

KERALA ECONOMY**KEY FEATURES OF KERALA ECONOMY**

The State of Kerala, located in the south-west part of India formed in November 1, 1956 as part of the linguistic reorganization of the Indian States by merging the three Malayalam-speaking regions –the princely states of **Travancore and Cochin and the Malabar district** of the Madras Presidency.

- Kerala occupies around 1.18 % of the landmass of India, but accounts for 3 % of its population.
- The population density at 860 people / sq km in Kerala is one of the highest among Indian states. This is reflected in the severe pressure on land that is observed in Kerala today.
- Kerala contributes a larger share (3.7%) to the Indian economy as compared to its share of total size and population
- Similarly Kerala accounts for almost a quarter of the NRI remittances that the country receives.
- Average income per person in Kerala was approximately 1.6 times the Indian average in 2018-19

Kerala's economic status today is characterized by co-existence of high economic performance and high human development indicators.

On the human development front, compared to all-India levels, Kerala has been characterized by

by low population growth, favourable sex ratio, high literacy levels (particularly female literacy), high life expectancy, high quality of health care, low infant mortality rate, low death rate, low fertility rate and low level of poverty

Demographic, socio-economic and health profile of Kerala as compared to India			
Sl. No.	Indicators	Kerala	India
	Total population (in crore) (Census 2011)	3.34	121.06
	Decadal Growth (per cent) (Census 2011)	4.9	17.7
	Sex Ratio (Census 2011)	1084	943
	Child Sex Ratio (Census 2011)	964	919
1	Birth Rate #	14.3	20.4
2	Death Rate #	7.6	6.4
	Male	8.5	6.8
	Female	6.7	5.9

Infant Mortality Rate #		10	34
	Male	9	33
	Female	11	36
Neo Natal Mortality Rate*		6	24
Perinatal Mortality Rate*		10	23
Child Mortality Rate*		2	9
Under 5 mortality Rate*		11	39

- On the economic front, even though Kerala economy was going through a phase of prolonged stagnation until the mid-1980s,

but starting from 1987-88 to 2001-02 the state economy grew at a moderate growth. This was followed by a phase of accelerated economic growth from 2002-03.

- Kerala's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) grew at 7.18 per cent in 2017-18 in constant (2011-12) prices, which is higher than

the 6.22 per cent growth recorded in 2016–17.

- The growth of GSVA (at constant 2011–12 prices) in Kerala drastically decreased from 2.19 per cent in 2019–20 to (-)8.16 per cent in 2020–21.

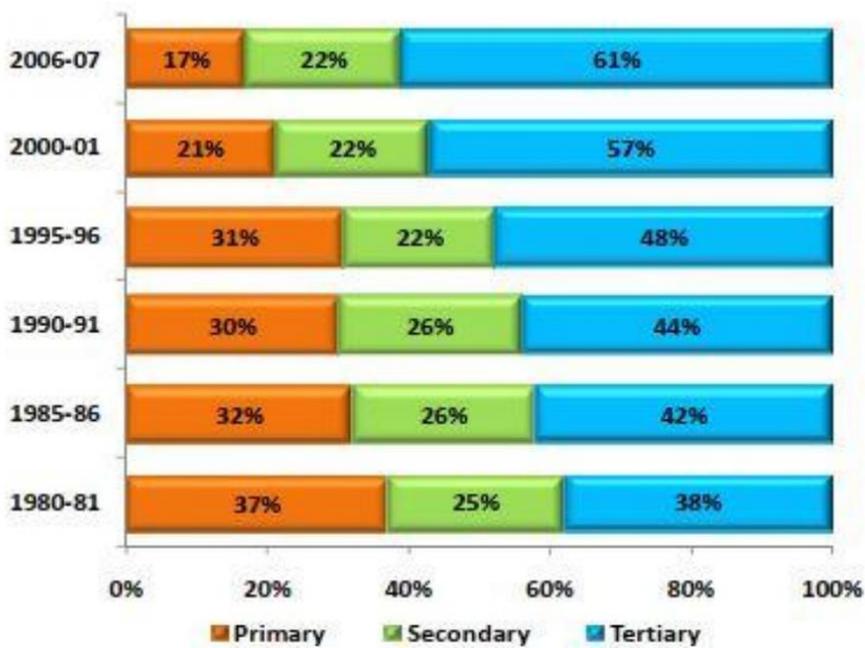
The slowdown in GSVA growth in Kerala in 2020–21 was because of the adverse impact consequent to the Covid-19 pandemic

**Table 1.4
GROWTH RATE IN SDP**

Period	Growth Rate
1970-79 to 79-80 (at 1980-81 Prices)	1.97%
1980-81 to 89-90 (at 1980-81 Prices)	2.87%
1990-91 to 99-00 (at 1980-81 Prices)	6.12%
2000-01(at 1993-94 Prices)	2.6%
2001-02 (at 1993-94 Prices)	2.8%
2002-03 (at 1993-94 Prices)	7.3%
2003-04(at 1993-94 Prices)	7.3%
2005-06(at 2004-05 Prices)	10.09%
2010-11(at 2004-05 Prices)	8.05%
2011-12 (at 2004-05 Prices)	9.51%

As regards the structure of the Kerala economy, the share of agriculture and allied services in state GSDP has declined from 30 per cent in 1990–91 to 10.6 per cent in 2010–11.

- ❖ The growth rate of agriculture and allied sectors declined from 2.34 per cent in the 1990s to 0.46 per cent in the succeeding decade
- ❖ Industrial sector accounts for 21 per cent of Kerala’s GSDP, which is significantly lower than the national average of more than 28 per cent
- ❖ Services sector is the backbone of Kerala economy.
- ❖ The share of the services sector in the overall economy has increased from 38% in 1980 – 81 to around 61% in 2006–07 .
- ❖ The growth in the Kerala economy has driven by the growth in the tertiary (services) sector.



Of the various sectors constituting the state's economy, Trade, Hotels and Restaurant (primarily the tourism sector) is the largest contributor and accounts for around 22% of the state's economy.

Other key contributors include Real Estate and Business Services (~ 9%) and Banking and Financial Services (~ 6%). Construction is also a key contributor to the state's economy accounting for around 14% of the GSDP. The contribution from primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to the GSVA at constant prices (2011-12) was 9.3 per cent, 28.1 percent and 62.6 percent respectively.

At current prices, the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors contributed 11.11 per cent, 25.2 per cent, and 63.7 per cent respectively to the GSVA. The structure of the economy and workforce in Kerala are perceptibly different from the structure of the economy and workforce in the rest of India. Agriculture and allied activities employed 45.84 per cent of India's total workforce even in 2019-20.

However, in Kerala, there has been a large-scale withdrawal of workers from agriculture over the years, with the share of the workforce in agriculture and allied activities declining to only 22.15 per cent by 2019-20. The share of agriculture and allied activities in Gross Value Added was 8.4 per cent and 14.83 per cent respectively in Kerala and India. The share of manufacturing in gross

value added was only 11.0 per cent in Kerala, compared to 17.10 per cent in India as a whole

At the same time, the contribution by construction and the services sectors to the economy are higher in Kerala than in the rest of India.

- In 2019–20, the share of the construction sector to Gross Value Added was 13.4 percent and 7.80 per cent respectively in Kerala and India. The services sector accounted for 65.3 percent of the Gross Value Added and 47.29 per cent of the total workforce of Kerala in 2019–20.

- At the national level, the share of the service sector to Gross Value Added and employment were 55.57 per cent and 30.77 per cent respectively

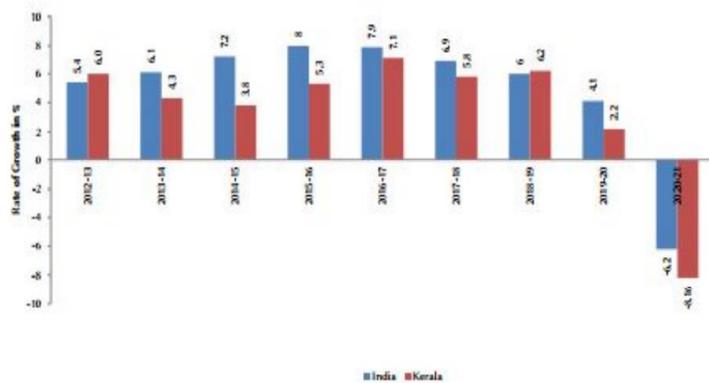
Table 1.1.3. Shares of different sectors in Gross Value Added and Employment, Kerala and India, 2019-20

Sectors	Shares in Gross Value Added		Shares in employment	
	Kerala (GSVA)	India (GVA)	Kerala	India
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	8.4	14.83	21.89	45.56
Mining and quarrying	0.4	2.43	0.26	0.28
Primary	8.8	17.26	22.15	45.84
Manufacturing	11.1	17.10	10.59	11.15
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	1.3	2.26	0.57	0.61
Construction	13.4	7.80	19.4	11.63
Secondary	25.9	27.16	30.56	23.39
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	18.0	15.85	18.2	13.22
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	7.7	4.5	8.74	5.62
Financial, real estate & professional services	22.9	21.97	5.15	2.01
Public Administration and other services	16.8	13.25	15.2	9.92
Tertiary	65.3	55.57	47.29	30.77
	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0

Sources: Department of Economics and Statistics (for GSVA of Kerala) and National Accounts Statistics (for GVA of India) and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) carried out by India's Central Statistical Office in 2019-20 for data on employment.

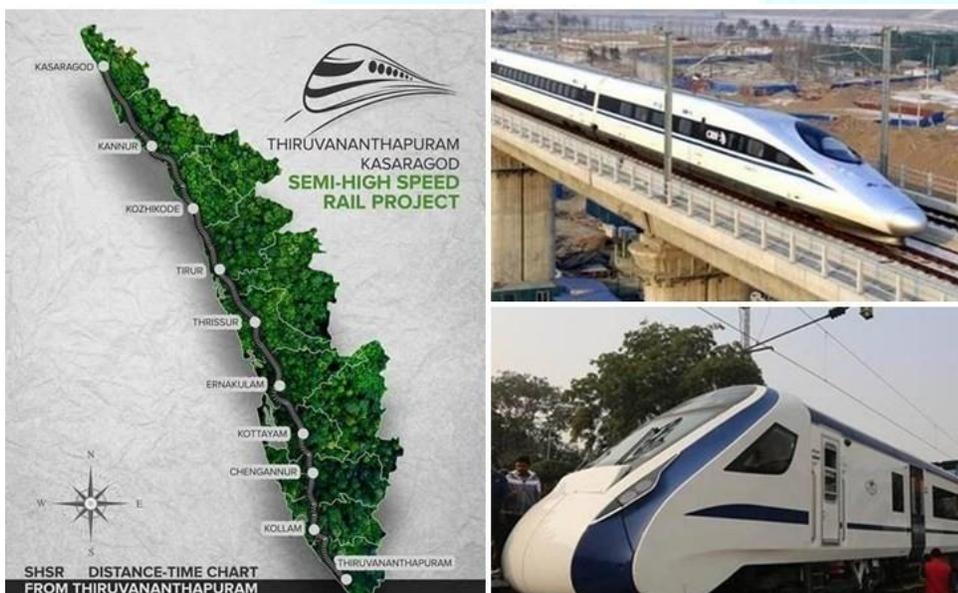
- Kerala is a relatively high-income Indian State Average income per person in Kerala was approximately 1.5 times the Indian average in 2020–21.

- Kerala, along with Haryana, Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nādu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and, is among the States with the highest incomes per capita in the country



- The economy of Kerala is **the 9th largest in India**, with an annual gross state product (GSP) of ₹9.78 lakh crore (US\$131.98 billion) in 2020–2021.

- **Per-capita GSP** of Kerala during the same period is ₹205,484 (US\$2,773.08), **the sixth largest in India**. In 2019–20, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state's GSVA, compared to 28% by secondary sector, and 8% by primary sector.



- ❖ Kerala's high GDP and productivity figures with higher development figures is often dubbed the **"Kerala Phenomenon"** or the **"Kerala Model" of development** by economists, political scientists, and sociologists.

- ❖ This phenomenon arises mainly from Kerala's land reforms, social upliftment of entire communities initiated from the first democratic government of Kerala led by E. M. S. Namboodiri Pad and subsequently implemented by various governments ruled the state.
- ❖ Kerala's economy is primarily based on the concept of "democratic socialist welfare state". Some, such as Financial Express, use the term "**Money Order Economy**".
- ❖ Kerala is the **second-most urbanized** major state in the country with 47.7% urban population according to the 2011 Census of India, and has tried to maintain a pan-state economy rather than concentrating in some selected cities to develop. Kerala is the second-least impoverished state in India according to the Annual Report of Reserve Bank of India published in 2013, only after Goa.
- ❖ Kerala, which accounts for 2.8% of India's population and 1.2% of its land area, contributes more than 4% to the GDP of India. Thus, the southern state's per capita income is 60% higher than India's average.
- ❖ This has fueled internal migration to Kerala for low-end jobs, even as Keralites have emigrated—mostly to the Gulf countries—in search of better-paying jobs. Around 3,000,000 Keralites are working abroad, mainly in the Persian Gulf; to where migration started with the **Gulf Boom**.
- ❖ The Kerala Economy is therefore largely dependent on trade in services and remittances.

In 2012, the state was the **highest receiver of overall remittances to India** which stood at Rs. 49,965 Crore (31.2% of the State's GDP), followed by Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

The Migrant laborers in Kerala are a significant workforce in industrial and agricultural sectors of state. Kerala's economy was gradually shifting from an

agrarian economy into a service-based one during the period between 1960 and 2020.

- ❖ With 12.5% of the labor force unemployed in 2016, Kerala sank from being the 11th in unemployment in India in the year before to being 3rd in the country.
- ❖ **The 'Report on Fifth Annual Employment - Unemployment Survey for 2015-16'** prepared by the Labour Bureau of the Union ministry of Labour and Employment indicates that Tripura had the highest unemployment rate of 19.7% in India, followed by Sikkim (18.1%) and Kerala (12.5%). In 2020 with unemployment rate around 5%
- ❖ Kerala has managed to turn its fate around despite the coronavirus pandemic affecting all sectors of the economy. The state's poverty rate is exceptionally lowest in the country at 0.71%; and it houses the Kottayam district which is the only one in the country with zero poor residents.

Sectors

The state's service sector which accounts for around 65% of its revenue is mainly based upon its **Hospitality industry, Tourism, Ayurveda Medical Services, Pilgrimage, Information technology, Transportation, Financial sector, and Education.**

Major initiatives under the industrial sector include Cochin Shipyard, Oil refinery, Shipbuilding, Software Industry, Coastal mineral industries, food processing, marine products processing, and Rubber based products.

The primary sector of the state is mainly based upon Cash crops. Kerala produces a significant amount of national output of the cash crops such as **coconut, tea, coffee, pepper, natural rubber, cardamom, and cashew in India.**

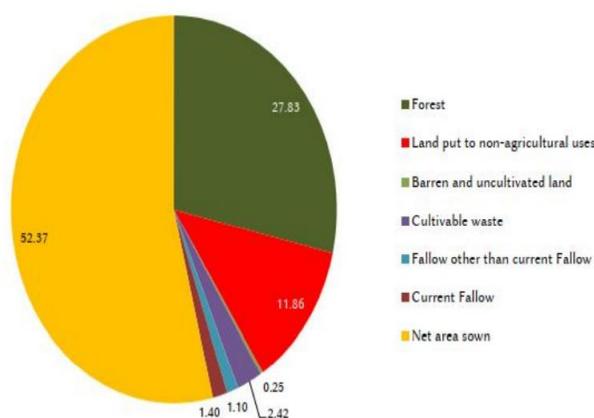
The cultivation of food crops began to decrease in the 1950's.

The Migrant laborers in Kerala are a significant workforce in its industrial and agricultural sectors. Being home to only 1.18% of the total land area of India and 2.75% of its population, Kerala contributes more than 4% to the Gross Domestic Product of India.

LAND USE PATTERN

- The size of the average land holding in Kerala as per the Agricultural Census, 2000-01, was 0.13 hectares (0.32 acres) for a marginal land owner.
 - While the forest cover has remained constant, the land put for non agricultural use has increased by around 11% during the 4 year period till 2002-03 to reach around 10 % of overall land available.
- Fragmented land holdings, the fallout of years of well-intentioned land reforms, have increased the cost of production and removed the synergies of large land holdings.
- High cost of labor and lack of technological upgradation in
- agricultural practices have rendered some of the agricultural activities unviable

Figure 3.1.3 Land use pattern of Kerala 2020-21



	1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
Total Geographical Area	3,885,497	100	3,885,497	100	3,885,497	100	3,885,497	100
Forests	1,081,509	27.83	1,081,509	27.83	1,081,509	27.83	1,081,509	27.83
Total Cropped Area	3,001,704	78.25	3,021,682	77.77	2,992,252	77.01	2,970,384	76.45
Land Put in non agricultural use	354,390	9.12	381,873	9.83	392,352	10.1	393,341	10.12

AGRICULTURE

In 1960–61 the contribution of the primary sector to the GSDP is 56% while it falls into 9.1% in 2011–12 (constant prices). The share has been falling steadily over the years.

There has been negative growth in this sector in all the years of the XIth Plan except in 2008–09. In 2011–12 the growth rate of the sector was -0.7%.

The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) from agriculture declined from 12.37 per cent in 2013–14 to 9.44 per cent in 2020–21.

The low availability of land and the high cost of other factors of production (farm labor, fertilizer, etc), the excessive dependence on volatile international commodity prices and the vagaries of the monsoon have resulted in low farm viability

Sectors	Shares in Gross Value Added		Shares in employment	
	Kerala (GSVA)	India (GVA)	Kerala	India
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	8.4	14.83	21.89	45.56
Mining and quarrying	0.4	2.43	0.26	0.28
Primary	8.8	17.26	22.15	45.84

Table 3.1.1 Growth rate in GVA in agriculture and allied sectors in India, 2013-14 to 2020-21

Year	Growth rate per annum (%)
2013-14	5.6
2014-15	(-0.2)
2015-16	0.6
2016-17	6.8
2017-18	6.6
2018-19	2.6
2019-20	4.3
2020-21	3.6 (P)

Source: National Accounts Statistics, 2021
Note: (P) Provisional

Agricultural sector contributes only 7% to the GSDP of Kerala. Kerala produces 97% of national output of pepper, and accounts for 85% of the area under natural rubber in the country.[66] Coconut, tea, coffee, cashew, and spices — including cardamom, vanilla, cinnamon, and nutmeg — comprise a critical agricultural sector.

Around 90% of the total cardamom produced in India is from Kerala. India is the second-largest producer of cardamom in the world.

A key agricultural staple is rice, with some six hundred varieties grown in Kerala's extensive paddy fields. Nevertheless, home gardens comprise a significant portion of the agricultural sector. Related animal husbandry is also important, and is touted by proponents as a means of alleviating rural poverty and unemployment among women, the marginalized, and the landless. Feeding, milking, breeding, management, health care, and concomitant micro-enterprises all provide work for around 3.2 million of **Kerala's 5.5 million households**.

The state government seeks to promote such activity via educational campaigns and the development of new cattle breeds such as Sunandini. About 20% of the total coffee produced in India are from Kerala

Cropping Pattern

A salient feature of Kerala's agricultural economy is the predominance of commercial crops such as **coconut, arecanut, cashewnut, pepper, rubber, coffee, tea and cardamom**.

Some traditional industries based on the processing of these crops like coir industry and cashew nut offer further employment opportunities. **Cash crops cashew, rubber, pepper, coconut, cardamom, tea and coffee** constituted 62.3 percent and rubber, coffee, tea and cardamom was 27.7 percent of the total cropped area.

Coconut contributed to 29.9 percent of the total cropped area followed by rubber with 21.43 per cent and rice with 7.86 per cent. The major change being the shift

from cultivation of food crops to nonfood crops and increase in area under nonagricultural use. Changes in land use and cropping pattern in Kerala pose a challenge not only to food security but also to the ecological sustainability of the State.

RICE

The area under rice has been declining consistently since the last three decades. Today rice occupies only the third position in area under cultivation, way behind rubber and coconut.

During 2011-12, the area under rice declined by 5027 ha, but the production has increased by 0.5 lakh MT. The production is increased due to increase in productivity. The productivity increased to the tune of 11.5 percent

Palakkad, Alappuzha, Thrissur and Kottayam accounted for about 79.6 percent of the total area of rice in the State, their individual shares being 39.8 per cent, 19.2 per cent, 11.5 percent and 9.2 percent respectively. With respect to productivity, Thrissur and Malappuram hold the first and second position.

The area under cultivation for the last 10 years, the area under paddy cultivation was highest in 2008-09 recording an area of 2.34 lakh ha.

There are three main rice growing seasons in the State:

Virippu season/Autumn season/First crop season, which starts in April-May and extends up to September-October;

Mundakan season/Winter season/Second crop season, which starts in September-October and extends up to December-January; and

Puncha season/Summer season/Third crop season, which starts in December-January and extends up to March April.

COCONUT

Although coconut is one of the principal crops, its cultivation in the State has not been encouraging over the years (FROM 69.58% IN 1960-61 TO 31% in 2016-17) Kerala stands first with respect to area and production, but In productivity it is fourth, next to Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Compared to the area under coconut cultivation in 2008-09, a 3 per cent decline has been observed during the last decade in the State The decline in area could be attributed to high labor cost, shortage of skilled labor, non remunerative price and lack of promotional programmes for marketing coconut products The decline in production was 9.85 per cent during the last

decade indicating the comparatively low per hectare productivity of coconut in the State.

The main cause for falling productivity is the prevalence of root wilt disease, poor management and prevalence of senile and unproductive palms, especially in the southern region.

Hence, massive replanting of root wilt palms by elite palms and elimination of senile palms by replanting and under planting, setting up of nurseries for production of quality seedlings and their subsequent distribution is required for increasing productivity.

Production of dwarf coconut seedlings and hybrids need to be scaled up substantially with the support of research and development institutions Entrepreneurial ventures for the production of value added products like desiccated coconut, beverages, shell based products, coconut cream, Neera etc has to be promoted with appropriate tie up with credit and marketing agencies. Neera and value addition, Keragramam programme

(the integrated management of coconut gardens on cluster basis and massive replanting strategy to replace senile and diseased palms)
Effective harvesting machines also need to be developed for promotion

Plantation crops

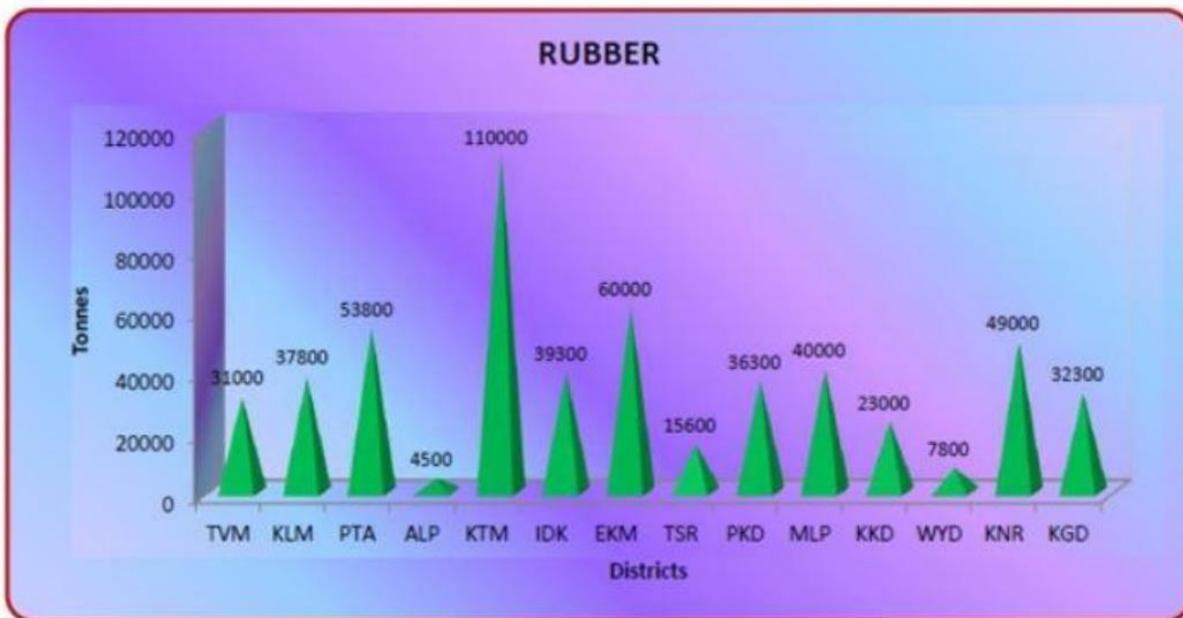
Plantation crops are high value commercial crops of great economic importance and play a vital role in the Indian economy, in view of their export and employment generation potential and capacity for poverty alleviation,

particularly in the rural sector. Kerala has a substantial share in the four plantation crops of rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom.

Kerala's share in the national production of rubber is 78 percent, cardamom 88 per cent, coffee 21 per cent and tea 4.7 per cent in the year 2017-18. India is currently the sixth largest producer of Natural Rubber (NR) in 2017 with a share of 5.3 percent of world production. The country has consumed 11.12 lakh tonnes of NR in 2017-18 placing it second with 8.2 percent of the world consumption.

Kerala's share of the country's rubber production was 78 percent in 2017-18. Rubber occupies the second largest area in the State next to Coconut with 21 percent of the gross cropped area. Intense summer, interruption of tapping caused by unusually continuous monsoon and loss in yield due to leaf diseases contributed to the severe fall in production. Moreover, low rubber prices and high wages have compelled smallholders to reduce application of inputs and adoption of recommended farm management practices.

Rubber Board is a statutory body constituted by the Government of India, under the Rubber Act 1947, for the overall development of the rubber industry in the Country



Cardamom

India is the second largest producer of cardamom (known as the “Queen of Spices”) and plays an important role in international trade due to the unique aroma and flavor of Indian cardamom.

The output of cardamom is dependent on the prevailing climatic conditions as the cardamom plant requires intermittent spells of rains and good sunshine during the growth stage.

Kerala topped the position in cardamom production contributing to 88 per cent of the total production.

Idukki district in Kerala is the major cardamom-producing area and places such as Udumbanchola taluk, Peermade taluk and Devikulam taluk are important centers in Idukki district.

The cardamom production in the State has increased by 7 per cent in 2017-18 compared to 2016-17.

Coffee

Among the coffee producing States, Kerala stands second next to Karnataka contributing 21 percent of national production.

Robusta variety shares 95% of planted area in Kerala. Kerala accounts for 20.70% of total coffee area in the country whereas Robusta and Arabica share 28.59% and 2.10% respectively in the country.

Planters in Kerala prefer a multi-cropping pattern consisting of coffee, tea and spices to optimally utilize resources and insulate the plantation from vagaries of nature and market.

A special feature of the coffee plantation in Kerala is that the coffee plants are grown under the shade of tall shady trees.

Monsooned coffee is a special delicacy of Malabar region. Wayanad is the largest producer district with almost 33% of its cropped area under coffee cultivation

Issues State Facing in Agriculture

- Marginal land holdings
- Erratic climate
- Controls on Land Use
- Non viability of agriculture
- Shift from agriculture
- Inability to modernize
- Social factors

Special Agricultural Zone

A new concept of Special Agricultural Development Zones (SAZ) was introduced in 2017-18 for convergence based result oriented scheme preparation and implementation for focused project based interventions in identified potential zones. 1-5 blocks in contiguous areas based on minimum area under the selected crop, potential for production, soil and

climatic conditions etc. are the criteria for the selection of zones in each district.

Production, marketing, processing, value addition, storage, irrigation etc. are covered in each zone. Interest free loan provided to farmers of each SAZ and the interest subsidy met by the Government.

The facilities in each SAZ are Agro Service Centres including soil testing labs and call center, plant health clinics, weather stations and advisories, biopharmacy including on farm production units, planting materials production units, markets, processing and value addition units, irrigation support, credit interventions if required, extension including ICT based initiatives, community Radio, farmers markets supported by LSGIs, procurement system for surplus production, promotion of farmer technology development and training to farmers on convergence mode.

Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council, Kerala (VFPCK)

Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council Keralam (VFPCK) is a company registered under section 25 of Indian Companies Act 1956 and has been established to bring about overall development of the fruit and vegetable sector in Kerala.

Established in 2001 as the successor organization of Kerala Horticulture Development Programme (KHDP).

VFPCK is managed by a result oriented multidisciplinary team of professionals. Needless to say, KHDP, funded by the European Union, was one of the most successful agricultural development projects ever undertaken in the country.

VFPCK is a company with a majority stake of farmers and the Government and financial institutions as the other major shareholders. Self Help Groups of farmers constitute 50% of shares, Government of Kerala has 30% and other related institutions hold 20% of VFPCK's shares.

The Director Board with 11 members is chaired by the Minister for Agriculture, Government of Kerala and acts as the governing body of the Council.

The board members include senior Government officials like Agricultural Production Commissioner, Director of Agriculture , Secretary (Finance), Chief Executive Officer of VFPC, four persons including a woman to be elected from the SHGs and one representative from national agency in horticulture and one representative of participating banks on rotation

Gosamrudhi

Gosamrudhi, a comprehensive livestock insurance scheme, was introduced in 2017-18. This was aimed at management of risk and uncertainties by providing a protection mechanism to the farmers against any eventual loss of their animals due to death or permanent total disability resulting in total loss of production or infertility through insurance coverage.

The maximum insured value of an animal is ₹50,000. The premium rate is around 3 percent of the cost of the animal and the subsidy rate towards premium is 50 percent and 70 percent for SCs/STs.

One time insurance of an animal up to a maximum period of three years will be provided. The United Insurance

Company was selected for implementing the scheme.

R-ABI (RKVY-RAFTAAR Agribusiness Incubator)

KAU initiated R-ABI (RKVY-RAFTAAR Agribusiness Incubator)

Project with thrust on value addition in food processing sector. Forty innovative agripreneurs were selected under two programmes categories viz.

RAISE (Realizing and Augmenting Innovations for Startup Enterprises), a launch pad for Entrepreneurship and PACE (Promotion of Agriculture

through Commercialisation and Entrepreneurship), a launch pad for Agri Startups and trained intensively in entrepreneurship development

KrishiPadasala- approach to AEU based cultivation

In line with the National guidelines on skill development, a skill development programme involving 200 hours of skill training will be imparted to one lakh farmers and youth through Krishi Bhavan with support of Directorate of Extension, Kerala Agricultural University, KVKs, ATMA and LSGDs.

These skilled farmers will be issued completion certificates as recognition. Support through integration with National level skill development agencies will also be done. The training and awareness programmes proposed under various schemes will be coordinated and conducted by SAMETI.

Punarjani- Restoration of agricultural sector in post flood scenario

The scheme envisages to revive the damages caused in floods and landslides of 2018 and 2019.

Employment and income generation activities will be given more thrust. Rejuvenation and area expansion of major crops, infrastructure development of padasekharams and gardenlands, mechanization, development of markets, nurseries, office buildings and farms under Department of Agriculture, rejuvenation of agricultural land damaged completely by landslide/landslip will be undertaken.

This also includes drought mitigation activities like water harvesting and soil and water conservation

Bhumika – GIS based mapping as a tool for Animal Resource Management System.

Animal Husbandry Department has developed GIS based mapping of farmers "Bhumika" to build a geospatial data

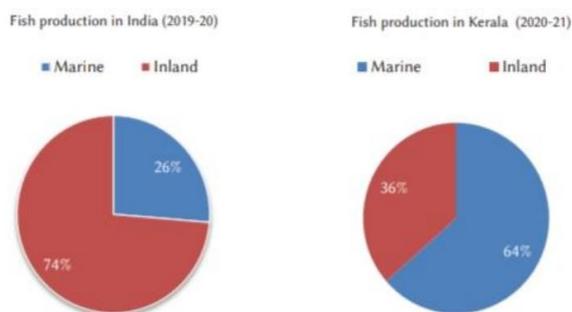
base of farmers engaged in animal husbandry activities for effective management and monitoring of health breeding, production, risk and disaster management, and human resource management.

The data collection was done at farmers' doorstep by the field level livestock inspectors of Animal Husbandry Department and verified by local veterinary officers. A web portal was also developed simultaneously for analyzing and generating different types of reports using the available data.

The geospatial data base provides a method to represent disease information on live maps on real time basis and helps in disease control and surveillance activities,

Fisheries

Figure 3.4.2 Fish production in India and Kerala – Share of Marine and Inland fishing



Source: Handbook of Fisheries Statistics- Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India (2020) and Department of Fisheries, Government of Kerala (2020)

- With 590 kilometers (370 miles) of coastal belt, 400,000 hectares of inland water resources and approximately 220,000 active fishermen,
- Kerala is one of the leading producers of fish in India. According to 2003–04 reports, about 1.1 million people earn their livelihood from fishing and allied activities such as drying, processing, packaging, exporting and transporting fisheries. The annual yield of the sector was estimated as

608,000 tons in 2003–04. This contributes to about 3% of the total economy of the state.

- In 2006, around 22% of the total Indian marine fishery yield was from Kerala. During the southwest monsoon, a suspended mud bank develops along the shore, which in turn leads to calm ocean water, peaking the output of the fishing industry. This phenomenon is locally called **chakra**.
 - The waters provide a large variety of fish: pelagic species; 59%, demersal species; 23%, crustaceans, molluscs and others for 18%. Around 1.050 million fishermen haul an annual catch of 668,000 tonnes as of a 1999–2000 estimate; 222 fishing villages are strung along the 590-kilometer (370-mile) coast. Another 113 fishing villages dot the hinterland.
 - Fisheries are an important sector in the national and the State economies. (GDP and employment , catalyzes growth in a number of industries , cheap and nutritious food, exports)
 - India is the second largest producer of fish and freshwater fish in the world . India is also a major producer of fish through aquaculture and ranks second in the world after China
 - Inland fish production constitutes more than 68 per cent of the total fish production in the country and the annual growth rate of production has also been high.
 - The population of Kerala is 334 lakh according to Census 2011 and the fisherfolk population in 2017–18 is estimated to be around 3.1 percent of Census population.
 - Out of this, 7.96 lakh belong to the marine sector while 2.38 lakh belong to the inland sector. **Alappuzha (1.92 lakh) is the district with largest fisherfolk population, followed by Thiruvananthapuram (1.71 lakh) and Ernakulam (1.37 lakh).**
- Wayanad is the district with the lowest fisherfolk population.**

- Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund Board (KFWFB) works under Fund Act, 1985 providing for the constitution of welfare of Fishermen in the State.
- Fisheries and aquaculture contribute around 9.2 per cent of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA at constant prices) from the primary sector
- Kollam is the leading producer of marine fish followed by Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam. These 3 Districts together contribute around 79 per cent of the total marine fish production
- **Kasaragod, Kottayam and Alappuzha** are the leading Districts in the case of inland fish production occupying the first, second and third positions respectively.

Kerala State Coastal Area Development Corporation (KSCADC)

Established as the Coastal Area Development Agency (CDA) in 2004, Government reconstituted the Agency with an aim to pool all financial resources for total integrated coastal development.

Coastal Area Development Corporation became operational on January 1, 2010, with the Minister for Fisheries as the Ex officio Chairman of the Board. Its a fully owned State Government Company formed with the aim of integrating the development activities in the coastal area of the State and for undertaking projects in coastal infrastructure development, fisheries infrastructure development, technology acquisition, commercial operation and consultancy.

Matsyafed

- Matsyafed is an apex federation of 652 primary level Fish workers Development Welfare Co-operative Societies, of which 338 are in the marine sector, 193 are in the inland sector and 121 are women co-operative societies.
- The total membership in these societies is more than 4.45 lakh. The authorized share capital of the federation is ₹150 crore.
- Matsyafed has organized SHGs within the fishing community
- and has developed among them the habit of saving. Society for Assistance to Fisherwomen (SAF)
- Society for Assistance to Fisherwomen (SAF) was registered under
- Travancore- Cochin Literary and Charitable Societies Act on 1st
- June 2005 with the mandate to work for the empowerment of
- fisherwomen across Kerala state.
- It extends financial, technological and managerial support to
- women fish workers to organize group activity, start micro-enterprises and run the businesses in a sustainable manner.
- The Theera Mythri programme is the flagship programme of SAF
- that encourages, facilitates and handholds fisherwomen to engage in gainful alternate self employment for their economic
- and social emancipation.

Punargathan project

- Punargathan project was implemented for the rehabilitation of fishermen families residing within 50m High Tide Line (HTL).
- The project is implemented in three phases. The first phase target to rehabilitate 8,487 families and the remaining phases 5,099 each

INDUSTRY

From the days immemorial, traditional industries like mat weaving, handlooms, bamboo products etc. were popular in different parts of Travancore, Cochin and Malabar. The first textile factory was started at Quilon in 1881 by an American group. Subsequently, coir, tea and rubber factories flourished in different parts.

An industrial survey was conducted in 1909 by Cochin state government, followed by an economic survey in 1920.

The survey committee suggested the starting of an Industrial Advisory Board. As per this recommendation, the Board was constituted but soon after it was merged with the Economic Development Committee formed in 1925.

Average wage of a factory sector employee in Kerala is 30 percent less than the corresponding wage at the national level

A few resources-based industries accounted for 46.8 percent or 1.52 lakh workers out of the 3.25 lakh workers in Kerala's factory sector (in 2017-18).

These industries are food products and beverages (cashew processing is a major component of this), beedi manufacturing, and textiles (which include coir processing and handlooms)

In order to strengthen the sector, the Government of Kerala has come up with the Kerala Investment Promotion and Facilitation Act, 2018 which envisages mandatory approval within a period of 30 days if applications are submitted with necessary documents.

The Act seeks to avoid delays in granting various licenses, permissions, approvals and clearances required under the various enactments and make the State investor friendly. The State's share in total investment by Central PSUs increased marginally from 2.4 per cent in 2018-19 to 2.8 per cent in 2019-20.

There are 42 Public Sector Units under the Department of Industries and Commerce, which include KINFRA, a statutory corporation, KSTC, an apex body of textile companies under the co-operative sector, and KSIDC

Sectors	Shares in Gross Value Added		Shares in employment	
	Kerala (GSVA)	India (GVA)	Kerala	India
Manufacturing	11.1	17.10	10.59	11.15
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	1.3	2.26	0.57	0.61
Construction	13.4	7.80	19.4	11.63
Secondary	25.9	27.16	30.56	23.39

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Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC)

KSIDC is a wholly owned company of GoK, established in 1961, for the promotion and development of medium and large-scale units in the State.

As the nodal agency for foreign and domestic investment in



Kerala KSIDC provides comprehensive support for investors .

KSIDC also plays a vital role in the State by financing and promoting private industrial projects, spearheading investment promotion initiatives, creating sector-specific industrial infrastructure and ecosystem, and nurturing entrepreneurship and start-ups.

K SWIFT

The GoK has introduced the 'Single Window Clearance System' to ease the setting up of industrial projects in the State.

KSIDC is the nodal agency for the scheme and National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been engaged for the development of online clearance mechanism and online common application form.

KSWIFT will be the platform for all future transactions with the Government on the issue of granting licenses and approvals in a time bound manner

Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC)

Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC) is a government owned non-banking financial company in the state of Kerala, India.

The company was formulated by the State Financial Corporations Act of 1951 passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly to accelerate the industrial growth of the state of Kerala.

The corporation was formally founded later, in 1953, as the Travancore Cochin Financial Corporation which was later, in 1956, renamed to Kerala Financial Corporation, following the state's reorganization

The main objective of KFC is to extend financial assistance

to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the manufacturing and services sectors. Financial assistance is provided in the form of term loans, working capital loans and special schemes.

Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)

KINFRA was setup in 1993 aiming at acceleration of industrial development in the State by providing basic infrastructure for setting up industries in the State, promoting private investment and generating employment and creating of land bank for future industrial growth.

KINFRA specifically aims at the economic development of the industrially backward regions of the State by setting up industrial parks/townships/zone, which provide all the facilities required for the entrepreneurs to start an industry.

Vyavasaya Jalakam

Vyavasaya Jalakam, a geo-portal for gathering data about MSME (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises) ventures in the state and for generating a GPS-enabled industrial map of the State was brought in place.

Through this application, Industries Extension Officers can collect and upload more than 100 details of units including the sector to which the unit belongs, products manufactured, number of employees, financial health of the unit and also its location on map with the help of GPS.

New Initiatives

Meet the Minister - An initiative to solve the problems faced by investors in the industrial sector by meeting the minister directly. It is proposed to conduct the programme in all the 14 districts.

Meet the Investor - A programme where the Minister meets the investors who propose to invest more than ₹100 crore in the industrial sector. A nodal officer is also appointed to help the investor

Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (K-Bip)

K-Bip is the implementing agency of Common Facility Centre (CFC) projects in industrial cluster under Micro Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) scheme of the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Government of India.

MSE-CDP scheme is implemented by the Ministry of MSME Government of India and provides maximum of 70 per cent financial assistance for setting up of CFC in various clusters.

Kerala has the tradition of making beautiful handicrafts with ivory, bamboo, palm leaves, seashells, wood, coconut shells, clay, cloth, coir, metals, stone, lacquer ware, and so on.

However, it suffers from weaknesses such as the unorganized nature of the industry, low levels of education of workers, low capital base, poor exposure to new technologies, absence of market intelligence, and poor institutional framework .

A vast majority of the traditional artisans belong to socially and economically backward classes.

- Lack of modernization, value addition,& new designs
- Lack of good marketing and promotion strategies to

match changing market conditions.

- Inadequate marketing facilities for sale of products.
- Shortage of capital.

Kerala State Handicrafts Apex Co-operative Society (SURABHI)

SURABHI is the apex organization of primary handicrafts co-operatives established with a view to uplift the artisans by marketing their products and supporting them through the welfare schemes of GoK and Gol.

There are 46 Co-operative societies under SURABHI.

Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala (HDCK)

Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd, a Government of Kerala undertaking, functioning under Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Kerala, was incorporated in 1968 for undertaking Developmental, Marketing and Welfare activities in the handicrafts sector of Kerala.

The prime focus of corporation is providing a marketing platform for traditional artisans of Kerala and there by uplift their living standard. Corporation through its 19 showrooms under the brand name "**Kairali**"

The Corporation has been running a Common Facility Service Centre (CFSC) at Thiruvananthapuram for the benefit of wood based artisans to improve their crafts and also to eliminate drudgery.

The Kerala Artisans Development Corporation (KADCO)

KADCO Ltd, a welfare corporation, was incorporated in 1981, as a fully owned Kerala Government company registered under Companies Act, 1956.

The main objective of the Corporation is the upliftment of

indigenous artisans in Kerala including carpenters, goldsmiths, blacksmiths and those engaged in pottery, masonry, work using copper/bronze and other handicraft work.

The identification of different types of artisans and promotion of the crafts undertaken by them is the primary objective of KADCO.

COIR INDUSTRY

Coir Industry is the largest agro based Traditional & Cottage industry in Kerala and is concentrated mainly in the rural areas. It provides livelihood to nearly 3.75 lakh people, of whom women constitute 80 per cent.

Coir Industry is a major traditional industry of Kerala in terms of the employment generation and foreign exchange earnings.

Geo-textiles and other innovative products from the biodegradable coir yarn are to be developed and made acceptable for civil engineering and other varied applications where massive potential demand exists both in India and abroad.

Quality improvement, value addition, innovation, technology up-gradation, diversification and export oriented growth capitalizing on the eco-friendliness of coir will constitute the development strategy for the coir sector .

COIRFED

COIRFED is the apex federation of primary coir co-operative societies spread all over Kerala .

Its main objective is the procurement of the entire product

of the member societies and marketing the same through its sales outlets throughout the country, thereby aiding employment growth and ensuring fair wages and better living conditions for the poor coir workers.

PROBLEMS

1. Acute shortage of fiber and unprecedented increase in the price of fiber
2. Husk collection for commercial purpose is not effective
3. Prevalence of underemployment.
4. Traditional method of retting and fiber extraction leads to health and environmental issues.
5. Low productivity, low investment, low level of managerial skill, lack of basic infrastructure facilities, absence of R&D.
6. Competition from synthetic and cheaper substitutes.
7. Non-professionalized management system in co-operatives.

Kerala State Coir Corporation was established in 1969 to cater the needs of more than 4000 small-scale coir manufacturers by providing them facilities for manufacturing and marketing .

It is the agency responsible for implementing Purchase Price Stabilization Scheme (PPSS) in the coir sector.

Kerala accounts for 61 per cent of coconut production and about 85 per cent coir products in India.

The availability of coconut husks, the natural retting facilities present in the lakes, lagoons and backwaters and the traditional expertise of the people were the reasons for the

concentration and the growth of the industry in the State, especially in the coastal areas.

National Coir Research and Management Institute was set up in 1994 to strengthen the research and development activities in coir sector and enable the industry to produce more value added and new design products at a reasonable cost.

Central Coir Research Institute:

Govt established in 1959 at Kalavoor, Alappuzha District, is an important research center of the Coir Board.

- **Mechanization and infrastructure development of coir industry**
- **Marketing, publicity and propaganda, trade exhibition and assistance for setting up showrooms**
- **Production and marketing incentive**
- **Marketing Development Assistance**
- **Price Stabilization Scheme for the sale of Coir and Coir Products**
- **Coir Geo Textile Programme**

GOVERNMENT STRATEGY

- Mechanization and infrastructure development of coir industry
- Marketing, publicity and propaganda, trade exhibition and assistance for setting up showrooms
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- Marketing Development Assistance
- Price Stabilization Scheme for the sale of Coir and Coir Products

- Coir Geo Textile Programme

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

Handloom sector in India provides direct and indirect employment to 43 lakh people in India. It contribute 15 per cent of cloth production in the country and 95 per cent of the world's handwoven clothes.

The handloom sector in Kerala stands second to the choir sector in providing employment among the traditional industries of the State of which 40 percent are women

The Handloom Industry in the State is mainly concentrated in Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur District and in some parts of Kozhikode, Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kollam and Kasaragod Districts

The Industry is dominated by the cooperative sector covering 98 per cent of total looms.

Considering the traditional value and heritage, the following products of the State are registered under the Geo Indication Act of India.

1. Balaramapuram Sarees and Fine cotton Fabrics

2. Kasaragod Sarees

3. Kuthampully Sarees

4. Chendamangalam Dhoti

5. Cannanore Home Furnishings .

CHALLENGES

- Handloom sector lacks modern infrastructure facilities required for competing international markets.

- At present this sector depends on other states for quality yarn, pre loom activities like dyeing and post loom processing, consequently the cost of production is comparatively high.
- Competition from cheap power loom fabrics from other states/ countries, is affecting local handloom producing units.
-
- Productivity of power loom is 10-12 times more than that of handloom; power looms can easily replicate products of the handloom sector. Hence technology up gradation of Handloom production is urgent.
- Due to low wages, workers/weavers look for alternate jobs.
- Lack of value added and diversified products.
- Inefficiencies in the system, particularly in the cooperative sector

Kerala State Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society (HANTEX)

HANTEX was registered in 1961, as the apex body of handloom co-operatives established for distribution of required inputs to primary co-operative societies.

It is involved in the procurement, of high quality yarn and raw materials for societies, marketing of goods, exploring new business opportunities and promoting handloom products through exports.

HANTEX introduced E-card system to give handloom products to Government and semi Government employees on credit basis.

Kerala State Handloom Development

Corporation (Hanveev) Hanveev, was incorporated in 1968, for the welfare and

development of traditional weavers in the unorganized sector.

It is engaged in the manufacturing and marketing of wide range of handloom products.

It is an agency functioning for the upliftment of traditional handloom weavers, providing continuous employment ensuring statutory benefits. Indian Institute of Handloom

Technology (IIHT) Kannur

Indian Institute of Handloom Technology is the nodal agency in the State for giving input of science and technology to the traditional handloom textile industry.

The Institute was established in 1987 in the name of Institute of Handloom and Textile Technology (IHTT). Now, the IHTT is amalgamated to the IIHT which is working on the guidelines of Indian Institute of Handloom Technologies (IIHTs), Ministry of Textiles and Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT STRATEGY

- Modernisation of handloom co-operative societies and promotion of value added products
- Skill upgradation training for handloom weavers
- Capital support schemes
- Incentive schemes
- Marketing and trade promotion schemes

Cashew Industry

- Cashew is an important commercial horticulture crop of India and a traditional industry in Kerala mainly concentrated in Kollam District and is mainly controlled by private sector.
- India is the biggest producer, processor and exporter of Cashew in the world. The industry has a long history of

- employing large numbers of workers in decentralized units.
- The industry is highly labor intensive and employs more than 3,00,000 workers.
- One of the unique features of this industry is that an
- overwhelming majority (more than 90 per cent) of workers
- are women belonging to the economically and socially disadvantaged strata of society.
- The cashew processing industry in Kerala currently employs nearly 1.5 lakh workers.

Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation (KSCDC)

KSCDC was incorporated in July 1969 and started

Commercial activities in the year 1971 as a company fully owned by the Government of Kerala mainly to protect the interests of workers and provide maximum employment with statutory benefits

The major challenges faced by KSCDC are the paucity and high cost of raw cashew nuts, tough competition faced from India and international markets and lack of working capital. In order to face the competition, KSCDC is planning to focus more on 'Direct to consumer' products which give them a better margin.

To increase the productivity, KSCDC is modernizing and upgrading its factory facilities.

Kerala Cashew Board (KCB)

KCB was established by the State Government in 2017 as a special purpose vehicle as private limited company with an equity contribution of 49 per cent by the State Government and balance 51 per cent by KSCDC, CAPEX and similar other agencies and individuals to procure and import raw cashew

and to supply to domestic processors at fair prices and to promote scientific cultivation of cashew.

ISSUES OF THE SECTOR

- The rate of growth of production of raw nuts in India and Kerala is very low and the productivity per hectare is also low. Area and production under cashew crop has declined.
- Cashew factories work at low level of capacity utilization and productivity.
- Raw nut producing countries started processing kernels and they entered the world market posing a serious threat to Kerala.
- Global market also witnessed growing demand for substitute nuts and kernels in the place of cashew.
- The price of kernels which is controlled by market agents in New York undergoes wide fluctuations.
- The commission system of cashew processing is growing to the advantage of workers as well as State agencies.
- The core problem in cashew industry is that the raw material is scarce and the area under cultivation is becoming less.
- These have resulted in reduction in indigenous production, making it imperative to import from other countries resulting in higher raw material cost.
- The high processing cost compared to other States in India is due to lack of modernization.
- Also, there is an imposition of import duty on raw cashew
- coupled with the growth of fully mechanized cashew processing industry in various countries and States and the
- low price of the processed kernel resulted in the gradual

decline of the industry.

- The cashew processed in India faces stiff competition from
- Vietnam in the international kernel markets which already has an upper hand globally.

SERVICE SECTOR

EDUCATION

Kerala is, of course, well known for its achievements in social development indicators. The State has taken special care to develop an education system that is inclusive and universally accessible.

- The State has achieved a near-zero dropout rate, though with a few exceptions in some pockets of population 98.6 percent of Government schools have access to drinking water and 99.95 per cent have urinals/latrines facilities.
 - Girls constitute 49.01 per cent of the total student enrolment in schools. Boys outnumbered girls in all the Districts. But the
 - The gender gap is very narrow in Kerala in terms of enrolment.
 - Modern Education in the former Travancore State began
 - with the Proclamation of 1844 by the Maharaja of Travancore that those educated in English school would be given preference in Public Service
- Government established the Raja's Free School at Thiruvananthapuram as early as 1834 and it was the first school to import English education in the former Travancore State.
- ❖ The Kerala Education Act and Kerala Education Rules came into force with effect from 1st June 1959.

- ❖ Scheduled Caste (SC) students constitute 10.45 per cent of total students in the State. ST students constitute 2.02 per cent of total enrolment in schools in 2018-19.
- ❖ The total number of schools with average strength of less than 25 students were 1,116 and out of these 405 were Government schools and 711 were in the aided sector
- ❖ District-wise analysis shows that highest number of schools with less number of students was **in Pathanamthitta (195) followed by Kottayam (175) and Alappuzha (161).**

Kerala Infrastructure and Technology for Education (KITE)

- Kerala Infrastructure and Technology for Education (KITE), formerly IT@School Project, was formed in 2001-02 to fuel ICT enabled education in the schools in the State. IT@School was transformed into KITE in August 2017.
- KITE is the first SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) Company of the Education Department of the State. KITE also became the first SPV to get funded by Kerala Infrastructure And Investment Fund Board (KIIFB), the apex body for monitoring all the projects envisaged by the Govt
- The launch of EDUSAT operations and broadband connectivity to schools commenced since then, the VICTORS channel operated by IT School was the first Complete Educational Channel in the Country.
- In 2016, IT School re-initiated the ICT intervention in Lower Primary and Upper Primary sections, by launching exclusive ICT Textbooks viz; Kalipetti and e@Vidya.
- A major recent highlight of IT School was the Little KITEs IT

- Clubs programme under which over 1 lakh students are being provided specialized trainings in 5 different areas such as Animation, Cyber Safety, Hardware, Electronics and
- Malayalam computing.

Samagra Resource Portal

KITE has also facilitated Samagra Resource Portal as part of Content Development, which has over 28,000 digital resources for all classes from Standard 1 to 12, which is been used in every Hi-Tech classroom. These digital resources include 4,700 videos, 7,502 pictures, 677 audios, 5,704 interactive and 9,229 other files.

Using internet as a channel, it enables democratization of education to its most effective level.

It also provides academic administration using basic data, field level monitoring and improvement plans through matrix collection, analytics, insight reports etc

A holistic approach of education is materialized through Samagra, which also provides Content Delivery Network (CDN).

Changathi, the exclusive programme for migrant workers for making them competent in reading and writing Malayalam was launched in 2016. Now the programme has been widely extended to all Districts and specially designed text book

'Hamari Malayalam' has been well accepted by the migrant workers

Kerala State Higher Education Council

The Kerala State Higher Education Council is the principal higher education policy input provider and trend setter of the State of Kerala and it strives to bring about equity and excellence in the higher education sector.

The Council is an apex level statutory body, instituted under

the Kerala State Higher Education Council Act, 2007 and the Kerala State Higher Education Council (Amendment) Act 2018 of the State Legislature of Kerala

The Governor of the State is the Patron and the Chief

The Minister is the Visitor of the Council.

The Minister for Higher Education is the Chairman of the Council.

The Chief Executive of the Council is its Vice Chairman, followed by its Member Secretary who would be appointed by the Government for a period of four years.

The Council has a three-tier structure consisting of an Advisory Body, a Governing Body and an Executive Body.

The bodies of the Council are constituted by the Government for a four-year term.

But as per the Kerala state Higher Education Council (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Council shall continue to exist beyond 4 years till a new Council is constituted.

Additional Skill Acquisition Programme (ASAP)

Additional Skill Acquisition Programme (ASAP) , a joint initiative of General and Higher Education Departments, was launched with an objective to impart quality skill education to the higher secondary / undergraduate students alongside their regular curriculum

It aims at tackling the problem of educational unemployment by introducing market-relevant foundation training, vocational training and career counseling alongside the general curriculum at the higher secondary and undergraduate levels.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) through Department of Economic Affairs, GoI have been engaged and partnered by

the State for strengthening and scaling up ASAP Trainers Training Academy (TTA): The Trainers Training Academy

(TTA) is a novel initiative of ASAP. It was established by ASAP to address the scarcity of competent trainers in the skill development initiatives in Kerala as well as in India.

She Skills: This is an initiative from ASAP to provide skill training on industry relevant skill courses as per NSQF standards to women/ girl candidates above the age of 15 years in skill courses of their choice and to complete the training in a stipulated time of 3 months. Candidates above the age of 15 years with a minimum qualification of 10th pass are eligible for enrolment. A total of 192 batches were formed across Kerala and more than 5,000 women are getting trained under this scheme

State Internship Portal: ASAP has started the State Internship Portal to create a State level platform to offer internship to any candidate between the age group of 14-25 with the active involvement of Industries, Institutions and Government Departments.

It aims at

- 1) Creation of network of industries,**
- 2) Develop a large pool of professional mentors and**
- 3) Create a network of interns across the State.**

CHALLENGES

- Kerala still requires some serious interventions to enhance academic quality at school as well as in higher education levels, and to make education even more inclusive at all levels
- Specifically designed programmes, with professional expertise and assistance, are needed in order to address

the needs of children with disabilities

- Inefficient governance of universities
- Inclusion of communities like transgender communities, migrant workers e.t.c.
- More focus is needed to impart job oriented skills and vocational education
- Lack of thrust on research and development

HEALTH SECTOR

Kerala has made significant gains in health indices such as high life expectancy, low infant mortality rate, birth rate, and death rate.

Easy accessibility and coverage of medical care facilities, apart from other factors such as a high literacy rate, well-functioning public distribution system have played a leading role in influencing the health system in Kerala

The department of Health Service is formed mainly for the establishment and maintenance of medical institutions with necessary infrastructure.

It offers services such as control of communicable diseases, Family Welfare services including maternal and child health services, implementation of National control / eradication programmes, providing curative services and administration.

AARDRAM Mission

The Aardram Mission has been launched in the health sector to make Government hospitals people-friendly by improving their basic infrastructure and services.

Aardram Mission is being implemented in three stages in Government medical college hospitals, District hospitals



and taluk and Primary Health Centres (PHCs)

The mission aims to improve the efficiency of service and facilities in the Government hospitals with a view to extend treatment at a reasonable cost, time and satisfaction.

Hridyam initiative

A unique initiative by Government of Kerala to support children with Congenital Heart Disease (CHD). Today CHD happens to be the largest treatable cause of death amongst infants, since Kerala has almost dealt with most of the conventional reasons.

This is a web based solution for system management of care of children with Congenital Heart Disease (CHD).

This can be used as web based registry for CHD cases across Kerala, monitoring the progress of program envisaged for management of children with CHD, identify the bottlenecks for implementing the protocols established at any point, understand the case status and response time for systems in place and ultimately the outcome of the program.

e-Health Project

The e-Health Project targets to link health institutions all over Kerala. The project aims to build a database of individual medical records easily accessible to the medical practitioners.

It includes unique patient identification in different settings and exchange of data between different health care delivery units at primary, secondary and tertiary level across State.

This could avoid the repeated medical tests and can thereby reduce out of pocket expenses arising out of rush to clinics and laboratories.

The scheme is being implemented in all the fourteen Districts of Kerala with Thiruvananthapuram as the pilot District.

Kerala COPD Prevention and Control Program – SWAAS

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is one of the

leading causes of mortality and morbidity worldwide. COPD is the second leading cause of mortality in India, the number of COPD cases in Kerala is estimated to be 5,30,000 and the number of Asthma patients among adults is estimated to be 4,80,000.

SWAAS is a specific public health program for COPD in Kerala which is implemented from FHC level as part of Aardram Mission.

SWAAS aims at providing a structured programme for the management of these patients from primary care to tertiary level, by clearly diagnosing asthma and COPD (it is very difficult to distinguish between the two); developing definite strategies for managing symptoms and preventing exacerbation; and providing access to a good pulmonary rehabilitation programme.

Neither asthma or COPD are curable but the patients' quality of life can be significantly improved.

District Mental Health Programme

DMHP is functioning in all the 14 Districts of the State. Thiruvananthapuram District achieved successful integration of mental health into primary care by 2014

Its activities include information education and communication (IEC) activities for general public to create awareness and reduce stigma, training for doctors, nurses, pharmacists and health workers for integration of mental health into primary care and targeted interventions like substance abuse prevention, suicide prevention, geriatric mental health and stress management Kerala is the only State in India where District mental health program (DMHP) is available in all the Districts.

Arogyakiranam

❖ Arogyakiranam is one of the flagship health programmes of the GoK.

- ❖ The program provides free treatment and related medical
- ❖ services to all patients from birth to 18 years, as an entitlement.
- ❖ Expenses covered by this entitlement include costs incurred for OP registration, investigations, drugs/implants/materials used in treatment and procedures.
- ❖ The fund for coverage of treatment expenditure was allotted to Districts, to be maintained as corpus fund, from which all
- ❖ expenses were debited.

CHALLENGES

Need to address problems of lifestyle diseases (Non Communicable Diseases) like diabetes, hypertension, coronary heart disease, cancer and geriatric problems.

Increasing incidences of communicable diseases like chikungunya, dengue, leptospirosis, swine flu are also a major cause of concern.

There are new threats to the health scenario of the State, like mental health problems, suicide substance abuse and alcoholism, adolescent health issues and rising number of road traffic accidents.

The health status of the marginalized communities like Adivasi's and fishing workers is also poor compared to that of the **general population**.

Aging of the population.

Lifestyle diseases

Information Technology

The State of Kerala has always been a forerunner among the states of India in the adoption of ICT for enabling smoother functioning of the business community.

Government of Kerala is keen to play a catalytic role for the development of IT industry within the state, as it is ideally suited for such a densely

populated state, having vast multitude of highly qualified and experienced human resources, uniformly spread across the state.

The State Government envisages expansion of IT industry in the State in a manner that benefits all the districts in the State. A hub and spoke model has been planned.

Thiruvananthapuram (Technopark), Kochi (Infopark) and Kozhikode (Cyberpark) will act as hubs and the remaining districts will be the spokes

The State Government announced its first IT Policy in 1998. It was followed by IT Policies in 2001, 2007 and 2012 which provided comprehensive support for the further development of this sector. The developments made in creating world class ICT infrastructure spread across the state, centered on major cities like Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode has made Kerala one of the best networked states in the country.

According to the Internet And Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) report, titled 'India Internet 2019', Kerala's Internet penetration rate is the second highest in the country (54 per cent), with Delhi NCR topping the list with 69 per cent Kerala is the first State to make Internet Access a Basic

Right. **Kerala Fibre Optic Network (K-FON)** project was initiated by Government of Kerala for providing free internet connectivity to 20 lakhs economically backward households

- Ease of geographical access, both longitudinal and lateral.
- Large migrant population with demands for connectivity.
- Extensive telecom network reaching all towns and villages.
- Remarkable growth in education, health and other services.
- High literacy and availability of educated youth.

- Export-based trade and commerce.

Kerala State Information Technology Mission (KSITM)

Kerala State IT Mission is a society registered under the Travancore Cochin Literary Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955. It is an autonomous nodal IT implementation agency of the Department of Information Technology, Government of Kerala, which provides managerial and technical support to various initiatives of the Department.

The major objectives of KSITM are interface between the Government and the industry, interaction with potential investors, strengthening the IT/ITeS industry base, holding promotional campaigns in the State, ICT dissemination to bridge the digital divide, e-governance, developing human resources for IT and ITeS and advising the Government on policy matters.

Some of the remarkable achievements are shown below.

- Kerala declared as the 1st digital State in the country by GoI in 2016
- Hi-Speed Rural Broadband Network was first commissioned in India at Idukki
- First State in the country to issue over 4 crore e-Certificates.
- 100 per cent of the Grama Panchayats are connected through optical fiber network

M-Kerala, the unified mobile application which will bring together all the services rendered by different Government departments under one umbrella is getting ready for launch with nearly 100 services.

Akshaya is an innovative project launched on 18th November 2002 to bridge the digital divide. It works on public private participation mode. In the initial stages the objective of the project was to make at least one person in a family e-literate. Gradually focus of Akshaya shifted to citizen service centric mode.

KSWAN is the backbone of the State Information Infrastructure (SII), connecting Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode extending to 14 districts and 152 Blocks Panchayats of the State. The network will also connect 3500 offices of Government Departments through wireless and a larger number through leased lines and LAN.

K-Fi/Public Wi-Fi: K-Fi is a free Wi-Fi project aims to establish 2,000 Wi-Fi hotspots across the State to provide free internet to the citizens of the State. Out of which, Wi-Fi hotspots have been established in 1888 locations across the State and the average unique users per day are 32,000. Per day data consumption is more than 6 TB. Installation of Wi-Fi hotspots at selected coastal sites and the remaining sites are in progress .

Core infrastructure for e-governance in the State consists of

Kerala State Wide Area Network (KSWAN), Secretariat wide Area Network (SECWAN), State Data Centre and State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG).

e-District, a State Mission Mode project under Digital India, targets delivery of high volume citizen services provided by the district administration, at Taluk or Village level, through back-end computerization to enable online availability of these services through Common Service Centres (CSC) and State portal.

Kerala State Spatial Data Infrastructure (KSDI) is a mechanism to provide geo-spatial data sharing at all levels of Government, the commercial sector, the nonprofit sector, and academia. The major achievements of the project in the last two years are as follows.

Skill Delivery Project, Kerala:

SDPK is a prestigious project assigned to KSITIL by the Government of Kerala. The objective of the project is to bridge the gap between

students and industry. SDPK consists of a virtual platform with a teleconferencing system being installed in all the 150 engineering colleges and 3 studios, which are being setup as part of the project. As part of the project GoK is setting up Hi-Tech classroom with a minimum seating capacity of 60 students.

Kerala Fibre Optic Network (KFON)

KFON, a State-wide optical fiber network capable of providing Hi-speed connectivity to all Government and educational institutions, offer free internet to 20 lakh economically backward families and subsidized internet for others by leveraging KFON Infrastructure. It shall act as the perfect platform for the State to pioneer in IoT and other emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, and block chain and give impetus to innovation and entrepreneurship.

Institute of Information Technology –Kerala, Pala (IIIT-K, Pala)

Government of Kerala started IIIT-K, Pala, Kottayam District in 2015-16 under PPP mode to lead, organize and conduct research and innovation in IT and allied fields of knowledge. This is a joint initiative between Government of India, Government of Kerala and Industrial Partners with 50 per cent, 35 per cent, and 15 percent share participation.

Kerala Start Up Mission (KSUM)

Kerala Startup Mission (KSUM) is the nodal agency of Govt. of Kerala for implementing the entrepreneurship development and incubation activities in the State.

Kerala Startup Mission, formerly known as “**Technopark Technology**

Business Incubator” is India's first successful non academic business incubator. It started operations in 2007

The objective of the Mission is to :

identify and develop entrepreneurial talents among youth and students in Kerala, address the technology based entrepreneurship development requirements in the traditional sectors of Kerala, Build appropriate training programmes suitable for Kerala's socio-economic culture, identify market niche for technology products and services, interfacing and networking among academic, R and D institutions, industries and financial institutions, establishing a platform for speedy commercialisation of the technologies developed in the institutes to reach the end-users

Centre for Development of Imaging Technology (C-DIT)

- Centre for Development of Imaging Technology (C-DIT) is an autonomous research and training institute under Government of Kerala.
- Apart from its initial role as an R and D organization in imaging technology and development of communication,
- C-DIT has done pioneering work in the State in integrating IT with governance, including the formation of Information
- Kerala Mission for computerization in all LSGIs, implementation of the flagship programme of FRIENDS citizen service centers and as a total solutions provider for providing services related to computerization in
- Government departments and agencies.

CHALLENGES

- Even though, Kerala has achieved remarkable progress in
- creating infrastructure for IT sector and generated
- employment opportunities during the last five year plans;
- the State lags behind in creating research and development
- infrastructure for establishing a knowledge economy.
- Digital inclusion
- New trends IT sector like artificial intelligence and machine
- learning should be addressed by imparting proper skill
- training and resources.
- Investment in telecommunication infrastructure

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

As per details from Census 2011, Kerala has population of 3.34 Crores, an increase from figure of 3.18 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of Kerala as per 2011 census is 33,406,061 of which male and female are 16,027,412 and 17,378,649 respectively.

The total population growth in this decade was 4.91 percent while in previous decade it was 9.42 percent. The population of Kerala forms 2.76 percent of India in 2011. In 2001, the figure was 3.10 percent.

Malappuram has the highest growth rate (13.4per cent), anPathanamthitta has the lowest growth rate (-3.0 per cent). Idukki also has seen a decline in population negative growth rate (-1.8 per cent).

Description	2011	2001
Approximate Population	3.34 Crores	3.18 Crore
Actual Population	33,406,061	31,841,374
Male	16,027,412	15,468,614
Female	17,378,649	16,372,760
Population Growth	4.91%	9.42%
Percentage of total Population	2.76%	3.10%
Sex Ratio	1084	1058
Child Sex Ratio	964	960
Literacy	94.00 %	90.86 %
Male Literacy	96.11 %	94.24 %
Female Literacy	92.07 %	87.72 %

Literacy rate in Kerala has seen upward trend and is 94.00 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 96.11 percent while female literacy is at 92.07 percent

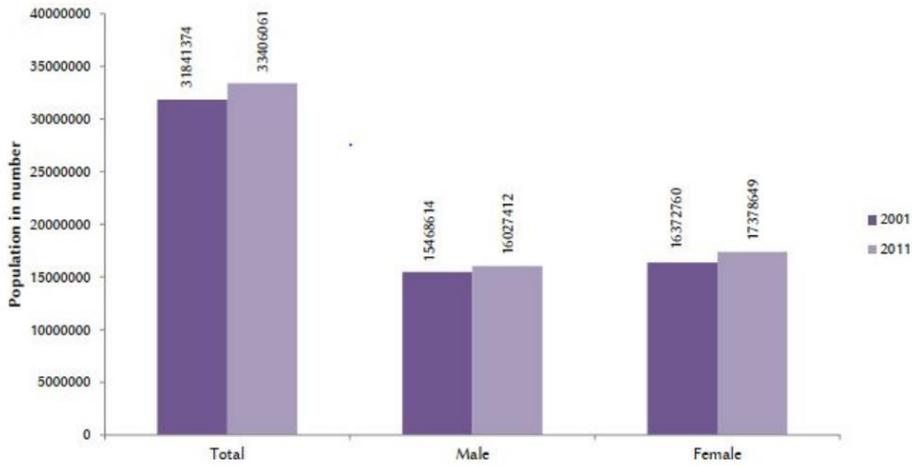
Among Districts, Kottayam tops in literacy with 97.2 per cent followed by Pathanamthitta with 96.5 per cent. Lowest literacy rates are in Wayanad and Palakkad with 89 per cent and 89.3 per cent respectively. Even the lowest literacy rate of Wayanad (89 per cent) is higher than the national average.

Density of Kerala is 860 per sq km which is higher than national average 382 per sq km. In 2001, density of Kerala was 819 per sq km, while nation average in 2001 was 324 per sq km.

Sex Ratio in Kerala is 1084 i.e. for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 940 as per census 2011. In 2001, the sex ratio of female was 1058 per 1000 males in Kerala.

Kerala has entered into the last stage of demographic transition and thus its population is getting stabilized

Figure 1.2.1 Population in Kerala



The Census data shows an absolute decline in the number of children (0-6 years) in the State . Kerala’s total child population in 2011 was 10 per cent of total population as against 12 per cent of the total population as per the 2001 Census data.

The proportion of the population in the age group of 0-14 years has declined from 43 per cent in 1,961 to 23 per cent in 2011 in Kerala.

Due to increasing life expectancy and availability of health facilities, the proportion of the population in the old age group (60 years and above) is showing an increasing trend from 6 per cent in 1,961 to 13 per cent in 2011.

If this trend continues, the addition to the working age group of population (15-59) will decrease in the near future, as the proportion of the population in the age group of 0-14 is declining.

Figure 1.2.4 Age group distribution of Kerala 1961-2011, in per cent

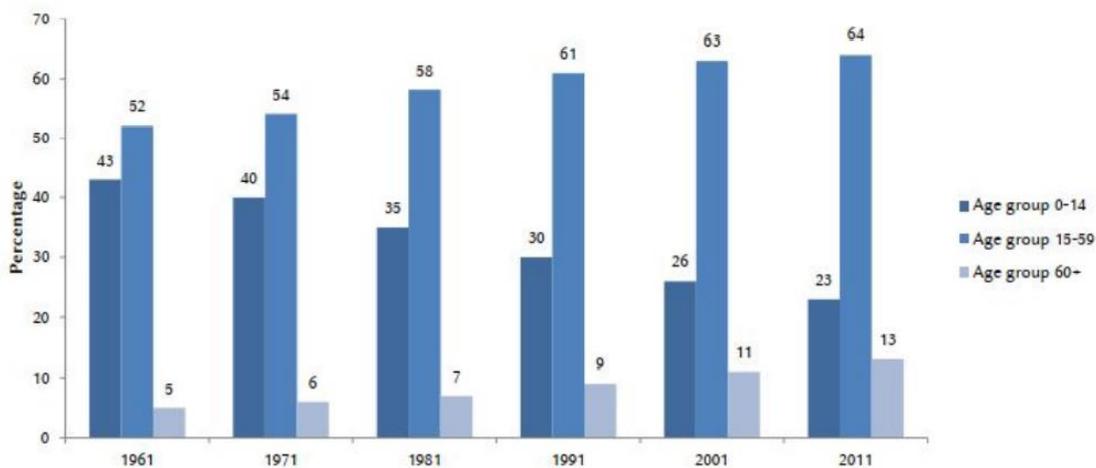


Table 1.6 District-wise distribution of the population in different age groups-2011

	Unit	Numbers in Different Age Group in total District population			% of Different Age Group in total District population		
		0-14	15-59	60+	0-14	15-59	60+
1	Kasaragod	3,42,696	8,35,111	1,29,568	26	64	10
2	Kannur	5,94,411	16,06,593	3,21,999	23	64	13
3	Wayanadu	2,12,246	5,26,414	78,760	26	64	10
4	Kozhikode	7,49,692	19,72,762	3,63,839	24	64	12
5	Malappuram	12,41,491	25,26,407	3,45,022	30	61	9
6	Palakkadu	6,78,192	17,95,096	3,36,646	24	64	12
7	Thrissure	6,88,592	20,01,050	4,31,558	22	64	14
8	Ernakulam	6,93,215	21,35,689	4,53,484	21	65	14
9	Idukki	2,47,338	7,32,193	1,29,443	22	66	12
10	Kottayam	4,13,849	12,47,065	3,13,637	21	63	16
11	Alappuzha	4,46,279	13,57,100	3,24,410	21	64	15
12	Pathanamtitta	2,32,670	7,50,202	2,14,540	19	63	18
13	Kollam	5,83,023	17,00,534	3,51,818	22	65	13
14	Thiruvananthapuram	7,07,280	21,60,992	4,33,155	21	66	13
	Kerala	78,30,974	2,13,47,208	42,27,879	23	64	13

Source: Census 2011

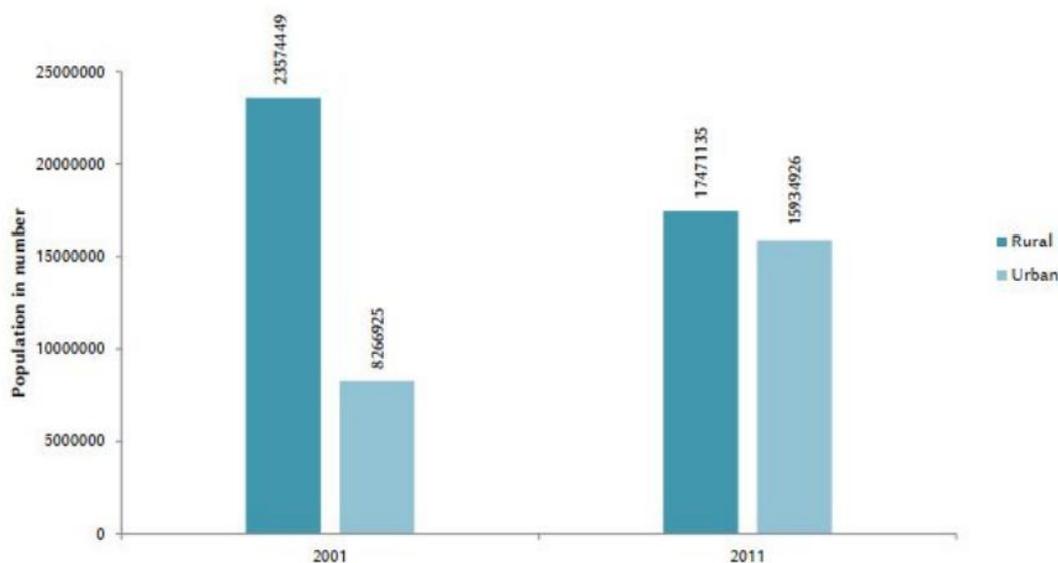
URBANISATION

The share of urban population in Kerala was 47.7 per cent of the total population, representing a decadal increase of 21.74 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

The District in which the proportion of urban population to total population is highest in Ernakulum (68 percent). The share of urban population is lowest in Wayanad (3.9 per cent).

In Kerala, the main reason for urban population growth is the increase in the number of urban areas and also urbanization of the peripheral areas of the existing major urban centres.

Figure 1.2.2 Rural and Urban Population in Kerala



Unlike the other parts of the country the Urbanization in Kerala is not limited to the designated cities and towns. Barring a few Panchayats in the hilly tracts and a few isolated areas here and there, the entire state depicts the picture of an urban rural continuum (balanced economic development)

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment among a large portion of the active labour force has been the most serious socio-economic problem of Kerala. The incidence of unemployment in the State is nearly two times the all-India average. This problem is more serious among the educated who are unable to utilise their skill and knowledge they have

acquired for effecting qualitative changes in the economy and society.

According to the 5th Annual Employment Unemployment Survey 2015-16, conducted by Ministry of Labour and Employment, Gol, among the major States, Kerala has the

highest Unemployment Rate (UR) of 12.5 per cent as against the all India level of 5 per cent. The UR among the youth in Kerala is much higher as compared to that of the overall population and it reveals the severity of the unemployment problem among the youth in Kerala. The UR of the youth is 21.7 per cent for rural

areas and 18.0 per cent for urban areas. Similarly, the UR among the female youth is also much higher than that of the male youth. Ernakulam and Wayanad are the two Districts which respectively accounted for the highest and lowest employment. In Kerala, men outnumbered women in public sector employment and women outnumbered men in private sector employment.

Reasons

- Shift to commercial crops in agriculture.
- Stagnant secondary sector.
- Large share of working age population
- Demand supply mismatch of quality jobs
- Voluntary unemployment
- Under employment
- Saturation of Public sector

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Performance of Kerala

Kerala once again topped Indian states in progress towards UN Sustainable Development Goals in Niti Aayog's SDG India Index.

The 17 integrated Sustainable Development Goals call for urgent action by both developed and developing countries recognizing that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth.

In India, the NITI Aayog has brought out the Reports of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index to measure the progress made by India's States and Union Territories towards implementing the 2030 SDG targets



The SDG-wise scores of Kerala and all India levels

SDG Item	Aim	Score 2018		Score 2019	
		Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India
1	Ending poverty in all its forms	66	54	64	50
2	End to all forms of hunger and malnutrition	72	48	74	35
3	Attain a level of health enabling to lead economically and socially productive life	92	52	82	61
4	Inclusive, equitable and quality education to all including technical and vocational training	87	58	74	58
5	Gender Equality	50	36	51	42
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	62	63	77	88
7	Access to affordable, reliable and modern energy sources	60	51	70	70
8	Decent work and Economic growth	61	65	61	64
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	68	44	88	65
10	Reduced Inequalities	72	71	75	64
11	Sustainable cities and communities	46	39	51	53
12	Sustainable Consumption and Production			57	55
13	Climate Action			56	60
14	Life Below Water			28	-
15	Protect, Restore and Promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems	75	90	98	66
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	82	71	77	72

KERALA MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT

The Centre for Development Studies at Thiruvananthapuram with the help of United Nations, conducted a case study of selected issues with reference to Kerala in 1970s. The results and recommendations of this study came to be known as

the 'Kerala model' of equitable growth which emphasised land reforms, poverty reduction, educational access and child welfare.

Professor K. N. Raj, a renowned economist who played an important role in India's planned development, drafting sections of India's first Five Year Plan, and

a member of the first UN Committee for Development Planning in 1966, was the main person behind this study. He started the Centre for Development Studies in Thiruvananthapuram in 1971, by the request of the Kerala Chief Minister C Achutha Menon. The Kerala model brought a sea change in development thinking which was until then obsessed with achieving high GDP growth rates. Furthermore, Kerala has undermined the broadly accepted idea that the improvement in the standard of living of people can only be achieved after the successful, rapid and steady economic development.

FEATURES OF KERALA MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT

- Highest Human Capital Indices even at lower GSDP
- Domination of Service Sectors
- High Political Consciousness
- State policy
- Development of social service sectors like health and education
- Inclusiveness of development

Strengths

High Human Development Index : Kerala continues to rank at the top among Indian States in the human development index (as per 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 estimates of the Census of India), with steady improvement reaching 0.625 in 2010–2011.

High Gender Equality Kerala ranks first among the Indian states not only in HDI but also Gender Equality Index (GEI), Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) and Inequality adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI). High Literacy rate With literacy rate above 90 percent, being considered as complete literacy as per the norms of National Literacy Mission (NLM) and the UNESCO, Kerala became a 'fully literate state', on April 18th, 1991 with a literacy rate of 91 (against India's 66). Excellent Health Services and Infrastructure Kerala's health care system consists of

institutions in Government, co-operatives, and private sector with systems of treatment

in allopathic, ayurveda, homeopathy, siddha, unani and naturopathy. About 26 percent of all the health care institutions in India are located in Kerala

High life expectancy: Life expectancy at birth in Kerala is 75 years compared to 64 years in India and 77 years in the US. Female life expectancy in Kerala exceeds that of the male, just as it does in the developed world.

High Standard of Sanitation Keralites have a reputation for personal cleanliness with one of the highest coverage of individual households with latrines in India. The situation among the poor households is improving with the decentralization of sanitation to the jurisdiction of the local governments.

High Housing Coverage

Family Planning & Population Stabilisation : Kerala has recorded an impressive achievement in family welfare in terms of major indicators viz. birth rate, death rate, maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate .

Efficient Public Distribution System (PDS) : In addition to the PDS, the state government intervenes in the market through procurement and distribution of essential commodities to control prices. This is done through the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation (KSCSC) High Food and Nutrition Security The provision of free mid-day meals to primary school children, introduction of supplementary nutrition programmes for pregnant mothers and pre-school children from poor households, the granting of old age pension to rural workers and implementation of national poverty alleviation programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) etc. helped the state to achieve its food and nutrition security Strong Plantation Economy

Land Reforms and it's benefits.

Success of Decentralisation: Kerala was a state that seriously took up the implementation of the constitutional mandate for decentralization

Cultural Harmony

Weaknesses

Chronic Unemployment: In spite of high quality of life and welfare indicators, Kerala lags behind in industrialisation and faces acute and massive unemployment. The

unemployment rate in the state is almost three times that of all India

Prevalence of high rate of Educated Unemployment Deteriorating Quality of education and lack of joboriented skills

Mediocrity in Higher Education The higher education sector in Kerala lags behind in quantum, quality and performance especially in research and development

Agricultural Stagnation & Fall in Rice Cultivation

Deficiencies in power energy sector

Industrial Stagnation

Poor Investment Climate and Low Investment

Environmental Deterioration & Poor Waste Management

Poor State Finances: The combination of a stagnant economy and a strong commitment to provide health and education has left the state with large budget deficits.

Deprived Population: Tribal population, Fisherman, Migrant workers , slum dwellers etc.

Consumerist Culture : Imports into Kerala from other states in India were rising at higher rates than exports, leading to a steady increase in the state's balance of trade deficits. It is not producing much primary outputs such as food items.

Instead, the state is depending other states for many commodities, particularly for food items.

High morbidity rate

Opportunities

Tourism & cultural hub : Kerala is an internationally recognized popular tourist destination. The year 2017 witnessed 5.15 per cent growth in foreign tourists arrival and 11.39 per cent growth in domestic tourists arrival in the State.

There was 12.56 per cent increase in total revenue from the tourism industry

Information Technology (IT)

Bio-Technology A major knowledge intensive area that would be natural for Kerala to focus on are biotechnology and pharmaceuticals research and application

Manpower Development and Export

Inland Water Transport

Education hub

Traditional medicines and medical tourism

Port-led development and logistics sector

Fishing and marine products processing industries.

THREATS

- **Worsening fiscal state owing to high deficit and high debt**
- **FTA and External Sector**
- **Falling Gulf Remittance and Increasing return of Immigrants**
- **Ageing Population and Lifestyle Diseases**
- **The Question of Migrant labourer**
- **Natural calamities and erratic monsoon patterns**

LAND REFORMS IN KERALA

Land reforms being the State subject, considerable options

have been left to the State governments. The Land reforms in Kerala is one of the most radical and egalitarian measures resorted by the government of Kerala in the agricultural front

Major Legislations

The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceeding Act (1957): This act was intended to maintain the status quo in land relations till comprehensive reform measures could be undertaken

The Kerala Conservancy Act: It was enacted to check encroachment on government lands

The Kerala Relinquishment Act: It legalize the relinquishment of lands by owners in favors of the government.

The Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill: This was the most revolutionary measure in the field of land reforms that the state had ever undertaken. This was necessitated because of the failure of the initial measure

The Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief Act (1958): Helped to the agriculturists who are in debt

The Kerala Tenants Improvement Act (1958): This act benefited the agriculturists of the whole state, provided compensation at the rate of 15 times the net annual yield for trees planted by tenants and the actual value for permanent structures put up by them, even if there was a contract to the contrary stipulated in the deep providing lease or Otti.

The Kerala Agrarian Reforms Act (1960): This act widened the definition of plantations, and consequently contiguous land interspersed with agricultural land within the boundaries of the plantations were made part and parcel of the plantations and those Kudiyan who had homesteads in the plantation area were brought under the mercy of the plantation owner.

The Kerala Land Reforms Act (1963): This act came into force on 1-4- 1964 and enacted by the Congress Government. The Kerala Land Reforms Act superseded The Kerala Agrarian Reforms Act, 1960 implemented by the first

communist ministry. The Kerala Land Reforms Act is the foremost of the land legislation. The Kerala Land Reforms Act laid down that no family or adult unmarried person shall own or hold more than 12 standard acres subject to a minimum of 15 acres and a maximum of 37 acres. The 1964 Act reduced the maximum area into 36 acres

The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act (1969): The Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 failed to give maximum benefits to the Kudikidappukars and actual cultivators of land. By taking into account the actual difficulties in In order to implement the provisions of the bill, land tribunals

are established in each and every Taluk in the state This bill was passed in 1969 and came into force in 1st January 1970 with the following objectives.

(a) To grant more benefits to tenants and Kudikidappukars.

(b) To include certain classes of cultivators who do not fall within the category of tenants.

(c) To provide for the compulsory vesting of the rights of the landlords and other intermediaries with the government on a date to be notified by the government.

(d) For the assignment of those rights to the cultivating tenants and to provide for the constitution of a new fund of not less than Rs. 10 million called the Kudikidappukars'

ACHIEVEMENTS OF LAND REFORMS

1. Absentee landlordism was abolished.
2. Change the structure of ownership and operation of land holdings.
3. Surplus land is distributed to the people.
4. All tenants and hutment dwellers have been made owners of the land.
5. Reduce inequality among the people.

6. Helped to social justice.
7. Reduce poverty among the people.
8. Reduce the number of landless people.
9. Fair rent was fixed.
10. Land ceiling was fixed.
11. Improve the status of the tenants.

