

**FIFTY YEAR'S OF KERALA'S
ECONOMY (1956-2006) :
DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, ECONOMIC
POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE**

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Preface

As Kerala celebrates the golden jubilee of her existence as a state a review of the development issues, economic policies and performance of the economy is essential to see the strength and weakness. In this context, the Department of Economics, University of Kerala has prepared a review of fifty years of development of Kerala's economy. The paper reviews the development issues, performance of the economy during the fifty years, identifies the emerging issues and problems and presents a development perspective for the future. We have compiled more than hundred statistical tables based on the available sources to give the broad changes in demography, migration, economic growth, employment, sectoral changes in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, and issues like poverty unemployment, environmental degradation etc. I hope this paper will give a bird's eye view of the fifty years of development and may be useful for those who are interested in Kerala's development.

Kariavattom
October 2007

B. A. Prakash

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Kerala completes fifty years of her existence as a state as well as a regional economy in 2006. During the last half a century, Kerala has been experiencing a dual pattern of development at the economic and social fronts. While the real sectors like agriculture and industry remained sluggish with low productivity levels, the service sector achieved rapid progress. On the one side, Kerala achieved better human development compared to the backward states of India, but on the other, more than one third of the people remains poor and one fifth of the labour force remains unemployed. In spite of the substantial development of infrastructure, acute shortage, poor maintenance etc are reported in the case of roads, power, water supply, irrigation, urban infrastructure etc. The continuous unsound fiscal situation of the state government during the last two decades has critically affected the ability of the state to promote developmental and social welfare activities. The failure in generating employment opportunities has resulted in large scale migration of educated young labour force to other parts of India and abroad for employment. Even after the completion of five decades, Kerala lacks a suitable development strategy or economic policy for achieving rapid socio-economic transformation. The technological change, urbanisation, migration and structural changes have created new opportunities as well as serious problems like environmental degradation. Though the state has achieved substantial expansion of public health and education, they face deterioration in the quality of services. This is the context in which we have to examine the economic performance, the lessons of fifty years of development experience, emerging problems, current issues and development perspectives for the future.

Objectives of the study

1. To review the development issues and economic performance during the fifty years,
2. To examine the policies and factors that contributed to the economic change of Kerala, and

3. To identify the emerging issues and problems and present a strategy for future development.

Here we present the following hypotheses to explain Kerala's fifty years of development.

1. Kerala's initial condition was not favourable for rapid economic change as most of the producers in all categories of economic activities were very poor, engaged in petty, marginal or small scale operations or self employed and not having sufficient capital assets to engage in commercial operations and to generate reinvestable surplus by introducing better technology or by improving the entrepreneurial talents.
2. The strategy of state sponsored development through planning by incurring meagre amount of public expenditure, pursuing unfavourable policies and attitudes for modernisation and technological change, ignoring the crucial role of private investment, following market hostile policies and unfavourable political and social attitudes for promotion of private investment have failed to create conditions for attaining higher rate of growth and development upto the mid 1970's.
3. The slow pace of economic growth and development in the state upto the mid 1970's due to low private and public investment was accelerated subsequently by the large scale migration of Keralites to the Gulf and other foreign countries.
4. The policies pursued on promotion of education and health especially through public institutions, introduction of public distribution system to distribute foodgrains, implementation of land reforms, poverty alleviation schemes and rural development schemes of central government, expansion of agricultural credit through co-operative and commercial banks and implementation of a number of pension, employment and housing schemes meant for poor have substantially helped to improve the welfare of the poor sections of the people.
5. During the last half a century period, Kerala witnessed major policy and institutional changes favourable for the promotion of private investment and technological change resulting in the attainment of a higher commendable rate of growth during the post liberalisation period (1991-2006).

Data Source

The major source of data for the study is secondary data available in statistical publications, published papers, books, dissertations and other unpublished studies. The principal source of data are the statistical publications and reports of Department of Economics and Statistics, State Planning Board, various departments, autonomous bodies, local self government institutions and other agencies of the government of Kerala. Besides this we have used the census reports, statistical publications of Reserve Bank of India, National Sample Survey Organisation, Central Statistical Organisation and other departments of government of India. The research publications and unpublished materials of the various University Economics Departments in Kerala, Centre for Development Studies and other Research Institutions are also used for the study.

The study is presented in five sessions. The second session gives a review of first phase of development of Kerala (1956 to 1975). The second phase (1975 to 1990) and third phase of development (1991 to 2006) are discussed in the subsequent third and fourth sessions. In session five, we present the conclusions and future development perspectives.

Theoretical Framework

a) Simon Kuznet's Framework

Simon Kuznets has defined a country's economic growth as a 'long term' rise in capacity to supply increasingly diverse economic goods to its population, this growing capacity based on advancing technology and the institutional and ideological adjustments that it demands (Kuznets, 1974). The three principal components of this definition are of great importance.

1. The sustained rise in national output is a manifestation of economic growth and the ability to provide a wide range of goods is a sign of economic maturity.
2. Advancing technology provides the basis or precondition for continuous economic growth.
3. To realise the potential for economic growth inherent in new

technology adjustments must be made in institutional attitudinal and ideological arena.

Technological innovation without concomitant social innovation is like a light bulb without electricity though the potential exists, without the complementary input, nothing will happen.

Kuznets has also isolated the following characteristics features manifested in the growth process of almost every developed nations: high rates of growth of per capita output and population, high rates of increase in total factor productivity, high rates of structural transformation of the economy, high rates of social and ideological transformation, and the propensity to reach out to the rest of the world for markets and raw materials.

b) Michael P. Todaro's Framework

Based on the economic growth perspectives of the third world countries, Michael P. Todaro identifies three crucial factors of economic growth: (a) capital accumulation, including all new investment in land, physical equipment and human resources; (b) population growth and the associated eventual increase in the labour force, and (c) technological progress. In its simplest form, technological progress results from new and improved ways of accomplishing traditional tasks such as growing crops, making cloths, or building houses. There are three basic classifications of technological progress: (a) neutral, (b) labour saving, and (c) capital saving (Todaro, 1998).

Todaro also emphasises the role of capital accumulation in three broad areas. Capital accumulation results when some proportion of present income is saved and invested in order to augment future output and income. First, investments in new factories, machinery, equipments and materials that increase the physical capital stock of a nation which will result in increase in output levels. Second, the directly productive investments are supplemented by investments in social and economic infrastructure - roads, electricity, water, sanitation, communications, and the like that facilitates and integrates economic activities. Third, investments in human resources can improve its quality and thereby have the same or an even more powerful effect on production as an increase in human development. Formal schooling, vocational and on-

the-job training programmes, adult and other types of informal education and professional education may make an enormous difference in the quality, leadership, and productivity of a given labour force.

c) Theoretical Framework of the study

Based on the above theoretical frameworks we present our framework to analyse economic growth, development, social welfare and preservation of environment. For achieving high rates of economic growth and development, the following preconditions are required: (a) high rates of investment in physical capital stock, social and economic infrastructure and human resources; (b) technological progress resulting in increase in factor productivity (c) population growth and associated increase in labour force (d) institutional, attitudinal and ideological changes creating conducive climate for promoting investment, production, productivity, technological progress and occupational and geographic mobility of the labour force. To achieve improvement in social welfare of the people, especially the poor and vulnerable sections requires market intervention measures/policies as well as more public expenditure for health, education, provision of public utilities, poverty alleviation schemes, social welfare schemes etc. Preservation and protection of natural resources, ecology and environment should require sound public policies and public expenditure.

As market mechanism is the basic mechanism which determines the working of the economy we have to bear in mind that the economy is working within the system. In this context, it is better to use price variables as policy instruments to effect economic changes than quantity type instruments. Kerala being a regional economy of India and a part of the global economy, it will have to function within the constraints imposed by the national and global factors. The frame of our analysis have taken into consideration the above factors and constraints also.

Chapter 2

First phase of Development (1956 - 1975)

(a) Kerala's economy in the mid 1950's

Kerala came into existence by integrating three regions viz. Travancore, Cochin and Malabar with some other minor territorial adjustments in 1956. At the time of the formation of the state, the economic conditions of Travancore and Cochin regions were better compared to Malabar. Prior to independence, Malabar region was under the British colonial rule and the region remained very backward. As the British rulers considered Malabar as a riot prone area, they have not taken any measures for the economic or infrastructural development of the region.

In 1956, Kerala was the smallest, but most densely populated state of India. The total population of Kerala was around 150 lakhs. The density of population as per 1961 census was 435 persons per sq.km. During 1950's the annual growth rate of population in Kerala was 2.4 percent. The economy was basically rural and the share of urban population was below 15 percent. Kerala had a sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) of 1022 in 1961. The birth, death and infant mortality rates were on the highside. But a notable characteristic of the population was the higher literacy of Kerala compared to other states (Tables 1-8).

The two basic socio - economic problems faced by Kerala were massive poverty and unemployment. Kerala was identified as a state having very high incidence of poverty among the states in India. One estimate indicated that the percentage of poor people in Kerala was as high as 90.75 percent in 1960 - 61 (Dandekar and Rath, 1971). But a more realistic estimate may place the percentage of poor as more than 75 percent during mid 1950's. The incidence of unemployment among different categories of labour force was also very high. The Techno Economic Survey estimated the unemployment rate as 13 percent and the total number of unemployed as 6.6 lakhs in 1956 (Table 18). Thus, the basic social and economic problems faced by the newly formed state were the high incidence of poverty and unemployment.

(b) Agriculture and Allied Activities

At the time of formation of the state, Kerala remained as a backward economy. Among the literature on Kerala's economy, during 1950's, the Techno Economic Survey gives a reliable and an accurate account about the state of the economy (NCAER, 1962). We give below a sectoral analysis of the economy based on the survey.

The agricultural sector remained backward, followed traditional methods for cultivation and characterised by low productivity levels. Major agricultural products were produced and sold as agricultural raw materials in domestic and foreign markets. Majority of the farmers had very small, marginal or tiny agricultural holdings which made agricultural operations uneconomic. This indicates that the majority of the farmers were poor. Cultivation was done mainly with the help of rainfall. Due to the relative profitability in cultivation of plantation and commercial crops, the farmers were interested in the cultivation of those crops compared to food crops. This had initiated a process of change i.e., cropping pattern from food to commercial crops. As the state faced a deficit in rice production, one major objective of the state plans was to achieve self sufficiency in rice production and a considerable part of the state resources were spent for attaining this unfeasible objective.

The animal husbandry sector was poorly developed and the milk yield per cow in Kerala was the lowest in the country. The low productivity was attributed partly to the poor and inherent breed characteristics and partly to the conditions under which they were reared. On the other hand, Kerala had the best developed poultry industry in the country. But the birds were not raised under ideal conditions or on commercial basis.

Forest forms the chief natural resource of Kerala and covers over 25 percent of its land area. The wide variations in climatic and topographical conditions in the state then had resulted in a large variety of natural forests ranging from dry deciduous type to tropical wet evergreens.

Kerala has a long coast line and produced nearly 30 percent of the total marine fish during the mid 1950's. The widespread use of non

mechanised and indigeneous fishing craft were the reasons for the low productivity. Lack of modernisation of activities connected with fishing, preservation of fish, marketing and processing were cited as the major constraints for rapid development.

(c) Power and Industry

Regarding the generation of electricity the state was in the infant stage. The electricity was generated from the hydro - sources from Pallivasal, Sengulam and Peringalkuthu generating stations with an installed capacity of 89.8 million KW. in 1956. Electricity was distributed only in 846 places as on April 1956.

In mid 1950's, Kerala remained as an industrially backward state with the dominance of traditional and labour intensive industries like coir, cashew, handloom etc. Of the 9.7 lakh persons engaged in industrial sector, 17.5 percent were engaged in factory type industries in 1956. The rest were engaged in unorganised small scale and cottage industries. Coir, the chief industry of the state employed about 4 lakh persons, out of which only about 15000 fall within the category of factory sector producing coir mats, mattings and rugs. Rotting of coir and spinning of yarn was carried out on a cottage industry basis. The other major traditional industries were cashew processing, handloom and handicrafts. Besides these, the important industries were wood based, forest based, chemical, tile and textiles. Absence of metallic minerals and coal were considered as a basic inhibiting factor for modern industrial development. Predominance of technologically backward small scale units which create a meagre reinvestable surplus and poor entrepreneurial talents were identified as the major cause for industrial backwardness. The other factor was the political instability. The Techno Economic Survey suggested introduction of modern technology for many of the industries, modernisation of traditional industries, creating a proper industrial climate for promoting industrial investment and promotion of localisation of industries based on resource endowments.

(d) Development Strategy of NCAER

The Techno Economic Survey (NCAER, 1962) had suggested the following development strategy for accelerating growth and development of Kerala.

1. Emphasis should be given to develop plantation and cash crops.
2. The level of technology employed in the industrial sector should be improved. Mechanisation of coir industry and modernisation of other traditional industries were suggested.
3. The state should play a positive role in creating a proper industrial climate.
4. Emphasis should be given to public work programmes for generating employment.
5. Family limitation programmes and encouragement of migration to other parts of the country.
6. Kerala should aim at creation of surplus power by using hydro-power resources.
7. The other major policy suggestions were promotion of technical education, mechanisation of fishing crafts and boats, cattle development through improvement of breed, starting milk processing units etc.

Thus, the strategy gave emphasis to create of conducive investment climate for promoting investment, high priority for technological improvement and modernisation of industrial, fishing and agricultural activities, generation of more power, development of cash crops, expansion of technical education, family planning programmes and migration.

(e) Development Strategy

Though the Techno Economic Survey has suggested the above strategy the successive governments in Kerala followed a different strategy. From the plan objectives pursued in Kerala during the first five year plans, we get an idea about the strategy of development. The Plan objectives from 1951 - 1979 were the following (SPB, 1978).

- (i) to reduce the gap between the per capita income of Kerala and the per capita national income so as to catch up with the all India average within a short period,
- (ii) to attain self reliance in food by increasing rice production through intensive cultivation and institutional changes,

- (iii) to terminate the tenancy system and bestow full ownership right on the real tillers of the soil,
- (iv) to create employment opportunities with the perspective of solving the massive unemployment problem within a short period,
- (v) to reduce regional disparity in economic development within the State, and
- (vi) to ensure that the vulnerable sections of society, particularly scheduled castes and tribes, are getting an increasing share in the fruits of planned development consistent with social justice.

The strategy of development pursued during the first phase of development has the following features. (1) The strategy pursued was state sponsored, state funded development through planning and public expenditure. It is believed that with the small amount of plan expenditure, and expansion of the public sector, the state can achieve rapid economic growth and development. Planning is considered as a solution for all economic problems. (2) The major emphasis of strategy was promotion of social welfare, termination of tenancy, reduction of regional disparities and equitable distribution. The emphasis is not on investment, production, productivity, technological change and creation of more goods and services. Priority was not given for the development of productive sectors such as agriculture and industry. (3) The strategy has ignored the vital role of the investment of the people (private investment) for accelerating the economic growth and development. There was no mention about private investment. This strategy was formulated during second half of 1950's and the successive governments in Kerala pursued the same strategy.

(f) Economic Policies

Since its formation in 1956, the state pursued a highly market intervention type of policy. The policy instruments, which were widely used, were quantity type instruments such as controls, regulations and restrictions that normally distort the functioning of the market mechanism. Expansion of the public sector through public investment was also an important element of the economic policy. Infrastructure sectors like power, water supply, irrigation, and roads were under state control and no private investor was allowed to invest in these. The

state undertook the responsibility of generation and distribution of electricity and the power sector was treated as a state monopoly. Sole dependence on hydroelectric power was another feature of the policy. Due to this policy, the government totally blocked all private efforts for development of power and other forms of energy.

The policies followed for industrial development included starting public sector units and industrial cooperatives, reviving sick units through cooperatives, industrial licensing, giving subsidies, introducing controls and providing institutional finance. In order to revive traditional industries such as coir, cashew, handloom, beedi and other handicrafts, the government gave subsidies and started industrial cooperatives. In the coir industry, a number of controls were imposed on the transport of raw materials and mechanisation of coir units. In cashew, restrictions were imposed on small - scale cashew processing in households. Minimum wage requirements were imposed in all the industries.

The educational policy was to promote education through public ownership or providing state aid to schools, arts and science colleges, and technical institutions. Though there has been a hike in the demand for professional courses, stringent government policies did not allow private investment in this sector. Professional institutions like medical colleges, engineering colleges, institutes of science and technology, and institutes of management were not allowed in private sector.

The policies adopted for agricultural development included starting a department of agriculture, establishing an agricultural university research stations, credit agencies and expanding irrigation through major projects. A number of institutions like sub-offices of the agricultural department in each panchayat, research institutions, and a host of others were established, involving huge establishment expenditure to help farmers. However, whether the farmers were benefiting from such big bureaucratic establishments were not monitored. A huge amount of money was spent on major and medium irrigation projects without considering the suitability, financial and technical feasibility of the projects, and resource availability for executing the projects.

(g) Economic Changes

During the first phase, the economy remained backward with low rate of growth mainly due to low level of investment and technological change (Table 9,10 and11). As all categories of producers such as farmers, fishermen, producers of industrial goods and traders were marginal, they did not have the capital to make sizeable investment. Secondly the state heavily relied on the small amount of plan funds available for all categories of investment. Thirdly the availability of credit from the banking sector was very low. The economic change was very small as seen from the absence of urbanisation process. The percentage of urban population had increased from 15.11 percent in 1961 to 18.74 percent in 1981 (Table 2). The economy witnessed slow and small structural change. There had been a fall in the share of primary sector on the one hand and an increase in the tertiary sector share on the other (Table 12). Though the rate of economic change was small, positive demographic changes had occurred such as reduction in birth, death, infant mortality rates and an increase in literacy rate and life expectancy (Table 6 and 7).

Due to the predominance of marginal and very small operational holdings, agricultural operation in the case of nearly 92 percent of the holdings were uneconomic (Table 47). This prevented any rapid change in production, productivity and technological changes in agriculture. A major change occurred in agriculture was the change in cropping pattern from food crops to commercial crops. There had been a continuous increase in the area of cultivation of cash crops such as coconut, rubber, pepper, cashew, coffee, cardamom etc (Table 49 - 53). Other allied activities of agriculture such as livestock, poultry and marine fishing witnessed a steady growth during this period (Table 55 - 58).

The industrial sector remained backward and the traditional labour intensive industries like coir, cashew, beedi etc faced severe crisis. Due to the implementation of minimum wages and other factors, all the above industries migrated to other states since the early 1970's. The non-traditional sector of the industries also remained backward and the industrial growth was very low. However, source of the industries which recorded growth were food products, textiles, wood products,

petroleum products, chemicals, non metallic minerals, transport equipments, electrical and electricity generations (Table 66 - 70).

A significant change had occurred during this phase with regard to the increase in the generation and distribution of electricity. This was due to high priority given to electricity sector in the plans and allocation of more than one fourth of the plan expenditure for it (Tables 61 - 64). Increase in road length, improving quality of roads, expansion of National Highways, and PWD roads and growth in the motor vehicles changed the pattern of transportation of goods and passengers. This had effected a major shift from water transport to road transport during the period. There had been a steady increase in motor vehicles such as goods vehicles, buses, cars, and two wheelers during the period (Table 72 - 75). The growth in the number of primary, middle, high schools and arts and science colleges had expanded the facilities for general education. There had been a substantial growth in private educational institutions due to the policy of the grants in aid given to meet the salary expenditure of the staff. As the government followed a policy of free school education, it helped all categories of students to attain school education. On the other hand, acute shortage was there in the field of professional education such as medicine, engineering, management and technology due to shortage of the educational institutions (Table 81-92). Increase in public health institutions, bed strength in hospitals and doctors had resulted in the expansion of health services substantially. This had considerably increased the facilities for the treatment of patients especially, those who belong to poorer sections (Table 94-99).

A major reform implemented during the phase was the land reforms. The implementation of Kerala Land Reforms Act - 1969 from 1st January 1970 had abolished both tenancy and land lordism in Kerala. The Act gave option to the 'Kudikidappukars' to purchase their homestead from landowners on easy terms and conferred ownership of the tenanted lands on cultivating tenant. The Act lowered the ceiling on land and empowered the government to take possession of surplus land by ceiling laws and distributed it among the landless labourers. According to the Land Reforms Survey by Bureau of Economics and Statistics, 42.5 percent of the total area under private possession in

1966 was under some form of tenancy and all those were benefitted in one way or other due to the above land reforms.

In spite of the economic changes for two decades since 1956, Kerala remained very backward economy and the two basic socio-economic problems such as massive poverty and unemployment remained as major problem. According to the official estimate, nearly 60 percent of the people were below the poverty line in Kerala in 1973 - 74. The rate of unemployment among different sections of labourforce was also very high.

But during the mid 1970's attempts were made to explain the pattern and process of Kerala's economic development. A hypothesis which was put forward was Kerala Development Model. Without considering the hard realities of the economy such as underdevelopment of all sectors, inadequate infrastructure, very high incidence of poverty and unemployment, the authors of Kerala model propagated that Keralites had a better quality of life. The economic principle underlying the model is that high rate of growth or development of the productive or service sectors is not a condition required for achieving a better quality of life of people. It is argued that through distributive policies and state welfare programmes a poor country can provide better life to the people. In fact, the widespread propaganda given to the model at the state, national and international fronts had given a distorted picture about the social and economic situations of Kerala. The slogan had created an illusion about the achievement of Kerala in social front and gave a false picture about the state of welfare of the people.

Chapter 3

Second Phase of Development (1976 - 1990)

The economy which remained very backward with high incidence of poverty and unemployment till the mid 1970's began to witness rapid changes with the migration of Keralites to Gulf countries for employment. Till then, the domestic factors such as public expenditure and investment of the small savings of the people were the major factors which determined economic changes. The migration to the Gulf countries, which started with a few thousands per year during the mid 1970's assumed huge proportions subsequently. And Kerala began to receive huge amount as workers' remittances from the Gulf. The spending of this amount by the migrant households had resulted in unprecedented economic changes in labour market, consumption, savings, investment, income distribution and economic changes in districts having concentration of migrant households. And in the second phase, the migration and consequent remittances had become the crucial and biggest factor in Kerala's economic growth and development.

Migration to the Gulf Countries

Accurate data relating to the migration from Kerala to Gulf countries, return migration and remittances are not available upto mid 1990's. But based upon the data relating to Indian labour outflows, returns flows and remittances provided by the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of External Affairs, World Bank, and the surveys conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics, an attempt is made here to present the labour migration, the flow of remittances and the impact of migration on Kerala's economy upto 1990. The major destinations of migrants from Kerala to West Asia were Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman, Bahrain and Kuwait. Based on the annual outflows of labour from India to West Asia, we may classify the migration into five phases, viz., the initial phase of steady growth between 1976 and 1979, the peak phase between 1980 and 1983, the declining growth phase between 1984 and 1990, the revival phase between 1991 and 1995 and the return phase since 1996.

The available evidences suggest that the total number of Keralite migrants in the Gulf was about 2.5 lakhs in 1979. It increased to 4.58 lakh in 1983 and 6.17 lakh in 1990. Based on the World Bank data on the workers' remittances, we have estimated the remittances received in Kerala from the Gulf. It suggests that remittances received in Kerala from the Gulf was Rs.824 crores, which is equivalent to 21.5 percent of the Net Domestic Product of Kerala in 1980. During the decade 1980's, there has been an increase in the remittances received from the Gulf. The receipt of large amount of remittances has widespread impact on the districts having high intensity of migration. During the year 1980, of the eleven districts, the districts which had substantial impact of migration were Malappuram, Thrissur, Kannur, Thiruvananthapuram, Alappuzha and Kozhikode. On the other hand, the districts such as Idukki and Ernakulam had the lowest impact of migration.

The large scale migration and flows of remittances have resulted in unprecedented economic changes in Kerala. Widespread changes have taken place in the labour market consumption, savings, investment, poverty, income distribution and regional development. Migration has also resulted in reduction of unemployment has created shortage of construction workers, upgraded skills, increased wages and promoted the migration of construction workers to Kerala from neighbouring states. Available evidence suggests that migration has helped migrant households to attain higher levels of income, consumption and acquisition of assets compared to non-migrant households. As the majority of migrant households are poor, the inflow of remittances has substantially reduced the poverty in Kerala.

The migration has pushed up prices of land, construction materials, consumer goods, food articles, rent and charges on health, education, transport etc. This increase in prices has adversely affected non-migrant households, especially those belonging to the poor, middle class and fixed income groups. As the volume of remittances received in Kerala was very large, its impact on the regional economy was very great. Compared to the plan expenditure for economic development, the remittances received in Kerala were much larger. These remittances gave a big push to the backward economy of Kerala.

Economic Changes

This phase witnessed more economic changes compared to the previous phase mainly due to the impact of migration and remittances. Compared to other sectors, fast changes had occurred in almost all tertiary activities. The economy experienced a tertiary pattern of development and the share of income and employment of tertiary sector registered a steady rise. The urbanisation process was accelerated and the decade 1980's registered the highest growth in urban population (6 percent per annum) (Tables 9-12). This phase also experienced a decline in population growth. There had been a reduction in birth, death, and infant mortality rates, and an increase in literacy and life expectancy (Table 1-8).

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

In agriculture sector the trend in the changes in the cropping pattern from food crops to cash crops continued. While the area of cultivation of paddy and tapioca fell, there had been a rise in the area of coconut, rubber, pepper, coffee and cardamom. Productivity of major food, plantation and garden crops registered an increase. During the decade of 1980's, the price of most of the agricultural commodities registered an increase. But the low availability of rainfall during a few years in second half of 1970's and the decade 1980's adversely affected agriculture (Tables 45-60).

Primary sector activities such as livestock, poultry and marine fishing witnessed a steady increase during this phase. While there had been an increase in cattle population, the number of buffaloes and goats registered a big fall. Milk production and egg production registered an increase during this period. A notable development is the substantial growth in the production of marine fish and export of marine products (Tables 55-58).

Industry

During this phase, the industrial sector remained stagnant. The index of industrial production shows that the growth in production was only marginal. Except cotton textiles, tiles, paper and paper products, basic metals and machinery, all other industries registered a fall in

production. The 1980's is the decade which has the lowest growth in industrial production during the post formation period of the state (Tables 65-70).

The labour intensive industries like coir, cashew, beedi, handloom etc, were in severe crisis and continued to migrate to other states. The policies on minimum wage, technology and the emergence of strong militant trade unions had led to the disintegration of coir industry from factory type to household, preventing modernisation and encouraging the migration of the industry to other states. The policy of prohibiting mechanisation had resulted in the starting of world's largest mechanised coir factory across the Kerala border in Tamil Nadu by an Alleppey export House during the late 1970's. Another industry which migrated to Tamil Nadu was cashew processing industry. By the end of 1970's, nearly half of the total quantity of nuts available for processing in Kerala was diverted to places outside Kerala.

The unfavourable labour atmosphere arising out of frequent strikes, confrontations, bandhs, blockades, inter union conflicts and prolonged closure of industrial units due to labour problems, had created a bad impression about the industrial climate of Kerala. The High Level Committee which examined the causes of industrial backwardness was of the view that, the unfavourable industrial climate created by activities of trade unions backed by political parties was the main reason which discouraged private investment in Kerala. This period witnessed a continuous outflow of capital, bank deposits, entrepreneurs, businessmen and industries to other states. Studies suggest that there had been a migration of small scale entrepreneurs from Kerala to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Due to the lack of sufficient number of professional educational institutions, a large number of students moved to other states to join professional courses.

Infrastructure

The growth of electricity sector was lower during this phase compared to the previous phase. During the second half of 1970's, the growth in the generation of electricity was 88 percent. But during the decade 1980's, the growth was only marginal. However, there had been a continuous expansion in the distribution network and increase in the different categories of consumers (Tables 61-64).

Roads and road transport registered a substantial increase during this phase. The length of National Highways, State Highways, other P.W.D roads, village and Panchayat roads had increased. Since the mid 1970's, there had been a substantial increase in almost all categories of motor vehicles. Auto rickshaws and motor cycles were the two categories which witnessed the highest growth during this period (Tables 72-75).

Education and Health

The educational sector witnessed more structural changes during this phase. In the case of Lower Primary Schools, there had been a decline in the number of schools and students, during this phase mainly due to the decline in the population growth. But there had been a substantial increase in Upper Primary Schools and High Schools. Compared to the earlier phase, the drop out of the students in the lower and upper primary levels declined. A substantial increase in the number of Arts and Science Colleges in this phase had created more opportunities for students for higher education in general subjects. However, the stagnation in the number of professional educational institutions had denied opportunities for a large number of students to attain professional education. This forced large scale migration of students to other states for higher education (Tables 81-92).

The policy of expanding public health institutions by the successive governments had led to a growth in the number of medical institutions, beds in medical institutions, doctors, and the number of patients treated as inpatients and outpatients. During this phase a number of family welfare programmes were implemented to reduce number of children per couple to reduce birth rate. The large scale implementation of the population control programmes had helped to reduce the birth rate and the number of children per household. The phase also witnessed the expansion of non-Allopathy systems like Ayurveda and Homeopathy in the public sector (Tables 94-99).

Chapter 4

Development in Post Liberalisation Period (1991-2006)

Economic Policies

During the third phase, four major factors have influenced the economic changes of Kerala viz., the impact of structural adjustment reforms implemented by the Government of India since 1991, state policies and public expenditure, public and private investment, and the migration and remittances. By bringing about a major shift in the economic policy that India followed since independence, the Central Government introduced the Structural Adjustment Reforms in 1991. The restrictions and intervention in the market mechanism was relaxed and much autonomy was given to market forces. The state intervention in exports, imports and exchange rate were reduced immensely. Foreign investment was allowed in all sectors except certain strategic areas. The industrial licence raj was dismantled. Crucial changes were brought out in economic policies with an objective to increase production, productivity, technological development, increase in exports, rise in foreign exchange reserves and to achieve self reliance and bargaining power in foreign trade and to change the economy from state controlled development to market oriented development through the promotion of private investment. The sweeping changes from that policies which was followed for four decades, were strong enough to effect basic and widespread changes in the state economics.

The United Democratic Front (U.D.F) government that came in power in Kerala in 1991 made sincere efforts to introduce these shifts in state policy framework as adopted by Central government. Attempts were made to promote private investment in industry, electricity generation, tourism etc. during the first half of 1990's. A new industrial policy was also formulated which emphasized on speedy issue of licences for starting industries, tax and duty concessions, provision of industrial infrastructure facilities and special incentive for attracting Non Resident Indians (NRI) investment. But it could not succeed due to the opposition of certain political parties and trade unions who had been taking an anti-private investment and anti-reform stand. The

bureaucracy which virtually controlled the entire economic activities through their rules and regulations were also reluctant to change. These circumstances prevented the change in state policies in tune with national policies.

The Left Democratic Front (L.D.F) government that came to power in 1996 strongly held a view that the Structural Adjustment Reforms of Government of India aggravated the economic problems of Kerala. They argue that the globalisation policies were destroying the very fabric of Kerala. They were against starting private professional educational institutions even though many students were going to other states for professional education on a large scale. The core of the economic policy pursued by L.D.F was state sponsored, state funded development through economic planning, expanding state bureaucracy and implementing social welfare schemes. They were against promotion of private investment especially foreign investment. Decentralisation of powers and planning were viewed as a solution to the problems faced by Kerala. But it was during the last years of L.D.F rule, Kerala witnessed the worst fiscal crisis in the history of the state.

The U.D.F government which assumed power in May 2001 in the context of acute fiscal crisis and economic crisis introduced drastic change in economic policies. The focus of the policies was to revive the market forces by using price variables as policy instruments. Promotion of private investment, creation of a conducive atmosphere for investment, technological changes and institutional changes were the major aims of the policies. In the context of low private investment, fall in credit-deposit ratio, capital outflows and migration of entrepreneurs to other states, the main focus of the industrial policy was promotion of private investment and achieving a higher and sustained industrial growth rate. The major objectives of the industrial policy 2001, were creation and maintenance of an investment friendly climate for the promotion of domestic and foreign investment, elimination of all restrictive labour practices, co-ordination of industry with educational system, special emphasis for sunrise sectors like information technology, biotechnology, food and agro processing and infrastructure. With the objective of making Kerala a leading destination of information technology, an IT policy was formulated. In order to

attract domestic and foreign investment, a Global Investors Meet was organized in Kochi in January 2003.

A labour policy was announced with a major objective of removing all restrictive labour practices and create a conducive labour atmosphere for the promotion of public and private investment and rapid generation of employment opportunities. The government has announced a major change in the policy to promote professional education by allowing private investment. To face the unprecedented fiscal crisis, the Government has published a white paper on the state finances and implemented a number of drastic measures to tide over the crisis. Steps were taken to bring down the fiscal deficit, to regulate the revenue deficit, to limit the increase in interest payments, wages and salaries and to eliminate subsidies.

Even while following market oriented policies, the UDF government had retained all public sector undertakings and public utilities, expanded public health and educational institutions and gave priority for infrastructure development, social welfare and poverty alleviation schemes.

Economic Growth

During the post liberalisation period, the state economy had achieved a high growth rate and rapid structural transformation compared to the earlier period. During the first half of 1990's, the economy achieved an annual average growth of 6.76 percent, the highest growth rate in Kerala's history. Secondary and tertiary sectors witnessed record growth rates of 8.19 and 9.19 percent respectively. The major factors which contributed to the boom were impacts of the economic reforms implemented at the national level since 1991, the spurt in migration to Gulf countries and increased inflow of remittances and a steady increase in the price of most agricultural products, increase in exports and increase in private investment. An annual average inflation rate of more than 10 percent had also stimulated more production of goods, services and trade (Tables 9-12).

On the other hand, the state economy experienced a recession during the second half of 1990's. There was a steep fall in the growth rate of primary and secondary sectors. The magnitude of fall in growth

rate was much larger than the estimated growth rate. The acute power shortage during 1996 and 1997, the return of nearly 3.11 lakh migrants from the Gulf between 1996 and 1998, the steady decline in the price of agricultural commodities such as rice, ginger, banana, cashewnut, tea, coffee and rubber, the fiscal crisis during the late 1990's and the decline in the rate of investment are the major factors which contributed to the recession. Due to the lack of conducive atmosphere for private investment, there had been an increase in the outflows of capital, bank credit, entrepreneurs, industries and students to other states. All the above factors contributed to an increase in unemployment rate during this period.

Fiscal Situation

A major problem faced by the economy during this phase is the acute and unprecedented fiscal crisis of the state government during the late 1990's, especially 2000 and 2001. The revenue deficit, gross fiscal deficit and debt of the state reached an unmanageable level. During 2000-01, the expenditure on interest, pension and salaries accounted for 73 percent of the total revenue expenditure of the state government. According to the white paper, even for meeting the non-Plan expenditure, the revenue gap was Rs.2045 crore in 2000-01. The white paper on state finances had estimated the accumulated liabilities such as dues to co-operative banks, contractors, and medical suppliers and other liabilities at Rs.3477 crore in June 2001. And the fiscal crisis had assumed the proportions of a development crisis. The acute shortage of funds had affected the implementation of the ongoing projects and maintenance of infrastructural items such as roads, inland water transport, water supply, waste disposal, urban infrastructure, electricity generation and distribution, irrigation etc. The low spending had resulted in the deterioration of public health services, education and other social welfare schemes. The fiscal crisis had forced the government to cut plan expenditure drastically. The shortage of funds had delayed a number of pension schemes meant for agricultural workers, coir workers, aged people, unemployed persons etc. The fiscal crisis had paralysed the administration, as money was not available for paying telephone charges, purchasing fuel for vehicles, paying rent for office buildings, purchasing postage stamps, paying travel allowance to officers etc (Tables 41-43).

Drought

During the first three years of the present millennium, the state economy achieved an annual average growth rate of 5.8 percent. The severe drought arising out of the shortfall in rainfall during the years 2002 and 2003 had created widespread damage to the agricultural crops and the sector registered a negative growth rate. The drought situation had its impact on the industrial and other tertiary activities also and the growth rate of tertiary sector was low. Though, the primary and secondary sectors remained sluggish, the tertiary sector registered an average growth rate of 8.67 percent. The increase in Gulf migration and remittances since 1991 has helped to improve the situation. Another notable development was the improvement in the finances of the government of Kerala due to the fiscal measures implemented by the U.D.F government.

Migration

The increase in migration to the Gulf and other countries in Europe and America had resulted in substantial increase in the receipt of workers remittances during the decade 1990's. There was a spurt in migration to the Gulf due to the improvement of the economic and political situation of the Gulf countries during the first half of the 1990's. But during the second half, there had been a large scale return of migrants from Gulf between 1996 and 1998. According to a recent survey, the trend in return migration came to an end by 1999 and the situation had improved since then. The survey estimated the total number of emigrants as 18.38 lakhs in 2004 and the amount of remittances as Rs.18,465 crores in 2003. The migration, especially the international migration and the flow of remittances were the biggest factors which determined the economic changes in ten districts of Kerala (Tables 25-34).

Agriculture

During the third phase of development, due to the steady increase in the price of most of the agricultural products during the first half of 1990's the farmers were in a better position. But due to the decline in the prices of agricultural commodities during the second half, the farmers began to face serious crisis. The drought in 2000, 2002 and 2003 had

resulted in widespread damage of agricultural products. The fall in prices of the agricultural commodities like arecanut, tapioca, pepper, tea and coffee affected the cultivation adversely during the second half of 1990's. In agriculture, the trend in the changes in the cropping pattern from food crops to cash crops continued even during this phase. A significant development was the emergence of rubber as the second major crop having the second largest area of cultivation. The area of cultivation of tapioca registered a fall. Another notable development was the fall in the cultivation area of cardamom, the cash crop. Due to the continuous fragmentation and subdivision of agricultural holdings 94 percent of the total holdings were under the category of marginal holdings. Due to the very small and uneconomic holdings, agriculture became a subsidiary occupation for the vast majority of the farmers. Other primary activities like livestock, poultry and marine fish production also registered a decline during this phase (Tables 45-60).

Industry

During this phase, the industrial sector achieved a fairly high rate of growth during the first half of 1990's. But the sector was not able to maintain the same level of growth in the subsequent periods. Among the industries which registered an increase in production are petroleum products, chemical products, non metallic minerals, transport equipments and electricity generation. The labour intensive industries like coir, cashew, beedi etc. remained backward and stagnant. Compared to the previous phase, there had been an increase in industrial production during this phase. But inspite of the promotional measures, the state was not able to attract more private industrial investment except in Information Technology (Tables 65-70).

Electricity

Compared to the previous phase, the electricity sector registered a higher growth in generation, distribution and number of consumers. The composition of power consumption also changed. By 2000, nearly 46 percent of the power consumption was used by the domestic households. The industrial consumers account only for about one-third of the total energy consumption. The expansion in power consumption had helped all categories of consumers to use machines

and equipments which use electricity. The development of the power sector had accelerated a process of technological change and enhanced production and productivity of all sectors of the economy. The fast expansion of Information Technology and the widespread use of computers was possible mainly due to the development of electricity (Tables 61-64).

Education

The educational sector, witnessed substantial expansion in Plus Two Schools, Arts and science colleges and professional educational institutions. Due to the policy of promoting private professional colleges, there had been a substantial increase in the number of professional educational institutions like engineering colleges, medical colleges and other medical educational institutions since 2001. The number of engineering colleges increased from 30 in 2000 to 83 in 2004 and the medical colleges from 6 to 13. This has created opportunities for the students in Kerala to study professional courses within Kerala (Tables 81-93).

Transport

Roads and road transport registered an increase during this period. Between 1990 and 2004, the total number of motor vehicles registered a substantial increase. Among the motor vehicles, motor cycles and autorickshaws registered the highest growth. The growth in motor vehicles without corresponding development in roads had created serious problems in road transport (Tables 72-75).

Health

During this phase, the growth in public health institutions was lower compared to the previous period. There had been a decline in the inpatients and outpatients treated in the public Allopathy hospitals. Due to the deterioration in the health services provided in the public medical institutions, the people began to use private hospitals for treatment. Due to the fiscal crisis, the government was not in a position to provide adequate facilities for treatment in the hospitals. The tendency of the people to use private hospitals also increased during this period (Tables 94-99).

Welfare Schemes

The welfare and poverty alleviation schemes meant for poor implemented in Kerala had contributed to increase in the welfare of poor people. During 1990's, the poverty alleviation and the rural development schemes of the central government were continued to be implemented in the state. Beside this, a number of pension schemes meant for old people, employment and housing schemes meant for poor were also implemented. School children belonging to the poor households were given free lunch. Provision of education at school and college levels at free of cost to the poor and backward sections of the students and free treatment facilities in public hospitals have also helped to improve the welfare of the poor people.

Environment

The deforestation, encroachment on forests, sand mining in rivers, conversion of paddy land for non-agricultural purposes, filling of water sources such as ponds, streams etc, pollution of water in rivers and streams, pollution of drinking water sources, disposal of waste in public places and rivers, urban environmental pollution due to inadequate drainage, sewage, waste disposal etc and pollution from motor vehicles, boats etc. had created very serious environmental problems. The high density of population and low percapita availability of land and large scale construction had also contributed to the distribution of environment.

Unemployment

In spite of the economic development during the last half a century, Kerala was not able to solve the basic problem of massive unemployment. The structure of the labour market was largely characterised by casual employment with small share of regular employment. A basic deficiency of the development process had been its failure to generate adequate regular and remunerative jobs in organised sector to meet the rapid growth of educated unemployment. According to the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) Survey in 1999 - 2000, Kerala is identified as the state with the highest rate of rural unemployment and second highest rate of urban unemployment among the states in India. Twenty two percent of the rural labourforce

and the 19 percent of the urban labour force are unemployed in Kerala. More than one-third of the young labourforce coming in the age group 15 - 29 and nearly one-fourth educated labourforce in Kerala are unemployed. Based on the above unemployment rate the total unemployment in Kerala will come about 27.80 lakh in 2001 (rural 21.67 and urban 6.13).

Chapter 5 Conclusions

(a) Development Strategy and Economic Policies: An Assessment

The strategy pursued for economic growth and development during the first phase of development in Kerala, upto the mid 1970's was state sponsored and state funded through planning and public expenditure. It is believed that, with the small amount of public expenditure and expanding public sector, the state can achieve rapid economic growth and development. The policies are basically inward looking, market controlled, static policies giving more emphasis for equity and social welfare than investment, production, productivity, employment generation and technological change. Modernisation of activities in agriculture, industries and tertiary sectors was considered anti labour as it affect the employment opportunities of workers. The political attitude of most of the parties were not conducive for promotion of private investment, technological change, institutional changes including changes in the system of bureaucracy and administration. The general attitude was that development means starting more government departments, autonomous bodies, semi-government institutions etc. by expanding the bureaucracy. These policies have generally suppressed the initiative of investors and discouraged investment, production and technological change and failed to accelerate the growth process in a big way. As the vast majority of the people are poor, they looked on to the government for providing most of the public services, credit etc.

These policies continued without much change during the second half of 1970's and the decade 1980's. During the period, political parties and academicians argued that the low public investment of the government of India in public sector undertakings and other public projects, the discriminatory policy of the Union Government in the allocation of central government funds, unfavourable agriculture and other policies of Government of India etc. also contributed to the economic backwardness of Kerala. The policies pursued during this period in the state was against modernization and technological change. In coir products manufacturing industry, mechanization was prohibited

and it resulted in the migration of the industry to Tamil Nadu. The policy was against computerization and the government declared that they would not purchase a single computer for any of the government departments in Kerala. Promotion of private investment by using the savings of the Keralites were not considered as a requirement for growth and development. In this gloomy scenario, the economy registered some bigger changes, mainly due to the large scale migration to the Gulf countries and the consequent flow of remittances.

This is the context in which Structural Adjustment Reforms were implemented in India by the Union Government since 1991. The outward looking, market oriented policies, promoting competition, investment and technological change began to make major changes in the investment, production and technological change in Kerala. But it may be noted that major political parties especially the left parties have taken a strong position that these types of policies are creating more harm to Kerala and not favourable to the interest of the poor and weaker sections of the society. But these policies and the flow of large amount of remittances have resulted in an unprecedented economic growth and development during the post reform period especially during the first half of 1990's. In the fifty years of Kerala's development, the period which witnessed the fastest and widespread changes was the post reform period. And the three crucial factors contributed to this change are welfare oriented policies and public expenditure of the state government, the large flow of remittances from the Gulf and the favourable economic climate created due to the economic reforms implemented by the Union government.

(b) Conclusions

The above review of Kerala's fifty years of development may be concluded with the following observations. During the first phase of development between 1956-1975, Kerala remained as a backward economy with low rate of growth and development. The notable economic changes that took place in this period, were changes in the cropping pattern from food crops to cash crops, increase in the generation and distribution of electricity, development of roads and growth in number of motor vehicles. This phase witnessed rapid growth in the number of public health and educational institutions. The land

reforms implemented from 1970 also affected substantial changes in the status of tenants and hutment dwellers.

The backward economy began to witness rapid changes during the second phase (1976 to 1990), with the large scale migration to the Gulf countries. The large amount of remittances received by migrant households and spending of the amount had resulted in unprecedented economic changes in labour market, consumption, savings, investment, income distribution and the economic changes in most of the districts. During this phase, the trend in the change in cropping pattern from food crops to cash crops continued. But the industrial sector remained stagnant. Due to the unfavourable climate for industrial investment, there had been a continuous outflow of capital, bank deposits, entrepreneurs, businessmen and industries to other states. But this phase also witnessed rapid development in electricity, roads and motor transport. The public health and educational institutions also registered an increase.

During the third phase between 1991-2006, four major factors influenced the economic changes viz., the impact of economic reforms implemented by the Government of India since 1991, the state policies and public expenditure, increase in investment and migration and flow of remittances. We can conclude that in the third phase, the state economy witnessed higher economic growth, development, technological change and structural transformation compared to the earlier phases of development.

In spite of the economic changes for the last five decades, Kerala remained as a backward economy and currently face the following serious economic problems. The incidence of poverty is very high and more than one-third of the people are below the poverty line. High incidence of unemployment, widespread environmental damage, fiscal crisis of the state government, informal nature of agriculture and industrial operations, acute infrastructural shortages in water supply, roads, electricity and irrigation, poor quality of public health and educational services, urban infrastructural shortages, and low rate of investment are the other major problems.

I. Ten major socio political factors that slackened the pace of development of Kerala in last five decades

1. The confusion prevailing about the role of market mechanism

Market mechanism is the basic mechanism which determines the working of our economy. Though the system has certain drawbacks, we do not have any alternative system which is better practicable and functions automatically. The economic history of the developed countries, third world countries and socialist countries so far, suggests that this is the better system compared to other systems like socialist system. The demerits of market system are that it fails to deliver goods in certain situations like monopoly and oligopoly market situations, existence of externalities, production of public goods, equity in distribution of wealth and concentration of wealth. As we do not have other alternatives, we have to function within this system and correct the market failures through state intervention using appropriate policy instruments. The administrative system, economic and social institutions and laws and legal system of the country are formulated assuming that our economic system is a private capitalistic system governed by market mechanism. But some of the political parties in Kerala are confused about the role of market mechanism and want to destroy the system. Due to this confusion, political parties believing in anti market political ideology fail to formulate sensible and practicable economic policies in Kerala.

2. Development means “state sponsored and funded development”

As a government which faces acute resource scarcity and financial crisis, the state has its own limitations in following the policy which intends to initiate development through large scale public expenditure. However since 1950, the state had been following a strategy of state sponsored and funded development in all fronts by utilising the scarce resources of the state. Bringing up of socio-economic development was viewed by many as the sole responsibility of the state. Promotion of investment of the people of the state was not considered as a desirable policy of development. Private investment

and creation of wealth was considered by some political parties as a bad or evil thing. The general climate prevailed in political, administrative and labour fronts were not favourable for the creation of wealth through private investment. This retrogressive policy retarded the development process of Kerala.

3. “Political and economic system” is responsible for economic backwardness

Some political parties in Kerala retained a retrogressive approach that the problems faced by the state such as poverty, unemployment, agriculture, industrial and economic backwardness are caused by factors beyond the control of the state and government. They attribute the capitalist nature of Indian economy, unfavourable policies pursued by central government, discrimination of the central government in allotments of central schemes and projects, the pro-liberalisation and pro-globalisation policies pursued by the central government, flows of foreign investment, borrowing from foreign agencies like World Bank and Asian Development Bank etc. Infact, the political leadership instead of facing the acute economic problem, put the entire blame on the economic system, central government and international agencies.

4. Defective implementation of projects

The state often witnesses celebrated announcements and inaugurations of new projects aiming at the socio-economic development including irrigation projects, road transport projects etc. that has to be implemented through different state departments and local self government institutions. However, when it comes to implementation and timely completion of these projects, the picture is bleak. Fiscal crisis, problems in acquisition of land, inadequate evacuations, lack of co-ordination between different departments, bureaucratic inefficiency etc. lead to defective implementation of projects. Majority of the projects are not completed within the stipulated time period leading to enormous escalation in estimated costs.

5. Propaganda on “Improvement in quality of life without economic growth and development”

According to the much celebrated ‘Kerala Model’, though Kerala is a poor state, it has made substantial progress in fields like

health and education which enhanced the general quality of life (as per some demographic indicators). However, even in 1970's, when the state made commendable progress in education, health and family welfare programmes, about 60 percent of the population remained below the poverty line. The development trajectory traced by Kerala cannot be considered satisfactory as it solely relies on the limited resources of the state to improve quality of life through state monitored social welfare programmes and completely neglects the need for more investment, production, employment generation and technological progress. It may be noted that a major factor sustaining the higher quality of life in Kerala has been the large flow of workers remittances especially from Gulf countries since the mid 1970's.

6. Wrong notion about the role of state and its ability to mobilise resources

Most of the political parties in Kerala projects the wrong notion that the state can provide a panacea for all social and economic ills by indefinitely amassing resources. As a result quite a large portion of the people nurtures unrealistic views about economic conditions, abilities and limitations of the state. And all sections of the people constantly demand for more benefits from the state involving public expenditure of the state. The major activity of the political parties and other social organisations are to conduct agitations for getting more financial benefit involving public funds.

7. Prejudices against technical progress

Technological progress is a pre-condition for economic growth and development of any economy. But some of the political parties and labour unions, other organizations etc. hold the view that technological progress is anti labour. Due to this, efforts to modernise the production process was vehemently opposed by labour unions right from the decade 1950's. The state's history presents several examples of blind protest against modernisation and mechanisation. In 1960's and 1970's mechanisation in agricultural sector was hindered. In seventies mechanisation of coir industry was banned due to vehement protests of labour unions. Computerisation of government departments in eighties also met with violent protests. The wrong perception about the technology has also contributed to the economic backwardness.

8. Frequent demonstrations of protest

In a democratic set up, political parties and citizens have every right to demonstrate their protest against the unlawful and antipeople policies pursued by the government. However in Kerala, political parties often resort to bandhs and hartals at the slightest provocation. Wild cat strikes, unofficial bandhs, forcible hartals, and violent demonstrations which often ends in destruction of public property cripple normal life and cause huge loss to the economy. The frequent demonstrations conducted at state, district and regional level, blocking road traffic has been creating acute hardship to the people and results in the enormous loss of working days.

9. Low quality of public services in health and educational sectors

The state has a commendable spatial spread of government sector health and medical institutions which supposedly ensures medical and educational services for the poorer and weaker sections of the society. However, the quality of services offered at these institutions are generally very low that even the poor are deserting them. This is evident from the fact that several government schools are closed down due to poor attendance and the reluctance on the part of public to accept services from primary health centres and other government medical institutions. As the services are mainly utilised by poor people, nobody bothers to improve the quality of public services. The acute fiscal crisis of the state government is another major cause for the deterioration in public services.

10. Preference for government jobs

Majority of young people in Kerala prefers government jobs which offer more security to becoming innovators, entrepreneurs and technocrats. Many young persons view government job as the ultimate aim of their education. This social attitude of giving top priority for jobs in public sector discourage the innovation and enterprise of the youth of Kerala. A change in the attitude favouring investment, production and engaging in gainful self employment is a pre-condition for rapid growth and development.

II. Ten major factors which played a pivotal role in the last five decades of development of the state

1. Education

Development in educational infrastructure and increased number of schools, arts and science colleges, professional colleges, universities and technical educational institutions ensured increased accessibility to education.

2. Health

Increase in the number of medical institutions both in the public and private sectors combined with the development of various streams of medicine like allopathy, ayurveda, homoeopathy etc. played an important role in state's development.

3. Changes in cropping pattern

In agricultural sector there was a shift in cropping pattern in favour of commercial crops which is evident from the tremendous increase in area under crops like coconut, rubber, pepper, coffee, cardamom etc.

4. Land Reforms

Implementation of land reforms from January 1, 1970, which consisted of abolition of tenancy and distribution of surplus land directly and indirectly benefitted the farmers.

5. Electricity

The extensive growth in the generation of electricity accompanied by similar increase in distribution and consumption changed the face of the state's economy.

6. Development of road, rail and air transport

Development of rail and air transport and growth in the construction of new roads combined with a more than proportionate increase in the number of motor vehicles brought about revolutionary changes.

7. International migration

Migration to the Gulf countries and the sustained increase in the flow of large amount of remittances to 12 districts of Kerala since the mid 1970's.

8. Spurt in construction activities

As major share of savings of the households are spent for construction of houses, there had been a continuous growth in construction activities. The migration to Gulf since the mid 1970's and the liberalisation policies created conducive condition for large scale investment in construction.

9. Implementation of welfare measures

Several social welfare measures aimed at the upliftment of the poorer sections of the society were introduced. These included old age pensions and poverty alleviation measures, employment generation schemes, which considerably contributed to reduction of poverty and improvement in the economic conditions of poor people.

10. Growth of service sector

Kerala witnessed a service sector boom which generated large employment opportunities in tertiary activities. The sub sectors which witnessed substantial growth were transport, communication, trade, banking, tourism and other services.

III. Ten major Burning Issues Faced by the state at present

1. High Incidence of Poverty

More than one third of the Keralites belong to the BPL category. Another one third belong to lower middle class which is characterised by casual labourers and self employed.

2. High incidence of unemployment

Kerala still suffer from the evils of youth unemployment and educated unemployed. It is estimated that one among every three young people and one among every four educated persons are unemployed.

3. Widespread environmental degradation

The state faces several environment problems including deforestation, encroachment of forest areas, illegal sand mining, pollution, destruction of water resources, disposal of waste in public places and urban environment pollution.

4. Inadequacy of infrastructural facilities

Poor public utility services, frequent power cuts and water shortage, obsolete machineries and buildings, deteriorating irrigation facilities etc pose serious problems.

5. Industrial backwardness

Non conducive climate for promoting industrial investment, technological change and increasing productivity, lack of significant value addition in industrial sector, high cost of production, backward state of traditional industries, lack of industrial infrastructure etc results in industrial backwardness.

6. Crisis in agricultural sector

Frequent failure of monsoons, spread of crops diseases, fall in the price of agricultural commodities, labour shortage and wage increase, withdrawal of young labour force from agriculture, failure to develop agroprocessing industries, increase in cost of cultivation and fall in profitability have resulted in agricultural crisis.

7. Poor urban infrastructure

Inadequate waste disposal mechanism, poor quality of urban roads, traffic congestion, water shortage, erratic electricity supply, housing problem, increasing pollution etc are acute problems.

8. Poor quality of public health and educational services

There is a steady deterioration of quality of services provided by public health and educational institutions.

9. Fiscal crisis

There has been a significant increase in revenue deficit, gross fiscal deficit and debt of the state. More than 90% of the revenue is spent on interest, pension payments and salary. Infact, the fiscal crisis had adversely affected almost all state funded development activities, public services, public utilities and social welfare schemes.

10. Outdated administrative mechanisms and bureaucracy

The state still maintains outdated administrative mechanism which retains a feudal character and is characterised by centralised departments which lack of co-ordination.

IV. A Strategy for Future Development

(a) Ten goals for future development

1. Attaining a high rate of growth (above 8 percent)
2. Assigning high priority to the development of basic infrastructure which include power supply, transport, drinking water, irrigation facilities and urban infrastructure.
3. Modernisation and increased productivity in all sectors through technological progress.
4. Development of human resources on par with national and international changes and requirements.
5. Creating more employment opportunities and encouraging migration for employment.
6. Giving importance to the improvement of welfare of poorer and weaker sections of the society.
7. High priority to environmental protection.
8. Improving the quality of services offered by public health and educational institutions, and public utility undertakings.
9. Improving the fiscal conditions of the state thereby retaining the ability to interfere in social and economic fronts.
10. Revamping the obsolete administrative machinery in government and quasi government institutions, and other public sector institutions in order to increase efficiency.

(b) Policies to be Pursued

1. If higher growth is to be attained in the economy there should be higher level of capital investment, technical progress in all spheres, infrastructure development, human resource development and growth of production in all areas. The interest rate of credit should also be reduced considerably. Large scale investment drive in divergent spheres of the economy viz public sector, private sector and public-private combined. Co-operative institutions, social organizations, local self governments, banks financial institutions etc are to be streamlined.

Steps should also be taken for creating a congenial atmosphere for this policy.

2. Economic development could be achieved only if infrastructure facilities like electricity, road, rail, water, air transport, drinking water, irrigation, infrastructure for urban areas etc are developed upto the needs. For this type of development government may seek assistance of private sector. The functioning of public institutions for infrastructure development should be improved immediately. A conducive atmosphere is to be created for large scale investment in this sector.

3. Technical progress and human resource development are the two important factors that would augment development. A congenial policy is to be followed for using suitable and modern technical know how in all sectors of the economy. Improving the quality of education and bringing about changes in the educational system viz, training the students according to the changes taking place in regional, national and international labour markets is a must.

4. Since the basic problem facing Kerala is unemployment, a proper policy need to be evolved to increase job opportunities in agricultural, industrial and service sectors. Self employment and vocational training programmes for securing jobs which will fetch income is to be conducted. Courses which will help migration need to be started in the state. Appropriate policies should be on the anvil to attract more investment in tourism, information technology, health, educational services, which in turn will create more job opportunities.

5. Now the resources of state government is mainly spend among government officials, staff of public sector undertakings, aided educational institutions and those who could exert political pressure. On the other hand public spending for poor and weaker sections are dwindling considerably. This should be changed and higher rates of monetary assistance should be given to pensions meant for weaker sections and old age people.

6. Destruction of forests, encroachment of forests, sand mining, filling of fields and water sources, disposal of waste in public places, lack of drainage channels, aggravating urban pollution etc are creating rampant environmental problems. Earnest steps should be taken to address these issues.

7. Various schemes of government like plan schemes, welfare schemes, infrastructure development schemes etc depend on governments' ability to amass resources. A concerted policy is to be evolved to improve the financial position by enhancing receipts and reducing expenditure. Government may also withdraw from certain sectors.

8. Modernized and efficient administrative set up is necessary for a speedy economic transformation. The administrative set up of state government departments, public sector undertakings, self governing institutions have to be modernized and administrative reform process should be enforced immediately.

9. During the last half a century Kerala followed a development approach viz, "development, using government bureaucratic paraphernalia, with investment of government funds alone". This approach has actually hindered development and created a vacuum in economic spheres. It is time to introduce a new approach 'generating income and achieving economic development with people's investment, human power and their creative talents".

10. Since our economy is based on market economy we have to accept a pro-market policy. The market oriented system which we are following is better than any other system as it is centuries old, have a strong basis of economic principles and is self functioning. Of course it has some drawbacks and limitations but we can formulate apt economic policies only within its framework. Though controls and regulations may be imposed in unavoidable circumstances, it is more desirable to use price instruments to manage the economy.

Table 1 : Population Growth of Kerala : 1901 - 2001

Census Year	Population (in lakh)			Decadal percentage of increase of population			Density of population per sq. km.
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1901	31.91	32.05	63.96	-	-	-	165
1911	35.60	35.88	71.48	11.6	12.0	11.8	184
1921	38.79	39.23	78.02	9.0	9.3	9.2	201
1931	47.03	48.04	95.07	21.3	22.5	21.9	245
1941	54.44	55.88	110.32	15.8	16.3	16.0	284
1951	66.82	68.67	135.49	22.7	22.9	22.8	349
1961	83.62	85.42	169.04	25.2	24.4	24.8	435
1971	105.38	107.59	213.47	26.6	26.0	26.3	549
1981	125.28	129.26	254.54	18.3	20.2	19.2	655
1991	142.89	148.09	290.98	14.0	14.6	14.3	749
2001	154.69	163.70	318.39	8.25	10.5	9.4	819

Source: 1. Census of India 1981, Series 10, Kerala, Paper 3 of 1981 Final Population Tables
2. Census of India 1991, Series 12, Kerala, Paper 1 of 1991
3. Census of India, 2001, Series 33, Kerala, Paper 1 of 2001.

Table 2 : Rural Urban Population of Kerala

Census year	Proportion of total population (percent)		Decennial growth rate (percent)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1901	92.89	7.11	-	-
1911	92.66	7.34	11.46	15.44
1921	91.27	8.73	7.51	29.78
1931	90.36	9.64	20.64	34.58
1941	89.16	10.84	14.49	30.47
1951	86.52	13.48	19.18	52.72
1961	84.89	15.11	22.40	39.89
1971	83.76	16.24	24.60	35.72
1981	81.26	18.74	15.66	37.64
1991	73.61	26.39	3.25	60.97
2001	74.03	25.97	10.05	7.64

Source: Census of India 1991, Series 12, Kerala, Paper 2 of 1991
Census of India 2001, Series 33, Kerala, Paper 2 of 2001.

Table 3 : Decennial Growth Rate of Population (1951-2001)

Sl. No.	State/District	Decennial Growth Rate (Percent)				
		1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	KERALA	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.42
1	Kasaragod	24.60	33.36	27.78	22.78	12.30
2	Kannur	30.24	31.82	24.34	16.63	7.13
3	Wayanad	62.60	50.35	33.87	21.32	17.04
4	Kozhikode	25.71	29.81	23.25	16.69	9.87
5	Malappuram	20.67	33.80	29.43	28.87	17.22
6	Palakkad	12.79	23.06	21.30	16.52	9.86
7	Thrissur	20.32	26.09	14.60	12.20	8.70
8	Emakulam	21.93	27.49	17.43	11.42	9.09
9	Idukki	74.94	31.89	25.99	10.45	6.96
10	Kottayam	16.04	17.13	10.29	7.71	6.76
11	Alappuzha	20.45	19.01	11.62	7.28	5.21
12	Pathanamthitta	23.48	15.75	9.44	5.60	3.72
13	Kollam	31.59	25.88	18.27	10.68	7.33
14	Thiruvananthapuram	31.38	26.03	18.08	13.50	9.78

Source: Census of India 2001, Series 33, Kerala, Paper 1 of 2001

**Table 4 : Density of Population in Kerala (1951-2001)
(Persons per sq. km.)**

State/District	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
KERALA	349	435	549	655	749	819
1. Kasaragod	206	257	343	438	538	604
2. Kannur	305	397	524	651	759	813
3. Wayanad	79	129	194	260	315	369
4. Kozhikode	476	599	777	958	1118	1228
5. Malappuram	324	391	523	677	872	1022
6. Palakkad	271	306	376	456	532	584
7. Thrissur	463	557	702	805	903	981
8. Emakulam	579	706	899	1053	963	1050
9. Idukki	66	115	152	193	236	252
10. Kottayam	514	596	699	771	828	884
11. Alappuzha	825	993	1182	1319	1415	1489
12. Pathanamthitta	272	336	389	426	450	467
13. Kollam	446	587	738	873	967	1038
14. Thiruvananthapuram	606	796	1003	1184	1344	1476

Source: Census of India 1991, Series 12, Kerala, Paper 1 of 1991.
Census of India 2001, Series 33, Kerala Paper 1 of 2001.

Table 5 : Sex ratio in Kerala (1951-2001) (Females per 1000 males)

State/District	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
KERALA	1028	1022	1016	1032	1036	1058
1. Kasaragod	1046	1026	998	1020	1026	1047
2. Kannur	1074	1048	1033	1040	1049	1090
3. Wayanad	838	903	922	949	966	1000
4. Kozhikode	1019	1007	1004	1020	1027	1058
5. Malappuram	1055	1057	1041	1052	1053	1063
6. Palakkad	1085	1077	1056	1056	1061	1068
7. Thrissur	1105	1093	1081	1100	1085	1092
8. Emakulam	1008	999	988	997	1000	1017
9. Idukki	909	914	937	963	975	993
10. Kottayam	987	988	991	1001	1003	1025
11. Alappuzha	1022	1026	1025	1043	1051	1079
12. Pathanamthitta	996	1011	1019	1056	1062	1094
13. Kollam	997	996	1000	1022	1035	1070
14. Thiruvananthapuram	1010	1005	1008	1030	1036	1058

Source: Census of India 2001, Series 33, Kerala, Paper 1 of 2001.

Table 6 : Demographic Indicators

Year	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate
1941 - 50	39.8	22.3	153
1951 - 60	38.9	16.9	120
1970	32.3	9.2	61
1981	25.6	6.6	37
1991	19.8	5.8	17
1998	-	6.4	15.6
2001	16	-	15.3
2004	16.7	6.3	11.0

Source: SPB, 1990, Economic Review, 1989
 SPB 2003, Economic Review, 2002
 SPB, 2004 Economic Review, 2003
 SPB, 2006, Economic Review, 2005

Table 7 : Life Expectancy at Birth

Year	Life Expectancy (years)	
	Male	Female
1979 - 1981	64.70	69.00
1980 - 1982	66.30	70.70
1990 - 1991	69.00	72.00
2004	71.67	75.00

Source: DES, 1989, Sample Registration in Kerala - Rural, Annual Report 1987.
 SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 8 : Literacy Rate 1951-2001 (Percent)

Year	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1951	47.18	58.35	36.43
1961	55.08	64.89	45.56
1971	69.75	77.13	62.53
1981	78.85	84.56	73.36
1991	89.81	93.62	86.17
2001	90.92	94.20	87.86

Source : Census of India 2001, Series 33, Kerala Paper 1 of 2001.

Note: In 1951, 1961, 1971 literacy rate is the percentage of literates to total population aged 5 years and above. In 1981, 1991 and 2001, it is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above.

Table 9 : Net State Domestic Product of Kerala (Rs. in lakh)

Year	Net State Domestic Product (at current prices)	Net State Domestic Product (at constant prices)	Percapita Income (at current prices)	Percapita Income (at constant prices)
1960 - 61	43222	43222*	258.6	258.6*
1965 - 66	71069	48839*	379.5	260.8*
1970 - 71	122941	62575*	585.5	298.0*
1974 - 75	197931	70489*	860.9	300.6*
1980 - 81	382273	382273**	1508	1508**
1985 - 86	650341	408636**	2398	1507**
1990 - 91	1217349	526234**	4200	1815**

* At 1960 - 61 prices

* At 1980 - 81 prices

Source : BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977
 DES, 1999, Statistics since Independence

Table 10 : Net State Domestic Product of Kerala

Year	Net State Domestic Product (at current prices) (Rs in Lakh)	Net State Domestic Product (at constant prices) (1993-94 Prices) (Rs in lakh)	Percapita Income (at current prices) (Rs.)	Percapita Income (at constant prices) (1993-94 Prices) (Rs.)
1993 - 94	2385107	2385107	7938	7938
1994 - 95	2902236	2590792	9539	8516
1995 - 96	3533031	2694747	11469	5748
1996 - 97	4069868	2802645	13050	8987
1997 - 98	4488347	2863315	14231	9079
1998 - 99	5106096	3064366	16029	9619
1999 - 2000	5692604	3271615	17709	10178
2000 - 01	6373743	3396268	20107	10714
2001 - 02	6485351	3440414	20287	10762
2002 - 03	7369684	3754949	22776	11605
2003 - 04				
(Provisional)	8011612	4032756	24492	12328
2004 - 05 (Quick)	8945199	4405472	27048	13321

Source: DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning, 2001
SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005

Table 11 : Annual Average Growth Rate of Net Domestic Product of Kerala

Year	Sectorwise growth rate (percent)			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1960 - 61 to 1965 - 66	0.4	5.8	4.4	2.5
1965 - 66 to 1970 - 71 (1960 - 61 prices)	5.1	4.3	5.6	5.1
1970 - 71 to 1975 - 76	1.6	4.0	3.3	2.6
1975 - 76 to 1980 - 81 (1970 - 71 prices)	-1.2	5.6	4.1	2.0
1980 - 81 to 1985 - 86	0.20	0.58	3.24	1.41
1985 - 86 to 1990 - 91	5.14	6.15	5.31	5.30
1990 - 91 to 1995 - 96 (1980 - 81 prices)	2.75	8.19	9.19	6.76
1995 - 96 to 2000 - 01	1.02	3.34	8.06	5.06
2000 - 01 to 2004 - 05 (1993 - 94 prices)	1.68	4.19	9.21	6.77

Sources: BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977;
DES, State Income and Related Aggregate of Kerala 1983-84 and 1985-86.
SPB, 1992, Economic Review, 1991
SPB, 2006, Economic Review, 2005
DES, 2001 Statistics for Planning 2001.

Table 12 : Distribution of Net Domestic Product of Kerala

Year	Sectoral share (percent)			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1960 - 61	56.0	15.2	28.8	100.00
1970 - 71 (1960 - 61 prices)	50.5	17.1	32.4	100.00
1970 - 71	49.4	16.3	34.2	100.00
1980 - 81 (1970 - 71 prices)	40.3	20.6	39.2	100.00
1980 - 81	39.23	24.37	36.40	100.00
1993 - 94 (1980 - 81 prices)	32.26	25.82	41.92	100.00
1993 - 94	32.23	20.32	47.45	100.00
2000 - 01	25.30	19.50	55.20	100.00
2004 - 05 (Quick) (1993 - 94 prices)	16.60	18.69	64.71	100.00

Source: Same as Table 11

Table 13 : Industrial Classification of Total Workers in Kerala (in thousands)

Industrial category	1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census	1991 Census
Total workers	5630	6211	7771	9146
1. Cultivators	1178	1106	1063	1122
2. Agricultural labourers including activities unspecified	1753	1908	2298	2432
3. Livestock, forestry, fishing, mining etc.	487	464	774	767
Total primary	3418	3478	4135	4321
4. Household industry	489	265	314	383
5. Other than household industry	529	711	972	962
6. Construction	71	107	224	332
Total secondary	1089	1083	1510	1677
7. Trade and Commerce	322	565	793	1049
8. Transport, storage & communication	153	242	377	497
9. Other services	648	843	955	1602
Total tertiary	1123	1650	2125	3148

Source: Census of India 1961, Vol. 7, Kerala, Part II B(i)
Census of India 1981, Series 10, Kerala, Part III (A and B) (i)
BES 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977.

**Table 14 : Industrial Classification of Workers in Kerala
(growth rate in percent)**

Industrial category	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991
Total workers	10.31	25.11	17.69
1. Cultivators	-6.11	-3.89	5.55
2. Agricultural labourers including activities unspecified	8.84	20.44	5.83
3. Livestock, forestry, fishing, mining etc.	-4.72	66.81	-0.90
Total primary	1.76	18.89	4.50
4. Household industry	-45.81	18.49	21.97
5. Other than household industry	34.40	36.71	-1.03
6. Construction	50.70	109.35	48.21
Total secondary	-0.55	39.43	11.06
7. Trade and Commerce	75.47	40.35	32.28
8. Transport, storage & communication	58.17	55.79	31.83
9. Other services	30.09	13.29	67.75
Total tertiary	46.93	28.79	48.14

Source: Same as Table 13

**Table 15 : Industrial Classification of Workers in Kerala
(percent)**

Industrial category	1961	1971	1981	1991
Total workers	100	100	100	100
1. Cultivators	20.9	17.80	13.7	12.27
2. Agricultural labourers including activities unspecified	31.2	30.7	29.5	26.59
3. Livestock, forestry, fishing, mining etc.	8.6	7.4	10.0	8.39
Total primary	60.7	55.9	53.2	47.24
4. Household industry	8.7	4.2	4.0	3.92
5. Other than household industry	9.4	11.4	12.5	10.52
6. Construction	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.63
Total secondary	19.4	17.4	19.4	18.34
7. Trade and Commerce	5.7	9.09	10.2	11.47
8. Transport, storage & communication	2.7	3.8	4.9	5.43
9. Other services	11.5	13.5	12.3	17.52
Total tertiary	20.0	26.5	27.4	34.42

Source: Same as Table 13

Table 16 : Distribution of Workers* in Kerala by Industrial Category (%)

Sector	Urban		Rural	
	1993-94	1999-2000	1993-94	1999-2000
Agriculture	25.3	9.5	56.4	48.3
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.7
Primary	25.8	9.8	57.9	50.0
Manufacturing	18.8	20.2	12.8	12.6
Electricity, water etc.	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Construction	8.0	10.7	5.7	9.4
Secondary	27.4	31.4	18.8	22.2
Trade, hotels and restaurants	16.7	30.5	9.0	11.9
Transport	7.8	8.7	4.0	6.2
Real estate and business services	3.0	4.4	1.1	1.8
Services (public administration etc)	19.3	15.2	9.2	8.1
Tertiary	46.8	58.8	23.3	28.0
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, 2000; *Sarvekshana*, 1996.

Note : *Usual principal and subsidiary status.

Table 17 : Distribution of Workers* in Kerala

	1993 - 1994			1999 - 2000		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
I. Rural						
Self-employed	40.8	55.0	45.4	38.1	53.0	42.9
Regular employed	12.3	9.7	11.5	13.0	15.0	13.7
Casual labour	46.9	35.3	43.1	48.9	32.0	43.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
II. Urban						
Self-employed	37.5	45.8	39.8	37.4	50.9	41.3
Regular employed	26.8	26.6	26.8	28.0	31.9	29.1
Casual labour	35.7	27.6	33.4	34.6	17.2	29.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 2001; *Sarvekshana*, 1996.

Note: *Usual principal and subsidiary status.

Table 18 : Unemployment in Kerala

Employment Surveys	Number of Unemployed (in lakh)			Unemployment rate (percent)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Techno Economic Survey (1956)	-	-	6.6	-	-	12.86
2. BES Survey (1965 - 66)	3.04	2.43	5.47	7.10	13.98	9.09
3. DES Survey (1980)	-	-	14.01	-	-	18.0
4. DES Survey (1987)	13.18	14.63	27.81	17.8	48.9	25.8

Note: Unemployment rate : Percentage of unemployed to the total labour force.

Source: BES, 1976, Planning for Employment in Kerala.

DES, 1982, Survey on Housing and Employment, 1980.

DES, 1988, Report on the Survey on Unemployment in Kerala, 1987.

NCAER, 1962, Techno Economic Survey of Kerala, New Delhi.

Table 19 : Rural Unemployment Rates in Kerala (%)

	1993 - 94			1999 - 2000		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Usual principal status	7.2	15.8	9.4	7.6	19.7	10.9
Current weekly status	7.1	12.9	8.9	10.1	18.0	12.5
Current daily status	13.1	19.0	14.7	20.0	26.1	21.7

Sources: National Sample Survey Organisation, 2001; *Sarvekshana*, 1996.

Table 20 : Urban Unemployment Rates in Kerala (%)

	1993 - 94			1999 - 2000		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Usual principal status	7.6	24.4	12.0	6.9	26.4	12.5
Current weekly status	9.3	22.0	12.9	9.7	23.5	13.8
Current daily status	14.1	27.8	17.7	15.5	28.2	19.1

Sources: National Sample Survey Organisation, 2001; *Sarvekshana*, 1996.

Table 21 : Unemployment Rates among Youth in Kerala (Current Daily Status), 1999-2000

Category	Age group (years)			
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	15 - 29
Rural				
Male	43.7	32.6	26.4	32.3
Female	50.6	53.8	33.8	45.8
Person	45.9	38.9	28.5	36.3
Urban				
Male	44.7	30.3	15.7	26.6
Female	48.4	61.9	38.8	50.4
Person	45.7	41.8	22.7	34.3

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 2001.

Table 22 : Unemployment Rates of Educated Persons Aged 15 years and above (Usual Principal Status)

Category	1993 - 94 (%)	1999 - 2000 (%)
Rural		
Male	18.5	15.0
Female	49.6	49.1
Person	27.2	25.3
Urban		
Male	12.6	9.9
Female	40.6	41.9
Person	21.4	21.1

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 2001.

Table 23 : Distribution of work seekers in Kerala by Educational Levels

Sl. No.	Category	1971	1981	1991	2001	2005 (June)
1.	Below S.S.L.C	166305	972788 (484.94)	1318514 (35.54)	966914 (-26.67)	653823 (-32.38)
2.	S.S.L.C	167814	748898 (346.27)	1885304 (151.74)	2574722 (36.57)	2266795 (-11.96)
3.	Pre-Degree	10168	90254 (787.62)	257173 (184.94)	542815 (111.07)	577068 (6.31)
4.	Graduate	20841	84737 (306.59)	150014 (77.03)	280618 (87.06)	231774 (-17.40)
5.	Post Graduate	2223	7042 (216.78)	27799 (294.76)	66270 (138.39)	56490 (-14.76)
6.	S.S.L.C and above	201046	930931 (343.04)	2320290 (149.24)	3464425 (49.31)	3132127 (-9.59)
7.	Total	367351	1903719 (418.23)	3638804 (91.14)	4431339 (21.78)	3785950 (-14.56)

Note: Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage

Sources: DES, 1986, Statistics for Planning
SPB, 2003, Economic Review 2002.
SPB, 2006, Economic Review, 2005

Table 24 : Number of Professional and Technical Work Seekers in Kerala

Sl. No.	Category	1970	1980	1991	1996	2001	2005 (June)
1.	Medical Graduates	281	871 (209.96)	2588 (197.13)	1976 (-23.65)	2734 (38.36)	3895 (42.46)
2.	Engineering Graduates	1852	1505 (-18.74)	7762 (415.74)	7274 (-6.29)	10397 (42.93)	9661 (-7.07)
3.	Diploma holders in Engineering	3547	6833 (92.64)	22399 (227.80)	28565 (27.53)	46377 (62.36)	40806 (-12.01)
4.	ITI certificate holders	8380	29973 (257.67)	75898 (153.22)	89847 (18.38)	115736 (28.81)	110469 (-4.55)
5.	Agricultural Graduates	133	106 (-20.30)	363 (242.45)	1265 (248.48)	1503 (18.81)	907 (-39.65)
6.	Veterinary Graduates	70	17 (-75.71)	13 (-23.53)	32 (146.15)	383 (1096.87)	637 (66.31)
	Total	14263	39305 (175.57)	109023 (177.37)	128959 (18.28)	177130 (37.35)	166375 (-6.07)

Note: Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage

ITI - Industrial Training Institute

Sources: DES, 1997, Statistics since Independence
SPB, 2003, Economic Review, 2002.
SPB, 2006, Economic Review, 2005.

Table 25 : Stock of Indian Emigrants in Gulf Countries

Year	Number of Indian Emigrants (in lakh)	Number of Keralite Emigrants (in lakh)
1979	5.01	2.50
1981	5.99	2.99
1983	9.16	4.58
1987	9.57	4.78
1990	12.35	6.17
1991	16.50	8.25
1996	28.00	14.00

Note: The share of Keralites to the total Indian migrants is assumed as 50 per cent.

Source : Data collected directly from the Ministry of External Affairs.

Table 26 : Workers' Remittances from the Gulf to India and Kerala

Year	Remittances to India (in Rs. crore)	Remittances to Kerala (in Rs. crore)	Remittances to Kerala as Percent of Net Domestic Product of Kerala
1980	1648	824	215
1981	1560	780	19.2
1982	1822	911	19.3
1983	1986	993	17.9
1984	2236	1118	18.2
1985	2036	1018	15.6
1986	2242	1121	15.2
1987	2648	1324	16.0
1988	2414	1207	13.1
1989	2732	1366	12.8
1990	2620	1310	10.7
1991	4670	2335	15.4
1992	4132	2066	12.0
1993	7174	3587	19.0
1994	11714	5857	27.0
1995	11078	5539	21.5

Source: World Bank, World Tables 1995, Global Development Finance Vol. 2 (1997)

Table 27 : District-wise Distribution of Intensity of Migration and Remittances in 1980

District	Number of Gulf emigrants per 1000 Population	Emigrants as Percentage of openly Unemployed	Remittances as Percentage of Net Domestic Product
Trivandrum	8.1	10.3	24.3
Quilon	6.7	7.8	19.0
Alleppey	7.2	11.4	24.3
Kottayam	2.4	4.1	7.3
Idukki	0.3	0.8	0.8
Emakulam	1.5	2.3	3.2
Trichur	15.5	33.2	47.0
Palghat	3.4	7.1	11.7
Malappuram	14.5	55.3	61.9
Kozhikode	6.5	13.2	18.2
Cannanore	8.3	24.5	23.3
Kerala	7.3	13.3	21.5

Note: Pathanamthitta, Wayanad and Kasaragod districts were not in existence in 1980. Of these, Pathanamthitta and Kasaragod districts have a high intensity of Gulf Migration.

Source: DES, 1982 Survey of Housing and Employment 1980.

Table 28: Stock of Indian Emigrants in the Gulf Countries, February 2000

Country	Stock of Indian emigrants (in lakhs)	Percent
Saudi Arabia	12.0	39.09
U.A.E	10.0	32.57
Oman	3.4	11.07
Kuwait	2.8	9.12
Bahrain	1.3	4.23
Qatar	1.2	3.91
Total	30.7	100.00

Source : Gulf Division, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

Table 29 : Workers Remittances from Abroad

Year	Remittances to Kerala (Rs. Crores)	Remittances as Percent of NSDP
1999	13652	25.49
2000	14438	23.08
2001	15732	24.69
2002	17362	23.77
2003	18465	22.04

Source : K.C. Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan 2004, Gulf Revisited, Working Paper, CDS.

Table 30 : District wise Distribution of Remittances

Districts	Remittances (Rs. Crore)	Remittances as percent of NDP
	(1)	(2)
Thiruvananthapuram	1927	21.1
Kollam	1813	26.9
Pathanamthitta	954	28.6
Alappuzha	1339	23.8
Kottayam	580	10.2
Idukki	39	1.1
Emakulam	1515	14.5
Thrissur	3234	38.2
Palakkad	1148	19.4
Malappuram	2892	45.8
Kozhikode	1357	17.8
Wayanad	68	3.4
Kannur	976	16.3
Kasaragode	623	21.5
KERALA	18465	22.0

Source : Same as Table 29.

Table 31 : Country of Residence of Emigrants, 2004

Country	2004 (Number)	Percent	1999 (Number)	Percent
United Arab Emirates	670150	36.45	421758	30.96
Saudi Arabia	489988	26.65	510652	37.49
Oman	152865	8.31	132443	9.72
Kuwait	113967	6.19	68130	5.00
Bahrain	108507	5.90	74619	5.48
Qatar	98953	5.38	70001	5.14
United States of America	98271	5.34	29848	2.19
Other countries	105777	5.75	54504	4.00
Kerala	1838478	100.00	1361955	100.00

Source : Same as Table 29.

Table 32 : District wise Distribution of Emigrants (EMI) and EMI per 100 Households

Districts	Emigrants (Number)		EMI per 100 households		Percentage to total	
	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999
Thiruvananthapuram	168046	130705	21.5	19.9	9.1	9.6
Kollam	148457	102977	24.4	18.4	8.1	7.6
Pathanamthitta	133720	97505	44.3	33.1	7.3	7.2
Alappuzha	75036	62870	15.2	13.2	4.1	4.6
Kottayam	106569	35494	24.0	9.1	5.8	2.6
Idukki	7880	7390	2.9	2.9	0.4	0.5
Emakulam	121237	103750	16.9	17.0	6.6	7.6
Thrissur	178867	161102	27.2	25.6	9.7	11.8
Palakkad	177876	116026	32.6	21.8	9.7	8.5
Malappuram	271787	296710	45.0	49.2	14.8	21.8
Kozhikode	167436	116026	28.6	22.0	9.1	8.5
Wayanad	7704	4552	4.4	2.9	0.4	0.3
Kannur	202414	88065	43.2	19.0	11.0	6.5
Kasaragode	71449	38747	30.6	19.1	3.9	2.8
KERALA	1838478	1361955	26.7	21.4	100.0	100.0

Source : Same as Table 29.

Table 33 : District wise Distribution of Return Emigrants (REM) and REM per 100 Households

Districts	Return Emigrants		REM per 100 households		Percentage to Total	
	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999
Thiruvananthapuram	103059	118878	13.2	18.1	11.5	16.1
Kollam	69314	74106	11.4	13.2	7.8	10.0
Pathanamthitta	83502	54537	27.7	18.5	9.3	7.4
Alappuzha	43109	34572	8.7	7.2	4.8	4.7
Kottayam	28368	18164	6.4	4.6	3.2	2.5
Idukki	3766	5017	1.4	2.0	0.4	0.7
Emakulam	74435	45028	10.4	7.4	8.3	6.1
Thrissur	86029	116788	13.1	18.6	9.6	15.8
Palakkad	55008	39238	10.1	7.4	6.2	5.3
Malappuram	141537	123750	23.5	20.5	15.8	16.7
Kozhikode	109101	60910	18.6	11.5	12.2	8.2
Wayanad	3852	3327	2.2	2.1	0.4	0.5
Kannur	45394	28263	9.7	6.1	5.1	3.8
Kasaragode	47468	16667	20.3	8.2	5.3	2.3
KERALA	893942	739245	13.0	11.6	100.0	100.0

Source : Same as Table 29.

Table 34 : Growth of Bank Deposits in Kerala

Year ending March	Total Deposits (in Rs. Crore)	Of which NRE Deposits (in Rs. Crore)	Growth of NRE Deposits (Percent)	Share of NRE Deposits to total (Percent)
1990	6659.56	1932.92	-	29.0
1991	7934.78	2316.60	19.8	29.2
1992	9786.75	3116.00	34.5	31.8
1993	12261.44	4599.39	47.6	37.5
1994	15138.34	6152.36	33.8	40.6
1995	17694.3	7043.71	14.5	39.8
1996	20418.96	8256.33	17.2	40.4
1997	23352.87	10178.09	23.3	43.6
1998	27572.06	12734.98	25.1	46.2
1999	31531.84	13328.53	4.7	42.3
2000	38618.84	18723.61	40.4	48.5
2001	44850.15	21430.83	14.4	47.8
2002	51655.78	24533.71	14.5	47.5
2003	59399.36	28695.57	16.9	48.3
2004	65961.11	30100.39	4.9	45.6
2005 Sep	73204.76	28820.57	-4.25	39.37

Source: SPB, 2006 Economic Review, 2005.

**Table 35 : Definition of Poverty line (Planning Commission)
(Rs. Per capita per month total expenditure)**

Year	Kerala		All India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1973 - 74	51.68	62.08	49.63	56.96
1977 - 78	58.88	71.82	56.84	72.50
1983	99.35	127.84	89.45	117.64
1987 - 88	130.61	175.11	115.43	165.58
1993 - 94	243.84	280.54	205.84	281.35
1999 - 2000	-	-	327.56	454.11

Sources: 1) Planning Commission (PC) 1993, Report of the Expert group on estimation of proportion and number of poor.

2) PC 2000, Levels of living in India, Working paper No-3/2000.

3) Government of India, 2002, Economic Survey 2001-02.

Table 36 : Number and Percentage of Poor based on Poverty Line

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Number of persons (lakh)	Percentage	Number of persons (lakh)	Percentage	Number of persons (lakh)	Percentage
I. All India						
1973 - 74	2612.91	56.44	603.12	49.23	3216.03	54.93
1977 - 78	2642.46	53.07	677.40	47.40	3319.86	51.81
1983	2517.15	45.61	752.93	42.15	3270.08	44.76
1987 - 88	2293.96	39.06	833.52	40.12	3127.48	39.34
1993 - 94	2440.31	37.27	763.37	32.36	3203.68	35.97
1999-2000	1932.43	27.09	670.07	23.62	2602.50	26.10
II. Kerala						
1973 - 74	111.36	59.19	23.97	62.24	135.33	59.71
1977 - 78	102.85	51.48	26.09	59.54	128.94	52.93
1983	84.32	39.03	25.61	48.65	109.93	40.91
1987 - 88	66.20	29.10	26.02	43.36	92.22	32.08
1993 - 94	55.95	25.76	20.46	24.55	76.41	25.43
1999-2000	20.97	9.38	20.07	20.27	41.04	12.72

Sources : Same as Table 35.

Table 37 : District wise Number of Families Below Poverty Line (as on 31-8-2003)

Sl. No.	District	Number of families	Number of BPL families	Percentage of BPL families
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	481223	188310	39.13
2.	Kollam	446630	175617	39.32
3.	Pathanamthitta	226435	74856	33.06
4.	Alappuzha	339857	156151	45.95
5.	Kottayam	326926	59182	18.10
6.	Idukki	225177	34435	15.29
7.	Emakulam	374728	99521	26.56
8.	Thrissur	473916	158961	33.54
9.	Palakkad	392461	204605	52.13
10.	Malappuram	438016	180375	41.18
11.	Kozhikode	378224	131781	34.84
12.	Wayanad	129927	64794	49.87
13.	Kannur	314171	122067	38.85
14.	Kasaragod	163981	72901	44.46
	State Total	4711672	1723556	36.58

Source: SPB, 2004, Economic Review 2003.

Table 38 : Total Plan Expenditure

Sl. No.	Plan	Total amount (Rs. in lakh)	Annual Average amount (Rs in lakh)
1.	1 st plan (1951 - 56)	2590	518
2.	II nd plan (1956 - 61)	8022	1604
3.	3 rd plan (1961 - 66)	18231	3646
4.	Annual plan (1966 to 1968-69)	15037	5012
5.	4 th plan (1969 - 74)	34575	6915
6.	5 th plan (1974 - 78)	49861	12465
7.	Annual plan (1978 - 79 to 1979 - 80)	43984	21992
8.	6 th plan (1980 - 85)	180160	36032
9.	7 th plan (1985 - 90)	254688	50937
10.	Annual plans (1990 - 91 to 1991 - 92)	142509.96	71255
11.	8 th plan (1992 - 97)	656392	147478

Source : DES, 1999, Statistics since Independence

Table 39 : Five Year Plan Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Sector	1 st plan (1951-56)	2 nd plan (1956-61)	3 rd plan (1961-66)	Annual plan (1966-69)	4 th plan (1969-74)	5 th plan (1974-79)	Annual plan (1978-79 to 1979-80)	6 th plan (1980-85)	7 th plan (1985-90)	Annual plan (1990-91 to 1991-92)	8 th plan (1992-97)
1.	Agriculture & allied services	249	567	2227	2729	3167	4402	3959	19418	31254	19028	95826
2.	Rural Development	-	543	891	508	1319	2619	1577	12887	12233	10337	46736
3.	Special area programme	-	-	-	-	-	259	601	2428	2713	-	-
4.	Irrigation & flood control	511	1308	2116	1902	5175	10224	9790	33781	39354	21281	12000
5.	Energy	1060	2192	6084	4193	11427	11057	7060	32180	41912	28513	187707
6.	Industry & minerals	50	604	1437	1334	2602	5478	6707	16647	27260	15099	86936
7.	Transport & communication	336	710	1174	1648	3020	3711	3165	11304	26525	14893	62232
8.	Science, Technology & Environment	-	-	-	-	-	592	609	1658	2721	914	430.8
9.	General economic service	-	74	124	52	85	197	226	1150	2740	1286	2236
10.	Social services	384	2024	4178	2671	7780	10661	9772	46250	63693	29656	149308
11.	General services	-	-	-	-	-	661	518	2457	4283	1499	9103
12.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81000
	Total	2590	8022	18231	15037	34575	49861	43984	180160	254688	142506	737392

Source : DES, 1999, Statistics since Independence.

Table 40 : Five Year Plan Expenditure (Percentage)

Sl. No	Sector	1 st plan (1951-56)	2 nd plan (1956-61)	3 rd plan (1961-66)	Annual plan (1966-69)	4 th plan (1969-74)	5 th plan (1974-79)	Annual plan (1978-79 to 1979-80)	6 th plan (1980-85)	7 th plan (1985-90)	Annual plan (1990-91 to 1991-92)	8 th plan (1992-97)
1.	Agriculture & allied services	9.61	7.06	12.21	18.14	9.15	8.82	9.00	10.77	12.27	13.35	13.00
2.	Rural Development	-	6.76	4.89	3.37	3.81	5.25	3.58	7.15	4.80	7.25	6.33
3.	Special area programme	-	-	-	-	-	0.51	1.36	1.34	1.06	-	-
4.	Irrigation & flood control	19.72	16.30	11.60	12.64	14.96	20.50	22.25	18.75	15.45	14.93	1.62
5.	Energy	40.92	27.32	33.37	27.88	33.04	22.17	16.05	17.86	16.45	20.00	25.45
6.	Industry & minerals	1.93	7.52	7.88	8.87	7.52	10.98	15.24	9.24	10.70	10.59	11.78
7.	Transport & communication	12.97	8.85	6.43	10.95	8.73	7.44	7.19	6.27	10.41	10.45	8.43
8.	Science, Technology & Environment	-	-	-	-	-	1.18	1.38	0.92	1.06	0.64	0.58
9.	General economic service	-	0.92	0.68	0.34	0.24	0.39	0.51	0.63	1.07	0.90	0.30
10.	Social services	14.82	25.23	22.92	17.76	22.50	21.38	22.21	25.67	25.00	20.80	20.24
11.	General services	-	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.17	1.36	1.68	1.05	1.23
12.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.93
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Same as Table 39.

Table 41 : Finance of the Government of Kerala

Year	Revenue deficit (Rs. crore)	Gross fiscal deficit (Rs. crore)	Debt of the state (Rs. crore)	Growth rate (percent)		
				Revenue deficit	Gross fiscal deficit	Debt of the state
1990 - 91	422.04	798.57	4716.79	-	-	-
1991 - 92	364.35	803.45	5466.56	-13.70	0.61	15.90
1992 - 93	337.44	732.02	6297.13	-7.38	8.90	15.19
1993 - 94	371.60	935.45	7198.67	10.12	27.79	14.32
1994 - 95	399.88	1108.65	8820.87	7.61	18.51	22.53
1995 - 96	402.82	1302.66	10113.54	0.73	17.49	14.65
1996 - 97	643.03	1542.48	11420.91	59.63	18.41	12.92
1997 - 98	1122.90	2413.85	12868.14	74.62	56.49	12.67
1998 - 99	2029.96	3012.20	15700.27	80.77	24.78	22.00
1999-2000	3624.21	4534.56	20176.10	78.53	50.53	28.50
2000 - 01	3147.06	3877.80	23918.97	-13.16	-14.48	18.55
2001 - 02	2605.64	3269.40	26950.57	-17.20	-5.68	12.67
2002 - 03	4118.66	4990.04	31060.26	58.06	52.62	15.24
2003 - 04	3680.30	5539.05	37452.21	-10.64	11.00	20.57
2004 - 05	3668.92	4451.90	41877.80	-0.32	-19.62	11.81

Sources: SPB, 2003, Economic Review 2002
SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 42 : Expenditure on Interest, Pension and Salaries (Rs. crore)

Year	Interest	Pension	Salaries	Growth rate (percent)		
				Interest	Pension	Salaries
1990 - 91	340.64	293.14	1682.65	-	-	-
1991 - 92	483.42	338.96	1383.59	41.92	15.63	-17.77
1992 - 93	542.51	371.87	1419.46	12.22	9.71	2.59
1993 - 94	687.16	464.72	1836.13	26.66	24.97	29.35
1994 - 95	819.67	565.45	2194.95	19.28	21.68	19.50
1995 - 96	924.16	716.85	2230.40	12.75	26.78	1.65
1996 - 97	1103.41	753.67	2616.66	19.40	5.14	17.32
1997 - 98	1286.09	913.02	2803.26	16.56	21.14	7.13
1998 - 99	1446.26	1154.32	3254.68	12.45	26.43	16.10
1999-2000	1952.27	1808.29	4502.86	34.99	56.65	38.35
2000 - 01	2257.60	1929.48	4491.61	15.64	6.70	-0.25
2001 - 02	2489.47	1837.93	4200.82	10.23	-4.72	-6.47
2002 - 03	2946.76	2282.90	4679.00	18.36	24.21	11.38
2003 - 04	3328.20	2408.00	5067.00	12.94	5.47	8.29
2004 - 05	3612.54	2600.77	5336.00	8.53	8.01	5.30

Source: Same as Table 41.

Table 43 : Share of Total Expenditure on Interests, Pension and Salaries (Rs. crore)

Year	Expenditure on Interests, pension salary	Total Revenue receipts	Total Expenditure (Revenue + capital)	Interest, pension and salary as percentage of total Revenue receipts	Interest, pension and salary as percentage of total expenditure
1995 - 96	3871.4	5423.56	6389.8	71.38	60.58
1996 - 97	4473.7	6145.08	7410.6	72.80	60.36
1997 - 98	5002.4	7118.22	8979.1	70.27	55.71
1998 - 99	5855.3	7198.12	9879.7	81.34	59.26
1999 - 00	8263.4	7941.75	12214.1	104.05	67.65
2000 - 01	8678.7	8730.86	12455.1	99.40	69.67
2001 - 02	8528.2	9056.49	12220.4	94.16	69.78
2002 - 03	9908.7	10637.40	15454.7	93.14	64.11
2003 - 04	10803.2	11815.40	16135.4	91.43	66.95
2004 - 05	11549.3	13500.48	17851.2	85.54	64.69

Source : Same as Table 42.

Table 44 : Credit Deposit Ratio of Banks in Kerala

Year	Total Deposits (Rs. Crores)	Total Advances (Rs. Crores)	C.D. Ratio
1970	169.81	124.30	73.20
1973	284.13	200.19	70.46
1975	472.63	332.60	70.37
1976	515.97	358.78	69.53
1988	4811.32	3116.05	64.76
1990	6659.56	4187.13	62.87
1991	7934.78	4715.34	59.43
1992	9786.75	5093.39	52.04
1993	12261.44	5860.51	47.80
1994	15138.34	6484.86	42.84
1995	17694.34	7842.56	44.32
1996	20418.96	9006.66	44.11
1997	23352.87	10565.1	45.24
1998	27572.06	12364.24	44.84
1999	31531.84	13576.67	43.06
2000	38618.84	15940.86	41.28
2001	44850.15	19180.27	42.77
2002	51655.78	22061.94	42.71
2003	59399.36	27006.53	45.47
2004	65961.11	31867.31	48.31
2005 (Sept.)	73204.76	49007.01	66.95

Source: SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005
BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977
DES, 1999, Statistics since Independence

Table 45 : Percentage Departure of Rainfall from Normal

Year	Normal rainfall (in mm)	State average (in mm)	Percentage Departure
1957	3018.9	3057.6	1.28
1960	3018.9	3380.3	11.97
1965	3018.9	2374.9	-21.33
1970	3018.9	2591.8	-14.14
1975	3018.9	3527.7	16.85
1976	3035.7	1634.2	-46.17
1978	3035.7	2322.7	-23.49
1981	2960.8	3006.7	1.55
1984	2960.8	2620.3	-11.50

Source: BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977.
DES, 1980, Statistics for Planning 1980
DES, 1986, Statistics for Planning 1986.

Table 46 : Percentage Departure of Rainfall from Normal

Year	Annual	South west Monsoon	North east Monsoon
1990	-28	-25	-4
1991	-39	18	-21
1992	-37	15	35
1993	-8	-12	32
1994	11	15	13
1995	-6	-6	-22
1996	-13	-8	2
1997	3	6	31
1998	0	2	30
1999	-8	-25	23
2000	-21	-18	-27
2001	-6	-13	0
2002	-14	-33	32
2003	-14	-24	54
2004	-3	-19	12
2005	0	-2	2

Source : SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 47 : Number of Operational Holdings and Area - 1970-71

Size (Hectare)	Number of Holdings	Percentage share in total	Area (Hectare)	Percentage share in total	Average size (Hectare)
0.04 - 0.25	1081130	46.90	126833	7.96	0.12
0.25 - 0.50	431185	18.70	154148	9.68	0.36
0.50 - 1.00	368066	15.97	257684	16.17	0.70
Marginal (total)	1880381	81.57	538665	33.87	0.29
1.00 - 2.00	267833	11.62	365199	22.92	1.36
Small					
2.00 - 3.00	87452	3.79	206691	12.98	2.36
3.00 - 4.00	38329	1.66	132051	8.29	3.44
Semimedium (total)	125781	5.45	338742	21.27	2.70
4.00 - 5.00	12112	0.52	53536	3.36	4.42
5.00 - 10.00	14768	0.64	95970	6.02	6.50
Medium (total)	26880	1.16	149506	9.38	5.56
10.00 - 20.00	2963	0.12	38454	2.41	12.98
20 and above	1303	0.05	162222	10.18	124.50
Large (total)	4266	0.18	200676	12.59	47.04
Grand Total	2305141	100.00	1592788	100.00	0.69

Source : DES, 1999, Statistics since Independence.

Table 48 : Number of Operational Holdings and Area - 1995-96

Size (Hectare)	Number of Holdings	Percentage share in total	Area (Hectare)	Percentage share in total	Average size (Hectare)
Below 0.02	751951	11.94	10150	0.59	0.01
0.02 - 0.5	4683476	74.37	569248	33.19	0.12
0.5 - 1.0	483648	7.68	336425	19.61	0.69
Marginal (Total)	5919075	93.99	915823	53.39	0.15
1.0 - 2.0	261418	4.15	346100	20.17	1.32
Small					
2.0 - 3.0	73426	1.16	170381	9.93	2.32
3.0 - 4.0	20672	0.33	68429	3.99	3.31
Semi-medium	94098	1.49	238810	13.92	2.54
(total)					
4.0 - 5.0	10675	0.17	46180	2.69	4.32
5.0 - 7.5	6749	0.11	39840	2.32	5.90
7.5 - 10.0	2131	0.03	17779	1.03	8.34
Medium (total)	19555	0.31	103799	6.05	5.31
10.0 - 20.0	2187	0.03	27358	1.59	12.51
20.0 above	954	0.01	83414	4.86	87.44
Large (total)	3141	0.04	110772	6.45	35.27
Grand Total	6297287	100.00	1715304	100.00	0.27

Source : DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001.

Table 48 (a) : Number of Operational Holdings and Area - 2000-01

Size (Hectare)	Number of Holdings	Percentage share in total	Area (Hectare)	Percentage share in total
Marginal (below 1 hectare)	6335428	95.17	882516	56.23
Small (1-2 hectare)	226810	3.41	299774	19.10
Semi-medium (2-4 hectare)	75651	1.14	190536	12.14
Medium (4-10 hectare)	16008	0.24	84760	5.40
Large (Above 10 hectare)	2735	0.04	111901	7.13
Total	6656632	100.00	1569487	100.00

Source: DES, 2005, Statistics for Planning 2005.

Table 49 : Land use Pattern in Kerala (Area in thousand hectares)

Classification of land	1960 - 61	1970 - 71	1980 - 81	1990 - 91	2001 - 02	2004 - 05
1. Total Geographical area	3858 (100.00)	3885 (100.00)	3885 (100.00)	3885 (100.00)	3885 (100.00)	3885 (100.00)
2. Forests	1056 (27.4)	1055 (27.42)	1082 (27.85)	1082 (27.85)	1082 (27.85)	1081 (27.82)
3. Land put to non-agricultural use	205 (5.3)	275 (7.15)	270 (6.90)	297 (7.65)	392 (10.10)	409 (10.53)
4. Barren and uncultivated land	151 (3.9)	72 (1.87)	86 (2.21)	58 (1.49)	30 (0.77)	29 (0.75)
5. Permanent Pastures	45 (1.2)	28 (0.72)	5 (0.13)	2 (0.05)	0.2 (0.01)	0.3 (0.00)
6. Land under miscellaneous crops	204 (5.3)	132 (3.43)	64 (1.65)	34 (0.89)	14 (0.35)	11 (0.28)
7. Cultivated waste	144 (3.7)	80 (2.08)	129 (3.32)	95 (2.43)	64 (1.64)	64 (1.65)
8. Fallow other than current fallow	62 (1.6)	23 (0.60)	27 (0.69)	25 (0.68)	34 (0.88)	36 (0.93)
9. Current fallow	67 (1.7)	24 (0.62)	44 (1.13)	44 (1.14)	79 (2.04)	82 (2.11)
10. Net area sown	1924 (49.9)	2169 (56.10)	2180 (56.11)	2247 (57.83)	2191 (56.38)	2173 (55.93)
11. Area sown more than once	425 (11.0)	761 (19.78)	705 (18.15)	796 (19.90)	802 (20.63)	770 (19.82)
12. Total cropped area	2349 (60.9)	2933 (76.26)	2885 (74.26)	3043 (77.72)	2992 (77.01)	2942 (75.73)

* Figures in brackets are percentage

Source: BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977.

DES, 1980, Statistics for Planning 1980

SPB, Various issues of Economic Review.

**Table 50 : Area under Major Crops in Kerala
(Area in thousand hectares)**

Crops	1960 - 61	1970 - 71	1980 - 81	1990 - 91	2001 - 02	2004 - 05
Coconut	500.76 (21.32)	719.14 (24.52)	651.37 (22.58)	870.02 (28.59)	905.72 (30.27)	897.76 (30.51)
Rice	778.91 (33.16)	874.93 (20.34)	801.70 (27.79)	559.45 (18.38)	322.37 (10.77)	289.97 (9.86)
Rubber	122.87 (5.23)	179.26 (6.11)	237.77 (8.24)	384.00 (12.62)	475.04 (15.88)	480.54 (16.33)
Tapioca	242.20 (10.31)	293.55 (10.01)	244.99 (8.49)	146.49 (4.81)	111.19 (3.72)	104.38 (3.56)
Pepper	56.97 (4.25)	99.70 (4.01)	108.07 (3.75)	168.51 (5.54)	203.96 (6.82)	208.94 (7.10)
Cashewnut	54.32 (2.31)	102.71 (3.50)	141.28 (4.90)	115.62 (3.80)	89.72 (3.00)	86.10 (2.93)
Coffee	16.80 (0.72)	31.56 (1.08)	57.95 (2.01)	75.06 (2.47)	84.80 (2.83)	84.64 (2.90)
Banana and other plantains	44.42 (1.89)	48.76 (1.66)	49.26 (1.71)	65.64 (2.16)	106.05 (3.54)	110.87 (3.77)
Arecanut	-	-	61.24 (2.12)	64.82 (2.13)	93.19 (3.11)	97.56 (3.32)
Cardamom	28.61 (1.22)	47.49 (1.62)	54.00 (1.87)	66.89 (2.20)	41.34 (1.38)	41.06 (1.39)
Tea	37.63 (1.60)	37.59 (1.28)	36.16 (1.25)	34.71 (1.14)	36.90 (1.23)	36.94 (1.25)
Others	465.51 (19.82)	498.31 (17.0)	441.21 (15.29)	491.79 (16.16)	521.80 (17.44)	503.24 (17.10)
Total	2349.00	2933.00	2885.00	3043.00	2992.00	2942.00
Cropped area	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage
Source: Same as Table 49.

Table 51 : Production and Productivity of Major Food Crops

Year	Production (in thousand tonnes)			Productivity (Kg. per hectare)		
	Rice	Tapioca	Banana and other plantains	Rice	Tapioca	Banana and other plantains
1960 - 61	1067.53	1683.00	327.85	1371	6949	7381
1970 - 71	1298.01	4617.19	368.93	1484	15729	7567
1980 - 81	1271.96	4060.91	317.41	1587	16576	6444
1990 - 91	1086.58	2803.00	491.94	1943	19134	7495
2001 - 02	703.50	2455.88	769.09	2182	22087	7252
2004 - 05	667.10	2436.77	839.96	2301	23343	7524

Source: Same as Table 49.

Table 52 : Production and Productivity of Plantation Crops

Year	Production (in thousand tonnes)				Productivity (Kg. per hectare)			
	Rubber	Tea	Coffee	Cardamom	Rubber	Tea	Coffee	Cardamom
1960 - 61	23.04	40.37	7.41	1.28	187	1073	442	45
1970 - 71	73.73	41.45	12.57	1.25	439	1103	398	26
1980 - 81	140.33	50.72	23.54	3.23	590	1402	406	60
1990 - 91	307.52	60.64	35.70	3.45	800	1827	475	52
2001 - 02	580.35	66.09	66.69	8.38	1222	1791	786	203
2004 - 05	690.71	57.55*	54.30	8.93	1437	1502*	642	217

Source: Same as Table 49

* Relates to 2003-04

Table 53 : Production and Productivity of Major Garden Crops

Year	Production (in thousand tonnes)			Productivity (Kg. per hectare)		
	Coconut (million nuts)	Cashew nut	Pepper	Coconut (nuts per hectare)	Cashew nut	Pepper
1960 - 61	3220.00	84.63	27.03	6430	1558	271
1970 - 71	3981.00	115.24	25.03	5536	1122	213
1980 - 81	3008	81.90	28.52	4618	580	264
1990 - 91	4232	102.77	46.80	4864	888	278
2001 - 02	5479	65.87	58.24	6049	734	286
2004 - 05	5727	63.70	68.36	6379	740	327

Source: Same as Table 49.

Table 54 : Net Area Irrigated in Kerala (in hectares)

Source	1957 - 58	1970 - 71	1980 - 81	1990 - 91	1999 - 2000	2003-04
1. Government Canal	81840	200553	99397	104265	81231	94859
2. Private Canal	5738	10160	5299	3691	4803	5754
3. Government Tanks	-	-	5048	2514	1832	-
4. Private Tanks	42282*	73113*	50922	46438	51100	47856
5. Government wells	-	-	-	745	1347	-
6. Private wells	2032*	5460*	-	64933	120258	109360
7. Major and lift irrigation	-	-	33702	22403	8805	-
8. Other sources	130940	141968	43606	88380	110667	123469
Total	262832	431254	237974	333369	380043	381298

* includes Government wells and tanks.

Sources : BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977.

DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001.

DES, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 55 : Growth of Livestock Population in Kerala (in lakhs)

Category	1966	1977	1982	1996	2003
Cattle	28.56	30.06	30.96	33.96	21.22
Buffaloes	4.71	4.54	4.08	1.65	0.65
Goats	11.89	16.83	20.03	18.60	12.13
Sheep	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.06	-
Pigs	1.11	1.72	1.27	1.42	0.76
Others	0.007	0.003	0.004	0.06	-
Total live stock	46.41	53.19	56.44	55.76	34.76
Fowls	95.87	130.56	145.19	-	131.89
Ducks	3.18	4.29	5.30	-	6.61
Others	0.02	0.03	0.34	-	-
Total poultry	99.08	134.88	150.83	269.46	138.50

Source : DES, 1986, Statistics for Planning 1986

DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001

SPB, 2005, Economic Review 2004.

Table 56 : Production of Livestock Products

Year	Milk (lakh MT)	Egg in million	Meat (in thousand MT)
1991	17.85	1710	120.65
2001	27.18	2002	172.80
2004*	20.25	1197	195.27

* Provisional

Source : SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005

Table 57 : Fish Landing in Kerala

Year	Marine		Inland	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1957 - 58	306281	301.84	332	1.49
1960 - 61	399900 (30.57)	497.65 (64.87)	390 (17.47)	2.35 (57.72)
1970 - 71	379865 (-5.01)	2835.68 (469.81)	12845 (3193.59)	117.86 (4915.32)
1980 - 81	268083 (-29.43)	8221.68 (189.94)	25526 (98.72)	1092.91 (827.29)
1990 - 91	677554 (152.74)	45375.34 (451.89)	36342 (42.37)	5828.68 (433.32)
1998 - 99	560328 (-17.30)	135740 (199.15)	65855 (81.21)	24711 (323.95)
1999 - 2000	593720 (5.96)	166066 (22.34)	74130 (12.56)	30755 (24.46)
2004 - 05	601863 (1.37)	-	76451 (3.13)	-

Note: Figurs in brackets are growth rate in percentage.

Source : BES 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977

DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001.

SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 58 : Exports of Marine Products from Kerala

Year	Quantity (metric tonnes)	Kerala's share (as percent of total India)	Value (Rs. crores)	Kerala's share (as percent of total India)
1965 - 66	9557	-	6.01	-
1970 - 71	23896	-	27.57	-
1975 - 76	31644	58.10	67.81	54.45
1980 - 81	29148	38.56	95.31	40.60
1990 - 91	50997	36.58	313.79	34.12
1994 - 95	74613	24.28	817.09	22.85
1999 - 2000	91759	27.00	1142.39	22.00
2004 - 05	87378	19.00	1158.00	17.00

Source : Same as Table 57.

Table 60 : Yearly Average Farm Price of Important Agricultural Commodities in Kerala (Growth rate in percent)

Item	1956-57 to 1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2004-05
Paddy (Qtl)	15.89	119.05	68.49	97.03	115.73	0.72
Coconut (100)	39.71	164.12	143.63	118.14	-6.57	125.63
Areca nut (100)	35.86	39.03	103.21	247.37	58.64	-4.49
Tapioca (Qtl)	-16.04	162.29	82.95	300.03	163.61	1.70
Banana (100)	18.37	144.36	131.58	95.11	1282.46	6.66
Pepper (Qtl)	112.63	52.96	95.86	167.68	283.43	-51.36
Ginger (Qtl)	-2.34	357.41	1.76	384.44	90.24	-
Cashewnut (Qtl)	32.22	80.04	423.54	88.53	71.67	49.15

Table 59 : Yearly Average Farm Price of Important Agricultural Commodities in Kerala (Rs.)

Item	1956-57	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2004-05
1. Paddy (Qtl.)	35.55	41.20	90.25	152.06	299.61	646.36	651.00
2. Coconut with husk (per 100)	15.36	21.46	56.68	138.09	301.23	281.43	635.00
3. Areca nut (per 100)	1.98	2.69	3.74	7.60	26.40	41.88	40.00
4. Tapioca (Qtl)	9.35	7.85	20.59	37.67	150.69	397.24	404.00
5. Banana (per 100)	5.77	6.83	16.69	38.65	75.41	1042.51	1112.00
6. Pepper (Qtl)	189.68	403.32	616.90	1208.23	3234.25	12401.24	6032.00
7. Ginger (Qtl)	124.01	121.11	553.97	563.74	2528.02	4809.33	-
8. Cashewnut (Qtl)	58.73	77.65	139.80	731.91	1379.90	2368.81	3533.00

Source : Same as Table 57.

Table 61 : Installed Power Capacity and Power Generation in Kerala

Year	Generation of electricity (M.U)	Installed capacity (M.W)
1956 - 57	363.54	102.35
1960 - 61	-	132.50 (29.46)
1965 - 66	-	196.26 (48.12)
1970 - 71	2126.00	546.50 (178.46)
1975 - 76	2783.00 (30.90)	754.60 (38.07)
1980 - 81	5242.00 (88.36)	1011.5 (34.04)
1985 - 86	5358.00 (2.21)	1271.5 (25.70)
1990 - 91	5491.00 (2.48)	1476.5 (16.12)
1995 - 96	6663.00 (21.34)	1505.5 (1.96)
1999 - 2000	8901.00 (33.59)	2391.18 (58.83)
2005	6377.06 (-28.35)	2617.22 (9.45)

Sources : BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977.
DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001
SPB, 2006, Economic Review, 2005.
DES, 1986, Statistics for Planning 1986.
DES, 1999, Statistics since Independence.

Note : Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage

Table 62 : Number of Consumers of Electricity

Class of consumers	1957 - 58	1975 - 76	Growth rate (Percent)
1. Domestic light and fans including small power	98093	640114	552.56
2. Commercial light and fans	-	189619	-
3. Commercial heat and small power	2816	12132	330.82
4. Industrial power at low and medium voltage	3439	25139	630.99
5. Industrial power at high and extra high voltage	63	340	439.68
6. Street lighting	535	1395	160.74
7. Irrigation and Agricultural Dewatering	1176	47527	3941.41
8. Public water works and sewage pumping	24	404	1583.33
9. Distribution by licensees	8	5	- 37.5
10. Total	106154	916675	763.53

Source: BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977.

Table 63 : Consumption of Electricity (in Million K.W.H)

Class of consumers	1957 - 58	1975 - 76	Growth rate (Percent)
1. Domestic Heat and small power	2.51	200.85	7901.99
2. Domestic light and fans	20.95	89.63	327.83
3. Commercial heat and small power and commercial light and fans	1.04	14.85	1327.88
4. Industrial power at low and medium voltage	27.25	178.29	554.27
5. Industrial power at high voltage	248.60	1282.76	415.99
6. Public lighting	3.35	34.25	922.39
7. Agricultural and irrigation dewatering	12.17	120.32	888.66
8. Public water works and sewage pumping	7.39	17.58	137.89
9. Bulk supplies to licensees	40.03	76.75	91.73
10. Total	363.29	2015.26	454.72

Source: BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977.

Table 64 : Category wise Power Consumption and Number of Consumers (1999 - 2000)

Category	Number of consumers (31-3-2000)	Energy sold (M.U)	Energy sold as % to Total
Domestic light, heat and small power	4510865	4526	46.13
Commercial light, fans, heat and power	954956	819	8.35
Industrial (low and medium voltage)	105524	622	6.34
Industrial (High and Extra high voltage)	1683	2825	28.76
Irrigation	367919	375	3.82
Public lighting	1398	178	1.81
Water work and sewage	1837	257	2.62
Bulk supply to licensees	7	173	1.76
Miscellaneous	85553	20	0.26
Railway traction	2	18	0.18
Total	6029744	9813	100.00

Source: DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001.

Table 64 (a) : Category wise Power Consumption and Number of Consumers (2003-04)

	Category	Number of consumers (31-3-2000)	Energy sold (M.U)	Energy sold as % to Total
1.	Domestic			
	a) Paying group	5705904	3995.52	44.84
	b) Non Paying group	46212	8.36	0.09
2.	Commercial			
	LT+ HT + Non ind	1037815	1312.75	14.73
3.	Public lightening	2325	165.68	1.86
4.	Irrigation & Dewatering			
	LT	399044	211.03	2.37
5.	Industrial			
	a) LT	107754	750.51	8.42
	b) HT & EHT	1011	2232.5	25.05
6.	Railway Traction	4	46.12	0.52
7.	Bulk supply to licensee	9	188.37	2.11
	Total	7300078	8910.84	100.00

Source: DES, 2005, Statistics for Planning 2005.

Table 65 : Growth of Working Factories and Average daily Employment

Year	Number of working factories			Employment (Number)		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
1988	11733	295	12028	214723	65965	280688
	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	12800 (9.09)	455 (54.24)	13255 (10.20)	243211 (13.27)	125527 (90.29)	368738 (31.37)
1996	15906 (24.26)	528 (16.04)	16434 (23.98)	293923 (20.85)	111144 (-11.46)	405067 (9.85)
2001	18001 (13.17)	553 (4.73)	18554 (12.90)	329230 (12.01)	107180 (-3.57)	436410 (7.74)
2004 (Provisional)	17742 (-1.44)	529 (-4.34)	18271 (-1.52)	310884 (-5.57)	94367 (-11.95)	405251 (-7.14)

Note: Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage

Sources : DES, Statistics for Planning 2001

SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 66 : Index of Industrial Production (Base 1980-81 = 100)

Sl.No	Particulars	1975 - 76	1980 - 81	1990 - 91	2003 - 04
	General Index	121.07	181.10	190.45	262.59
1.	Manufacture of food products	104.09	166.10	128.67	140.83
2.	Cotton Textiles	106.29	116.99	167.64	99.04
3.	Wool, silk and synthetic fiber textiles	92.90	164.73	117.53	32.93
4.	Textiles products	38.36	58.75	88.86	20.25
5.	Wood & wood products	113.00	130.02	116.70	25.12
6.	Rubber, plastic, petroleum products	143.36	174.42	151.50	368.89
7.	Paper and paper products	93.18	97.81	1275.82	0.00
8.	Chemical and chemical products	131.77	231.47	165.41	-
9.	Nonmetallic mineral products	191.06	297.10	84.50	163.14
10.	Basic metal and Alloy industries	112.05	172.40	191.28	55.83
11.	Metal products and parts	63.69	364.55	272.52	353.85
12.	Machinery and equipment	132.25	177.68	346.36	1086.97
13.	Transport equipment and parts	41.85	130.26	43.54	2.05
14.	Other manufacturing industries	94.66	148.77	12.31	23.93
15.	Electricity generation Transmission and Distribution	145.44	269.66	117.81	164.33

Sources : DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001.

SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

DES, 1986, Statistics for Planning 1986.

Table 67 : Productive Capital, Value of Output and Value added of Manufacturing Industries

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Productive Capital (Rs. in lakhs)		Value of Output (Rs. in lakhs)		Value added (Rs. in lakhs)	
		1962	1996-97	1962	1996-97	1962	1996-97
1.	Manufacture of fertilizers	973.72	18190.64	449.39	84676.34	62.35	10543.82
2.	Cotton textiles	362.52	48578.00	805.34	72699.00	236.96	13441.00
3.	Tyres and Tubes	-	9058.53	-	40271.08	-	11148.12
4.	Tea Manufacturing	305.79	11858.20	1022.20	39816.97	153.41	9409.86
5.	Heavy chemicals	405.91	84615.43	260.51	866221.54	-	24251.08
6.	Cashewnut processing	164.08	13229.33	1501.67	87418.37	380.73	13797.50
7.	Tiles Manufacturing	194.57	6369.04	294.96	10362.62	167.64	4497.22
8.	Soaps and Glycerine	185.98	2134.19	501.52	12988.57	116.10	2747.10
9.	Coir Manufacturing	166.93	8348.24	712.24	18216.20	118.50	4122.03
10.	Plywood Manufacturing	99.12	2242.60	147.43	7311.67	49.65	838.83
11.	Iron and steel metal	-	526.13	-	2722.05	-	423.79
12.	Printing & Binding	78.35	4294.84	152.67	14004.16	55.46	5566.19
13.	Other Industries	2732.97	482866.83	3167.28	411884.43	1072.47	196191.46
	Total	5670.44	692312.00	9015.21	1668593.00	2413.27	296978.00

Sources : BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977
DES, 1986, Statistics for Planning 1986
DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001

Table 68 : Productive Capital of Manufacturing Industries (Growth rate percent)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Productive capital			
		1962 to 1971	1971 to 1981	1981 to 1991	1991 to 1996-97
1.	Manufacture of fertilisers	171.94	420.14	138.30	-44.58
2.	Cotton textiles	189.40	531.84	173.84	167.61
3.	Tyres and Tubes	-	478.13	521.56	-63.10
4.	Tea Manufacturing	59.59	212.55	163.92	194.56
5.	Heavy chemicals	291.31	183.19	1489.91	18.30
6.	Cashewnut processing	227.61	254.37	34.98	414.50
7.	Tiles Manufacturing	37.56	292.64	229.92	83.69
8.	Soaps and glycerine	118.51	267.32	99.34	-28.28
9.	Coir Manufacturing	18.38	196.46	193.54	385.44
10.	Plywood Manufacturing	254.62	219.34	56.74	27.46
11.	Iron and steel metal	-	167.49	447.40	-84.78
12.	Printing and Binding	1035.93	81.96	75.16	50.44
13.	Other industries	486.91	453.39	210.74	75.06
	Total	347.75	402.41	232.09	63.43

Source: Same as Table 67.

Table 69 : Value of output of Manufacturing Industries (Growth rate percent)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Value of output			
		1962 to 1971	1971 to 1981	1981 to 1991	1991 to 1996-97
1.	Manufacture of fertilisers	249.28	917.89	147.22	114.37
2.	Cotton textiles	156.24	461.66	117.48	188.40
3.	Tyres and Tubes	-	-	95.28	409.45
4.	Tea Manufacturing	87.29	289.78	228.63	62.36
5.	Heavy chemicals	351.07	462.15	439.35	2331.23
6.	Cashewnut processing	202.09	78.10	356.92	136.79
7.	Tiles Manufacturing	49.13	429.86	87.71	136.84
8.	Soaps and glycerine	266.33	220.37	75.44	25.78
9.	Coir Manufacturing	11.42	305.66	34.37	321.11
10.	Plywood Manufacturing	160.42	365.62	100.92	103.55
11.	Iron and steel metal	-	-	367.45	-69.58
12.	Printing and Binding	975.01	89.06	-61.78	1077.54
13.	Other industries	393.18	777.99	201.75	-0.47
	Total	254.68	554.12	194.64	170.75

Source: Same as Table 67.

**Table 70 : Value added by Manufacturing Industries
(Growth rate percent)**

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Value added			
		1962 to 1971	1971 to 1981	1981 to 1991	1991 to 1996-97
1.	Manufacture of fertilisers	630.92	635.72	60.86	95.48
2.	Cotton textiles	44.56	835.59	140.57	74.32
3.	Tyres and Tubes	-	-	380.37	436.28
4.	Tea Manufacturing	178.01	118.71	483.10	72.99
5.	Heavy chemicals	-	-	459.38	104.43
6.	Cashewnut processing	289.53	1.64	323.96	115.88
7.	Tiles Manufacturing	38.48	413.47	74.28	116.46
8.	Soaps and glycerine	298.58	78.40	158.62	28.67
9.	Coir Manufacturing	18.92	170.85	139.75	350.42
10.	Plywood Manufacturing	148.62	308.32	-11.80	88.70
11.	Iron and steel metal	-	-	93.50	-44.61
12.	Printing and Binding	752.67	73.19	-45.50	1146.99
13.	Other industries	417.62	320.32	224.89	158.79
	Total	301.59	302.44	211.44	144.48

Source : Same as Table 67.

Table 71 : Number of Enterprises and Employment in Kerala-1995

Category	Number of Enterprises			Number of Employment		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Non-Agricultural Enterprises						
1. All enterprises	1003840 (100.00)	302938 (100.00)	1306778 (100.00)	2422714 (100.00)	1055183 (100.00)	3477897 (100.00)
2. Own account enterprises	646882 (64.44)	136856 (45.18)	783738 (59.97)	795373 (32.83)	168345 (15.95)	963718 (27.71)
3. Establishments	356958 (35.56)	166082 (54.82)	523040 (40.02)	1627341 (67.17)	886838 (84.04)	2514179 (72.29)

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage.

Source: DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001.

Table 72 : Length of roads in Kerala (in kilometres)

Type of roads	PWD		Others		Total	
	1957 - 58	1967 - 68	1957 - 58	1967 - 68	1957 - 58	1967 - 68
Cement	104	108	-	36	104	144
Bituminous	2557	6503	-	986	2557	7489
Water bound						
mecadam	4490	4839	-	537	4490	5376
Lower type	4035	2903	-	2126	4035	5029
Total	11186	14353	-	3685	11186	18038

Source : BES, Statistics for Planning 1977

Table 73 : Length of roads in Kerala (in kilometres)

Year	National Highways 1	State Highways 2(a)	Other PWD roads (b)	Village roads (c)	Panchayat roads 3	Total
1970 - 71	448	2143	12143	NA	NA	14734
1980 - 81	839	2011	12783	2327	73188	91148
1985 - 86	839	2020	14776	2663	81539	101837
1990 - 91	1011	1890	15906	2487	99022	120316
1995 - 96	1011	2361	16869	3633	106920	130794
March 2004	1523	3784	17026	655	112551 *	135539

N.A. Not Available

* including roads of Municipalities, Corporations and Panchayats.

Source: BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977.

DES, 2001, Statistics of Planning 2001

SPB, 2005. Economic Review 2004.

Table 74 : Number of Motor Vehicles in Kerala

Year	Good vehicles	Buses	Taxi cars	Motor cars	Autorikshaws	Tractors	Jeeps	Motor cycles	Others	Total
1957 - 58	3697	2298	717	*8096	-	-	NSA	968	398	16174
1960 - 61	5128	3511	1485	*11611	-	-	NSA	2064	681	24480
1965 - 66	8848	4370	4118	20396	-	-	NSA	5231	1427	44390
1970 - 71	13162	6563	8848	33294	1062	2046	4828	15117	1314	86234
1975 - 76	15882	8268	11582	40667	3734	3594	6420	26110	1819	118076
1980 - 81	24682	9159	18890	56802	9640	1853	7834	59531	6206	194597
1985 - 86	45325	16449	30201	82222	30537	3268	14721	130992	7902	361617
1990 - 91	66190	21454	37530	125769	67317	4305	26133	288498	10426	647742
1995 - 96	111762	38177	57482	171801	127913	5296	44639	591923	21248	1170241
1999 - 2000	163443	58888	71581	257796	227895	7782	67497	1020797	34558	1910237
2005	234191	95486	100012	428327	320788	9459	72227	1818760	42832	3122082

Note : NSA - Not Separately Available

* Private Cars and Jeeps

Source : DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001

BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977

SPB, 2006, Economic Review, 2005.

Table 75 : Number of Motor Vehicles in Kerala (Growth rate in percentage)

Year	Good vehicles	Buses	Taxi cars	Motor cars	Autorikshaws	Tractors	Jeeps	Motor cycles	Others	Total
1957 - 58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960 - 61	38.71	52.79	107.11	43.42	-	-	-	113.22	71.11	51.35
1965 - 66	72.54	24.47	177.31	75.66	-	-	-	153.44	109.54	81.33
1970 - 71	48.76	50.18	114.86	63.24	-	-	-	188.99	-7.92	94.26
1975 - 76	20.67	25.98	30.90	22.15	251.60	75.66	32.97	72.72	38.43	36.93
1980 - 81	55.41	10.78	63.10	39.68	158.17	-48.44	22.02	128.00	241.18	64.81
1985 - 86	83.64	79.59	59.88	44.75	216.77	76.36	87.91	120.04	27.33	85.83
1990 - 91	46.03	30.43	24.27	52.96	120.44	31.73	77.52	120.24	31.94	79.12
1995 - 96	68.85	77.95	53.16	36.60	90.02	23.02	70.81	105.17	103.80	80.66
1999 - 2000	46.24	54.25	24.53	50.06	78.16	46.94	51.21	72.45	62.64	63.23
2005	43.29	62.15	39.72	66.15	40.76	21.55	7.00	78.17	23.94	63.44

Source : Same as Table 74.

**Table 76 : Length of Railways in Kerala
(Length in KM)**

Type of gauge	Length of Railway line as on	
	1956 - 57	31-12-1997
1	2	3
Broad gauge	550	936
Meter gauge	195	117
Mixed gauge	4	-
State Total	749	1053

Source : DES, 1999, Statistics since Independence

**Table 77 : Performance of Railway Division,
Thiruvananthapuram**

1. Route Length (in Km)	625
2. Daily Number of Express Trains (in pairs)	57
3. Daily Number of Passanger Trains (in pairs)	58
4. Passsangers carried Daiy (in lakh)	1.65
5. Average Earnings from Passangers etc. (Rs. crore)	274.39
6. Goods (Tonnes)	126.93

Source: SPB, Economic Review 2004

Table 78 : Post Offices in Kerala

Year	Head Offices	Sub Offices and extra Departmental Suboffices	Branch Offices	Total
1958 - 59	9	572	2049	2630
	-	-	-	-
1965 - 66	20 (122.22)	31 (-94.58)	2640 (28.84)	3491 (32.73)
1970 - 71	25 (25.00)	1058 (3312.90)	2776 (5.15)	3859 (10.54)
1975 - 76	31 (24.00)	1223 (15.59)	2776 (0.00)	4030 (4.43)
1980 - 81	50 (61.29)	2089 (70.80)	2441 (-12.06)	4580 (13.65)
1985 - 86	50 (0.00)	2027 (-2.96)	2671 (9.42)	4748 (3.67)
1990 - 91	50 (0.00)	1973 (-2.66)	2882 (7.89)	4905 (3.31)
1995 - 96	51 (2.00)	1980 (0.35)	3010 (4.44)	5041 (2.77)
2000 - 01	51 (0.00)	1989 (0.45)	3031 (0.69)	5071 (0.59)
2005	51 (0.00)	1972 (0.85)	3059 (0.92)	5082 (0.22)

Note: Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage

Source : DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001.

BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977.

SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 79 : Telephone Exchanges and Telephone Connections in Kerala

Year	Number of Telephone Exchanges	Number of working Telephone connections	Public call offices
1957 - 58	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
1965 - 66	170	25253	N.A
	-	-	
1970 - 71	234 (37.65)	37989 (50.43)	N.A
1975 - 76	297 (26.92)	65043 (71.22)	N.A
1980 - 81	463 (55.89)	93302 (43.45)	2298
1985 - 86	584 (26.13)	151761 (62.66)	2858
1990 - 91	649 (11.13)	260261 (71.49)	3794 (32.75)
1995 - 96	765 (17.89)	681234 (161.75)	14721 (288.01)
1999-2000	924 (20.78)	1705139 (150.30)	27388 (86.05)
2004 - 05	1218 (31.82)	3540661 (107.64)	N.A -

Note: Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage
 Source : BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977
 DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001
 SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 80 : Tourists Arrivals in Kerala

Year	Number of foreign Tourists	Earnings (Rs. in crore)
1980	21604	N.A
	-	
1985	42347 (96.01)	N.A
1990	66139 (56.18)	26.99
	-	
1995	142972 (116.17)	158.76 (488.22)
2000	209893 (46.80)	525.30 (230.88)
2004	345546 (64.63)	1266.77 (141.15)

Note: Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage.
 NA : Not Available
 Source : DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001
 DES, 1999, Statistics since Independence
 SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 81 : Number of Schools in Kerala

Year	Lower Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	High Schools	Total
1960 - 61	6705	1932	895	9532
1965 - 66	6954 (3.71)	2447 (26.66)	1151 (28.60)	10552 (10.70)
1970 - 71	6895 (-0.85)	2543 (3.92)	1384 (20.24)	10822 (2.53)
1975 - 76	6975 (1.16)	2606 (2.48)	1521 (9.89)	11102 (2.59)
1980 - 81	6861 (1.63)	2753 (5.64)	1976 (29.91)	11590 (4.39)
1985 - 86	6845 (-0.23)	2870 (4.25)	2429 (22.92)	12144 (4.78)
1990 - 91	6767 (-1.14)	2915 (1.57)	2430 (0.04)	12112 (-0.26)
1995 - 96	6728 (-0.58)	2964 (1.68)	2581 (6.21)	12273 (1.33)
1999 - 2000	6748 (0.29)	2966 (0.06)	2596 (0.58)	12310 (0.30)
2004 - 05	6827 (1.17)	3042 (2.56)	278 (7.13)	12650 (2.76)

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage growth rate
 Sources : BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977
 DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001
 SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 82 : Number of Schools in Kerala

Year	Lower Primary Schools			Upper Primary Schools			High Schools		
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
1960 - 61	2719	3987	6705	530	1402	1932	244	651	895
1970 - 71	2804 (3.13)	4091 (2.61)	6895 (2.83)	809 (52.64)	1734 (23.68)	2543 (31.62)	442 (81.15)	942 (44.70)	1384 (54.64)
1980 - 81	2712 (-3.28)	4149 (1.42)	6861 (-0.49)	867 (7.17)	1886 (8.76)	2753 (8.26)	789 (78.51)	1187 (26.00)	1976 (42.77)
1990 - 91	2565 (-5.42)	4202 (1.28)	6767 (-1.37)	960 (10.73)	1955 (3.66)	2915 (5.88)	941 (19.26)	1489 (25.44)	2430 (22.97)
1999-2000	2552 (-0.51)	4196 (-0.14)	6748 (-0.28)	959 (-0.10)	2007 (2.66)	2966 (1.75)	979 (4.04)	1617 (8.60)	2596 (6.83)
2004 - 05	2548 (-0.16)	4279 (1.98)	6827 (1.17)	954 (-0.52)	2088 (4.03)	3042 (2.56)	995 (1.63)	1786 (10.45)	2781 (7.13)

Note: Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage

Sources : BES 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977

DES 2001, Statistics for Planning 1977

SPB 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 83 : Number of School Teachers in Kerala

Year	L.P. Schools	U.P. Schools	High Schools	Total
1971	50319	43033	48953	142305
1981	51975 (3.29)	49971 (16.12)	72357 (47.81)	174303 (22.48)
1991	49600 (-4.57)	50476 (1.01)	89888 (24.23)	189964 (8.98)
2001	42895 (-13.52)	47710 (-5.48)	90645 (0.84)	181250 (-4.59)
2004 - 05	61490 (43.35)	53492 (12.12)	59776 (-34.05)	174758 (-3.58)

Note : Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage

Sources : SPB 2001, Economic Review 2000

SPB 2003, Economic Review 2002

SPB 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 84 : Growth in the Number of Students in Schools in Kerala

Year	Students (in lakhs)			
	L.P. Schools	U.P. Schools	High Schools	Total
1960 - 61	20.57	8.82	3.31	32.70
1970 - 71	28.08 (36.51)	12.67 (43.65)	7.25 (119.03)	48 (46.79)
1980 - 81	25.94 (-7.62)	16.94 (33.70)	13.14 (81.24)	56.03 (16.73)
1990 - 91	24.72 (-4.70)	19.30 (13.93)	14.99 (14.08)	59.01 (5.32)
1999 - 2000	12.26 (-50.40)	13.69 (-29.07)	26.39 (76.05)	52.34 (-11.30)
2004-05	18.47 (50.65)	14.70 (7.38)	15.25 (-42.21)	48.42 (7.50)

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage growth rate

Source : DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001

SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 85 : Standard wise Strength of Students in Schools in Kerala

Standard	1957-58	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1999-2000	2003-04
I	601223 (21.67)	613389 (18.78)	800470 (16.54)	631479 (11.27)	601030 (10.18)	443027 (8.44)	441325 (9.02)
II	482437 (17.38)	518133 (15.90)	715429 (14.80)	662039 (11.81)	615381 (10.43)	482715 (9.19)	469200 (9.58)
III	415686 (14.98)	478601 (14.65)	668931 (13.82)	645954 (11.53)	619302 (10.49)	489810 (9.33)	459904 (9.39)
IV	352372 (12.70)	422107 (12.93)	623723 (12.90)	655331 (11.70)	636690 (10.80)	516774 (9.84)	457336 (9.34)
V	292327 (10.53)	358659 (11.00)	552163 (11.41)	603129 (10.76)	660062 (11.18)	551847 (10.51)	477109 (9.75)
VI	192218 (6.93)	279356 (8.55)	414988 (8.57)	552573 (9.86)	640029 (10.84)	559740 (10.66)	492861 (10.07)
VII	159581 (5.75)	262592 (8.04)	338712 (7.00)	538684 (9.61)	629715 (10.67)	593415 (11.30)	532572 (10.90)
VIII	130281 (4.70)	153315 (4.69)	308697 (6.37)	495738 (8.85)	578890 (9.80)	592438 (11.28)	545836 (11.15)
IX	84542 (3.05)	104380 (3.19)	259480 (5.36)	468461 (8.36)	525154 (8.90)	564756 (10.76)	546673 (11.17)
X	64209 (2.31)	74295 (2.27)	156547 (3.23)	349656 (6.24)	394848 (6.70)	454525 (8.66)	471189 (9.63)
Total	2774876 (100.00)	3264827 (100.00)	4839140 (100.00)	5603044 (100.00)	5901101 (100.00)	5249047 (100.00)	4894005 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage

Source : BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977

DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001

SPB, 2005, Economic Review 2004

Table 86 : SSLC Results in Various Decades in Kerala

Year	Month	Number of students appeared	Number of students passed	Percentage of pass
1981	March	264783	91178	34.4
	September	51702	12386	24
1991	March	529052	269911	51.02
	September	4485	1314	29.30
2001	-	455812	255854	56.22
2005	-	472780	276529	58.49

Source : DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001

SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 87 : Number of Higher Secondary Schools

Category	2000	2005
Government	417	702
Aided	506	523
Unaided	8	431
Total	931	1656

Source : SPB 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 88 : Number of Arts & Science Colleges by Type of Management - Kerala

Year	Government	Private		Total
		Aided	Unaided	
1957 - 58	-	N.S.A	-	41
1960 - 61	-	N.S.A	-	46
1965 - 66	-	N.S.A	-	100
1970 - 71	12	105	-	117
1975 - 76	20	108	-	128
1980 - 81	30	104	-	134
1985 - 86	40	132	-	172
1990 - 91	40	132	-	172
1995 - 96	36	133	-	169
1999 - 2000	38	148	-	186
2005	39	150	167	356

Note : N.S.A - Not Separately Available

Sources : BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977

DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001

SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 89 : Number of Teachers in Arts & Science Colleges

Year	Government	Private	Total
1957 - 58	N.S.A	-	1569
1960 - 61	N.S.A	-	2170
1965 - 66	N.S.A	-	4553
1970 - 71	850	5441	6291
1975 - 76	1253	6660	7913
1978 - 79	1405	6985	8390
1990 - 91	2376	11481	13857
1995 - 96	2284	10906	13190
1999 - 2000	1981	9668	11649
2004 - 05	--	--	10468

Sources : BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977
DES, 1980, Statistics for Planning 1980
DES, 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001
SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005

Table 91 : Number of Colleges for Professional Education

Colleges	1957 - 58	1960 - 61	1970 - 71	1978 - 79
Engineering	1	4	6	6
Medicine	2	2	4	4
Agriculture	1	1	1	1
Veterinary	1	1	1	1
Law	2	2	4	4
Teachers Training	12	18	19	19
Ayurveda	1	1	2	5
Horticultural	-	-	-	1

Source : BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977.
DES, 1980, Statistics for Planning 1980.

Table 90 : Strength of Students in Arts & Science Colleges

Year	Pre-degree	Degree	Post Graduation
1957 - 58	11303	15649	27323
1960 - 61	-	-	-
	16210	20335	37561
	(43.41)	(29.94)	(37.47)
1970 - 71	60460	49323	113681
	(272.98)	(142.55)	(202.66)
1975 - 76	101546	58794	164982
	(67.95)	(19.20)	(45.13)
1990 - 91	210643	129735	10452
	(107.44)	(120.66)	(-93.66)
1999 - 2000	130651	144885	14585
	(-37.97)	(11.68)	(39.54)
2005	--	158744	18226
		(9.56)	(24.96)

Note : Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage
Source : BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977
DES 2001, Statistics for Planning 2001
SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005

Table 92 : Number of Scholars in Colleges for Professional Education

Colleges	1957 - 58	1960 - 61	1970 - 71	1977 - 78
Law	368	437	1325	2021
Training	1362	2009	1772	2283
Engineering	388	1553	1877	4201
Medical	812*	1696*	2347	3663
Ayurveda	-	-	281	680
Agricultural	200	215	-	418
Veterinary	215	395	235	244
Horticultural	-	-	-	189

* Including Ayurveda
Source : BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning 1977.
DES, 1980, Statistics for Planning 1980

Table 93 : Number of Professional Educational Institutions

Category	Courses	2000		2005	
		Number of Institutions	Number of seats (per year)	Number of Institutions	Number of seats (per year)
Engineering Colleges	-	30	8543	84	23196
Polytechnics	-	47	9630	59	10875
Allopathy	M.B.B.S.	6	800	13	1500
Dental	B.D.S.	2	80	9	470
Ayurveda	B.A.M.S	5	170	13	650
Homoeopathy	B.H.M.S	4	200	5	250
Nursing Colleges	B.Sc.	3	150	45	2280
Pharmacy Colleges	B.Pharm.	1	28	20	1120

Source : S.P.B. 2006, Economic Review 2005

Table 94 : Number of Medical Institutions (Allopathy)

	1957 - 58	1960 - 61	1970 - 71	1980 - 81	1990 - 91	1999 - 2000	2004 - 05
Hospitals	68	67	112	145	140	143	132
P.H. Centres & MCH Centres	68	82	163	173	908	944	931
Dispensaries	182*	197*	261*	625	51	53	59
TB Clinics	N.S.A	-	-	20	22	21	18
Grand in aid Institutions	51	41	15	12	36	36	29
Leprosy Centres	-	-	-	6	15	15	18
Community Health Centres	-	-	-	-	54	105	115
Others	-	10	2	-	-	-	-
Total	369	397	553	981	1226	1317	1302

Note: Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage.

* including TB centres and clinics

Source : BES, 1977, Statistics for Planning, 1977.

DES, 2001 Statistics for Planning 2001.

SPB, 2006, Economic Review 2005.

Table 95 : Number of Beds in Medical Institutions

	1957 - 58	1960 - 61	1970 - 71	1980 - 81	1990 - 91	1999 - 2000	2004 - 05
Hospitals	N.S.A	10574	17640	25295	27559	31819	22645
P.H. Centres & MCH Centres	N.S.A	760	1358	2004	4714	5009	7716
Dispensaries	N.S.A	1060	1122	1490	159	164	190
TB Centres & Clinics	N.S.A	-	302	318	466	268	216
Grand in aid Institutions	N.S.A	978	1233	2099	2669	-	4641
Leprosy Centres	N.S.A	-	-	NA	-	-	-
Community Health Centres	-	-	-	-	3159	4202	4840
Others	-	606	122	-	-	-	-
Total	11959	13978	21777	31206	38726	41462	40248

Note: Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage.

Source : Same as Table 94.

Table 96 : Number of Doctors in Medical Institutions

Year	Allopathic	Ayurvedic	Homoeopathic	Total
1957 - 58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
1960 - 61	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
1970 - 71	1404	556	N.A.	1960
1980 - 81	2775	640	N.A.	3415
1990 - 91	2905	783	370	4058
1999 - 2000	3168	997	547	4712
2004	N.A	1054	607	1661

Note: Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage

Source : Same as Table 94.

Table 97 : Number of Patients Treated (Allopathic)

Year	Inpatients (in lakhs)	Outpatients (in lakhs)
1957	3.85	84.13
1960	-	-
	5.15	117.79
	(33.77)	(40.01)
1970	9.90	205.74
	(92.23)	(74.67)
1980 - 81	10.96	233.57
	(10.71)	(13.53)
1990 - 91	42.27	259.43
	(285.68)	(11.07)
1998 - 99	10.58	257.73
	(-74.97)	(-0.66)
2004	17.42	431.16
	(64.65)	(67.29)

Notes : Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage

Source : Same as Table 94.

Table 99 : Number of Medical Institutions and Beds (Ayurvedic)

Year	Ayurveda Hospitals	Ayurveda Dispensaries	Total	Number of Beds
1957 - 58	23	110	133	N.A
1960 - 61	37	172	209	N.A
	(60.87)	(56.36)	(57.14)	
1970 - 71	41	250	291	N.A
	(10.81)	(45.35)	(39.23)	
1980 - 81	85	419	504	1464
	(107.31)	(67.60)	(73.19)	-
1990 - 91	106	527	633	2221
	(24.70)	(25.77)	(25.59)	(51.70)
1999 - 2000	113	679	792	2604
	(6.60)	(28.84)	(25.11)	(17.24)
2005	115	747	862	2744
	(1.77)	(10.01)	(8.84)	(5.38)

Note : Figures in brackets are growth rate in percentage

Source : Same as Table 94.

Table 98 : Progress of Family Welfare Programme in Kerala

Year	Vasectomy	PPS	IUD	Conventional contraceptives Nirodh distributed	Oral pills	
					OP distributed	OP users
1957 - 58	521	158	-	-	-	-
1965 - 66	3079	1953				
1970 - 71	46621	21396	30584	1717957	-	-
1980 - 81	15854	92658	18394	1519567	N.A	N.A
1990 - 91	3003	125041	140798	22060019	528464	N.A
1999-2000	653	125338	83143	10294419	390594	-
2004 - 05	1583	120987	-	10382170	354023	N.A

Source : Same as Table 94.

Table 100 : Housing Situation of Kerala

Sl. No.	Item	(Nos. in Lakhs)	
		1991	2001
1	2	3	4
1	Total Houses	80.72	93.56
2	Residence and Residence cum other used houses	54.59	65.32
3	Households	58.90	65.95
4	Household size average (Nos.)	5.3	4.9
5	(i) Pucca houses	30.56	36.30
	(ii) Semi pucca/livable	10.44	23.30
	(iii) Kutcha houses/Dilapidated	13.59	5.33
6	Households and drinking water		
	(i) Drinking water with in premises	36.12	47.20
	(ii) Drinking water near premises	N.A	10.85
	(iii) A way from premises	17.78	7.90
7	Households source of lighting		
	(i) Electricity	26.10	46.33
	(ii) Kerosene	N.A	19.19
	(iii) Others	N.A	0.43

Source : SPB, 2004, Economic Review 2003

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