38	4	
45	Roads below 6M width(Length)	Km	24	553	19.02	3	
46	New culverts	No	6	11	0	8	
47	New bridges	No	2	5	7	3	1
48	Anganwadi Buildings	No	8	14	4	5	1
49	Rehabilitation of puramboke dwellers (projects)	No	5	2	0	3	
50	Slum development projects	No	5	2	0	7	
51	Drinking Water Project	No					70
52	Beneficiaries of Drinking Water Projects						562

Estimated from Annual expenditure statement of Local Governments
Source : Information Kerala Mission

**Appendix 14.31
Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure of Welfare of SCs and OBCs**

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/ Minor Head of Development (Scheme-wise)	Implementing Agency	Annual Plan - 2009-10		Annual Plan - 2010-11	
			Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure (As on 30.11.09)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES					
1.1	State Schemes/State Sponsored Schemes					
1	Industrial Training Centres	State Govt. (SC dept)	95.00	78.07	350.00	106.13
2	Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Ltd - Share Capital (51%SS)	State Govt.	900.00	900.00	1100.00	0.00
	Education					
3	Pre-Primary Education	Local Body	60.00	30.39	80.00	6.47
4	Pre-Matric Studies(Scholarships and Stipends)	State Govt.	50.00	50.00	50.00	49.99
5	Special Incentives to Talented Students/Award to Schools/Ayyankali Memmorial Talent Search & Special Incentive schemes.	"	163.91	159.56	175.00	100.13
6	Better Education to Bright Scheduled Caste Students	Local Body	10.00	1.50	20.00	0.20
7	Upgradation of Performance level of Scheduled Caste Students in Sports and Games/Ayyankali Memorial Sports School	State Govt. (SC dept)	120.00	106.71	150.00	71.11
8	Financial Assistance to Failed SC Students to Continue Education (special coaching)	"	6.09	0.83	0.00	0.00
9	Bharat Darshan/Excursion & Study Tour	"	15.00	15.00	20.00	0.00
10	Boarding Grants	Local Body	0.00	20.72	25.00	6.48
11	Coaching and Allied Schemes(50%SS)	State Govt. (SC dept)	191.13	50.57	200.00	20.23
12	Post Matric Hostels	"	230.50	207.18	400.00	121.83
13	Construction of Girls' Hostels(50%SS)converted in to 100% CSS	"	250.00	0.00	300.00	55.24
14	Construction of Boys' Hostel(50%SS)	"	300.00	274.70	300.00	55.24
15	Tuition System in Pre-Matric Hostels	Local Body	35.00	27.50	60.00	14.61
16	Dr Ambedkar Bhavan		250.00	164.97	250.00	0.35
17	Land and Buildings for Hostels and Industrial Training Centres/Infrastructure of training centres, shopping complex etc.	State Govt. (SC dept)	500.00	185.74	500.00	41.76
17	Pre-Examination Training/Construction of Buildings	"	25.00	0.00	50.00	1.96
18	Running of Model Residential School	"	461.78	396.77	550.00	313.46
19	Construction of Model Residential School	"	700.00	259.50	700.00	579.62
20	Grant to Civil Service Examination Society	"	40.00	40.00	40.00	0.00
21	Educational Assistance to Students of Self Financing Colleges	"	800.00	800.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total - Education		5203.41	3769.71	5320.00	1544.81
	Other Schemes					
22	Development of Vulnerable Communities	"	150.00	145.28	350.00	173.38
23	Protection of Civil Rights and Enforcement of PCR Act and PA Act (50%SS)	"	500.00	491.78	700.00	437.86
24	Planning and Monitoring Cell/ Modernisation of Offices and Audio-Visual Equipments	"	75.00	69.35	100.00	56.28
25	Assistance to the Dependence of Safai Karmacharis (50%SS)	"	28.87	27.67	20.00	17.35
26	Office Complex for Directorate of SC and ST Development	"	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

27	Centre of Excellence	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
28	National Trade and Arts Fair of SCs and STs	"	19.50	19.49	20.00	2.00
29	Honorarium and Training to SC Promoters	"	326.00	318.68	350.00	208.75
30	Para-medical studies	"	270.00	269.30	0.00	43.93
31	Self Employment	"	200.00	199.68	300.00	92.93
32	Apprenticeship to ITI/ITC Diploma/Degree Holders in Technical Branches	"	55.00	54.95	0.00	106.13
33	Assistance to the Seriously ill	"	550.00	550.00	0.00	0.00
34	Assistance to Marriage of SC Girls	"	500.00	469.22	950.00	912.20
35	Assistance to Co-operatives through LSGL's	"	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
36	Promotion of Women Enterprises through SHG	"	100.00	100.00	75.00	0.75
37	Financial Assistance to Co-operative Societies for Promoting Cluster Development.	"	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Land to Agricultural Labourers	"	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
39	Training to the Officers of SC Department	"	0.00	0.00	5.00	2.31
40	House to Houseless	"	5000.00	5028.42	12000.00	8248.55
41	Land to Landless	"	3000.00	2989.56	9000.00	5128.97
42	Rehabilitation of vulnerable/primitive SC's (One-Time ACA)	"	922.00	916.95	364.00	25.14
	Sub Total - Other Schemes		11846.37	11800.33	24409.00	15506.53
	New Schemes					
43	Working women's hostel for employees		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
44	Additional facilities to Ayyankali Bhavan		25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
45	Upgrading and reconditioning Solar Home lighting systems in remote SC hamies by ANERT and various other agencies- One Time ACA		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	Purchase of land to landless SCs for construction of houses- One Time ACA		98.00	97.80	0.00	0.00
47	Pooled fund for special projects proposed by other departments under SCP		8000.00	7999.09	5000.00	1798.12
	Sub Total - New Schemes		8223.00	8121.89	5100.00	1798.12
	Total 1.1 (State Schemes/State Sponsored Schemes/New schemes)		25272.78	23691.93	34829.00	18849.46
48	1.2Corpus Fund Under Special Component Plan	State Govt. (SC dept)	8000.00	7834.95	1904.00	273.81
	1.3 Rural Development Schemes					
49	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (25% SS)	State Govt (RD Dept)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	Indira Awaz Youana (25% State Share)	State Govt (RD Dept)	2491.91	2491.91	3578.00	1413.23
51	Swarnjayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (25%SS)	State Govt (RD Dept)	407.73	407.73	438.00	226.42
	Total 1.3(Rural Development Schemes)		2899.64	2899.64	4016.00	1639.65
	Total (1.1+1.2+1.3)- Welfare of Scheduled Castes		36172.42	34426.52	40749.00	20762.92
	OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES					
3	Assistance to Public Sector Undertakings					
1	Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts from Scheduled Castes and Recommended Communities	State Govt (SC Dept)	300.00	300.00	350.00	200.00
2	Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation -Share Capital Grant	"	700.00	700.00	700.00	233.00
3	Post-Matric Studies(Concessions)/Post Matriculation Studies	"	450.00	450.00	729.00	729.00
4	Construction of Hostels for Girls (50% SS)	"	250.00	0.00	236.00	0.00
5	Pre-Matric Concessions /Pre-matriculation Studies	"	75.00	74.43	75.00	69.29
6	Construction of Hostels for Boys	"	50.00	0.00	173.00	0.00
	Total: Other Backward Classes		1825.00	1524.43	2263.00	1231.29
	SCA to SCP		1500.00	1007.00	450.00	99.34

Source: Directorate of SC Development and CPMU

Appendix 14.32
Physical Achievement of Schemes for Scheduled Caste Development for
2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Achievement 2008-09	Achievement 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Welfare of Scheduled Castes				
State Schemes/State Sponsored Schemes				
1	Pre-matric Scholarship and Stipends		439972	440698
2	Special Incentive to Talented Students/Better Education Award to Schools and Bright Scheduled Caste Students	Students	8441	8271
3	Financial Assistance to failed Scheduled Caste Students to Continue Education (Special Coaching)	Students	265	66
4	Bharat Darshan	Students	60	87
5	Post-matric Hostels	Students	796	901
6	Model Residential School	School	1036	1126
7	Grants to Civil Services Examination Society	Students	80	0
8	Development of Vulnerable communities		126	97
9	Protection of Civil Rights and Enforcement of PA Act			
a	Intercaste marriage	Beneficiaries	996	789
b	Financial Assistance to the victims due to atrocities	Nos	85	104
10	Centre of Excellence	Students	80	0
11	Honorarium and Training to SCP Promoters	Promoters	1183	1245
12	Paramedical Studies	Students	613	0
13	Upgradation of performance level of SC students in sports and Games	Students	198	191
14	Apprenticeship to IT/ITC Diploma holders	Trainees	430	233
15	Financial Assistance to seriously ill	Beneficiaries	7911	8082
16	Assistance to marriage of SC girls	Beneficiaries	2390	4022
17	Self Employment	Beneficiaries	455	436
18	Educational assistance to Self Financing Colleges	Students	4676	0
19	Corpus Fund (SCP)		14561	11877
20	Coaching and Allied Scheme		1732	0
21	Development of dependence of SC who were engaged in unclean occupation in the past	Students	1387	1130
22	Post-matriculation studies SC	Students	119742	62972
23	Land to landless	Beneficiaries	907	3245
24	Land to agricultural labourers	Beneficiaries	22	6
25	Rehabilitation of vulnerable SC-one Time ACA		84	261
26	Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST Ltd	Nos	4885	4 lakhs
27	National Trade and Art fair of SCs		4	0
Welfare of OBCs				
1	Post Matriculation Studies OBC/OEC	Students	199432	400
2	Pre-Matriculation studies OEC	Students	137293	9260
Rural Development Schemes				
1	SGSY-SCP			
	SHGs formed	Nos	1808	
	Members covered	Group	10740	
	Individual members	Nos	5839	
2	IAY-SCP			
	New houses	Nos	19209	
	Upgradation	Nos	8145	
	Kutcha Houses	Nos	434	
3	SGRY-SCP			
	Employment Generated (LMD)		nil	

Source: Scheduled Caste Development Department

Appendix 14.33

Details of Lumpsum grant,scholarships etc.to Scheduled Caste Student during 2009-10 up to 31-03-2010

Number of Students benefited and amount sanctioned

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Lumpsum grant		Stipend		Scholarship		Pocket money	
		Students	Amount	Students	Amount	Students	Amount	Students	Amount
1	Lower primary	134426	18819640	540	29700	0	0	38	2660
2	Upper primary	96931	23263440	15510	930600	0	0	430	30100
3	High Schools	127745	42155850	840	58800	0	0	520	36400
Sub Total		359102	84238930	16890	1019100	0	0	988	69160
4	Higher secondary	18620	13248480	133596	54879154	18547	7856625	449	42798
5	VHS	1077	768411	9386	3762422	793	155364	27	2447
6	ITI								
7	ITC								
8	Polytechnic	1436	842760	7375	3129957	2328	9538448	1136	113288
9	Degree	7236	5727030	67787	28855704	13002	28399766	4142	394944
10	PG	1105	1469226	5420	2316935	2255	15020040	1586	156656
11	Engineering	1108	1678405	4570	2097877	5555	75709682	4449	510417
(a)	Government								
(b)	Self Financing								
12	Medical	50	103250	56	23725	326	3977142	214	24135
(a)	Government								
(b)	Co-operation								
(C)	Self financing								
13	Others (specify)	5	2625	10	3675	12	97000		
	B.Ed	412	353680	797	277676	431	5302412	261	23441
	TTC	472	233620	2153	895685	813	2824143	253	24443
	Paramedical	34	17850			4	2748	91	8520
	Nursing	87	59265	26	10923	300	2534310	302	28633
	BDS			5	2235	8	259825	5	560
	LLB	17	21080	516	231786	251	1327005	163	16233
	Pharmacy								
	B.Pharm	50	57440	107	43941	147	1460969	146	15864
	PHD	153	1530569	201	328789	47	87616		
	PGDCA/DCA	136	115970	403	158849	119	2069875	6	522
	JDC/HDC	41	21845	100	42235	23	34500	24	2400
	GNM								
	BVSC								
	Mphil	6	44695	8	28456	2	10000		
	Ayurveda								
	Others)								
Sub Total		32045	26296201	232516	97090024	44963	156667470	13254	1365301

Source: Scheduled Caste Development Department

Appendix 14.34

Details of Lumpsum grant,scholarships etc.to Scheduled Caste Student during 2010-11 up to 31-03-2010

Number of Students benefited and amount sanctioned

Sl.No.	Name of Sector	Lumpsum grant		Stipend		Pocket money		Scholarship	
		Students	Amount	Students	Amount	Students	Amount	Students	Amount
1	Lower primary	137781	19289340	750	41250	42	2940	0	0
2	Upper primary	123040	29529600	19525	1171500	455	31850		
3	High Schools	154960	51136800	1315	92050	728	50960		
	Sub Total	415781	99955740	21590	1304800	1225	85750	0	0
1	Higher secondary	57014	41499345	58004	236285426	248	218830		
2	VHS	4420	3102385	4381	18168706	25	17584		
3	ITI	nil							
4	ITC	nil							
5	Polytechnic	3173	1449205	2504	1188774	137	118104		
6	Degree	28420	21100390	25289	115053526	1552	139350	120	40000
7	PG	4251	2769710	2241	10934988	635	689888	350	21200
	Sub Total	928840	69921035	92419	381631420	2597	1183756	470	61200
8	Engineering	5538	8619300	3228	23517247	2549	2879448	120	222500
(a)	Government	2210	3189300	945	7353229	1197	1418435		
(b)	Self Financing	3328	5430000	2238	16164018	1352	1461013	120	222500
9	Medical	895	815960	136	682318	307	394490		
(a)	Government	562	622555	113	511929	221	249183		
(b)	Self financing	333	193405	23	170389	96	145307		
(C)	Co- operation								
10	Others (specify)			3483	25056938	3249	3767259	120	222500
11	B.Ed	1157	80975	87	687499	9	11313		
12	TTC								
13	Paramedical	2516	606870	453	3345035	409	441462		
14	Nursing	986	180970	175	2361919	101	93020		
15	BDS	104	187915	28	175055	76	98831		
16	LLB	634	535370	342	1952546	92	98233		
17	Pharmacy	994	1070740	420	6690070	120	186040		
18	B.Pharm	427	525160	320	1825101	86	108921		
19	PHD	639	140870		561892	85	124308	215	3679440
20	PGDCA/DCA	1459	1665856	360	2125602	280	345486		
21	JDC/HDC	380	683586	126	461614				
22	GNM	109	162404	26	180265	66	88631		
23	BVSC	nil							
24	Mphil	860	902856	182	2051829	198	253030	40	639450
25	Ayurveda	57	23580	43	234482	7	6955		
26	Others)								
	Sub Total	23188	25637672	12728	96108977	10500	12171365		4986390
	Total	1367809	195514447	126737	382936220	14322	13440871		5047590

Source: Scheduled Caste Development Department

Appendix 14.35
Model Residential School UNDER SCDD

SL. NO	District	School	Rented/Own Building	STD	Sanctioned Strength	Existing Strength 2009-10	2009-10	
							Students in std X	Students passed
1	Alappuzha	MRS,Punnapra	Own building	V to +2	280	251	34	34
2	Idukki	MRS,Peerumedu	Own building	VIII to X	120	111	35	35
3	Ernakulam	MRS, Alua	Own building	V to +2	280	220	32	31
4	Palakkad	MRS,Kuzhalmadam English Medium	Rented building	V	30	17	0	0
5		MRS, Thrithala	Own building	V to +2	280	237	33	33
6	Kozhikkode	MRS, Kozhikkode	Rented Building	V to X	21	124	25	25
7	Kasargode	MRS, Kasargod	Own building	V to X	210	166	27	27
8	Trissure	MRS,Thiruvilluamala	Own building	V to X	140	121	0	0
9		MRS Chelakkara-(English Medium)	Rented Building	V	30	9	0	0
Total					1391	1126	186	185

Source: Scheduled Caste Development Department

Appendix 14.36
Number of Houses sanctioned and constructed by the SC Development Department during 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl .No:	District	Houses sanctioned during 2008-09	Houses completed up to 30-11-2010	Houses sanctioned during 2009-10	Houses completed up to 30-11-2010
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1760	1496	1428	863
2	Kollam	1579	1253	1108	598
3	Pathanamthitta	828	710	570	294
4	Alappuzha	915	615	575	237
5	Kottayam	810	710	670	455
6	Idukki	1033	818	798	449
7	Ernakulam	1256	884	1200	594
8	Thrissur	1186	812	1323	552
9	Palakkad	2180	1735	2175	1122
10	Malappuram	976	702	1101	443
11	Kozhikkode	845	520	857	214
12	Wayanad	186	149	280	138
13	Kannur	485	330	270	66
14	Kasargod	552	472	398	260
Total		14591	11206	12753	6285

Source: Scheduled Caste Development Department

Appendix 14.37

Details of Land provided to SC people during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (as on 30-09-10)

(` lakh)

Sl. No.	District	2009-10			2010-11 (30-09-2010)		
		Amount provided	Expenditure	Persons benefited	Amount provided	Expenditure	Persons benefited
1	Thiruvananthapuram	359.75	358.51	472.00	1004.25	742.65	965.00
2	Kollam	319.70	322.20	412.00	968.85	295.59	393.00
3	Pathanamthitta	130.20	138.85	186.00	458.10	116.10	153.00
4	Alappuzha	190.50	187.84	252.00	570.00	139.50	184.00
5	Kottayam	153.75	153.75	204.00	427.50	203.90	270.00
6	Idukki	155.10	154.95	205.00	465.30	281.40	375.00
7	Eranakulam	209.75	202.72	268.00	748.50	164.70	217.00
8	Thrissur	314.45	314.60	415.00	983.10	284.65	376.00
9	Palakkad	413.25	414.23	551.00	1305.00	519.00	683.00
10	Malappuram	299.25	308.40	409.00	831.75	323.50	427.00
11	Kozhikkod	230.30	228.25	302.00	582.15	230.30	285.00
12	Wayanad	36.45	35.75	48.00	111.60	86.55	112.00
13	Kannur	94.20	94.05	124.00	284.10	213.45	280.00
14	Kasargod	86.10	85.95	113.00	259.80	243.45	322.00
Total		2992.75	3000.05	3961.00	9000.00	3844.74	5042.00

Source: Scheduled Caste Development Department

Appendix 14.38

Number of persons benefitted under Self Employment Schemes during 2009-10

Sl. No.	District	Amount sanctioned	Expenditure as on (31-03-10)	Persons benefitted
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2281425	2281425	47
2	Kollam	2080014	2068000	40
3	Pathanamthitta	1038000	1038086	44
4	Alappuzha	1257913	1257913	23
5	Kottayam	955181	955181	38
6	Idukki	817369	817369	18
7	Ernakulam	3278835	3278835	53
8	Thrissur	2009496	2009496	46
9	Palakkad	1970000	1951000	55
10	Malappuram	1504616	1168523	16
11	Kozhikkod	1385693	1385693	23
12	Wayanad	214000	214000	7
13	Kannur	634000	633131	11
14	Kasargod	573458	573458	15
Total		20000000	19632110	436

Source: Scheduled Caste Development Department

Appendix - 14.39

**OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE OF ST DEVELOPMENT SCHEME DURING 2009-10 & 2010-11
[UPTO 31ST OCTOBER 2010]**

` lakh

Sl. No	Major Head/ Minor Head of Development	2009-10		2010-11	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure [As on 31.10.2010]
1	2	3	4	5.00	6.00
1	IEC Project [Information, Education and Communication]	26.95	13.62	50.00	3.91
2	Improvement of Tribal Hostels	70.00	69.95	100.00	0.83
3	Tutorial scheme for school Going students and failes students	79.00	71.04	70.00	30.14
4	Girls Hostels [50% State share]	50.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
5	Boys Hostels [50% State share]	100.00	0.00	250.00	120.47
6	Purchase of land for construction of tribal hostels	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
7	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (100% CSS)	450.00	448.80	500.00	364.00
8	Bharat Darshan	10.00	7.28	10.00	0.17
9	Health project Mananthavady under Art. 275[1]	15.00	12.49	20.00	13.84
10	Support to Group Farms	100.00	100.00	120.00	35.00
11	Grant in Aid to Ambedkar Memorial Rural Institute for Development [AMRID], Wayanad	3.00	3.00	6.00	6.00
12	Modernisation of Tribal Development Department	48.05	47.27	100.00	2.44
13	Share capital Contribution to Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST for Implementing Schemes Benefiting Scheduled Tribes [State Share 51%]	9.18	9.18	12.75	0.00
14	Grant in Aid to Kerala Instutite for Research Training and Development studies for SC/ST [State share 50%]	27.70	21.51	40.00	8.14
15	Special Programme for Primtive Tribal Groups Adiyas and Paniyas	120.00	117.24	150.00	59.09
16	Tribal Promoters	280.00	260.87	300.00	146.65
17	Housing programme	500.00	498.54	1000.00	380.45
18	Special Incentive to Brilliant students	45.00	33.37	50.00	29.27
19	Assistance for Marriage of Scheduled Tribe Girls	20.00	20.00	40.00	23.00
20	Enforcement of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 [State Share 50%]	10.00	7.35	10.00	2.23
21	Providing Health Care package to Tribal Individuals affected by Diseases	80.00	79.68	75.00	50.45
22	Food Support Programme	120.00	119.95	100.00	63.11
23	Assistance to Adikala Kendram	12.00	11.40	20.00	4.05
24	Post matric Hostels for Tribals	60.00	45.54	80.00	19.21
25	Extension of Kudumbasree in Tribal Areas	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
26	Ayyankali Memorial Talent Search and Development Scheme	36.00	35.90	40.00	22.49
27	Organisation of Oorukoottam	10.00	5.73	10.00	3.00

Continu.....

Sl. No	Major Head/ Minor Head of Development	2009-10		2010-11	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure [As on 31.10.2010]
28	Resettlement of Landless Tribals	2500.00	2500.00	1600.00	0.00
29	Model Residential Schools [18 Nos]	1262.00	1169.41	1800.00	543.54
30	Corpus Fund for Tribal Sub Plan	1135.11	1129.57	312.25	193.50
31	Trade & Arts Festivals	10.00	9.40	12.00	1.70
32	Peripatetic Education	35.00	34.77	50.00	17.51
33	Construction of building for Ashram Schools [50% CSS]	650.00	465.00	1530.00	37.31
34	Improving facilities & Renovation of ST Hostels [ACA]	158.97	145.71	200.00	12.34
35	Enhancement of Facilities in Tribal Areas [ACA]	200.00	168.58	200.00	33.78
36	Provision of Basic needs to PTG's [ACA]	50.00	49.66	100.00	0.00
37	Guaranteeing Quality Education to Tribal students [ACA]	265.37	264.81	100.00	15.84
38	Vocational Training Institute [100% CSS]	30.00	30.18	30.00	10.42
39	Upgradation of Merits [100% CSS]	2.00	0.30	2.00	0.10
40	Coaching & Allied Scheme [50% CSS]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	Development of tribes living in forest	200.00	195.93	200.00	4.12
42	Revamping of Tribal society	20.00	14.50	20.00	0.00
43	Drinking Water schemes in Idukki[ACA]	30.00	30.00	100.00	6.00
44	Post matric scholarship [100%CSS]	800.00	712.23	800.00	302.07
45	Construction for MRS Idukki [100%CSS]	20.00	38.19	50.00	0.00
46	Construction of building for Attappady Health Project [100% CSS]	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00
47	Construction of building for MRS Njaraneeli [100% CSS]	50.00	25.92	50.00	7.74
48	Grant - in-aid to Federation	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
49	Conservation Cum Development of PTG's [100% CSS] (CCD)	960.00	960.00	1000.00	0.00
50	Grant-in-aid Art. 275[1] (100% CSS)	130.00	122.62	312.00	108.43
51	Implementation of STs and other Traditional Forest Dwellers [FRC] (100%CSS)	10.00	10.42	100.00	3.09
52	Pooled Fund for Special Projects proposed by other Depts under TSP	1000.00	993.96	500.00	150.66

Source: ST Development Department

Appendix - 14.40
Physical Achievements of Schemes for Scheduled Tribes Development Department for the period
2009-10 to 2010-11 upto 31.10.101

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Unit	2009-10	2010-11 [31.10.101]
1	2	3	4	5
1	IEC Project [Information, Education and Communication]	Project	1	1
2	Improvement of Tribal Hostels	Hostels	16	4
3	Tutorial scheme for school Going students and failes students	Students	1725	696
4	Girls Hostels [50% State share]	Hostels	2	1
5	Boys Hostels [50% State share]	"	3	1
6	Purchase of land for construction of tribal hostels	No	0	0
7	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (100% CSS)	Families	1992	945
8	Bharat Darshan	students	201	93
9	Health project Mananthavady under Art. 275[1]	OP clinics	3	3
10	Support to Group Farms	Families	450	215
11	Grant in Aid to Ambedkar Memorial Rural Institute for Development [AMRID], Wayanad	Beneficiary	50	50
12	Modernisation of Tribal Development Department	Project	1	1
13	Share capital Contribution to Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST for Implementing Schemes Benefiting Scheduled Tribes [State Share 51%]	Shares	5 lakhs	4 lakhs
14	Grant in Aid to Kerala Instutite for Research Training and Development studies for SC/ST [State share 50%]	Project	1	1
15	Special Programme for Primitve Tribal Groups Adiyas and Paniyas	Beneficiary	7448	3672
16	Tribal Promoters	Nos.	1005	1000
17	Housing programme [including Spillover]	Nos.	383	489
18	Special Incentive to Brilliant students	students	908	516
19	Assistance for Marriage of Scheduled Tribe Girls	Beneficiary	192	58
20	Enforcement of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 [State Share 50%]	Persons	39	26
21	Providing Health Care package to Tribal Individuals affected by Diseases	Beneficiary	10554	5609
22	Food Support Programme	Families	38683	19226
23	Assistance to Adikala Kendram	Project	1	1
24	Post matric Hostels for Tribals	Students	8794	7837
25	Extension of Kudumbasree in Tribal Areas	Families	500	500
26	Ayyankali Memorial Talent Search and Development Scheme	Students	712	483
27	Organisation of Oorukoottam	Nos.	549	400
28	Resettlement of Landless Tribals	Families	3000	0
29	Model Residential Schools [18 Nos]	Students	4614	4788
30	Corpus Fund for Tribal Sub Plan	Project	100	36
31	Trade & Arts Festivals	Nos.	1	1
32	Peripatetic Education	Centres	45	17
33	Construction of building for Ashram Schools [50% CSS]	Nos.	0	6
34	Improving facilities in ST Hostels [ACA]	Hostels	0	8
35	Enhancement of Facilities in Tribal Areas [ACA]		0	14
36	Provision of Basic needs to PTG's [ACA]	Houses	0	68
37	Guaranteeing Quality Education to Tribal students [ACA]		0	11
38	Vocational Training Institute [100% CSS]	Institutions	3	3
39	Upgradation of Merits [100% CSS]	Students	2	2
40	Coaching & Allied Scheme [50% CSS]	Students	0	0
41	Development of tribes living in forest		0	2
42	Revamping of Tribal socicety	Nos.	1	1
43	Drinking Water schemes in Idukki[ACA]	Settlement	7	1
44	Post matric scholarship [100%CSS]	Students	8794	6832
45	Construction for MRS Idukki [100%CSS]	School	1	1
46	Construction of building for Attappady Health Project [100% CSS]	Project	1	1
47	Construction of building for MRS Njaraneeli [100% CSS]	School	1	1
48	Conservation Cum Development of PTGs	families	257	298
49	Grant - in-aid to Federation	families	0	0
50	Grant -in-aid Art. 275[1]	Project	14	16
51	Implementation of STs and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (FRC) [100% CSS]	Families	-	0
52	Pooled Fund for Special projects proposed by other Depts under TSP	projects	-	14

Source : ST Development Department

Appendix 14.41(A)
Details of Lumpsum grant, stipend, scholarships etc. to Scheduled Tribes Students
during the year 2009-10 [upto 31.3.10]

[` lakh

Sl. No	Name of Sector	Number of students benefitted and amount sanctioned					
		Lumpsum Grant		Stipend		Pocket Money	
		No. of students	Amount	No. of students	Amount	No. of students	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lower primary	34262	47.97	34262	18.84	0	0.00
2	Upper Primary	23257	55.82	23257	13.95	0	0.00
3	High School	16806	55.46	16806	11.76	0	0.00
4	Plus two	5773	41.28	5773	27.42	0	0.00
5	Vocational Higher Secondary	521	3.73	521	2.47	0	0.00
6	I.T.I	193	1.38	193	0.92		
7	I.T.C						
8	Polytechnics	270	1.93	270	1.28	270	0.27
9	Degree	3354	26.50	3354	15.93		
10	Post Graduation	370	3.74	370	1.76		
11	Engineering :-		0.00				0.37
a)	Government Aided	310		310	1.47	310	
b)	Self Financing	87		87	0.41	87	
12	Medical :-		0.00				0.08
a)	Government	69		69	0.33	69	
b)	Co-operation	24		0.36	24	0.11		24
c)	Self Financing						
	Total	85296	239.45	85296	96.67	760	0.86

Source: ST Development Department

Appendix 14.41(B)
Details of Lumpsum grant, stipend, scholarships etc. to Scheduled Tribes Students
during the year 2010-11 [upto 30.10.10]

[` lakh]

Sl.No	Name of Sector	Number of students benefitted and amount sanctioned					
		Lumpsum Grant		Stipend		Pocket Money	
		No. of students	Amount	No. of students	Amount	No. of students	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lower primary	33402	46.76	33402	18.37	0	0.00
2	Upper Primary	23621	56.69	23621	14.17	0	0.00
3	High School	16011	52.83	16011	11.21	0	0.00
4	Plus two	5628	40.24	5628	22.51	0	0.00
5	Vocational Higher Secondary	471	3.37	471	1.88	0	0.00
6	I.T.I	193	0.86	193	0.77	0	0.00
7	I.T.C						
8	Polytechnics	270	1.53	270	1.08	270	0.27
9	Degree	4272	33.75	4272	17.09	0	0.00
10	Post Graduation	539	5.44	539	2.16	0	0.00
11	Engineering :-						
a)	Government Aided	314	4.71	314	1.25	314	3.77
b)	Self Financing	87	1.30	87	0.34	87	0.10
12	Medical :-						
a)	Government	81	1.67	81	0.32	81	0.09
b)	Co-operation	52	1.07	52	0.20	52	0.06
c)	Self Financing						
13	others (specify)	346					
	Total	85287	250.22	84941	91.35	804	4.29

Source: ST Development Department

Appendix - 14.42

Number of Houses Constructed by the ST Development Department

District	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 [as on 31.10.10]		
	No of Houses undertaken in different schemes	No. of Houses completed including spillover	No of Houses undertaken in different schemes	No. of Houses completed including spillover	No of Houses undertaken in different schemes	No. of Houses completed including spillover	No of Houses undertaken in different schemes	No. of Houses completed including spillover	
Thiruvananthapuram	16	9	13	0	55	38	50	0	
Kollam	6	2	21	7	55	6	20	0	
Pathanamthitta	22	12	16	2	29	9	30	2	
Alappuzha	5	5	0	0			10	0	
Kottayam	16	10	15	2	51	21	40	0	
Idukki	33	33	50	20	179	40	150	0	
Ernakulam	8	8	11	2	19	14	30	0	
Thrissur	12	6	17	11	54	7	30	0	
Palakkad	Palakkad	18	16	22	7	154	21	52	1
	Attappady	20	16	20	6	300	0	70	0
Malappuram	20	18	22	12	104	12	70	1	
Kozhikode	11	11	15	15	34	30	30	1	
Wayanad	ITDP Wayanad	45	27	61	25	117	28	115	0
	TDO, Sulthan Bathery	48	31	92	62	367	57	115	0
	TDO, Mananthavady	58	56	73	42	158	65	115	0
Kannur	14	2	19	4	89	7	55	0	
Kasaragod	16	10	42	7	160	41	80	1	
Total	368	272	509	224	1925	396	1062	6	

Source: ST Development Department

Appendix 14.43

DETAILS OF LAND DISTRIBUTED under TRDM till 31.03.2010

District	Location	Extent/fa acre	No of families	Total [acre]	Type of land	Date of Distrn
Kasaragod	[Pattayamela]		19	3.18	(Pattayam)	06.11.04
Kasaragod		1	50	70.25	(Pattayam)	17.12.04
Kasaragod		1	41	50	(Pattayam)	18.12.09
			110	123.43		
Wayanad	Kunnathidavaka	1	39	39	Revenue	10.5.03 (earlier reprot was 40, one did not collect pattayam)
Wayanad	Suqandhagiri	RR 5.00	305	1525	Project land	July, 2004
Wayanad		RR 2.00	30	60		Aug-Sep 2006
Wayanad		RR 5.00	65	325		July 05-Jan 06
Wayanad		RR 1.00	22	22		July - Oct o5 (earlier reprot was 23)
Wayanad	Pookot	RR 5.00	34	170	Project land	29.2.04
Wayanad			8	40		July-Oct 05
Wayanad		RR 2.00	30	60		July-Oct 05
Wayanad	Karapuzha	RR 0.75	84	63	Project land given in possession to displaced families document not given	10.03.04
Wayanad		RR 1.00	21	21		Oct. 2005
Wayanad	(Pattayamela)		23	1.9	Surplus land	29.10.04 & 30.10.04
Wayanad	Cheengeri		100	135	Existing possession	17.12.04(earlier 151 acre was reported)
Wayanad			118			Oct-05
Wayanad		Surplus Land	43	35.141		2008
Wayanad		Revenue land Pattayam	75	29.56		2008
			997	2526.601		
Kannur	*Pazhassi	1.1	132	145.2	Irrigation P	23.3.02
Kannur	*Koodali, Kolayad, Cheruvancherry	1	17	17	Surplus land	October 2002
Kannur	*Kandamkunnu-Neerveli	1	6	5.8	Surplus land	07.06.03
Kannur	Thrippangottur	1	10	10	Surplus land	Nov-03
Kannur	*Mokeri	1	5	5	Surplus land	Oct-04
Kannur	*Kolayad		6	1.00	Surplus land	Oct-04
Kannur	Surplus land dtn (1 acre each to 10 fa given on 07.11.03 reduced from report of 29.10.04		224	120.37	Surplus land	29.10.2004
Kannur	Alakkode	1	57	57.00		2005
		1	244	244		2008
Kannur	Aralam Farm	1	817	817	Revenue	03.03.2006

District	Location	Extent/fa acre	No of families	Total [acre]	Type of land	Date of Distrn
Kannur		1	1584	1584		22.09.2007
			3102	3006.37		
Malappuram	Surplus land	RR 1.00	61	46.38	Surplus land	11.12.04
			61	46.38		
Palakkad	Malampuzha II Village		10	4.44	Surplus land	29.11.04
			10	4.44		
Kozhikode	Muthukad	1	41	41.00	Estate land	20.9.02
Kozhikode	Vattachira farm	5	39	195.00	Tribal Project	10.4.03
Kozhikode		5	6	30.00		06.09.03
Kozhikode		1	30	30.00		06.09.03
Kozhikode	Perambra	1	202	202	Revenue	06.09.03
Kozhikode	Perambra	1	102	102.00		22.02.04
			420	600		
Thrissur	Thalappilly	0.25	20	5.68	Revenue	17.12.04
			20	5.68		
Ernakulam	Kuttumpuzha		168	400	Tribal settlement	13.10.2002 & 14.10.2002
Ernakulam	Neriamangalam	0.1-0.2	128	18.9	Agricultural Farm land	17.12.04
			296	418.9		
Idukki	Marayur	1.5	242	363	Revenue	1.1.02
Idukki	Kundala	5	72	360	Revenue	1.01.02
Idukki	Pooppara	1	47	47	Revenue	16.4.02
Idukki	Alakkode	1	3	3	Revenue	7.10.02
Idukki	Chinnakkanal	1	301	471	Revenue	29.4.03
Idukki		2.50	68			28.4.03
Idukki		1	32	32		4.09.03
Idukki		1	30	30		7.11.03
Idukki		1	154	154		26.12.03
			949	1460		
Alappuzha	Cherthala Kallada IP	25 cent	33	7.62	Surplus land	6.02.03
Alappuzha	(Pattayamela)		2	0.05	(Pattayam)	30.10.04
			35	7.67		
Kottayam	Madukka	1	19	19	Revenue	12.10.02
			19	19		
Pathanamthitta	(Pattayamela)		14	1.39	Record of rights	09.11.04
Pathanamthitta	Tharamarappally estate**	avg 80 cents	14	10.80	Surplus land	13.02.2007
			28	12.19		
Kollam	Kuriottumala Kottarakkara (Mankode, Veliyam, Kummil and Chiththa Villages)		128	100	AH Dept. Surplus land	26.4.03
Kollam			0	14.68		26.04.03
			128	114.68		
	Total		6175	8345.341		

Source: TRDM

Appendix 14.44
District-wise distributions of surplus land to SC/ST as on 30.11.2009

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of beneficiaries		Land Distributed (Area in acres)	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2560	2	115.92	0.08
2	Kollam	3092	59	272.27	5.27
3	Pathanamthitta	60	8	6.93	0.54
4	Alappuzha	3452	77	774.44	1.66
5	Kottayam	1919	91	394.67	27.38
6	Idukki	118	15	9.19	2.52
7	Ernakulam	2408	90	358.21	1.92
8	Trissur	5007	187	280.63	10.35
9	Palakkad	11574	1384	2381.12	602.55
10	Malappuram	10579	129	1332.08	27.96
11	Kozhikode	3596	21	355.76	1.56
12	Wayanad	1302	2376	375.36	994.08
13	Kannur	9146	2150	2011.88	510.66
14	Kasargod	4355	940	1343.39	278.84
	Total	59168	7529	10011.85	2465.37

Source: Survey and Land Records Department

Appendix 14.45
Details of Schemes under Corpus Fund [2009-10] undertaken by ST Development Department

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Outlay	Expenditure	unit	Physical Target	Achievement
1	Management Training	13.89	13.89	Trainees	76	76
2	WSS to Kuttiplangod tribal settlement	1.00	1.00	Families	10	10
3	Mettalling and tarring of varingolaparamba colony	3.50	3.50	Beneficiaries	20	20
4	VAT amount - Kankany Karakkalam Road [Wayanad]	0.68	0.68			
5	Management Training	13.68	13.68	Trainees	76	76
6	Houses to houseless ST families	264.84	264.84	ST Beneficiaries	211	211
7	Revalidation and balance fund to Ayyavilakam ST colony - Drinking Water Scheme	0.60	0.60			
8	Proposal for the construction of Mankavvayal, Thanikuni Paniya / Kuruma colony road, Kalpetta, Wayanad	8.60	8.60	ST families	22	22
9	Project proposal for the Drinking Water Supply scheme Chaimmel - Kuttomnada ST colony in Edavaka panchayat, Mananthavady	19.89	19.89	ST families	18	18
10	Project proposal for electrification of Peruva Thettummal colony in Kolayad grama panchayat	13.79	13.79	ST families	29	29
11	Proposal for Drinking Water Supply to Panniyeri in Vanimel Panchayat	13.00	13.00	ST families	25	25
12	Construction of Well at Sulthan Bathery	2.10	2.10	ST Beneficiaries	16	16
13	Drinking Water Supply Scheme at Velloorkarakunnu in Vellamunda Grama Panchayat	9.40	9.40	ST families	23	23
14	Construction of 39 houses in Priyadarshini Tea Estate and 178 houses in Attappady .	271.25	271.25	ST families	217	217
15	Maintenance of building and approach road to AMRID	3.45	3.45	ST Beneficiaries	22	22
16	Transportation charge of furniture purchased for Ashram School, Noolpuzha	0.79	0.79			
17	2009 - Tribal Survey conducted by KILA	24.00	24.00	ST Beneficiaries		
18	Purchase of computer, scanner amount allotted to PO, Kalpetta AMRID	1.40	1.40			

Source: ST Development Department

Appendix 14.46
Kerala State Development Corporation for SCs/STs Limited

Sl. No	Scheme	Outlay (lakh)		Expenditure (lakh)	Physical Target & Achievements (Number of persons)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2010-11	2009-10		2010-11 (Up to 30th September)	
					Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	Income Generating Schemes							
	KSDC Schemes							
1	Beneficiary Oriented Scheme	305.00	150.00	204.14	305	1527	150	360
2	Professional Service Scheme	5.00	10.00	0.00	5	2	10	0
3	Foreign Employment Scheme	10.00	7.50	0.90	20	4	15	2
4	Autorikshaw scheme	43.50	29.00	40.95	30	76	20	33
5	Scheme for Tribal Medicine Practitioners	0.00	0.00	0.48				1
6	Agricultural Land Purchase Scheme		139.50	3.00			93	2
	NSFDC Schemes							
7	Miniventure Schemes	75.00	237.50	82.16	50	170	275	120
8	Transport Scheme (3 W Auto Pick up Van)	20.70	22.50	4.50	15	1	15	3
9	Land purchase Scheme for Agri. Labourers	345.00	502.50	115.12	230	258	335	83
10	Micro Credit Finance Scheme	125.00	150.00	41.95	500	387	600	168
11	Micro Credit Finance Scheme (SGSY - Group)			8.15				34
12	Mahila Samridhi Yojana	55.00	150.00	39.82	220	453	600	160
13	Mahila Kisan Yojana	10.00	10.00	6.50	20	32	20	13
14	Silpi Samridhi Yojana	0.00	0.00	1.50	0	0	0	3
15	Transport Scheme (Diesel Auto)		36.25	0.00			25	
	NSTFDC Schemes							
16	Transport Scheme (Petrol Auto)	14.25	29.00	5.62	15	14	20	4
17	Small Enterprises Loans	6.00	12.50	0.00	15	83	25	0
18	Adhivasi Mahila Sasakthikaran Yojana	20.00	37.50	6.33	40	99	75	17
19	Loan to Tribal Entrepreneurs	7.50	24.50	14.00	15	85	35	36
20	Swaran Jayanthi Gram Swarosgar Yojana			5.00				20
	Other Social Welfare Schemes							
21	Educational Loan	43.00	52.00	9.64	43	60	52	17
22	Foreign Education Loan	30.00	30.00	0.00	3	1	3	0
23	Marriage Assistance Loan	355.00	562.00	258.15	355	909	562	387
24	Computer Loan to SC Students	50.00	60.00	12.51	125	138	150	33
25	Personal Loan to Government Employees belonging to SC	20.00	37.50	14.00	40	26	75	28
26	Two Wheeler loan to Government Employees belonging to SC	20.00	37.50	12.25	40	14	75	25
	Training Programmes							
27	KSDC sponsored programmes		0.00	0.00	0	154	0	0
28	NSFDC Sponsored programmes		5.00	2.53	0	81	200	57
29	NSTFDC sponsored programmes	2.00	2.00	0.00	50	0	50	
	Total	1561.95	2334.25	889.20	2136	4574	3480	1606

Source: KSDC for SC/ST

Appendix 14.47

**Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.
Physical and Financial Achievements 2009-10 and 2010-11 (up to 31.09.2010)**

SI No.	Source of Fund	Fund received (` Lakh)		Expenditure		Physical Target and Achievements			
		2009-10	2010-11*	2009-10	2010-11*	(Nos)			
						2009-10		2010-11	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement*				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Government of Kerala	700.00	233.00	7743.47	4234.82	4650	8006	4454	12432
2	Fund Incurred byKSBCDC**	6509.28	3769.11						
3	NBCFDC	3500.00	1500.00	3278.13	1347.22	11082	11855	11021	1453
4	NMDFC	1900.00	848.00	1565.81	613.78	10588	5086	9025	476
5	Opening Balance	210.84	232.71						
	Total	12820.12	6582.82	12587.41	6195.82	26320	24947	24500	14361

* Up to 30th September 2010, ** Own Accruals

1. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation
2. National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation

Appendix 14.48

KERALA STATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR CHRISTIAN CONVERTS FROM SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE RECOMMENDED COMMUNITIES LTD., KOTTAYAM

(` lakh)

SI. No	Scheme	Outlay		Expenditure		Physical Targets and Achievement(Nos.)	
		2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto)	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agricultural Land Purchase Scheme	300.00	100.00	41.47	15.66	26	10
2	House Construction	250.00	400.00			348	
	1st Instalment			69.40	36.20		181
	2nd Instalment			164.25	76.75	336	151
	3rd Instalment			84.72	39.30	290	129
3	House Revamping	60.00	35.00	15.00	3.50	60	14
4	Foreign Employment	25.00	15.00		0.50		1
5	Marriage Loan	50.00	60.00	38.81	16.35	82	34
6	Incentive Grant	30.00	24.00	14.72	12.44	1048	1389
7	Landless House less sch	50.00	30.00				
	1st Instalment			1.38	0.46	8	2
	2nd Instalment			1.40	0.90	6	4
	3rd Instalment			2.95	0.50	8	1
	4th Instalment			1.40		6	
	5th Instalment			0.65	0.40	3	2
	Job Oriented Training Course		10.00		1.84		48
8	Self Employment Scheme	190.00	100.00				
	1st Instalment			43.81	12.59	62	14
	2nd Instalment			16.12	3.95	30	9
	3rd Instalment			0.39		1	3
9	Education loan	25.00	25.00				1
	1st Instalment			1.82	1.83	4	
	2nd Instalment			1.83	0.60	3	
	3rd Instalment						
10	Administrative expenditure	90.20	130.00	105.07	60.81		
	Total	1070.20	929.00	605.19	207.83	2321	1993

Source: KSDC for Christian Converts

Appendix 15.4

Month-wise Wholesale Price index of Agricultural commodities - Kerala (2009 and 2010)

Base: 1952-53=100

Sl. No	Crops	2009												2010		
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rice	3810.01	3894.65	3962.54	3951.15	3892.76	3994.20	3891.47	3894.34	3908.93	3923.89	4058.88	4238.38	4280.42	4320.09	4294.66
2	Molasses	4188.73	3946.01	3961.44	4267.53	4647.11	4892.32	5077.33	5428.29	5387.75	5656.93	5810.96	5792.18	5903.36	5525.16	5372.24
3	Condiments & Spices	2851.46	3084.85	3223.74	3328.76	3536.66	3575.72	3442.12	3277.11	3232.01	3130.04	3112.93	3042.75	3371.18	3678.64	4030.52
4	Fruits & Vegetables	5541.41	5934.27	5711	5675.99	5397.21	5121.89	5227.57	5354.54	5339.00	5300.93	4923.26	4883.64	4978.44	6249.98	6417.30
5	Food Crops	3958.49	4108.99	4137.57	4151.33	4113.1	4145.3	4081.98	4089.59	4087.6	4082.67	4106.84	4202.26	4302.11	4580.25	4644.81
6	Oil Seeds	3809.91	3555.97	3414.13	3427.65	3352.95	3141.86	3017.86	2980.63	3021.35	3034.65	3123.4	3351.13	3383.01	3285.61	3194.57
7	Plantation Crops	2476.01	2495.73	2566.88	2795.73	2796.46	2768.30	2793.13	2925.31	2945.76	2919.32	2016.94	3174.60	3163.21	3158.24	3332.68
8	Non-Food Crops	3407.07	3235.78	3158.26	3236.81	3184.89	3029.04	2949.99	2963.92	2998.52	2999.82	3061.05	3297.82	3316.63	3247.14	3236.28
9	All Crops	3757.22	3790.27	3780.12	3817.53	3774.30	3737.87	3668.80	3678.72	3690.09	3987.43	3725.13	3872.14	3942.41	4093.66	4130.70

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

APPENDIX - 15.9

Food Grain Distribution under PDS: Food Grain sold through Ration Shops (AAY & ANP Scheme) - 2009-10

Month	Rice (in MT)							
	AAY				ANP			
	Allotment	Lifting	% of off take against allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Lifting	% of off take against allotment	Off-take
Apr-09	20855	20043	93.56	19511	450	450	75.17	338
May-09	20855	21288	106.5	22210	450	450	71.3	321
Jun-09	20855	23206	125.88	26252	450	450	70.56	318
Jul-09	20855	20098	96.58	20141	450	450	65.69	296
Aug-09	20855	22191	99.82	20817	450	450	72.31	325
Sep-09	20855	17855	96.95	20220	450	450	75.58	340
Oct-09	20855	22416	97.11	20252	450	450	73.29	330
Nov-09	20855	20400	95.79	19977	450	450	71.55	322
Dec-09	20855	20752	95.76	19970	450	450	69.5	313
Jan-10	20855	21130	95.95	20011	450	450	72.81	328
Feb-10	20855	19639	96.54	20133	450	450	68.57	309
Mar-10	20855	20855	96.64	20155	450	450	67.64	304
Total	250260	249872	99.76	249649	5400	5400	71.17	3843

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies, 2010

Appendix 16.1
World merchandise trade by region and selected country, 2009
(Billion dollars and
percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Valua	Annual parcantaga changa				Valua	Annual parcantaga changa			
	2009	2005-09	2007	2008	2009	2009	2005-09	2007	2008	2009
World	12147	4	16	15	-23	12385	4	15	16	-24
North America	1602	2	11	11	-21	2177	-1	6	8	-25
United States	1057	4	12	12	-18	1604	-2	5	7	-26
Canada	316	-3	8	9	-31	330	1	9	7	-21
Mexico	230	2	9	7	-21	242	1	10	10	-24
South and Central America a	461	6	14	21	-24	444	10	25	30	-25
Brazil	153	7	17	23	-23	134	15	32	44	-27
Other South and Central America a	308	6	13	20	-24	311	9	23	25	-25
Europe	4995	3	16	11	-23	5142	3	16	12	-25
European Union (27)	4567	3	16	11	-23	4714	3	16	12	-25
Germany	1121	4	19	9	-22	931	5	16	12	-21
France	475	1	11	9	-21	551	2	14	14	-22
Netherlands	499	5	19	16	-22	446	5	18	18	-23
United Kingdom b	351	-2	-2	5	-24	480	-2	4	2	-24
Italy	405	2	20	8	-25	410	2	16	8	-26
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	452	7	21	35	-36	332	11	35	32	-33
Russian Federation c	304	6	17	33	-36	192	11	36	31	-34
Africa	379	5	18	28	-32	400	12	23	27	-16
South Africa	63	5	20	16	-22	72	4	12	12	-28
Africa less South Africa	317	5	17	31	-33	328	14	27	32	-13
Oil exporters d	204	3	17	34	-40	129	16	29	39	-11
Non oil exporters	113	9	16	23	-17	199	13	27	28	-14
Middle East	691	6	16	33	-33	493	10	25	28	-18
Asia	3566	6	16	15	-18	3397	6	15	21	-21
China	1202	12	26	17	-16	1006	11	21	18	-11
Japan	581	-1	10	9	-26	551	2	7	23	-28
India	155	12	23	30	-20	244	14	29	40	-24
Newly industrialized economies (4) a	853	4	11	10	-17	834	4	11	17	-24
Memorandum items:										
Developing economies	4697	7	17	19	-22	4432	8	19	22	-20
MERCOSUR f	217	7	18	24	-22	186	13	31	41	-28
ASEAN g	814	6	12	14	-18	724	5	13	21	-23
EU (27) extra-trade	1525	4	17	13	-21	1672	3	16	17	-27
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	125	11	25	32	-27	144	13	24	29	-11

a. Includes the Caribbean. For composition of groups see the Technical Notes of WTO, International Trade Statistics, 2009.

b. The 2007 annual change is affected by a reduction in trade associated with fraudulent VAT declaration.

For further information, refer to the special notes of the monthly *UK Trade First Release* (www.statistics.gov.uk/3statBase/Product.asp?vlnk=1119)

c. Imports are valued f.o.b.

d. Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria, Sudan.

a. Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; Singapore and Chinese Taipei.

f. Common Market of the Southern Cone: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay

g. Association of Southeast Asian Nations: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Appendix 16.2

Exports, Imports and Trade Balance of India 1990-91 to 2009-10

(` crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Rate of Change (Per cent)	
					Export	Import
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1990-91	32558	43193	-10645	17.7	22.3
2	1991-92	44041	47851	-3810	35.3	10.8
3	1992-93	53688	63375	-9687	21.9	32.4
4	1993-94	69751	73101	-3350	29.9	15.3
5	1994-95	82674	89971	-7279	18.5	23.1
6	1995-96	106353	122678	-16325	28.6	36.4
7	1996-97	118817	138920	-20103	11.7	13.2
8	1997-98	130100	154176	-24076	9.5	11
9	1998-99	139752	178332	-38580	7.4	15.7
10	1999-2000	159561	215236	-55675	14.2	20.7
11	2000-01	203571	230873	-27302	27.6	7.3
12	2001-02	209018	245200	-36182	2.7	6.2
13	2002-03	255137	297206	-42069	22.1	21.2
14	2003-04	293367	359108	-65741	15	20.8
15	2004-05	375340	501065	-125725	27.9	39.5
16	2005-06	454800	630527	-175727	21.2	25.8
17	2006-07	571779	838048	-266229	25.28	26.9
18	2007-08	655864	1005159	-349295	14.71	19.94
19	2008-09	840755	1374436	-533681	28.19	36.74
20	2009-10	845125	1356469	-511344	0.52	-1.31

Source: CMIE

Appendix 16.3
Destination of India's Exports: All Commodities (US \$ million)

Country	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World	63,886.49	83,501.56	1,03,075.40	1,26,276.34	1,62,987.95	183091.26	178258.85
UAE	5,129.11	7,344.85	8,590.53	12,024.07	15,634.95	24004.56	23903.66
USA	11,497.94	13,760.08	17,350.51	18,853.46	20,722.68	21005.75	19486.68
China	2,957.11	5,613.56	6,758.11	8,288.38	10,834.35	9,290.36	11538.87
Singapore	2,126.29	3,998.97	5,424.49	6,064.84	7,371.33	8,220.07	7559.10
Hong Kong	3,264.05	3,690.30	4,470.66	4,677.42	6,308.46	6,672.29	7867.09
UK	3,025.33	3,679.58	5,058.54	5,614.24	6,701.66	6,605.17	6224.31
Germany	2,546.30	2,825.08	3,585.60	3,976.86	5,119.02	6,354.03	5407.18
Netherlands	1,289.99	1,604.20	2,474.42	2,668.39	5,228.25	6291.37	6390.19
Saudi Arabia	1,124.08	1,411.48	1,809.50	2,586.43	3,708.39	4,995.90	3909.61
Belgium	1,806.96	2,508.67	2,870.81	3,472.11	4,210.51	4,421.99	3745.08
Korea Republic (South)	765.38	1,041.25	1,826.94	2,513.03	2,853.26	3,996.86	3392.77
Italy	1,730.59	2,285.05	2,518.67	3,580.48	3,913.55	3,782.23	3389.74
Malaysia	893.38	1,083.61	1,161.69	1,303.43	2,568.91	3,436.30	2848.29
Japan	1,710.46	2,127.03	2,480.89	2,860.78	3,855.76	3,005.63	3568.20
France	1,281.76	1,680.25	2,079.29	2,099.38	2,597.95	3,000.12	3796.46
Brazil	275.81	677.89	1,090.45	1,452.47	2,517.84	2,553.76	2397.14
Indonesia	1,127.98	1,332.05	1,380.00	2,026.72	2,160.23	2,521.30	3076.75
Iran	918.74	1,230.88	1,188.17	1,449.83	1,949.51	2,513.49	1852.54
Spain	1,003.27	1,388.79	1,605.43	1,876.53	2,292.51	2,480.62	2025.55
Bangladesh	1,741.94	1,630.45	1,664.12	1,626.76	2,918.29	2,464.54	2423.09
Sri Lanka	1,320.10	1,412.60	2,024.37	2,254.06	2,826.61	2,373.50	2169.97
Thailand	832.26	901.02	1,075.15	1,443.38	1,808.84	1,981.36	1735.36
South Africa	539.72	983.63	1,526.65	2,244.98	2,658.74	1,969.29	2055.82
Viet Nam	410.72	555.73	690.57	981.94	1,603.20	1,731.58	1829.48
Egypt	367.74	444.55	672.33	760.49	1,396.95	1,634.01	1599.97
Nepal	669.81	742.83	859.84	927.87	1,506.83	1,558.31	1572.69
Nigeria	565.88	644.41	873.90	902.88	1,083.90	1,530.24	1535.06
Taiwan (Taipei)	532.82	618.26	628.95	912.87	1,735.83	1,455.08	1804.20
Israel	724.48	1,005.34	1,201.32	1,320.53	1,603.73	1,441.42	1996.66

Source: CMIE

Appendix 16.4
India's Exports to Principal Region

(Percentage share)

Region/Country	2008-09 April-March	2009-10 April-March	2009-10 April-June	2010-11 April-June
I QECD Countries	36.9	35.9	35.8	33.6
EU	21.0	20.1	20.0	16.8
North America	12.1	11.5	11.5	11.9
US	11.3	10.9	10.8	11.4
Asia & Oceania	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.5
Other OECD countries	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
II OPEC	21.0	21.1	23.0	20.6
UAE	12.9	13.4	13.3	14.0
III Eastern Europe	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1
IV Other Developing Countries	37.0	39.2	36.8	41.6
Republic of China	27.7	29.8	28.5	29.9
Asia	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4
SAARK	23.1	25.1	23.8	25.5
Developing Countries	5.0	6.5	5.5	5.8
Africa	6.2	5.8	5.6	7.4
Latin America	3.1	3.6	2.7	4.3
V Others/Unspecified	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.1
Total Expenditure	100	100	100	100

Compiled from DGCI&S, Source: RBI

Appendix 16.5

CMIE'S Projection on Exports and Imports FOR THE FISCAL 2010-11

Year	Export	%Change	Import	% Change	POL Imports	% Change	Non POL Imports	% Change	Trade Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2006-07	126.3	22.5	185.1	24.1	57.1	29.8	128	21.7	-58.8
2007-08	163	29.1	249.8	35	79.7	39.6	170.1	32.9	-86.8
2008-09	182.9	12.2	299.3	19.8	91.5	14.8	207.9	22.2	-116.2
2009-10 (est)	178.3	-2.6	286.1	-4.4	86.8	-5.1	199.3	-4.1	-107.8
2010-11	205.4	15.2	343.6	19.9	104	19.8	239	19.9	-137.6

Source : CMIE

Appendix 16.6
Shares of Groups/Countries in India's Import

(Percentage share)

Region/Country	2008-09 April-March	2009-10 April-March	2009-10 April-June	2010-11 April-June
OECD Countries	31.7	32.6	34.7	8.8
EU	13.9	13.3	14.0	12.1
France	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.8
Germany	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.2
UK	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.4
North America	6.9	6.6	7.3	6.0
US	6.1	5.9	6.6	5.4
Asia and Oceanic	6.3	6.8	7.8	6.4
Other OECD Countries	4.6	5.8	5.6	4.2
II OPEC	32.1	32.1	28.4	34.1
UAE	7.6	6.7	5.5	7.9
III Eastern Europe	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3
IV Developing Countries	31.9	32.4	33.7	34.5
Asia	25.9	25.6	27.0	27.0
SAARC	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other Asian developing countries	25.3	25.0	26.4	26.5
China	10.6	10.7	11.8	11.6
Africa	4.1	4.3	4.6	3.9
Latin America	1.9	2.0	2.0	3.6
V Other/UN specified	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.3
Total Imports	100	100	100	100

Compiled from DGCI&S, Source: RBI

Appendix 16.9

Market wise Export of Marine Product from India (Qty. in MT, Value in ` Crores

SL.No.	Major Country	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		QTY	Value	QTY	Value	QTY	Value	QTY	Value	QTY	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Japan	59785	1155.97	67437	1353.38	67373	1227.59	57271	1234.01	62690	1289.58
2	USA	55817	1639.24	43758	1347.8	36612	1016.94	36877	1021.55	33444	1012.52
3	European Union	138748	2153.33	152199	2786.05	152194	2694.33	155161	2854.07	164800	3013.33
4	China	137,076	849.45	203513	1156.96	139792	1009.59	147312	1296.39	144290	1790.89
5	South East Asia	60,140	585.85	67650	616.7	63818	573.97	88953	873.09	144353	1479.55
6	Middle East	22270	307.65	23585	371.06	25752	393.96	27177	475.72	34907	553.55
7	Others	38328	553.81	54499	731.57	56159	704.52	90083	853.11	88953	909.11
	Total	512164	7245.3	612641	8363.53	541701	7620.92	602835	8607.94	678437	10048.53

Source: Coffee Board

Appendix 16.10

**Item-wise Export of Marine Products from India, 2004-05 to 2009-10
(Quantity in MT, Value in ` Crore)**

Sl.No.	Item	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	QTY	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Frozen Shrimp	145180	4271	137397	4506.08	136223	3941.62	126010	3779.26	130533	4182.35
2	Frozen Fish	182344	999	270751	1452.88	220200	1303.41	238544	1722.34	260979	2032.33
3	Frozen Cuttlefish	49651	549	55701	797.37	45955	744.13	50750	761.05	63504	923.83
4	Frozen Squid	52352	575	47250	568.32	34172	408.42	57125	632.35	61445	622.63
5	Dried Items	14167	133	24293	183.16	22414	258.88	31688	420.75	47053	981.11
6	Live Items	2568	62	2478	64.06	2498	69.07	3434	99	5492	139.14
7	Chilled Items	5060	82	7200	117.3	6541	118.11	21453	217.34	28817	264.49
8	Others	60842	574	67571	674.35	73698	777.29	73831	975.87	80592	902.64
	Total	512164	7245	612641	8363.52	541701	7620.93	602835	8607.96	678436	10048.53

Source: Marine Products Export Development Authority

Appendix: 16.11
DESTINATION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS: COIR & COIR MANUFACTURES

USD million

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
World	77.82	105.51	133.33	145.82	160.25	148.24	160.19
USA	28.92	40.54	53.25	52.78	52.59	44.64	49.8
China	0.14	0.04	0.02	4.64	5.19	6.02	12.94
Netherlands	5.67	7.66	7.81	9.55	10.97	10.39	12.79
UK	8.12	10.46	11.2	12.28	12.67	11.19	11.18
Germany	5.53	6.99	11.12	11.93	11.15	12.35	9.38
Italy	4.21	5.5	5.93	6.23	7.47	6.49	7.89
Spain	3.37	3.76	5.08	6.06	6.6	4.25	5.99
Australia	2.22	2.61	2.83	3.43	4.39	4.13	4.6
France	3.11	4.57	4.24	4.15	5.08	4.59	4.59
Canada	1.74	2.19	3.38	4.35	5.28	4.6	3.98
Korea Republic (South)	0.31	0.86	2.3	2.55	3.41	2.96	3.78
Belgium	2.23	1.71	2.64	2.22	2.37	3.07	3.05
UAE	0.84	1.45	1.36	1.02	2.32	3.43	2.98
Japan	1.19	1.67	2.63	1.87	2.01	2.11	1.99
Brazil	0.17	0.55	0.79	1.08	1.99	1.56	1.54
Russia	0.11	0.19	0.21	0.43	0.53	0.75	1.54
Greece	0.8	0.84	1.27	1.51	1.7	1.85	1.5
Sweden	0.97	1.37	1.56	2	1.88	1.32	1.37
Turkey	0.84	1.21	1.04	1.61	1.57	1.63	1.35
Poland	0.28	0.34	0.58	0.91	1.3	1.51	1.34
South Africa	0.5	1.15	1.21	1.35	1.4	1.05	0.97
Portugal	0.68	0.73	1.05	0.98	1.22	0.86	0.93
Saudi Arabia	0.34	0.83	0.84	0.76	0.55	0.89	0.87
Iran	0.07	0.24	0.26	0.53	0.79	0.58	0.81
Israel	0.21	0.42	0.49	0.71	0.63	0.89	0.78
Egypt	0.15	0.18	0.26	0.42	0.55	0.83	0.77
Chile	0.3	0.59	0.75	0.69	0.45	0.69	0.77
Nepal	0.18	0.23	0.17	0.22	1.53	0.5	0.68
Denmark	0.31	0.86	0.92	0.94	0.6	0.86	0.62

Source: CMIEA , 2010

Appendix. 16.12
Item-wise Export of Spices from India, 2005-06 to 200910
(Qty in M.T: Value in ` Lakh)

Sl. No	Item	2005-06		2006-07 ()		2007-08 (E)		2008-09 (E)		2009-10 (E)	
		QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12	11	12	11	12
1	Pepper	17363	15094.81	28750	30620.00	35000	51950.00	25250	41373.50	19750	31392.50
2	Cardamom (small)	863	2682.13	650	2236.00	500	2475.00	750	4726.50	1975	16570.25
3	Cardamom (large)	1046	1154.65	1500	1695.00	1325	1500.00	1875	2280.75	1000	1788.60
4	Chilli	113174	40300.51	148500	80775.00	209000	109750.00	188000	108095.00	204000	129172.80
5	Ginger	9411	4295.52	7500	3975.00	6700	2800.00	5000	3482.50	5500	4675.00
6	Turmeric	46405	15286.02	51500	16480.00	49250	15700.00	52500	24857.75	50750	38123.00
7	Coriander	23756	6770.73	20500	7462.00	26000	11025.00	30200	20378.75	47250	22585.00
8	Cumin	12879	9819.07	26000	20150.00	28000	29150.00	52550	54400.00	49750	54824.50
9	Celery	4165	1500.64	3550	1320.50	2900	1325.00	3650	2333.00	5000	2662.50
10	Fennel	5725	2782.33	3575	2380.00	5250	2850.00	8675	4315.00	6800	5672.00
11	Fenugreek	15525	3402.87	8500	2698.50	11100	3300.00	20750	7175.25	21000	6972.00
12	Other Seeds (1)	12670	3321.99	8000	2240.00	8850	3125.00	17500	6498.50	15500	5890.00
13	Garlic	34688	4798.38	11500	2127.50	675	400.00	760	350.25	10750	3042.25
15	Nutmeg&Mace	1530	3117.21	2100	4273.50	1300	2875.00	2155	6074.75	3275	9186.50
16	Vanilla	72	1226.80	125	1995.50	200	1775.00	305	2670.00	200	2251.50
17	Other Spices (2)	7033	4414.57	19500	7280.00	19000	8100.00	20000	10564.00	20200	12524.00
18	Curry Powder	9340	7838.03	9500	8692.50	11500	11100.00	13250	16375.00	14300	18918.50
19	Mint Products (3)	14544	81320.66	16250	110095.00	21100	128050.00	20500	142025.00	19000	118972.00
20	Oils & Oleoresins	6074	50557.34	6250	51079.00	6600	56300.00	6850	72050.00	6750	70875.00
	Total	336263	259684.26	373750	357575	444250	443550.00	470520	530025.50	502750	556050.00
	Value in Milln.US\$		592.90		792.95		1101.80		1168.40		1173.75

(1) Include Bishops Weed (Ajwanseed), Dill Seed, Poppy Seed, Aniseed, Mustard etc

(2) Include Tamarint, Asafoetida, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cambodge, Saffron, Spices(NES) etc.

(3) Include Menthol, Menthol Crystals and Mint Oils

Source: Spices Board

Appendix 17.1
State wise Refinancial Assistance Disbursed by NABARD during 2009-10
\ crore

Sl. No.	Name of State	Disbursement by NABARD	
		Amount	%
1	2	3	4
1	Andrapradesh	3442.80	28.66
2	Assam	66.84	0.56
3	Bihar	56.80	0.47
4	Gujarat	697.28	5.81
5	Haryana	753.77	6.28
6	Karnataka	744.88	6.20
7	Kerala	913.64	7.61
8	Madyapradesh	224.23	1.87
9	Maharashtra	332.66	2.77
10	Orissa	302.44	2.52
11	Panjab	693.83	5.78
12	Rajasthan	680.71	5.67
13	TamilNadu	851.52	7.09
14	Uttarpradesh	1145.43	9.54
15	WestBengal	477.86	3.98
	Total	11384.69	94.80
	All India Total	12009.08	100

Source: Reports of NABARD 2009-10
Note: Percentages are to All India Total.

Appendix 17.2
State wise Cumulative Refinance Assistance Disbursed by NABARD
As at the end of March 2010
\ crore

Sl. No.	Name of State	Disbursement by NABARD	
		Amount	%
1	2	3	4
1	Andrapradesh	16572.42	12.73
2	Assam	1507.27	1.16
3	Bihar	3174.61	2.44
4	Gujarat	6314.92	4.85
5	Haryana	8180.20	6.28
6	Karnataka	9227.40	7.09
7	Kerala	6579.86	5.05
8	Madyapradesh	6672.09	5.13
9	Maharashtra	9582.29	7.36
10	Orissa	4575.46	3.51
11	Panjab	10578.41	8.13
12	Rajasthan	7167.53	5.51
13	TamilNadu	9258.31	7.11
14	Uttarpradesh	18560.94	14.26
15	WestBengal	6354.16	4.88
	Total	124305.91	95.49
	All India Total	130172.48	100

Source: Reports of NABARD, 2009-10
Note: Percentages are to All India Total

Appendix -17. 3

Outstanding Advances of major commercial Banks in Kerala under priority Sector as at March 2010

(` Crore)

Sl.No	Name of Bank	Advances	Percentage to total state Advances
1	State Bank India	6522.74	11.21
2	State Bank of Travancore	11503.14	19.76
3	Canara Bank	6151.54	10.57
4	Indian Overseas Bank	1629.01	2.80
5	Syndicate Bank	2430.93	4.18
6	Indian Bank	1112.37	1.91
7	Bank of India	1084	1.86
8	Central Bank of India	981.48	1.69
9	Union Bank of India	3158.45	5.43
10	Vijaya Bank	705.05	1.21
11	Federal Bank	6014.16	10.33
12	Karur Vysya Bank	57.20	0.10
13	South Indian Bank	1774.95	3.05
14	Dhanalakshmi Bank	701.07	1.20
15	Other Banks	14378.26	24.70
	Total	58204.35	100.00

Source : SLBC, Kerala, 2010

Appendix - 17.4

Bank wise performance in Kerala during 2009-10.

(` crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Total Deposit	NRE Deposit	Total Advances	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
A	State Bank Group				
1	State Bank of India	16826.59	5541.88	12519.51	74.40
2	State Bank of Bikania & Jaipur	74.83	0.65	189.30	252.97
3	State Bank of Mysore	143.11	5.64	151.48	105.85
4	State Bank of Hyderabad	247.96	11.75	140.24	56.56
5	State Bank of Travancore	33904.90	10297.99	20165.59	59.48
	Total: Stat Bank Group	51197.39	15857.91	33166.12	64.78
B	Nationalised Banks				
1	Alahabad Bank	161.08	2.03	202.95	125.99
2	Andhara Bank	296.58	20.10	287.24	96.85
3	Bank of Baroda	2254.15	950.76	1073.98	47.64
4	Bank of India	1924.33	318.31	1312.32	68.20
5	Bank of Maharashtra	66.11	2.81	67.75	102.48
6	Canara Bank	12128.86	3854.12	7451.41	61.44
7	Central Bank of India	2105.67	296.21	1529.18	72.62
8	Corporation Bank	1527.51	373.94	971.61	63.61
9	Dana Bank	245.98	14.52	305.41	124.16
10	Indian Bank	2951.74	699.88	1542.93	52.27
11	Indian Overseas Bank	4509.49	1305.03	2242.14	49.72
12	Oriental Bank of India	295.27	14.04	279.6	94.69
13	Punjab National Bank	2509.31	256.62	2023.87	80.65
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	24.4	1.79	20.06	82.21
15	Syndicate Bank	3388.98	743.92	3374.36	99.57
16	Union Bank of India	5431.17	972.53	4304.03	79.25
17	United Bank of India	44.98	1.51	93.08	206.94
18	Uco Bank	490.33	61.56	654.31	133.44
19	Vijaya Bank	1417.57	262.94	821.44	57.95
	Total: Nationalised Banks	41773.51	10152.62	28557.67	68.36
C	Regional Rural Banks				
1	North Malabar Gramin Bank	1769.77	95.05	2039.37	115.23
2	South Malabar Gramin Bank	2554.24	122.66	2724.68	106.67
	Total: Regional Rural Banks	4324.01	217.71	4264.05	110.18
	TOTAL-PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS	97294.91	26228.24	66487.84	68.34
D	Private Sector Banks				
1	Catholic Syrian Bank	4114.31	738.69	1803.72	43.84
2	Dhanalekshmi Bank	3730.68	264.02	1353.01	36.27
3	Federal Bank	17496.94	5069	11780.41	67.33
4	Karnataka Bank	268.6	8.62	116.48	43.37
5	Karoor Vysya Bank	274.91	16.42	122.16	44.44
6	Lekshmililas Bank	204.29	2.43	31.82	15.58
7	South Indian Bank	10376.28	2441.90	4841.31	46.66
8	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank	311.96	4.14	100.16	32.11
9	ING Vysya Bank	582.43	136.75	349.4	60.00
10	IDBI Bank	736.23	80.66	2074.46	281.77
11	City Union Bank	155.90	19.19	223.23	143.19
12	Indus Ind Bank	342.75	0.00	759.3	221.53
13	HDFC Bank	2759.72	787.85	2713.89	98.34
14	Bank of Rajasthan	2.09	0.05	2.58	123.44
15	ICICI Bank	2195.54	559.32	2257.55	102.82
16	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	7.63	0.05	17.24	225.95
17	Axis Bank	1731.38	499.40	1412.77	81.60
	Total-Private Sector Banks	45291.64	10628.49	29959.49	66.15
E	Foreign Banks				
1	Stan Chartered Bank	130.53	0	446.23	341.86
2	HSBC	645.05	0	93.18	14.45
3	Oman Intl. Bank	41.43	28.83	0.18	0.43
	Total - Foreign Banks	817.01	28.83	539.59	66.04
	TOTAL - COMMERCIAL BANKS	143403.56	36885.56	96986.92	67.63
F	Co-operative Banks				
1	KSCARDB	0.00	0.00	1966.69	0.00
2	Kerala State Co-op. Bank	6649.21	0.34	2056.15	30.92
	Total: Co-op. Bank	6649.21	0.34	4022.84	60.50
	TOTAL BANKING SECTOR	150052.77	36885.90	101009.76	67.32

Source: SLBC - Kerala, 2010

Appendix 17. 5

State-wise Deposits, Credits and Credit- Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks.

(` Crore)

States/Months	Mar -08			Mar -09			Mar -10		
	Deposit	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposit	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposit	Credit	C.D. Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.Andhra Pradesh	144401	135656	93.94	178814	177142	99.06	207812	221905	106.78
2.Assam	29694	12384	41.71	37513	14174	37.78	47118	17242	36.59
3.Bihar	67140	20145	30.00	84609	23303	27.54	98841	28569	28.90
4.Gujarat	128138	81311	63.46	161833	98857	61.09	183461	118377	64.52
5.Haryana	55887	39622	70.90	66699	47337	70.97	81797	62223	76.07
6.Karnataka	150469	124979	83.06	189332	149745	79.09	215908	175907	81.47
7.Kerala	71768	49749	69.32	88586	56475	63.76	98093	67998	69.32
8.Madhya Pradesh	76850	45599	59.34	95568	53695	56.19	112618	64665	57.42
9.Maharashtra	478540	477262	99.73	633969	602195	94.99	809341	691641	85.46
10.Orissa	48639	28653	58.91	63462	33341	52.53	76853	40957	53.29
11.Punjab	89346	61333	68.65	107348	73010	68.01	119622	88014	73.58
12.Rajasthan	60120	51446	85.57	76882	63516	82.61	90535	82338	90.95
13.Tamil Nadu	141105	154645	109.60	177260	191983	108.31	204677	231002	112.90
14.Uttar Pradesh	198874	91645	46.08	246425	106082	43.05	290429	127581	43.93
15.West Bengal	152435	95206	62.46	188723	117114	62.06	233951	143113	61.17
TOTAL	1893406	1469635	77.62	2397023	1807969	75.43	2871056	2161532	75.29
All India Total	2390247	1760619	73.66	3017296	2169603	71.91	3567185	2596621	72.79

Source: Quarterly Statistics on deposits and credit of scheduled commercial bank (various issues) RBI

Appendix 17.6
Banking Statistics of Kerala – 2001-2010.

(` crore)

Ending March	State Bank Group				Nationalised Banks				Gramin Bank				Total Public Sector Banks			
	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2001	14663.45	7588.28	6508.93	44.39	15175.61	7786.79	5868.13	38.67	796.85	21.53	967.16	121.37	30635.91	15396.6	13344.22	43.56
2002	16894.74	8874.44	7660.15	45.34	17080.96	8032.07	6973.01	40.82	1000.14	70.36	1086.68	108.65	34975.84	16976.87	15719.84	44.94
2003	19510.64	10124.41	9040.24	46.33	19944.88	9506.81	8744.20	43.84	1271.06	165.45	1202.23	94.58	40726.58	19796.67	18986.67	46.62
2004	21473.4	10764.57	10544.34	49.10	21712.62	9778.45	10716.95	49.36	1511.51	198.96	1456.07	96.33	44697.53	20741.98	22717.36	50.82
2005	22990.85	10545.72	13021.89	56.64	22408.00	9260.74	13169.57	59.27	1752.84	190.12	1862.38	106.25	47151.69	19996.58	28053.84	59.50
2006	25506.07	11513.83	16399.11	64.29	24611.70	9229.90	16342.86	66.40	2100.54	199.16	2295.89	109.30	52218.31	20942.89	35037.86	67.10
2007	30118	12509	20737	68.65	29582.00	9695.00	19309.00	65.27	2448.00	211	2896	118.30	62148.00	22415	42942	69.10
2008	34905.39	10910.35	24786.52	71.01	33237.65	9085.74	22188.85	66.76	3185.56	194.11	3451.27	108.34	71328.6	20190.20	50426.64	70.70
2009	46064.55	15778.60	27864.14	60.49	39174.18	10248.99	24931.67	63.64	3825.24	247.07	3800.05	99.34	89063.97	26274.66	56595.86	63.55
2010	51197.39	15857.91	33166.12	64.78	42509.74	10233.28	30632.13	72.06	4324.01	217.71	4764.05	110.2	98031.14	26308.9	68562.3	69.94
Ending March	Co-operative Banks				Private Banks				Foreign Banks				Grand Total			
	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	32	33	33
2001					13848.15	5791.53	5741.5	41.46	366.09	242.7	94.55	25.83	44850.15	21430.83	19180.27	42.77
2002					16302.23	7329.28	6248.91	38.33	377.71	227.56	93.19	24.67	51655.78	24533.71	22061.94	42.71
2003					18293.05	8641.09	7875.67	43.05	379.73	257.81	144.19	37.97	59399.36	28695.57	27006.53	45.47
2004					20891.72	9146.59	8981.31	42.99	371.86	211.82	168.64	45.35	65961.11	30100.39	31867.31	48.31
2005	2276.84	1.68	3048.94	133.91	22037.99	8928.32	12670.78	57.50	393.96	194.82	223.87	56.83	71860.48	29121.4	43997.43	61.23
2006	2838.22	1.17	3395.58	119.64	25012.45	9477.57	16641.75	66.53	446.31	251.02	238.90	53.53	80515.29	30672.65	55314.09	68.70
2007	2813	0.92	4024	143.05	29039	10598	21055.00	72.51	510	290	276.00	54.14	94510	33304	68298	72.26
2008	3748.04	0.42	4007.54	106.92	33617.98	9417.03	24547.72	73.02	541.67	282.16	330.38	60.99	109236.29	29889.81	79312.28	72.61
2009	4684.25	0.33	4241.13	90.54	40528.73	10316.59	25641.30	63.27	757.15	427.90	581.39	76.79	135034.1	37019.48	87059.68	64.47
2010	6649.21	0.34	4022.84	60.5	44555.41	10547.83	27885.03	62.59	817.01	28.83	539.59	66.04	150052.77	36885.9	101009.76	67.32

Source: Banking Statistics of Kerala, Reported by State Level Bankers' Committee.

Note: Details of Co-Operative Bank Statistics are availing through SLBC from 2004-05 onwards

Appendix 17.7

District Wise distribution of number of branches, aggregate deposits, gross bank credit and CD Ratio of scheduled commercial banks-Kerala. March 2010

(` Crore)

Sl. No.	District	State Bank Group				Nationalised Banks				Regional Rural Banks				Other Commercial Banks (including Foreign Banks)				All Commercial Banks			
		No. of branches	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio	No. of branches	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio	No. of branches	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio	No. of branches	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio	No. of branches	Deposits	Credits	C D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Thiruvananthapuram	145	10834	6528	60.3	196	7432	5175	69.63	5	159	45	28.3	117	5667	2788	49.2	463	24092	14536	60.3
2	Kollam	62	3334	2296	68.9	107	2435	1939	79.63	7	100	33	33	69	3171	1177	37.1	245	9040	5445	60.2
3	Pathanamthitta	70	4700	1720	36.6	93	3074	924	30.00	15	97	104	107.2	113	4611	989	21.4	291	12482	3737	29.9
4	Alappuzha	77	3405	2309	67.8	86	2349	1272	54.15	7	42	79	188.1	95	2877	1178	41.0	265	8673	4838	55.8
5	Kottayam	119	4691	3260	69.5	79	1898	1270	66.91	11	87	126	144.8	122	3873	1880	48.5	331	10549	6536	62.0
6	Idukki	39	940	909	96.7	34	339	547	161.35	3	12	15	125	39	593	652	110.0	115	1884	2123	112.7
7	Ernakulam	148	8939	8147	91.1	257	8140	9887	121.46	16	270	135	50	245	17180	10543	61.4	666	34529	28712	83.2
8	Thrissur	81	3983	2157	54.2	127	4233	2112	49.90	23	357	277	77.6	249	7775	3627	46.7	480	16348	8173	50.0
9	Palakkad	63	2505	1659	66.2	122	2935	1717	58.50	14	120	148	123.3	93	1608	1068	66.4	292	7168	4592	64.1
10	Malapuram	45	2175	877	40.3	86	2066	1246	60.31	81	903	996	110.3	92	1744	1020	58.5	304	6888	4139	60.1
11	Kozhikode	54	2502	1528	61.1	108	2937	1706	58.09	68	767	912	119	67	1703	1669	98.0	297	7909	5815	73.5
12	Wayanad	17	272	372	136.8	29	306	331	108.17	28	193	315	163.2	13	185	185	100.0	87	956	1203	125.8
13	Kannur	34	2379	1119	47.0	94	3112	1226	39.40	78	859	930	108.3	44	1225	746	60.9	250	7575	4021	53.1
14	Kasaragod	13	477	293	61.4	59	1331	727	54.62	48	401	630	157	21	315	266	84.4	141	2524	1916	75.9
	Total	967	51136	33174	64.87	1477	42587	30079	70.63	404	4367	4745	108.7	1379	52527	27788	52.9	4227	150617	95786	63.60

Source: Reserve Bank of India, March 2010.

Appendix 19.1

ITI wise details of seat strength and enrolment in goveremnt ITIs

Sl. No	Name of Institution	Total Seat Strength			Total Enrolment			Women			SC			ST		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dhanuvachapuram	972	972	972	782	830	991	110	156	93	103	121	150	1	1	2
2	Aryanad	160	160	288	145	129	274	3	9	6	59	60	82	12	21	32
3	Chakkai	800	1080	1080	858	1062	989	85	76	62	107	142	102	3	6	7
4	Kazhakkuttam(w)	233	336	336	225	280	306	225	280	306	34	35	41	0	1	2
5	Attingal	570	716	716	515	521	638	70	59	67	79	78	89	0	0	2
6	Parassala (W)	NA	NA	72	NA	NA	47	NA	NA	47	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	0
7	Chandanathope, Kollam	640	836	836	692	673	674	32	57	68	64	105	103	0	1	2
8	Kollam(w)	257	552	552	434	304	451	434	304	451	80	49	65	0	1	1
9	Chathannoor	57	80	80	50	72	40	15	21	8	9	12	4	0	0	0
10	Basic Training Centre, Kollam	112	112	112	57	45	62	2	7	0	11	6	18	0	0	0
11	Elamad	NA	72	72	NA	98	21	NA	16	0	NA	26	3	NA	0	0
12	Chenneerkara	114	504	504	111	135	177	7	27	8	22	34	44	2	0	1
13	Mezhuvelli(W)	NA	32	64	NA	30	24	NA	30	24	NA	6	10	NA	0	0
14	Chengannur	741	912	912	639	828	811	57	76	84	133	211	193	0	2	2
15	(W) Chengannur	106	124	124	101	112	117	101	112	112	27	23	41	0	0	0
16	Purakkad	NA	32	56	NA	37	74	NA	8	21	NA	5	8	NA	1	0
17	Kayamkulam	NA	NA	72	NA	NA	47	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	0
18	Ettumanoor	596	844	844	513	673	723	37	52	43	63	85	90	2	8	6
19	Palliccathode	371	761	761	366	387	538	29	47	52	31	42	50	0	10	4
20	Mulamkulam	NA	36	72	NA	47	53	NA	11	20	NA	7	9	NA	0	0
21	Thiruvappu	NA	NA	64	NA	NA	37	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	0
22	Kattappana	138	428	428	119	196	247	5	7	21	11	24	33	4	7	9
23	Rajakkad	NA	28	56	NA	33	31	NA	0	21	NA	3	5	NA	0	1
24	Kalamassery	590	828	924	470	562	687	24	32	21	71	104	109	14	11	11
25	(W) Kalamassery	110	104	104	97	112	105	97	112	105	24	25	32	1	0	0
26	Arakkuzha/ Muvattupuzha	NA	NA	64	NA	NA	40	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	2
27	Meenad	NA	NA	56	NA	NA	37	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	0
28	Chalakydy	580	868	868	664	663	734	68	60	94	104	126	120	6	12	28
29	(W)Chalakkudy	96	104	104	86	94	93	86	94	93	24	25	15	2	0	1
30	Mala	120	432	432	125	275	339	25	63	50	22	51	63	0	0	1

Sl. No	Name of Institution	Total Seat Strength			Total Enrolment			Women			SC			ST		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
31	Eriyad	NA	36	72	NA	44	43	NA	14	9	NA	4	8	NA	0	0
32	Chelakkara	NA	32	64	NA	41	42	NA	13	12	NA	6	2	NA	0	0
33	Kuzhalmannam	98	80	80	93	0	105	13	0	0	11	0	14	13	0	0
34	Malampuzha	560	808	824	517	621	594	57	112	120	97	130	99	9	10	2
35	(W) Malampuzha	110	108	108	110	99	119	110	99	119	17	13	17	1	0	1
36	Attappadi	50	56	56	45	64	66	0	0	0	137	22	14	23	0	26
37	Vaniyamkulam	NA	NA	64	NA	NA	42	NA	NA	13	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	0
38	Arecode	242	408	408	196	360	284	24	66	102	27	49	44	2	3	1
39	Nilambur	38	48	64	38	42	42	2	3	5	57	34	32	2	0	2
40	Maranchery	NA	32	64	NA	40	21	NA	11	29	NA	7	15	NA	0	0
41	Puzhakattiri	NA	NA	64	NA	NA	42	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	1
42	Kozhikode	510	688	688	495	576	631	38	42	46	56	67	62	13	9	7
43	(W)Kozhikkode	219	344	344	236	318	334	236	318	334	46	48	54	0	1	1
44	Quilandy	44	168	168	132	136	122	10	6	12	17	16	15	1	1	1
45	Valayam	NA	32	64	NA	42	42	NA	10	14	NA	2	2	NA	1	0
46	Beyepore	NA	36	72	NA	33	46	NA	10	25	NA	3	4	NA	1	0
47	Kalpetta	114	144	144	110	126	126	5	28	37	0	15	36	0	31	0
48	Nenmeni (w)	NA	32	64	NA	41	42	NA	41	42	NA	3	2	NA	9	1
49	Kannur	560	880	880	523	696	692	54	76	78	53	77	56	17	17	14
50	(W) Kannur	96	104	104	86	94	73	86	94	73	9	7	9	0	1	0
51	Peravoor	NA	NA	64	NA	NA	42	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	1
52	Kurumathoor	NA	NA	64	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	0
53	Madai	NA	36	72	NA	44	47	NA	20	25	NA	7	2	NA	0	0
54	Kasaragod	210	284	296	145	227	228	18	45	73	23	16	20	19	26	2
55	Kayyur	124	392	392	137	264	342	71	92	87	20	13	18	0	5	8
56	Pullut/Uduma	NA	32	64	NA	28	21	NA	1	2	NA	0	4	NA	9	0
57	Madikkai	NA	NA	56	NA	NA	37	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	0
	Total	10338	15733	17029	9912	12134	13648	2236	2817	3179	1648	1944	2068	147	206	182

Source : Industrial Training Department

Appendix 19.6
Total Work Seekers in Kerala

Year (at the end of December)	General Work seekers	Professional/ Technical work Seekers	Total Work Seekers
1	2	3	4
2001	4254307	177032	4431339
2002	3499774	180118	3679892
2003	3845641	158897	4004538
2004	3579675	176638	3756313
2005	3492776	176922	3669698
2006	3673148	183556	3856704
2007	3816790	171665	3988455
2008	3981503	162741	4144244
2009	4134714	165559	4300273
Jun-10	4167145	161641	4328786

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2010)

Appendix 19.7
Distribution of Work Seekers in Kerala by Educational Level

Year (at the end of December)	Below SSLC	SSLC	Pre-Degree	Degree	Post graduate	SSLC & above	% to Total Work Seekers	Total Work seekers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001	966914	2574722	542815	280618	66270	3464425	78%	4431339
2002	711714	2162627	510063	242060	53428	2968178	80%	3679892
2003	746129	2364016	564939	268124	61330	3258409	81%	4004538
2004	673301	2222940	559854	239701	60517	3083012	82%	3756313
2005	628788	2181488	574634	229684	55104	3040910	83%	3669698
2006	636997	2315838	616571	232739	54214	3219362	83.50%	3856704
2007	630782	2421734	645295	237774	52870	3357673	84%	3988455
2008	621516	2549838	685320	234509	53061	3522728	85%	4144244
2009	623661	2676151	707629	239549	53283	3676612	85%	4300273
Jun-10	600811	2728950	707265	246784	44976	3727975	86%	4328786

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2010)

Appendix 19.8
Number of Professional & Technical Work Seekers

Year (at the end of December)	Medical Graduates	Engg. Graduates	Diploma Holders in Engg.	ITI Certificate Holders	Agricultural Graduates	Veterinary Graduates	Total
2001	2691	10349	46377	115736	1496	383	177032
2002	3736	8506	43128	123387	881	480	180118
2003	3567	8116	40660	105221	897	436	158897
2004	3910	9213	42539	118518	1662	796	176638
2005	3428	6389	41345	124410	803	547	176922
2006	2925	8466	41700	109780	762	522	164155
2007	2319	7608	35216	103018	704	584	149449
2008	2225	7941	31850	100183	654	578	143431
2009	2420	9465	36186	96655	581	602	145939
Jun-10	1885	6965	34653	102637	361	345	146846

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training(2010)

Appendix 19.9
District-wise Distribution of Work Seekers as on 31.03.2010

Sl. No.	District	General Work seekers	Professional/Technical work Seekers	Total Work Seekers (General + Technical)		
		Total	Total	Total	Men	Women
1	Thiruvananthapuram	582902	23909	606811	232984	373827
2	Kollam	402666	19257	421923	171418	250505
3	Pathanamthitta	168738	7525	176263	70084	106179
4	Alappuzha	384013	16768	400781	173730	227051
5	Kottayam	262518	12292	274810	117237	157573
6	Idukki	131333	3734	135067	57201	77866
7	Ernakulam	346406	21685	368091	155024	213067
8	Thrissur	374974	12456	387430	143429	244001
9	Palakkad	318080	11394	329474	147930	181544
10	Malappuram	298536	7868	306404	133966	172438
11	Kozhikode	386369	16070	402439	162657	239782
12	Wayanad	86765	2175	88940	39965	48975
13	Kannur	185266	8931	194197	72929	121268
14	Kasaragod	95063	3194	98257	40078	58179
	Total	4023629	167258	4190887	1718632	2472255

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2010)

Appendix 19.10
Unemployment Assistance & Self Employment Scheme

Sl. No.	Year (at the end of December)	Unemployment Assistance			Self Employment Assistance		
		Application Received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. In Lakhs)	Application Received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2000	56906	346114	3689.39	17097	469	29.75
2	2001	65245	351685	2175.97	7114	330	12.69
3	2002	180586	332287	2516.4	NIL	416	29.69
4	2003	186029	348027	1423.1	7659	668	36.61
5	2004	192796	387370	739843	1920	734	4999996
6	2005	170972	344698	10243376	1944	238	1685031
7	2006	65976	339879	366770675	2370	1040	1244386
8	2007	66700	361930	500576150	2110	898	10203924
9	2008	25148	337032	509478010	2383	862	11320787
10	2009	35148	332280	236112840	2077	327	4504696
10	Mar-10	14042	283692	409665425	2848	1337	23686682

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2010)

Appendix 19.11
Employment in Organised Public and Private Sectors – All India

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Public and Private Sector (Total)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1996	167.94	26.35	194.29	67.2	17.92	85.12	235.1	44.26	279.41
2	1997	168.31	27.28	195.59	67.77	19.09	86.86	236.1	46.37	282.45
3	1998	166.55	27.63	194.18	67.37	20.11	87.48	233.9	47.74	281.66
4	1999	166.04	28.11	194.15	66.8	20.18	86.98	232.8	48.29	281.13
5	2000	164.57	28.57	193.14	65.8	20.66	86.46	230.4	49.23	279.60
6	2001	162.79	28.59	191.38	65.62	20.9	86.52	228.4	49.49	277.89
7	2002	158.86	28.87	187.73	63.83	20.49	84.32	222.7	49.35	272.06
8	2003	158.75	29.05	185.8	63.57	20.64	84.21	220.3	49.68	270.00
9	2004	153.07	28.9	181.97	62.02	20.44	82.46	215.1	49.34	264.43
10	2005							214.4	50.20	264.60

Source: DGE & T

Appendix 19.12
Employment in Public & Private Sector in Kerala
Base year - 2000

Year	Public Sector				Private Sector				Total			
	Men	Women	Total	Index	Men	Women	Total	Index	Men	Women	Total	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dec-00	457374	193867	651241	104.71	306901	293390	600291	107.92	764285	487257	1251532	106.22
Dec-01	450711	194959	645670	103.81	299235	289200	588435	105.79	749946	484159	1234105	104.74
Dec-02	445932	192064	637996	102.58	300768	281540	582308	104.69	746700	473604	1220304	103.57
Dec-03	429208	190055	619263	99.564	275407	274163	549570	98.801	704615	464218	11688333	99.204
Dec-04	427228	187973	615201	98.911	265333	265337	530670	95.403	692561	453310	1145871	97.255
Dec-05	422563	186985	609548	98.002	249130	243360	492490	88.539	671693	430345	1102038	93.534
Dec-06	421220	185690	606910	97.58	254046	250177	504223	90.65	675266	435867	1111133	94.3
Dec-07	415919	194123	610042	98.08	250593	243522	494115	88.83	666512	437645	1104157	93.71
Dec-08	414227	193420	607647	94	264514	260913	525427	91.25	678741	454333	1133074	92.6
Dec-09	420051	165380	615431	94.5	250370	250895	501265	83.5	670421	446275	1116696	96.8

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2010)

Appendix 19.13
District - wise Employment in Public Sector in Kerala on 31st March 2010

Sl.No	District	Central Govt.		State Govt.		Central Quasi		State Quasi		Local Bodies		Total	
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Thiruvananthapuram	21386	3774	51032	19660	17200	4860	41073	9603	5914	2243	136605	40140
2	Kollam	630	242	18815	8253	5167	1372	19728	10250	3205	1032	47545	21149
3	Pathanamthitta	1627	578	11328	4240	3241	568	6572	2698	1154	469	23922	8553
4	Alappuzha	717	241	9858	4267	3457	1024	10685	2910	1213	465	25930	8907
5	Kottayam	619	166	16122	7398	6788	1746	8978	1586	1363	432	33870	11328
6	Idukki	1016	312	7853	1798	1042	242	4331	1545	710	169	14952	4066
7	Ernakulam	12684	3098	27566	7109	28304	6038	19990	8201	2269	830	90813	25276
8	Thrissur	5816	1602	25327	10516	5995	1715	13734	4803	2073	790	52945	19426
9	Palakkad	9583	1520	18284	7615	5150	1386	7439	692	1648	429	42104	11642
10	Malappuram	1737	414	22698	8284	3172	497	7561	1002	1648	408	36816	10605
11	Kozhikode	1450	346	16811	8461	3699	1183	12838	612	2844	806	37642	11408
12	Wayanad	598	122	11054	3814	1143	152	2704	434	358	98	15857	4620
13	Kannur	2138	477	20203	7697	53348	716	7973	2574	1580	520	37242	11894
14	Kasaragod	783	168	10340	4832	1590	285	3620	370	537	125	16870	5780
	State	60784	13060	267291	103944	91296	21784	167226	47280	26516	8816	613113	194884

Appendix 19.14
District-wise Employment both in Public and Private Sectors in Kerala
as on 31st March 2010

Sl. No	District	No. of Persons Employed					
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	183649	183878	186808	189795	189990	172959
2	Kollam	91673	92756	91589	93881	96739	93453
3	Pathanamthitta	41819	41324	39658	40658	41552	36423
4	Alappuzha	50601	47221	50103	60823	67481	62616
5	Kottayam	60524	60291	60530	61208	61663	61106
6	Idukki	78544	61953	61342	59306	56355	58941
7	Ernakulam	163871	163767	156557	159585	165906	168972
8	Thrissur	106298	97947	106830	100385	99462	100408
9	Palakkad	67554	71550	72138	61181	66029	63783
10	Malappuram	62553	62493	64687	63253	65068	66690
11	Wayanad	30678	50560	24040	29710	29511	30135
12	Kozhikode	72922	51661	73351	71789	68623	70217
13	Kannur	79614	77077	75727	76300	76679	78746
14	Kasaragod	49473	39052	47620	49543	46898	46927
	State	1139773	1101530	1110980	1117417	1131956	1111376

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training (2010)

Appendix 19.15
Employment in the Public Sector by Industry - All India
(Lakh persons as on 31st March 2008)

Sl. No	Industry	1981	1991	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Agriculture, hunting etc	4.63	5.56	5.02	4.83	5.06	4.93	4.96
2	Mining and quarrying	8.18	9.99	8.75	8.61	8.47	10.3	10.14
3	Manufacturing	15.02	18.52	14.3	13.5	12.6	11.89	11.3
4	Electricity, gas and water	6.83	9.05	9.35	9.23	9.13	8.74	8.6
5	Construction	10.89	11.49	10.81	10.26	9.48	9.32	9.11
6	Wholesale and retail trade	1.17	1.5	1.63	1.57	1.82	1.81	1.84
7	Transport, storage & communications	27.09	30.26	30.42	30.09	29.39	28.15	27.51
8	Finance, insurance, real estate etc.	7.48	11.94	12.81	12.3	13.77	14.08	14.08
9	Community, Social & personal services	73.55	92.27	98.3	97.35	96.09	92.76	92.52
	Total	154.84	190.58	191.39	187.74	185.81	181.98	180.06

Source: Economic Survey

Appendix 19.16
No. of Placements through Employment Exchange and Monthly Average Number of Employers using Employment Exchanges in Kerala

Year	No. of Placements	Monthly average number of Employers using Employment
2000	23012	388
2001	15750	376
2002	12409	312
2003	9902	223
2004	8711	225
2005	11450	244
2006	10742	312
2007	12132	394
2008	9659	399
2009	15612	325
Jun-10	7040	250

Source: Directorate of Employment of Training (2010)

Appendix 20.1
Human Development Index and selected components

HDI rank	Country	Human development index value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	2010 Mean Year to Schooling	1980-2010 Average Annual HDI Growth Rate	2006 (tones) Carbon dioxide emission Per capita
2	Australia	0.937	-	12	0.577	18.1
119	India	0.519	64.4	4.4	1.61	1.3
1	Norway	0.938	81.0	12.6	0.58	8.6
4	USA	0.902	79.6	12.4	0.36	19
89	China	0.663	73.5	7.5	1.96	4.6
26	UK	0.849	79.8	9.5	0.47	9.4
91	Sri Lanka	0.658	74.4	8.2	0.83	0.6
57	Malaysia	0.744	74.7	9.5	1.06	7.2
125	Pakistan	0.490	67.2	4.9	1.52	0.9
73	Brazil	0.699	72.9	7.2	-	1.9

Source: Global Human Development Report 2010, UNDP

Appendix 20.2
Human Development Index from 1980 to 2010

Year	India	China	Brazil	Norway
1980	0.320	0.368	-	0.788
1990	0.389	0.460	-	0.838
2000	0.440	0.567	0.649	0.906
2005	0.482	0.616	0.678	0.932
2006	0.491	0.627	0.681	0.934
2007	0.500	0.639	0.685	0.937
2008	0.506	0.648	0.690	0.937
2009	0.512	0.655	0.693	0.937
2010	0.519	0.663	0.699	0.938
HDI rank in 2010	119	89	73	1

Source: UNDP

Appendix 20.3

Life Expectancy at Birth (Year)

Year	India	Norway	USA	China	Brazil	UK
1980	55.01	75.7	73.9	66.0	62.5	73.4
1990	58.2	76.8	75.2	68.0	66.3	75.7
2000	61.3	78.8	78.0	71.3	70.2	77.8
2005	62.7	80.0	78.7	72.6	71.7	79.2
2007	63.4	80.5	79.1	72.9	72.2	79.3
2008	63.7	80.7	79.3	73.1	72.4	79.5
2009	64.0	80.8	79.4	73.3	72.7	79.6
2010	64.4	81.0	79.6	73.5	72.9	79.8
HDI Rank in 2010	119	1	4	89	73	26

Source: UNDP

Appendix 20.4
Incidence and Rate of Suicides - 2009
(State, UT & City-wise)

Sl. No	State/UT	Number of Suicides	Percentage Share in Total Suicides	Estimated Mid-Year Population (in lakh)	Rate of Suicides (Col.3/Col.5)	Rank*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	States:					
1	Andhra Pradesh	14500	11.4	833.0	17.4	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	110	0.1	12.2	9.0	20
3	Assam	2966	2.3	305.3	9.7	19
4	Bihar	1051	0.8	957.5	1.1	34
5	Chhattisgarh	5883	4.6	241.6	24.4	5
6	Goa	278	0.2	16.9	16.4	11
7	Gujarat	6156	4.8	574.4	10.7	17
8	Haryana	2503	2.0	242.4	10.3	18
9	Himachal Pradesh	560	0.4	66.3	8.4	21
10	Jammu & Kashmir	321	0.3	129.1	2.5	30
11	Jharkhand	1112	0.9	305.4	3.6	27
12	Karnataka	12195	9.6	582.0	21.0	7
13	Kerala	8755	6.9	346.6	25.3	4
14	Madhya Pradesh	9113	7.2	709.0	12.9	14
15	Maharashtra	14300	11.2	1087.0	13.2	13
16	Manipur	27	0.0	26.7	1.0	35
17	Meghalaya	112	0.1	28.8	4.3	26
18	Mizoram	69	0.1	10.0	6.9	24
19	Nagaland	31	0.0	22.2	1.4	33
20	Orissa	4365	3.4	404.3	10.8	16
21	Punjab	847	0.7	269.8	3.1	29
22	Rajasthan	5065	4.0	660.6	7.7	23
23	Sikkim	241	0.2	6.0	39.9	2
24	Tamil Nadu	14424	11.3	671.1	21.5	6
25	Tripura	738	0.6	35.7	20.7	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	4158	3.3	1955.2	2.1	31
27	Uttarakhand	342	0.3	96.8	3.5	28
28	West Bengal	14648	11.5	892.1	16.4	12
	Total (States)	124870	98.2	11485.0	10.9	
	Union Territories:					
	A & N Islands	131	0.1	4.2	31.0	3
	Chandigarh	75	0.1	11.0	6.8	25
	D & N haveli	56	0.0	2.8	20.4	9
	Daman & Diu	23	0.0	1.9	11.9	15
	Delhi (UT)	1477	1.2	177.8	8.3	22
	Lakshadweep	1	0.0	0.7	1.4	32
	Puducherry	518	0.4	11.0	47.2	1
	Total (UTS)	2281	1.8	209.4	10.9	
	Total (All-India)	127151	100.0	11694.4	10.9	

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

Appendix 20.5
Number of suicides by district and gender, Kerala, 2008

District	Male	Female	Total
Kasargode	176	72	248
Pathanamthitta	254	61	315
Wayanadu	250	88	338
Idukki	298	112	410
Malappuram	285	141	426
Kottayam	343	118	461
Alappuzha	343	132	475
Kannur	419	183	602
Kozhikode	391	216	607
Ernakulam	592	223	815
Palakkad	532	286	818
Trissur	610	247	857
Kollam	743	248	991
Trivandrum	887	311	1198
Railways	7	1	8
Kerala	6130	2439	8569

Source: Crime Records Bureau, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 20.6
Incidence of total cognizable crimes for the year 2008

District	Total cognizable crimes		
	IPC	SLL	Total (IPC + SLL)
Trivandrum	13364	9250	22614
Kollam	8717	13302	22019
Pathanamthitta	5343	4084	9427
Alappuzha	8373	4355	12728
Kottayam	8008	3222	11230
Idukki	4923	4618	9541
Ernakulam	17120	47575	64695
Trissur	10003	12763	22766
Palakkad	5557	8993	14550
Malappuram	7419	10376	17795
Kozhikode	9595	12421	22016
Wynad	2503	1121	3624
Kannur	5901	8183	14084
Kasargod	3585	1467	5052
Railways	209	58	267
Kerala	110620	141788	252408

Source: Crime Records Bureau, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 20.7
Elderly population per 100 total population by sex and Districts in Kerala 2001-51

Districts	2001	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Trivandrum	10.62	12.17	15.92	19.93	23.48	25.63
Kollam	11.01	13.96	17.49	21.04	23.93	24.02
Pathanamthitta	14.66	15.47	17.57	20.00	22.35	23.80
Alappuzha	12.79	14.18	16.92	20.14	23.25	24.29
Kottayam	12.93	13.85	16.80	20.34	23.26	24.51
Idukki	9.31	11.34	15.63	20.33	24.00	24.37
Ernakulam	11.44	12.62	16.27	20.46	24.00	25.59
Trissur	11.64	12.78	15.75	19.52	23.21	25.53
Palakkad	10.23	11.47	14.33	17.75	22.17	26.38
Malappuram	7.37	8.15	11.02	14.92	20.70	27.28
Kozhikode	9.77	10.93	14.37	18.34	23.02	26.33
Wayanad	7.57	10.34	12.76	17.75	23.31	27.28
Kannur	10.33	11.64	14.81	18.49	22.86	25.55
Kaseragod	8.33	10.35	12.71	16.81	22.14	27.44
KERALA	10.56	11.93	15.09	18.89	22.92	25.63

Source: UNDP-Planning Commission-SSPHD, Growing Old in Kerala, State Planning Board-2009

Appendix 22.3
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Productive Sector - Allocation & Expenditure for 2008-09

(' lakh)

Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts			Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%
Agriculture and Allied sectors	17981.38	13550.77	75.36	3279.92	2470.73	75.33	3490.38	2280.77	65.34	919.75	714.55	77.69	560.39	344.46	61.47	26231.82	19361.27	73.81
Soil and water conservation, Irrigation	3261.11	1922.60	58.96	1841.06	1194.81	64.90	1916.71	840.40	43.85	177.14	125.75	70.98	190.27	66.43	34.92	7386.29	4149.98	56.18
Industries	4219.54	2785.14	66.01	973.38	561.78	57.71	1573.56	777.15	49.39	355.47	172.76	48.60	416.49	272.66	65.47	7538.44	4569.49	60.62
Environment	97.69	45.18	46.25	18.47	15.22	82.38	24.00	12.50	52.08	61.14	60.73	99.33	67.61	59.53	88.05	268.91	193.15	71.83
Total	25559.72	18303.69	71.61	6112.83	4242.54	69.40	7004.65	3910.82	55.83	1513.50	1073.79	70.95	1234.76	743.08	60.18	41425.46	28273.89	68.25

Source: IKM

Appendix 22.4
Grant - in - Aid to LSGs - Service Sector - Allocation & Expenditure for 2008-09

(' lakh)

Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts			Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%
Education, Culture, Arts, Youth Welfare & Sports	4809.30	4322.09	89.87	597.46	398.73	66.74	3039.42	2627.39	86.44	1001.37	867.88	86.67	768.65	628.24	81.73	10216.21	8844.34	86.57
Health & Allied Services	4215.64	2879.45	68.30	1532.36	999.32	65.21	1972.29	1120.23	56.80	817.03	765.03	93.64	700.58	501.94	71.65	9237.89	6265.97	67.83
Social Welfare	30001.71	20353.57	67.84	5941.55	4545.52	76.50	9167.19	5665.28	61.80	4552.19	3076.53	67.58	3823.23	2022.51	52.90	53485.86	35663.41	66.68
Women & Children Development	2259.48	1647.67	72.92	632.03	410.86	65.01	453.10	181.46	40.05	377.09	250.53	66.44	436.89	333.53	76.34	4158.59	2824.04	67.91
Labour & Labour Welfare	232.79	152.71	65.60	29.43	17.32	58.85	12.06	7.60	63.02	48.46	45.97	94.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	322.73	223.59	69.28
General Economic Services	1009.43	774.18	76.70	353.49	268.12	75.85	90.83	40.90	45.03	270.01	240.32	89.00	102.15	68.83	67.39	1825.91	1392.36	76.26
Total	42528.35	30129.67	70.85	9086.32	6639.87	73.08	14734.89	9642.86	65.44	7066.15	5246.26	74.24	5831.50	3555.05	60.96	79247.19	55213.71	69.67

Source: IKM

Appendix 22.7
Source Wise Funding of LSGs Plan for 2008-09

` lakh)

Type of LSGs	Grant - in - Aid (Plan fund)		Own Fund		State Sponsored		Centrally Sponsored		Loan from Co-Operative		Externally Aided	
	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	Fund Allocated	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GPt	114002.33	84093.96	62616.23	25570.11	3901.42	732.93	7263.73	1893.70	2932.40	157.53	233.85	99.27
BPt	27554.73	22376.90	1001.31	395.96	864.30	72.07	17265.64	8554.94	74.21	32.86	466.62	61.82
DPt	29996.47	20055.40	1256.79	315.72	470.68	32.47	6860.67	85.57	15.25	0.00	55.72	0.00
MN	16323.82	12582.64	4077.69	610.00	1542.04	13.88	13062.13	107.79	615.70	82.50	13.83	0.16
CR	12938.02	8554.00	4670.79	387.71	756.26	0.00	1953.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	200815.37	147662.90	73622.81	27279.50	7534.70	851.35	46405.19	10642.00	3637.56	272.89	770.02	161.25

Type of LSGs	Institutional		Voluntary		Beneficiary		Others		Total	
	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	Fund Allocated	Expenditure
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
GPt	10991.97	1226.87	676.42	129.86	19210.03	8234.50	60224.93	31771.48	282053.31	153910.21
BPt	4493.89	2164.53	231.86	20.24	1872.46	873.11	17985.17	6018.88	71810.19	40571.31
DPt	1440.91	12.15	6.17	0.00	2534.05	130.20	26016.45	5557.79	68653.16	26189.30
MN	1651.31	46.56	45.00	2.17	653.79	149.37	6667.67	3546.39	44652.98	17141.46
CR	280.92	0.00	0.17	0.17	332.84	93.14	5295.19	2863.58	26227.21	11898.60
Total	18859.00	3450.11	959.62	152.44	24603.17	9480.32	116189.41	49758.12	493396.85	249710.88

Source: IKM

Appendix 22.8
Development Funds to LSGs - Productive Sector - Sub Sector- wise Allocation & Expenditure for 2009-10

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Sub Sector	District Panchayats		Block Panchayats		Municipalities		Corporations		Grma Panchayats		Total	
		Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.
1	Agriculture and Allied Sectors												
1.1	Paddy	1531.94	1247.49	1330.04	1141.73	337.66	256.76	323.12	314.88	4425.24	3867.36	7948.00	6828.22
1.2	Other corps	464.18	415.57	537.79	487.65	245.18	196.17	148.71	141.28	6328.03	5402.87	7723.89	6643.55
1.3	Other Agriculture development Activites	867.73	564.84	746.04	482.67	240.38	162.68	212.99	166.24	3024.77	1917.56	5091.91	3293.98
1.4	Animal husbandry	578.11	450.48	659.26	513.61	274.68	186.61	128.75	60.15	5378.11	4034.52	7018.91	5245.37
1.5	Dairy	230.52	187.68	547.82	505.04	9.74	4.63	0.16	0.00	515.35	399.62	1303.59	1096.97
1.6	Fisheries	217.07	109.14	138.06	95.50	207.12	142.91	198.63	63.62	643.04	375.12	1403.92	786.29
1.7	Forestry	22.00	0.46	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	5.47	4.35	29.47	6.78
1.8	Watershed management	11.70	11.70	32.61	27.48	12.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	411.60	236.34	468.42	275.52
	Sub Total	3923.25	2987.36	3992.62	3254.65	1328.27	950.76	1012.36	746.17	20731.61	16237.74	30988.11	24176.68
2	Soil and Water Conservation, Irrigation												
2.1	Lard & Water Resource Management	699.90	237.18	542.18	328.60	108.40	36.26	113.27	37.10	1026.47	546.47	2490.22	1185.62
2.2	Minor irrigation	1240.12	513.23	1224.41	703.13	22.62	9.76	19.99	8.23	1568.04	745.39	4075.18	1979.73
2.3	Flood Control	109.45	29.86	214.08	131.71	23.13	1.36	0.00	0.00	218.75	132.55	565.42	295.48
	Sub Total	2049.47	780.27	1980.67	1163.44	154.15	47.38	133.26	45.33	2813.26	1424.41	7130.82	3460.83
3	INDUSTRIES												
3.1	Small Scale Industries	131.16	62.20	89.02	38.00	3.92	3.92	10.80	5.68	303.72	159.06	538.62	268.86
3.2	Handicraft	0.43	0.42	1.44	0.15	6.20	6.09	0.00	0.00	36.06	11.91	44.13	18.56
3.3	Handloom	94.47	21.92	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00	29.21	27.00	125.18	50.17
3.4	Coir Industry	5.00	5.00	5.62	5.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.73	19.52	47.35	30.13
3.5	Khadi, Village Idustries	45.27	38.78	8.69	7.09	2.70	2.67	0.00	0.00	48.63	22.68	105.29	71.22
3.6	Sericulture	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	2.50	1.50
3.7	Electronic and Electric Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	2.19	1.60
3.8	Other Industries	10.00	2.53	0.00	0.00	3.15	0.22	0.00	0.00	26.09	13.65	39.24	16.40
3.9	Employment Training	176.98	27.34	109.00	53.56	62.63	30.48	15.50	0.10	621.68	282.41	985.79	393.88
3.10	Co-operative & Industrial Sector	816.04	409.16	726.04	437.31	332.44	107.72	228.67	73.62	2556.40	1363.65	4659.58	2391.46
3.11	Total energy Security Mission	64.55	34.01	21.31	17.18	44.25	23.34	51.72	48.70	387.58	278.57	569.41	401.79
3.12	Other Industrial Activities	46.15	0.30	57.40	26.48	16.10	8.01	80.17	51.00	111.78	48.43	311.60	134.21
	Sub Total	1390.05	601.66	1020.52	586.39	473.49	184.30	386.86	179.10	4159.97	2228.38	7430.88	3779.78
4	ENVIRONMENT												
4.1	Environmental Protection	11.54	7.33	5.31	3.00	0.00	0.00	9.63	0.00	13.61	5.76	40.09	16.09
4.2	Environmental Activities	24.19	4.72	0.00	0.00	4.44	4.44	15.15	14.05	48.71	19.27	92.49	42.49
	Sub Total	35.73	12.05	5.31	3.00	4.44	4.44	24.78	14.05	62.32	25.03	132.58	58.58
	Grand Total	7398.50	4381.34	6999.12	5007.48	1960.35	1186.88	1557.26	984.65	27767.16	19915.56	45682.39	31475.87

Source: IKM

Appendix 22.9

Development Funds to LSGs - Service Sector - Sub Sector- wise Allocation & Expenditure for 2009-10

(` lakh)

Sub Sector Code	Sub Sector	District Panchayats		Block Panchayats		Municipalities		Corporations		Grma Panchayats		Total	
		Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.
5	EDUCATION, CULTURE, ARTS, YOUTH, SPORTS												
5.1	Pre-Primary Education	35.00	26.34	7.39	7.39	22.54	22.54	0.00	0.00	28.73	27.58	93.66	83.85
5.2	Primary Education	75.20	29.59	99.56	71.23	90.90	69.56	54.17	34.19	707.12	587.19	1026.95	791.76
5.3	High School Education	1016.44	780.98	48.20	44.17	113.67	87.35	71.10	48.88	70.93	49.07	1320.34	1010.45
5.4	Higher Secondary Education	700.81	444.58	7.11	5.04	27.18	22.84	61.28	17.06	22.85	20.65	819.23	510.18
5.5	Technical Education	55.03	41.43	21.64	20.13	2.60	1.81	5.50	5.35	58.36	30.96	143.13	99.67
5.6	SSA	318.82	313.11	7.20	5.72	108.63	107.30	396.28	382.96	555.20	547.53	1386.13	1356.62
5.7	Sports	71.38	24.08	35.09	32.19	51.75	46.53	29.05	22.49	126.38	97.30	313.66	222.59
5.8	Youth Welfare	8.00	1.83	11.44	8.33	3.70	1.76	15.31	0.00	19.41	11.36	57.87	23.28
5.9	Vayana Shala & Library	89.22	22.39	80.47	70.08	44.00	34.56	53.12	14.13	122.95	95.11	389.76	236.27
5.10	Arts & Culture	197.08	52.56	310.63	152.13	104.79	59.83	70.76	30.01	778.87	447.74	1462.13	742.27
5.11	Cont. Education & Informal Education	70.52	43.03	45.51	32.61	34.41	19.90	11.43	9.56	100.68	69.96	262.56	175.07
	Sub Total	2637.50	1779.92	674.24	449.02	604.17	473.98	768.00	564.63	2591.48	1984.45	7275.42	5252.01
6	HEALTH & ALLIED SERVICES												
6.1	PHC/CHC	574.14	367.57	221.27	139.03	79.88	61.25	70.78	31.91	208.17	129.79	1154.24	729.54
6.2	Public Health	169.67	63.06	41.49	38.66	50.35	43.51	47.70	41.49	437.21	350.81	746.42	537.54
6.3	Special Health Programme	164.56	141.60	82.31	58.23	85.97	79.81	16.66	9.59	923.11	791.45	1272.61	1080.66
6.4	Medicine	7.00	7.00	24.78	24.68	35.94	37.44	13.06	12.93	379.02	359.13	459.81	441.18
6.5	Waste Treatment	5.00	0.00	1.95	0.77	1.27	1.27	0.00	0.00	4.89	0.70	13.11	2.74
6.6	Insurance Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.23	9.07	0.00	0.00	4.80	2.71	21.03	11.79
6.7	Other Health Programme	190.83	134.29	60.50	48.31	31.61	24.40	17.39	14.37	135.66	113.90	435.99	335.28
6.8	Drinking Water	1776.39	974.46	1598.22	913.14	327.15	244.59	565.74	450.17	4184.18	2354.31	8451.67	4936.67
6.9	Sanitation	6.79	1.00	67.70	55.14	262.08	180.84	228.45	139.09	565.76	354.18	1130.78	730.26
	Sub Total	2894.38	1688.98	2098.22	1277.96	890.48	682.18	959.78	699.55	6842.80	4456.98	13685.66	8805.66
7	SOCIAL WELFARE												
7.1	Housing	1637.57	1439.47	1899.82	1728.51	1600.64	1131.96	2041.79	1342.34	13794.30	10196.01	20974.12	15838.30
7.2	Slum Development	162.89	114.25	111.74	97.34	748.90	523.52	573.17	645.35	415.72	207.07	2012.42	1587.53
7.3	Housing Construction Co-operative Institution	0.00	0.00	28.11	28.11	7.26	7.07	0.00	0.00	122.71	122.30	158.08	157.48
7.4	Electrification	588.01	571.31	266.21	257.79	97.75	80.27	16.50	0.24	1214.29	1044.33	2182.77	1953.95
7.5	Old age programmes	129.96	28.49	303.70	192.35	69.40	45.32	8.63	1.42	756.40	406.01	1268.08	673.59

Sub Sector Code	Sub Sector	District Panchayats		Block Panchayats		Municipalities		Corporations		Grma Panchayats		Total	
		Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.	Allocation	Expr.
7.6	Programmes for Disabled	449.91	222.08	397.80	325.50	245.01	206.62	226.91	200.18	1144.36	861.45	2463.99	1815.83
7.7	Programmes for Destitutes	9.69	9.39	18.65	14.30	15.35	6.80	19.86	9.36	184.56	102.13	248.11	141.99
7.8	Integrated Poverty Eradication Programme	9.05	1.13	117.89	96.17	121.84	75.01	12.80	8.43	355.19	269.66	616.78	450.39
7.9	Women Welfare	42.41	24.91	205.25	123.49	204.55	103.08	250.01	54.73	1079.03	582.48	1781.25	888.70
7.10	Programmes for SC	4905.38	2946.29	2275.30	1595.50	1701.32	1084.40	1288.72	363.12	10651.47	6142.66	20822.20	12131.96
7.11	Programmes for ST	1586.77	1397.85	473.11	345.59	70.29	34.71	0.00	0.00	2103.41	1352.04	4233.59	3130.19
7.12	Social Security	6.00	1.00	13.93	6.07	2.60	2.75	0.00	0.00	36.05	25.14	58.58	34.96
7.13	EMS Housing Programme	613.27	613.27	454.46	434.77	83.30	74.30	15.00	0.00	644.96	462.32	1810.99	1584.66
	Sub Total	10140.91	7369.44	6565.97	5245.49	4968.21	3375.81	4453.39	2625.17	32502.45	21773.60	58630.96	40389.53
8	WOMEN & CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT												
8.1	Women & Children Development Programmes	570.89	255.02	664.30	369.87	362.64	260.82	350.13	209.29	2414.68	1690.41	4362.64	2785.41
8.2	Special Programmes for Child Welfare	60.29	16.30	61.24	38.71	46.87	57.67	5.50	5.50	185.71	128.60	359.61	246.78
	Sub Total	631.18	271.32	725.54	408.58	409.51	318.49	355.63	214.79	2600.39	1819.01	4722.25	3032.19
9	LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE												
9.1	Labour & Labour Welfare Programmes	1.00	0.00	71.93	59.13	5.95	4.41	0.05	0.03	249.86	159.57	328.79	223.14
	Sub Total	1.00	0.00	71.93	59.13	5.95	4.41	0.05	0.03	249.86	159.57	328.79	223.14
10	Other Economic Services												
10.1	Tourism	70.00	70.00	10.71	9.14	37.20	13.40	75.98	34.19	32.98	17.82	226.86	144.56
10.2	Public Distribution	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.65	6.70	12.45	7.70
10.3	Public Crimitorium	35.67	18.29	83.29	50.86	89.07	46.86	34.86	4.63	202.08	100.42	444.97	221.05
10.4	Survey & Studies	24.72	19.67	14.27	9.54	8.24	3.17	9.50	6.40	115.39	40.07	172.12	78.87
10.5	Monitoring and Evaluation	16.48	11.58	118.60	91.55	61.95	53.83	8.72	7.50	486.98	422.06	692.73	586.52
10.6	Good Governance	87.33	73.15	145.45	113.29	144.61	126.28	163.36	147.67	568.77	416.19	1109.52	876.57
10.7	Computerisation	6.88	6.75	46.23	41.48	14.69	10.64	3.99	3.99	323.65	192.85	395.44	255.71
10.8	Other Plan Expenditure	1.20	1.20	0.25	0.00	6.29	6.29	0.00	0.00	10.74	10.29	18.48	17.78
	Sub Total	242.28	200.64	420.10	316.86	363.55	260.47	296.41	204.38	1750.24	1206.40	3072.57	2188.76
	Grand Total	16547.25	11310.30	10556.00	7757.04	7241.87	5115.34	6833.26	4308.55	46537.22	31400.01	87715.65	59891.29

Source: IKM