

# TRAFFICKING AND HIV

Kerala

(Need Assessment Study- based on Secondary Data)

Draft Report

ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES  
FOR  
TRAFFICKING AND HIV/AIDS

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## KERALA



Kerala is on the southernmost tip of India. It stretches along the coast of the Arabian Sea and is separated from the rest of the sub continent by the steep Western Ghats. Kerala enjoys unique geographical features. It has the Arabian Sea in the west and the Western Ghats in the east. It is networked by forty four rivers. This along with the equal climate, long shoreline with serene beaches, stretches of emerald backwaters, Waterfalls, exotic wildlife, Sprawling plantations and paddy fields, hospitality industry and cultural uniqueness to name a few had made it one of the most sought after tourist destinations in Asia.

Ecology plays an important role in the Kerala economy by providing a diversified natural resource base, enabling a large degree of occupational diversification. There are five major Hill Stations namely, Ponmudi, Peerumade, Thekkady, Munnar and Wayanad in the state. Kovalam, Varkala, Fort Kochi, Kappad and Bekal are Major Beaches, Thekkady (Periyar), Parambikkulam, Wayanad, Silent Valley, Aralm, Peechi-Vazhani, Chimani, Shenduruny, Idukki, Chinnar, Peppara, Neyyar are the major Wild Life Sanctuaries and Thattekad, Kumarakom are the Bird Sanctuary in the state.

Geographically, the state comprises three zones. The low land, where the population density is the highest, consists of sandy and fertile soils of the river

valleys, lakes and backwaters, providing the basis for fishing, rice and coconut cultivation and horticulture. In the midland region, coconut, rice, cassava, arecanut and cashew, along with rubber, pepper, and ginger on the slopes predominate. The high ranges, where the population density is the lowest, and which once consisted almost wholly of natural evergreen tropical forests, gave way to plantations of tea, coffee and rubber during the colonial times. Over the past century, the high ranges have also received migrant peasants, big and small, from the midland and coastal tracts.

Kerala is divided into 14 administrative districts namely Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam, Trichur, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasaragod. Kerala constitutes of 5 city corporations, 152 Rural Block and 1467 villages. There are no big urban agglomerations. The biggest city of Kerala, Kochi (Cochin), has a population of only about 0.27 million Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode are the other major cities of which, Thiruvananthapuram is the capital city.

The state can be divided into three major regions namely Travancore, Kochi and Malabar. Six districts Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam and Idukki, broadly correspond to the Travancore region; Ernakulam and Trichur to Cochin and six districts, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Kannur, and Kasaragod to the Malabar region.

In terms of area, Kerala forms only 1.1 per cent of India, its population (in 2001) of 31.8 million accounts for 3.01 per cent of India's population. Population density in Kerala is 819 persons per sq. km, one of the highest in the country. Among the districts the density is highest (1496) in Alappuzha followed by Thiruvanthapuram (1476) and is lowest (252) in Idukki followed by 369 in Wayanad.

Kerala's population grew the rate of 0.93 per cent during 1991-01 which is the lowest among major Indian States and also slower rate than the population of India as a whole. The said decline was partly due to decline in fertility and partly due to net out-migration.

<b>Population Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Population Density</b>						
	<b>Annual Growth Rate</b>		<b>Sex Ratio</b>		<b>Density</b>	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
<b>Kerala</b>	1.31	0.93	1036	1058	749	819
<b>India</b>	2.13	1.95	927	933	274	324

Source: Census 2001.

As per the 2001 Census the population was the highest in Malappuram district (36.3 lakh) and in hilly district of Wayanad (7.87 lakh). Malappuram also experienced rapid population growth (17.2 per cent) among all districts in Kerala. On the other end, Pathanamthitta district recorded the lowest growth

rate, which is a decadal growth rate of 3.7 per cent during 1991-2001. The population pressure with respect to land is the highest in Alappuzha followed by Thiruvananthapuram district as per the 2001 Census.

<b>District level data for Population and Growth Rates</b>	<b>Population (Lakh)</b>	<b>Share in State Population</b>	<b>SC % to state population</b>	<b>ST% to state population</b>	<b>Decadal Growth Rate</b>	<b>Density</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	32.35	10.2	11.9	5.7	9.8	1476
Kollam	25.84	8.1	10.3	1.4	7.3	1038
Pathanamthitta	12.32	3.9	52	1.8	3.7	574
Alappuzha	21.05	6.6	6.4	0.9	5.2	1496
Kottayam	19.53	6.1	4.8	5.0	6.8	722
Idukki	11.29	3.6	5.1	14.0	7.0	252
Ernakulam	30.98	9.7	8.4	2.8	9.1	1050
Trichur	29.75	9.3	11.3	1.3	8.7	981
Palakkad	26.17	8.2	13.8	10.9	9.9	584
Malappuram	36.30	11.4	9.1	3.4	17.2	1022
Kozhikode	28.78	9.0	6.4	1.6	9.9	1228
Wayanad	7.87	2.5	1.1	37.4	17.0	369
Kannur	24.12	7.6	3.2	5.5	7.1	813
Kasaragod	12.03	3.8	2.9	8.3	12.3	604
Kerala	318.49	100	9.8	1.1	9.4	819

Source: Source: Kerala Economy 2003- DES, Thiruvananthapuram.

Kerala is said to have had the most rigid caste system in India. Scheduled caste constitutes for 9.8% of total state population. The share of SC population to districts total population is maximum 13.8% in Palakkad followed by 11.9% in Thiruvananthapuram and 11.3% Trichur. Wayanad have minimum 1.1% of SC population and Kasaragod has second lowest 2.9%. Schedule tribes constitute only 1.1% of the total state population. There is significant concentration of STs in three districts, Wayanad (37 per cent), Idukki (14 per cent) and Palakkad (11 per cent) accounting for over 60 per cent of the total tribal population in the State. Alappuzha has only 0.9% of ST population in district.

## Economy:

Between the late 1950s and 1987-88, Kerala's economic performance was rather dismal despite its high human development, reflecting a 'human development lopsided' pattern of development. Up to the late 1980s, there was a situation of economic 'crisis' in Kerala's development process due to the poor performance in the commodity producing sectors. Over the greater part of the 1990s, however, there was a 'turnaround' in economic growth.

In the 1970s, while the economy continued to perform poorly, a good number of households began to see the possibility of a better life because of the money sent in by family members working outside Kerala. From the mid-1970s, the

Kerala economy started receiving a significant amount of remittances, which has continued through the 1990s and beyond.

Kerala may no longer be considered a 'relatively poor State', if one compares its per capita income with the all-India average. Kerala's per capita net domestic product has been above the all-India average since 1994-95, it has been growing faster than the all-India rate. Kerala economy overtook the all-India per capita SDP growth rate during the 1990s. Growth in per capita income in effect is partly explained by refereeing to the drastic fall in population growth rate.

Since 1993-94 onwards, the Kerala economy has been performing much better than all-India in terms of per capita NSDP. There was a growth boom in this period in transport and communication as well as in trade and hotels. The official estimates of NSDP and per capita NSDP are devoid of the remittance income of non-resident Keralites. In 1998, there were 13.62 lakh Kerala emigrants living abroad. Emigration from Kerala accelerated in recent years; between 1988-1992 and 1993-1997, the number of emigrants increased by 120 per cent (Zachariah et al -2002).

<b>Migration in Maharashtra</b>			
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>States</b>	<b>Out Migration</b>	<b>In migration</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40400	24100
2.	Assam	0	3700
3.	Bihar	800	5000
4.	Gujarat	9000	25200
5.	Haryana	16400	100
6.	Karnataka	211900	123000
7.	Madhya Pradesh	20300	11100
8.	Maharashtra	169800	69100
9.	Orissa	200	26400
10.	Punjab	1100	11100
11.	Rajasthan	7900	17400
12.	Tamil Nadu	311800	290300
13.	Uttar Pradesh	11400	15400
14.	West Bengal	18100	2000
	Total	849800	783500

Kerala has been a net out-migration State from the 1930s, and the rate of net out-migration reached its peak between 1981-91. Net out-migration from Kerala is much higher than the in-migration to state. It is very much reflected from the migration data available from census 2001 that the destination for out migration from Kerala are mostly the places where job opportunities are high for educated class. Tamil Nadu by its growing economy and proximity to the state tops the chart of migrating destination. Karnataka the industrial hub for information technology in south is the second chosen destination by migrating Keralites, followed by Maharashtra the most Industrial state in country. The three together, account for more than 80 percent of interstate migration from

Kerala. The maximum number of in migration to Kerala is also from the states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka respectively.

Not only huge population migration from Kerala takes place to Gulf countries but also Gulf countries top in migrating to Kerala among the foreign countries. Almost 85 percent of foreign immigration to Kerala is from Gulf countries.

<b>Foreign in-migration in Kerala</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>States</b>	<b>In migration</b>
1.	Nepal	900
2.	Bhutan	15600
3.	Gulf countries	195300
4.	Other Asian Countries	40
5.	USA	200
6.	Other Countries	5500
7.	Total	221500

The district wise table below shows that migration is highest in Trichur followed by Malappuram. Next stand the districts of Alappuzha Palakkad and Kollam. The lowest migration occurs from districts of Idukki and Wayanad. Migration prevalence rate per 100 household is highest 98.6 in Pathanamthitta followed by Trichur 88.5. The rate of migration is 11.5 lowest in Idukki. Household migration rate i.e. to say how many household have at least one member migrating is highest 59.4 percent in Pathanamthitta followed by 52.2 in Malappuram. The lowest household migration rates are in Idukki 7.6 and Wayanad 16.0.

<b>District wise Migration in Kerala</b>			
<b>District</b>	<b>Migrants</b>	<b>Migration prevalence rate per 100 household</b>	<b>Household migration rate</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	403574	61.6	44.9
Kollam	332142	59.4	41.7
Pathanamthitta	290560	98.6	59.4
Alappuzha	347446	72.7	38.9
Kottayam	140599	35.9	27.5
Idukki	29081	11.5	7.6
Ernakulam	228255	37.3	25.4
Trichur	556791	88.5	49.8
Palakkad	346411	65.1	37.1
Malappuram	470937	78.1	52.2
Kozhikode	255486	48.4	37.7
Wayanad	30933	19.6	16.0
Kannur	196520	42.4	35.4
Kasaragod	122984	60.7	38.1
Kerala	3751719	59.0	38.5

Source: Dynamics of Migration in Kerala; K.C. Zacharia, E. T. Mathew and S. Irudaya Rajan.

Kerala is one of the largest exporters of resourceful minds and gifted professionals to other parts of the country. The accelerated process of emigration, especially the more recent emigration to the Gulf and to North America, has had its impact on every facet of Kerala's economy and society. Migration of labour from Kerala has contributed to the exposure of close to 2.73 million people (emigrants and return emigrants as of 2004) to the outside world. According to Zachariah et al 2003, one in four households in Kerala has a direct experience of international migration through one or more of its members.

Until the 1970s, international migration from Kerala had been relevant only for its demonstration effect and as a means for upward social mobility. A small number of emigrants had gone to South-East Asian countries, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Malaysia, Singapore, etc., and their emigration had enabled their families to improve their socio-economic status. Large-scale emigration from the State began only in the 1970s. The Middle East countries were the destination of 95 per cent of the emigrants, with Saudi Arabia alone accounting for nearly 40 per cent of the total. Outside the Arab world, the principal destination of Kerala emigrants was the United States, which accounted for 2.2 per cent of the total.

An estimate of the total cash remittances received by Kerala households (as during a 12-month period) in 1998 comes to the tune of Rs. 35,304 million. The average remittance was about Rs. 25,000 per emigrant, (Rs.5,500 per household and Rs. 1,105 per capita). The annual remittances received by Kerala households were 2.55 times higher than what the Kerala Government received from the Central Government by way of budget support. It was more than the export earnings from the State's seafood industries (about Rs.10,000 million) or export earnings from the State's spices industry (Rs.5,700 million).

Besides cash, households received several items in kind – clothing, ornaments and jewellery, and electric and electronic gadgets; the estimated total value of goods received in that year comes to about Rs.5,413 million. Total remittances thus estimated (cash plus goods) amounts to Rs.40,717 million or 10.7 per cent of SDP in 1998. Remittances to the Kerala economy ranged from 17 per cent during 1991-92 to 24 per cent during 1997-98, with an average of 21 per cent for the period 1991-92 to 1999-2000 (Kannan and Hari -2002).

<b>Districtwise annual remittance from abroad 1998</b>					
District	Rs (ml)	% of Total	Per emigrant (Rs)	Per Household (Rs)	Per Capita (Rs)
Thiruvananthapuram	3386	9.9	22035	5168	1081
Kollam	2864	7.6	25111	5119	1154
Pathanamthitta	2328	7.1	23694	7898	1922
Alappuzha	2172	6.4	35869	4545	1048
Kottayam	1009	3.8	24787	2573	526
Idukki	38	0.1	7111	151	35

Ernakulam	4076	12.9	40394	6559	1375
Trichur	5096	13.6	28858	8099	1744
Palakkad	3390	8	26188	6368	1302
Malappuram	6156	17.1	21217	10205	1664
Kozhikode	2181	6.6	17538	4133	759
Wayanad	60	0.2	11583	381	81
Kannur	2057	5.7	21985	7377	803
Kasaragod	511	1.6	14655	2576	427
Kerala	35304	100	24809	5459	1105

Source: Zachariah, Mathew and Rajan (2003)

Considering the remittances, Kerala's NSDP and per capita NSDP is much higher. Remittances as percentage of NSDP also increased to more than 21 per cent. The modified per capita NSDP (including remittance income) grew during the post 1988 period at an annual rate of 6.86 per cent, much above that of the official NSDP. In district-wise distribution of remittances Malappuram ranked first in terms of proportion of total remittances. Per household remittances are also the highest in Malappuram whereas per capita amount is higher for Pathanamthitta district.

The pattern of Sectoral composition of output too has changed in the 1990s, increasingly more towards the tertiary sector that now accounts for over half the State gross domestic product. People seeking opportunities in labour markets outside Kerala, and remittance-driven home led to growth in consumer demand providing considerable impetus to service sector growth. In Kerala consumption pattern far exceeded that of India, progressively reaching 41 per cent above the national average in 1999-2000.

<b>Sectoral Growth rate 1987-88 to 2002-03</b>					
<b>State</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>Aggregate</b>	<b>Per capita SDP/GDP</b>
Kerala	2.9	6.13	7.55	5.79	5.03
India	3.47	6.53	7.48	5.98	4.01

Source: CSD, National Accounts Statistics.

The State has certainly moved towards a non-agricultural economy; however, its path has not been conventional. Growth revival in the Kerala economy during the 1990s, as reflected in the growth rate of NSDP, is largely accounted for by the tertiary sector, which contributes more than half.

The largest shares of income (55 per cent) and employment (40 per cent) are generated in the service sector. Kerala's economy is no longer predominantly agrarian; the primary sector accounts for only 26 per cent of the State income and 32 per cent of employment (as in 1999-2000). Three-fourths of income and two-thirds of employment is generated in the non-agricultural sectors of the economy.

Relative shares of the three sectors, in income and employment, show that the tertiary sector has been the major contributor followed by the primary sector. The tertiary sector's share increased by 37.5 per cent in income and 43 per cent in employment during 1983 to 1999-2000, whereas the primary sector's share decreased by 26 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively, during the same period. In the secondary sector, while employment share increased by 27 per cent, income share fell by 24 per cent.

Kerala has the unique advantage of being able to offer a wide variety of tourist attractions within a relatively small area of around 40,000 sq. km, thus qualifying for the best venue for 'multi-destination tourism'. Kerala's 600-km-long coastline offers some of the best beaches in India; the Western Ghat region in the east has some of the finest hill stations and wildlife sanctuaries, and many other locations have good potential for eco-tourism and the backwaters in the State also offer good potential for tourism development. The state has also pioneered in health tourism (based mainly on the tradition of *ayurveda* system of health care) and cultural tourism (based on its many performing arts and pilgrimcentres).

<b>Tourism in Kerala</b>			
<b>District</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>% increase</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	65240	94835	45.4
Kollam	8478	8620	1.7
Pathanamthitta	177	287	62.1
Alappuzha	17261	26157	51.5
Kottayam	20488	21857	6.9
Idukki	24692	31831	28.9
Ernakulam	87357	99987	14.5
Trichur	1979	2667	34.8
Palakkad	611	661	8.2
Malappuram	1048	1402	33.8
Kozhikode	563	621	10.3
Wayanad	3076	3529	14.7
Kannur	1014	1438	41.8
Kasaragod	580	689	18.8
Kerala	232564	294621	26.7

The tourist arrival has been consistently growing in Kerala since 1984. The number of tourist visiting Kerala were 50,000 in 1986 and it grew tremendously after 1988 in the post liberalization period. It was 294621 in 2003. Ernakulam attracts maximum tourist in Kerala followed by Thiruvananthapuram. These two districts alone account for two third of tourists visiting state. The districts which figure low in tourist arrival are Pathanamthitta, Palakkad, Kozhikode and Kasaragod.

However, all the districts showed growth in number of tourist arriving in 2003 over 2002. the growth was maximum 62.1 percent in Pathanamthitta followed by 51.5 percent in Alappuzha. Other districts which showed higher growth rate

than over 40 per cent were Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur. Minimum growth was 6.9 percent in Kottayam followed by second lowest 8.2 percent in Palakkad.

State also has enormous opportunities in the emerging health tourism sector. Kerala emerged as an important tourism destination only during the late 1980s, but since then its market share is steadily increasing. The State is now considered as one of the important tourist destinations in the world. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) accorded the status of 'partner State' to Kerala in recognition of its potential in the tourism sector. The State accounts for 11-12 per cent of international tourist an arrival of around 24 lakh in India in 2002 and domestic tourism was around 56 lakh in 2002.

Tourism has high potential to generate employment for local population. In 2003, this sector generated direct employment of 3.8 lakh and an estimated total employment (direct plus and indirect) of 7.8 lakh and they respectively account for 3 per cent and 6.2 per cent of total employment (Economic Review, 2003).

Ayurvedic tourism has emerged as a Unique Selling Proposition (USP) of Kerala. There are 34 Ayurvedic beach resorts, which have obtained either green leaf or olive leaf certificate, a mark of quality assessment by the Government of Kerala. The ayurveda-based activity output now accounts for more than 10 per cent of the all India Ayurvedic manufacturing output. In terms of the number of Ayurvedic manufacturing units, Kerala stands next to Uttar Pradesh. In Kerala, a large chunk of income is basically from Ayurvedic medicines, while in India, it is from the food supplements and the cosmeceuticals. As a percentage of the overall manufacturing output in Kerala, AMI contributes more than 2.5 per cent in terms of value addition. The contribution of AMI in the overall industry is increasing and can grow further. Manufacturing units are mostly concentrated in the districts of Thrissur, Ernakulam and Kollam. Major export destinations of Ayurvedic products from Kerala are UAE, UK, Malaysia, Russia, etc.

AMI has extensive linkages with medicinal plant industry (backward linkage) and tourism industry (forward linkage) in Kerala. 37 per cent of the income generated in AMI is going to the medicinal plant sector. Around 6 per cent of the tourists' visits are solely for Ayurvedic treatment.

Traditionally an industrially backward State, devoid of heavy industries, Kerala has witnessed a spurt in industrial activity in recent times driven mainly by small and medium industries. According to Annual Survey of Industries, from 1990 to 2000, the number of factories increased from 3484 to 4853, a whopping 40 per cent increase. But looking into the average capital employed per unit, there is a tendency towards small and medium units.

Apart from the traditional industries, like coir and cashew, production of high value-added products, drawing up resources from the agricultural sector has been a new tendency. Quite often, the technology levels are high in these new units, which have accessed foreign technology without inhibition.

In the new economy, activities for which human capital is of importance, information technology (IT) has been the major activity. These new units established by the new entrepreneurs, with superior educational skills and exposure to global markets, have been able to make use of the industrial climate successfully facing the challenges of economic liberalisation.

Another encouraging trend is the considerable presence of female entrepreneurs due to higher educational levels of females both in related areas of family businesses as well as new ventures. Production of readymade garments is one industry where we find evidence of this. Knowledge intensive industries like production and assembling of electro-mechanical components, used in electronic, communication, data processing and defense sectors, have seen female-headed units thrive well. Other sectors too have witnessed changes basically driven by higher educational attainments.

However, these changes were manifested differently in the services sector and agriculture. While in agriculture, it resulted in the diversification and introduction of new crops like vanilla, in the services sector, proliferation of activity centred on the tourism and hospitality industry. This created an advantage in terms of non-tradeable goods in the economy.

Kerala's record in creating and maintaining economic infrastructure has not been noteworthy. The failure is particularly marked in land and water management and development, and in the supply of adequate and quality power. Kerala has been proactive in initiating and creating conditions for industrialisation and thereby increasing employment and income. However, the share of modern industries in the State income continues to be small. A good part of the industrial base is still accounted for by agro-processing.

There are 18602 registered factories in state and the number of small scale industries is 27034. The major industries in state are Tourism, Information Technology, Fertilizer, Oil Refining and Power Generation, Ship Buildings, Machine Tools, Electronics, Cables and Rubber and major state exports are in Marine, Coir, Handicrafts, Spices, Food and other Products.

Government is in the process of establishing Industrial parks in districts based on the major local industries in the district. The chart below gives the details of major industrial activities in different district in Kerala.

<b>District</b>	<b>Main Industries</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	Wood based Printing, Silk, Reed based and handicrafts.
Kollam	Food processing and Wood based
Pathanamthitta	General Engineering and Food processing
Alappuzha	Bronze vessels and Stone
Kottayam	Food processing, leather, rubber, readymade garments.
Idukki	Garments, Lime grass oil and bamboo
Ernakulam	Food processing, rice mills, wood and plywood, rubber, plastics, printing, electrical and electronics.
Trichur	Diamond polishing, Re-threading machines, tiles, pottery, wood based and notebooks
Palakkad	Agricultural equipments, bronze vessels, bamboo based, Food processing
Malappuram	Garments, wood, rubber, food processing, general engineering.
Kozhikode	PVC footwear, jewellery, and food processing
Wayanad	Food processing, garments and bamboo based
Kannur	Handlooms , garments, coir, print and plywood
Kasaragod	Pottery, mats

However, the 12th Finance Commission ranks Kerala among the 'high middle' on the Infrastructure Index together with Gujarat, Haryana and Tamil Nadu while Goa, Maharashtra and Punjab are classified as States with a 'High' Index (Ministry of Finance, 2004). The inadequacy of economic infrastructure felt in the State as a constraint on investment initiatives That Kerala ranks high in the infrastructure indices among the Indian States.

Kerala completed 100 per cent rural electrification long back, and even exported energy for quite some time. But since the early 1980s, it has been reeling under severe power famine. Though about 85 per cent of the households in Kerala are at present electrified, the reliability of connections is far from satisfactory, with frequent blackouts and brownouts.

Similarly, Kerala does have a high edge over all-India in connectivity among communities via roads, but most of the roads are in bad condition, with a history of long neglect of upkeep, despite the phenomenal increase in the number of vehicles on the roads. Poorly maintained roads with the poorly maintained public transportation, puts a very high indirect cost upon the common man and stands in his way to achieve his capability enhancement through social contacts.

There are three international airports in the state. They are at Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode and Nedumbassery (Kochi). The major seaport in state is at Kochi and the minor ones are at Beypore (Kozhikode), Alappuzha and Kollam.

## Employment:

<b>Work Participation Gender and Sector wise 2001</b>							
<b>District</b>	<b>Work participation Gender-wise</b>			<b>Work participation Sector-wise</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male %</b>	<b>Female %</b>	<b>Cultivators %</b>	<b>Agri. Labour %</b>	<b>House-Hold %</b>	<b>Other %</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	32.0	51.5	14.4	5.2	15.4	4.2	75.2
Kollam	32.1	48.5	16.7	6.8	14.7	2.4	76.1
Pathanamthitta	29.7	47.6	13.2	13.5	22.0	2.5	64
Alappuzha	34.4	49.7	20.2	3.6	14.1	7.1	75.3
Kottayam	32.9	54.4	13.9	24.5	41.7	10.0	23.8
Idukki	43.3	58.4	28.1	21.2	27.0	1.4	50.4
Ernakulam	36.1	55.4	17.1	5.2	8.0	2.7	84.1
Trichur	32.2	50.8	15.1	5.5	11.4	5.1	78.1
Palakkad	36.2	52.2	21.2	9.1	33.7	3.3	53.9
Malappuram	24.1	42.8	6.6	6.5	17.8	1.9	73.8
Kozhikode	27.9	48.8	8.1	3.4	8.2	1.8	86.6
Wayanad	39.3	55.7	22.8	16.9	30.6	0.9	51.6
Kannur	31.8	50.0	15.2	6.3	13.5	2.5	77.7
Kasaragod	34.7	49.3	20.8	4.8	10.0	12.0	73.2
Kerala	32.3	50.2	15.4				

Work participation rate in Kerala in 2001 was 32.3% which is marginally less than all India rate. The gender disparity in work participation rate is still very high and raises serious questions about the achievements made by state in field of women empowerment. Among the districts highest work participation rate is in Idukki 43.3% which is almost two times of that lowest is 24.1% in Malappuram. Other districts with work participation rate of the degree below 30 percent are Kozhikode 27.9% and Pathanamthitta 29.7%. Alappuzha 34.4%, Ernakulam 36.1%, Palakkad 36.2%, Wayanad 39.3%, and Kasaragod 34.7% show the work participation rate higher than state average.

There are significant differences in work participation rates of women in state and the same is more or less the case with districts. Male work participation rate in Kerala is 50.2 percent against the merge 15.4 percent for women. In Idukki work participation rate both for men and women are highest in the state and similarly it is lowest for both male and female in Malappuram.

Kerala's economy is dominated by tertiary sector and is not a agricultural economy. Two third of the employment comes from non agricultural sector. Service sector alone accounts for 40 percent of the state employment. The ratio to cultivator to total work force is highest 24.5 percent in Kottayam followed by Idukki 21.2 percent. Cultivators account for only 3.4% in Kozhikode and 3.6 percent in Alappuzha. Only Pathanamthitta and Wayanad are other districts where proportion of cultivators to total work force is above 10 percent.

The proportion of agricultural labours to total work force is maximum 44.7 percent in Kottayam followed by 33.7 percent in Palakkad and 30.6 percent in Wayanad. These are the districts where agriculture gains prominence to certain extent in the state. Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Kasaragod are the districts where proportion of agricultural labours is lowest.

The 2001 Census reveals that the percentage of cultivators, men and women, among all workers is significantly higher in the eastern hilly districts of Idukki and Wayanad. However, Palakkad, a major rice growing area, has the highest percentage of female agricultural labourers, more than half of all women workers and correspondingly the lowest level of other workers. For men in contrast, Palakkad follows Wayanad and Idukki. Thus, while more than 60 per cent of all workers in Kerala are 'other workers', in Idukki and Wayanad, it is only about 50 per cent.

In Kerala, over a period of 40 years, the degree of urbanisation has increased from 15 per cent to 26 percent. There is a positive correlation between the degree of urbanisation and the proportion of main workers in the non-primary sector (Narayana, 2003). The most urbanized districts have over two-thirds of the main workers in the non-primary sector and the least urbanised districts have less than one-fourth in the non-primary sector.

<b>Employment status</b>			
Status	Total	Male	Female
Casual	19.0	6.6	15.6
Regular	19.2	31.5	22.5
Permanent	32.1	50.7	37.1
Self employment	29.7	11.3	24.8

Source: CDS Survey 2003.

Among those who are employed in Kerala maximum proportion is of those who are in permanent employment. Permanent employment absorbs 37.1 percent of the total employed man power. Second highest proportion in state is that of self employed followed by regular nature of employment and casual nature of employment respectively in decreasing order. The trend is almost same for both males and females in state except for the males where permanent employment is followed by regular employment.

The worker sex ratio (female employees per 1,000 male employees) in the organised sector was 542 for Kerala (the highest among the 15 major States) *vis-à-vis* 188 for all-India. However, worker sex ratio was very high in the private organised sector, 848 compared to 344 in the public sector (Srivastava, 1999). Men's employment is relatively spread across sectors with construction, trade and commerce, and community and social services accounting for 14-15 per cent each followed by non-household manufacturing (10 per cent), education (9 per cent) and transport (8 per cent). In contrast, 75 per cent of the women were concentrated in four sectors, with education showing the highest

concentration at 39 per cent followed by health, community and social/personal services, and trade and commerce (11-12 per cent each). The occupational profile of those employed revealed that half the women reported being professional or technical workers, as against only 20 per cent of men. This was followed by clerical and related work with 31 per cent of women as against only 22 per cent of men. Four out of five women workers seem to be in professional/technical/clerical employment as against two out of five men. A higher proportion of men than women were working in production/transport activities and in managerial occupations.

An overwhelming majority of women are in regular/permanent employment (82 per cent), with 11 per cent being in self-employment and only around 7 per cent in casual employment as opposed to 51, 19 and 30 per cent, respectively, for men higher proportion of women is employed in the public sector (45 per cent) than men (34 per cent).

In Kerala, self-employment accounts for 13.5 per cent of the labour force (or 25 per cent of the work force). Trade and commerce and agriculture accounted for half of the employed. The single largest group of men (37 per cent) was in trade and commerce while agriculture, including livestock, accounted for 35 per cent of women. In contrast, agriculture accounted for 16 per cent of men and trade and commerce for 14 per cent of women.

In Kerala much larger proportion of women are in non-agricultural employment (40 per cent, the highest in India). Agriculture still accounts for about 60 per cent of female employment in rural areas. The 2003 CDS survey found only around 3 per cent of educated employed women between 15 and 59 years were in agricultural and allied activities.

<b>Status of employment</b>					
		<b>Rural Male</b>	<b>Rural Female</b>	<b>Urban Male</b>	<b>Urban Female</b>
<b>Self Employed</b>	Kerala	38.1	53.0	37.4	50.9
	India	55.0	57.3	41.5	45.3
<b>Regular employment</b>	Kerala	13.0	15.0	28.0	31.9
	India	8.8	3.1	41.7	33.3
<b>Casual Employment</b>	Kerala	48.9	32.0	34.6	17.2
	India	36.2	39.6	16.8	21.4

Source: NSSO1999-00

According to NSSO survey among the employed 38.1 percent rural males were self employed, while the figure for rural women in same category stood much higher at 53 percent. In urban areas the ratio of self employed men was 37.4 percent, which is almost similar to that of rural men and for urban women again the percent of self employed women at 50.9 percent, was much higher in comparison to urban men. While the proportion of self employed women in urban Kerala is higher in comparison to urban Indian women among which 45.3 percent are self employed, the rate of self employment in Kerala in general

is much lower in rural areas for both men and women and in urban areas with respect to men.

Among the regularly employed the proportion of rural female at 15 percent is higher than proportion of rural male 13 percent, this in contrast to all India trend where rural males have more regular employment than rural females. In urban areas also in Kerala the trend is same as in rural areas and in contrast to all India trend. In urban Kerala more women 31.9 percent have regular employment against the men 28 percent. But the proportion of population in regular employment in urban Kerala is lower both for men and women than that for urban India. Though in case of the urban women it is only marginally so by the difference of 1.4 percent.

The rate of casual employment among the rural men in Kerala 48.9 percent is much higher than for rural India i.e. 36.2, while its low for rural women 32 percent in state against the Indian figure of 39.6 percent for same. However, in Kerala more rural men are casually employed than rural women this is in contrast to trend at national level where in rural areas the proportion of women is higher than men in casual employments. Similarly in Kerala more urban men are casually employed than the proportion of urban women, this trend again is in contrast to national trend of employments.

According to the NSSO data, the non-agricultural segments, which absorb a high proportion of women, are manufacturing, trade, hotels and public administration, social and personal services. However, direct estimates of employment in the informal sector in 1999-00 show that manufacturing, construction and trade – all industry segments in which the share of informal sector is high – absorb higher proportions of women workers. Over three-fourths of the female workers in manufacturing are in the informal sector compared to less than 70 per cent for males and 81 per cent in construction *vis-à-vis* 70 per cent for males. The share of the formal sector is high in public, social and personal services.

Women's earning is relatively lower than males in all educational categories, except among the diploma holders. The average agricultural wage rate in 2003 (i.e. unskilled rural worker) is Rs. 120 for males and Rs. 80-100 for females.

A Gulf migration study undertaken in 1998 found that only 10 per cent of 3,752,000 migrants from the State in 1998 were women. Significantly, nearly half (46 per cent) of the number of the economically active female emigrants were job seekers before emigration. The corresponding percentage among males was only 27 per cent. The differentials persisted at much lower levels at the destination – 5.6 per cent among the females and 0.5 per cent among males.

<b>Sectoral share in economy 1999-00</b>						
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
Income	26	28	19	24	55	48
Employment	32	60	28	16	40	24

Govt. of India 2003, NSSO

District-wise break up of work participation rates from the Census shows that the pressure to work has been higher in the eastern highland districts of Idukki and Wayanad than elsewhere in the State for both men and women. Alappuzha records significantly higher female work participation rates than all Kerala and close to the levels of the eastern districts. The lowest level of work participation for women and men is in Malappuram, also known for sending the largest number of men to the Gulf. The adjoining district of Kozhikode also registers very low levels of female work participation.

According to the NSSO survey, the work participation rates (WPR) in Kerala was steady in the 1990s as against a decline at the all-India level, bringing both to around 39 per cent. Male WPRs in Kerala are more than twice those for females – 55 per cent *vis-à-vis* 23 per cent for females, and while the former has increased since 1987-88, female WPRs remained constant during the 1990s. The worker sex ratio (female workers per 1,000 male workers declined to 436 in 1999-00. This is reflected also in a decline in the share of women in the total work force from 35 per cent in late eighties to 30.3 per cent in 1999-00.

The greater incidence of casual employment among men in Kerala is in contrast to the all-India situation. There is a higher incidence of casual employment in rural areas than in urban areas.

The CDS-2003 survey found that the majority of the educated labour force in Kerala belongs to the young age group of 15 to 34 years (58 per cent for males and 68 per cent for females).

In general, a quarter of the educated employed in the 2003 survey reported being self-employed and around 16 per cent were in casual employment, leaving around 60 per cent in regular/permanent employment.

58 per cent of those with professional qualification are in the public sector while it is only 21 per cent for those with SSLC and 35 per cent with higher secondary.

Female WPRs in Kerala have been among the lowest in India. Currently, while over a quarter of the female population is recorded as economically active at the all-India level, the proportion is about 23 per cent in the state. However, in

case of urban areas about one-fifth of women in urban Kerala are employed compared to less than 14 per cent at the all-India level.

The number of days of work for those usually employed is much higher for women in rural and urban India than in Kerala. In Kerala, the number of working days between 1993-94 and 1999-00 declined in rural areas and showed no change in urban areas. In the same period, urban Kerala also showed an increase in the number of days women reported 'not seeking/not available for work', i.e., were not in the labour force.

NSSO survey showed that a higher proportion of housewives in Kerala, by main occupation, were engaged in the maintenance of kitchen garden, poultry and cattle and free tutoring of own/other's children than at the all-India level. 142 per 1,000 women in Kerala compared to 48 per 1,000 in India participate in free tutoring of own/others' children.

Low economic status among the SC/ST brings pressure on women to seek work for pay as is reflected in the much higher WPRs among the SC/ST women. Male WPRs are also higher among the SC/ST populations.

The rural work participation rates were 41 per cent for ST women, 33 per cent for SC women as against 23 per cent for OBC and 22 per cent for other groups of women in 1999-00.

<b>Incidence of Unemployment 1999-2000</b>			
	Chronic (UPS)	Seasonal (CWS)	Seasonal (CDS)
Kerala	11.4	12.7	21.0
India	2.7	4.3	7.3

Source: NSSO 2001 Report

Unemployment is one of the most serious forms of capability failure in Kerala. 80 per cent of those registered in the Employment Exchanges, have education at secondary level and above. The Kerala economy had failed to provide jobs in accordance to the aspirations of educated new job seekers. There is a glaring mismatch between people's expectations arising from educational qualification and the economy's ability to provide not just gainful but deserving employment.

Unemployment rates in rural Kerala are far higher than at the all-India level. In Kerala the latest unemployment rate is around 11 per cent, the incidence of income-poverty is around 12 per cent. However, this shows the parity between the two measures which in case of all India according to NSS data are around 2-3% and 30% respectively.

The 2003 survey based on the current status found that 45 per cent of those in the labour force were unemployed. Educated female labour force also finds a higher incidence of unemployment among the youth, the incidence was found

to be well above 60 per cent up to the age of 40. After that, it declines to around 27 per cent. The 'chronic unemployment', defined as 183 or more days spent without work in the year in Kerala has been over four times the national average for the last 25 years or so.

<b>Incidence of Chronic Unemployment among Educated 1999-2000</b>															
Below Primary				Middle				Secondary				Graduate and (above)			
Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.2	1.3	0.1	0.3	37	20.9	44	20.3	31	37.5	33.2	36.9	9.8	24.9	5.4	21.6

Source: NSSO Survey 1999-00.

Average waiting time for educated unemployed in the age group 15-34 is 5.2 years for male and 7 years for females. There is an inverse relationship between average waiting time and level of education. The Problem of Educated Unemployment Until the early 1970s, work participation rate (the ratio of number of people working to the total population) remained low.

<b>Unemployment rates for educated (15 years and above) 1999-00</b>								
	Usual Principal and subsidiary status				Usual Principal status			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kerala	11.2	36.7	7.4	34.2	15	49.1	9.9	41.9
India	5.6	14.6	6.2	14.3	6.8	20.4	6.6	16.3

Source: NSSO 2001, Govt of India

The problem of unemployment in Kerala is basically one of educated unemployment. For those below the primary level of education, chronic unemployment is almost negligible, i.e. less than 2 per cent for the last two decades. It is around 5 per cent among those with middle school education. In this category, urban women have the highest incidence of unemployment.

The highest incidence of unemployment is among those with just secondary level of education, with rates well above 30 per cent throughout the last two decades. Women experience three times higher incidence of unemployment than this category of educated men. However, even among the highly educated women in Kerala, (graduate and above) latest data reveals that worker participation rates were 37 per cent (urban) and 32 per cent (rural) compared with 87 per cent and 82 per cent, respectively, for men.

Unemployment among women is two to three times higher than among men. And while educated unemployment has declined for all men in the 1990s, it has increased for women, particularly in rural areas. In the urban areas, where it is the highest, female educated unemployment is 34 per cent in contrast to 7 per cent for men.

In general, urban unemployment exceeded rural though there is some signs of a reversal of this trend in the case of men. Urban women were the most

affected in Kerala, and rural men were the least affected in Kerala in terms of the intensity of unemployment.

Nearly three-fourths of the unemployed women in a recent study reported that they were unemployed because they had not been able to find jobs of their preference (Lakshmi Devi, 2002).

Apart from the high incidence of unemployment among women in general, the youth seem to have a high unemployment rate. Young men in the age group of 15-25 experience a high unemployment rate while this is true for the 15-30 age group for women. Urban men experience a higher rate of unemployment than rural men, but this is somewhat reversed in the case of women.

Kerala is well known for the migration of its people in search of jobs. In recent times, international labour migration has outpaced migration to other parts of India. However, Only 14 per cent preferred to go outside Kerala. Among men, this was much higher, almost one-third compared to just 5 per cent among women.

Narendran Commission Report in 2001, highlighting the fact that, as on August 2000 even with reservation, all communities were not getting adequate representation in all the categories of posts (as compared with their reservation quota) resulting in a backlog in the representation of the mini Backward Class communities in the public services.

HDI:

<b>District wise Urban Population HDI and GDI</b>					
<b>District</b>	<b>Urban population %</b>	<b>HDI</b>	<b>HDI rank</b>	<b>GDI</b>	<b>GDI rank</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	33.78	0.773	9	0.743	9
Kollam	18.08	0.787	6	0.764	6
Pathanamthitta	10.03	0.795	3	0.765	5
Alappuzha	29.39	0.794	4	0.777	1
Kottayam	15.35	0.796	2	0.765	4
Idukki	5.07	0.754	12	0.742	11
Ernakulam	47.65	0.801	1	0.775	2
Trichur	28.21	0.794	5	0.766	3
Palakkad	13.62	0.761	10	0.743	10
Malappuram	9.81	0.749	14	0.689	14
Kozhikode	38.25	0.781	8	0.730	13
Wayanad	3.76	0.753	13	0.736	12
Kannur	50.46	0.783	7	0.755	7
Kasaragod	19.42	0.760	11	0.746	8
Kerala					

Kerala continues to rank at the top among Indian States with respect to the human development index. What is remarkable here is the almost uniform distribution of the development within Kerala. The district-wise human

development indices of Kerala for 2001 all lie above 0.740. One district (Ernakulam) comes out with a HDI as high as 0.80. The low-rung occupant is Malappuram district with an index of 0.749, which too lies far above the index compared with other regions in India. The hilly districts of Idukki and Wayanad are also in the same range as Malappuram.

The coefficient of variation is negligible, around 2 per cent. Also, component indices real per capita income, health and education are distributed with minimum variability across the districts. At the time of Independence, there existed wide regional differences within Kerala, in terms of the broad indicators of human development. Travancore in the south had made significant progress in the educational and health status of its population compared to Malabar in the north. Kochi in the middle fell in between. These differences narrowed down in the subsequent period and within the next 30 years, Malabar caught up with Travancore in terms not only of facilities for health care and education, but also in health and educational outcomes (Kabir and Krishnan, 1996).

The low income for Malappuram district can be explained by not inclusion of the significant amount of remittances received by the district. More than 40 per cent of the total international migration from Kerala is accounted for by this district alone.

Since 1981 Kerala ranked first among major States in India in the Human Development Index (HDI) but its per capita income lagged behind the all-India average till recently. This indicates the priority given in state to social development. A notable feature of Kerala's human development experience is the absence of the rural-urban gap.

A highlight of Kerala's development experience has been the rapid reduction, in intra-State disparities and gender-differentials in most indicators of human development. Thrust in education of the general masses had played important role in the states achievements in HDI. Education has been seen as an important factor governing the utilisation of public health services, thereby reducing infant and overall mortality rates, and raising life expectancy, helping to postpone the age of marriage of girls, changing their attitudes to family size and promoting the effectiveness of family planning programmes. All this could be attained in spite of Kerala being 'a relatively poor State in India.

The life expectancy at birth is over 73 years in Kerala, which is well beyond what has been attained in the rest of India. The crude birth rate in Kerala in 1951-61 was 44 per 1000 population which declined by 60 percent to 18 per 1000 population in 1995-2000. Similarly, the crude death rate in same time declined from 20 to 6 per thousand populations. The declines in Kerala's birth and death rates have far exceeded the decline at all India level. India's crude birth rate (47) was just 3 points above Kerala's CBR in 1951-61 and declined to

only 27 in 1995-2000. The crude death rate declined from 28 to 9 between these two periods.

Among the major States in India, the age at marriage is highest in Kerala for both males and females. According to an estimate from the Reproductive and Child Health Survey (1998-99), the mean age at marriage in Kerala for males is 28.7 years and for females 22.7 years. While the same for all India is 24.9 and 19.7 years for males and females, respectively.

The mean age at marriage does not seem to vary among the districts in Kerala. Nevertheless, in Malappuram, where fertility was the highest, the mean age at marriage for both males and females was the lowest. The largest proportion of girls married at the age of below 18 years (36 per cent) was in Malappuram district.

The ranking of the States in terms of life expectancy at birth has always put Kerala on top. Life expectancy at birth in Kerala was 70.4 years for males and 75.9 years for females in 1993-97. During the same period, India's life expectancy at birth was 60.4 years for males and 61.8 years for females. Punjab, which is in the second position, has a life expectancy at birth of 66.7 years for males and 68.8 years for females.

High life expectancy at birth in Kerala has been largely due to low infant and child mortality, particularly for males. Remarkable achievement in reducing child mortality in Kerala has not been realised to the same extent in the population above age 5. This is revealed by the life expectancy at age 5. In fact, a male child in Kerala, once he survives his fifth year, has the same chances of survival as the one in Punjab, who has survived up to the same age. In the case of females, the difference between life expectancies in Kerala and Punjab narrows down from 7.1 years at birth to only 2 years at age 5.3.

Regarding the improvement in life expectancy based on improvement index (Navaneetham, 2005), Kerala and Tamil Nadu both are placed in the first positions followed by Andhra Pradesh.

## Poverty

Kerala has made substantial progress in reducing the incidence of both rural and urban poverty. The head count index of poverty in rural Kerala, according to world bank findings in 1997-98, declined at an average annual rate of 2.4 per cent, between 1957-58 and 1993-94, which the maximum achieved among 15 major Indian States.

<b>Head Count Index of Poverty</b>				
	<b>Kerala</b>			<b>India</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	
1973-74	59.19	62.74	59.79	54.88
1999-00	9.40	19.80	12.72	26.30

Source: Planning Commission, GOI.

While Kerala's performance in reducing overall poverty is indeed remarkable, there is evidence of disparity across various social and economic groups. Poverty in the State is more concentrated in certain segments of the population, such as traditional fishermen, cashew and coir workers, and the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Besides, the seasonal nature of certain occupations, forces people to migrate and adopt various coping strategies.

Major contributory factor to poverty reduction in Kerala was the growth in urbanisation and its positive correlation with non-agricultural output/employment. This is why SCs and STs have not benefited equally due to lower diversification of these groups into non-agricultural activities, the proportion of which is higher in the more urbanised districts (Narayana 2003). In Kerala, the dependence of the SC/ST population on agriculture is much higher than the general population.

By 1993-94, Kerala outpaced India in reducing poverty among SCs, bringing it down to 36 per cent as against 48 per cent for all-India. Kerala has succeeded in reducing poverty among SCs further to 14.6 per cent in 1999-2000 against the figure of 36 per cent for all-India. With respect to the rural ST population, Kerala has succeeded in reducing the level of poverty to 24 per cent between 1993-94 and 1999-2000, against India's 49 per cent. However, rural poverty among STs in Kerala is still more than two-and-a-half times that of the all Kerala rural population below the poverty line, which stands at 9.4 per cent.

The current incidence of absolute poverty, as per the official poverty line, is around 12 per cent of the population, which amounts to around four million people. With reference to income poverty, as per the estimates of the Planning Commission, the incidence of absolute poverty is equivalent to around 4 million people (or a little more than 8 lakh households) at the beginning of this century out of a total population of around 32 million.

In Kerala 27 per cent of children found to be 'moderately undernourished', 23 per cent of women having 'any anaemia', 33 per cent of adults with 'chronic energy deficiency' and 30 per cent of households deprived of four basic necessities of wellbeing, such as housing quality, access to drinking water, good sanitation and electric connection. The most vulnerable are those belonging to the SC/ST and fishing communities.

The Kerala Human development Report uses deprivation to measure the unmet needs of population in Kerala. The index of deprivation is based on deprivation in four basic necessities for well-being, such as housing quality, access to drinking water, good sanitation and electricity lighting. Based on the said deprivation index the incidence of deprivation is about 30 per cent in Kerala which is significantly above the official head count index of poverty.

<b>Per capita Income and Deprivation</b>							
<b>District</b>	<b>Per capita Income</b>				<b>Deprivation</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Prim.</b>	<b>Sec.</b>	<b>Tret.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	3102	17.3	21.4	61.3	49.5	54.4	60.1
Kollam	2885	27.4	23.7	48.9	30.4	47.8	50.7
Pathanamthitta	2969	32.7	15.0	52.3	31.1	50.3	54.6
Alappuzha	2989	16.2	28.9	55.0	29.6	45.9	40.1
Kottayam	3226	23.8	18.0	58.1	25.1	42.1	43.1
Idukki	3484	55.8	11.1	33.1	42.7	40.8	65.3
Ernakulam	3646	18.1	28.0	53.8	15.5	29.3	37.2
Trichur	3117	17.8	26.0	56.2	24.7	42	37.5
Palakkad	2513	25.3	19.8	55.0	40.4	52.9	65.3
Malappuram	1881	26.6	17.4	56.0	28.6	46.2	56.8
Kozhikode	2858	23.2	21.6	55.2	28.3	48.8	50.9
Wayanad	2909	51.3	7.1	41.6	46.3	51.5	66.0
Kannur	2719	24.2	23.5	52.3	29.7	43.8	57.7
Kasaragod	2777	30.3	25	44.8	37.6	62.7	61.3
Kerala							

The disparity among the district in reference to deprivation is wide and the estimated coefficient of variation is about 26 per cent. The variation constitutes a range of 15.5 (for Ernakulam district) and 46.3 (for Wayanad district). Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad districts have the highest deprivation indices of above 40 per cent. Thiruvananthapuram, Kasaragod, Pathanamthitta and Kollam districts lie below this group, with deprivation indices of 30-40 per cent. Ernakulam is the only district, with the least deprivation of less than 20 per cent.

Although the overall proportion of main workers in the non-primary sector among the SCs is about 17 per cent lower compared to the general population, the proportion is close to 50 per cent in the most urbanised districts (Narayana). This is not so for the ST population; the proportion of which in the non-primary sector is low, irrespective of the district they belong to. Further, the district with a large concentration of STs (Wayanad) is the least urbanised and has shown practically no growth in this respect.

Even at the best of times, Kerala could not produce more than 50 per cent of its food grain requirements. Major share of value agricultural sector is through the production of cash crops such as coconut, rubber, tea, coffee, spices, etc, earning or saving considerable foreign exchange to the national economy.

Therefore there is greater dependence on the public distribution system in Kerala for food security among the rural population.

The lower economic diversification, which also impacts on level of wages earned in agriculture, does get translated into poorer material conditions of life and in turn constrains access to basic social amenities, whether it is housing, electricity lighting, good sanitation and drinking water. This is reflected in a much higher index of deprivation for SCs and STs it is higher by 70 and 115 per cent, respectively, as compared to other caste and community groups in the State

There is significant concentration of STs in three districts, Wayanad (37 per cent), Idukki (14 per cent) and Palakkad (11 per cent) accounting for over 60 per cent of the total tribal population in the State. These are also the most 'deprived' districts on poverty.

The STs in Wayanad district are the most deprived social group, followed by the STs in Idukki and Palakkad, and among the SCs, the most deprived are in Kasaragod district. As expected, in all districts, 'other' caste groups are the least deprived. Interestingly, the disparity in deprivation does not exist between SCs and other caste groups in Idukki and it is low in Wayanad. This situation gets further aggravated by landlessness/small sized holdings among the SC and ST households in the State.

The average size of landholding among the STs is 0.68 acres, which is higher than that for the SCs (0.32 acres), OBCs (0.40 acres) and others (0.63 acres) (HDR Kerala). The surplus land declared in Kerala as part of land reforms was itself low at only 1.35 lakh acres. Out of this 47 per cent of the area was distributed among vulnerable sections as on March 1996. It has benefited nearly 43 per cent of the SCs and 5 per cent of the ST population. The average size of land made available to the SCs was only 41 cents; and for STs, it was 71 cents. As per the national guidelines, 50 per cent of the surplus land declared is to be distributed among the SCs and STs (Ravi Raman, 2003).

Another deprived social group in the state is marine fishing community. Numbering about 769,000 in 1996, living in 222 fishing villages spread along the Kerala coast, suffers from high child mortality, low literacy, low electrification of houses, low access to drinking water and poor sanitation.

There are as many as 35 social security schemes and over 3 per cent of the State budget is spent on social security measures (Economic Review 2003). The most important protective social security measures in Kerala are the food security system with three components of Public distribution system for all the households, free noon meal scheme for school children, supplementary nutrition programme for children in the age group of 0-4 years. Also of

importance are the measure of old age pension for poorer sections; housing security and welfare funds for unorganised sector workers.

In Kerala the PDS covers nearly all households. At present (2004), there are 14,139 PDS outlets in Kerala, including 694 in the co-operative sector. Before the introduction of the TPDS, about 155,000 tonnes of rice and 35,000 tonnes of wheat were sold on an average per month through ration shops in Kerala. Since the introduction of TPDS, the number of beneficiaries has come down and the monthly off take has declined to almost one-third of that in earlier times.

State Government through State Civil Supplies Corporation (KSCSC) also intervenes in the market through procurement and distribution of essential commodities with a view to controlling prices. The prices in these shops are lower than the open market prices by a reasonable margin.

After the success of the community development schemes in Alappuzha and Malappuram Kerala Government launched the State-wide poverty eradication programme known as *Kudumbashree* in 1998. *The programme* based on neighbourhood groups at the grassroots level. From the NHGs, women form smaller 'self-help' groups for undertaking some economic activity. It is a multifaceted, women-based participatory poverty eradication programme with assistance from the Central Government and NABARD. It also attempts to empower women through its activities.

*Kudumbashree* is an innovative, women-centred poverty eradication programme. *Kudumbashree* programme organised 1,96,000 poor women from 58 Urban Local Governments and 98,119 women from 700 Village *Panchayats* of the State into 64,272 (Rural) and 7,848 (Urban) Neighbourhood Groups. The Community Development Society system has already collected Rs. 64 crore as small savings of which more than Rs. 50 crore has been disbursed as loan among members. The repayment rate in the groups is 100 per cent. They were also able to channelise financial assistance amounting to Rs. 2 crore from NABARD and other agencies. Around 700 neighbourhood groups were linked to various commercial banks under the Linkage Banking Programme of NABARD.

The principal aim of the *Kudumbashree* programme, is 'to eradicate absolute poverty in ten years,' that is by 2007. It has led to setting up of women's banking through the development of credit and thrift societies. In Kerala, *Kudumbashree* has collected Rs. 230 crore as deposits and lent Rs. 320 crore as loans. It has also led to setting up of micro enterprises using local resources as well as skills.

Major achievement of the *Kudumbashree* programme is the 25,000 vibrant individual micro enterprises and 1,000 group enterprises, with minimum 10 women in each group, functioning in the State. Almost 97 activities are

undertaken by the various units of *Kudumbashree* in the state. The most frequently practised activities are direct marketing (69 units), IT units (59), soap making unit (50 units), catering service (45 units), canteen (45), dairy units (44), IT schools (43), ethnic delicacies (41), hotels (41) and garment units (40).

In infrastructure development front too, *Kudumbashree* has made remarkable achievements. In Kerala, 36,617 houses and 34,679 toilets for the urban poor and 21,907 houses and 20,409 toilets for the rural poor have come up with the initiative and resources of the Community Development Societies.

The organisational base is now also working as a platform for implementing other government sponsored poverty eradication programmes. However, the most striking limitation is that out of 1,51,406 neighbourhood groups not many are able to run viable micro enterprises. Another problem area is that despite the spectacular growth in deposits, the credit-deposit ratio (CDR) of Kerala has been one of the lowest in India. It remains more or less stagnant at 42 per cent. It reflects that credit disbursements are not on par with deposit mobilisation in the State.

The programme is also criticized for its inability to help the poorest of the poor to come out of poverty. It leaves women belonging to the poorest of the poor families out of the entire system due to the inability to provide weekly savings, which is a prerequisite for getting membership in a group.

The mid day meal scheme in state covers 65% of total eligible students under the scheme in the age group of 6-12 years. By and large, the ratio of coverage has been declining. There was also a policy announcement in 2002 to provide a glass of milk to school children. But that is yet to be implemented fully. It would have gone a long way in providing a balanced diet to the young children.

## Education:

Kerala is much ahead of other Indian States in achieving the goal of universalising elementary education. Even by 1971, a little over 60 per cent of Kerala's population was literate, as against 29 per cent for all-India. Also, Kerala always led all other States in per capita expenditure on education.

Kerala's educational policies helped promote considerable vertical social mobility by making school education accessible to students from all socio-economic strata.

<b>Literacy</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Kerala	94.2	87.9	90.9
India	75.6	54.0	65.2

Census: 2001

The literacy level in Kerala is 90.9 percent which stands much of all the other Indian states. It is also much ahead that of all India level of 65.2 percent. Though there still exists a gender gap in state with regard to education it is less than that at national level. The difference in Kerala between male and female literacy achievement is 5.3 percent against the all India difference of 21.6 percent.

It is now generally perceived that the most basic problem of access to schooling has largely been overcome in Kerala. A comparison with all-India figures clearly shows that the difference between male and female achievement levels is much narrower in Kerala than in India as a whole. There is, however, some inter-district variation in the literacy rates.

<b>Literacy indicators among districts</b>									
District	Literacy			Gross Enrollment Ratio			Cohort Retention Rate	Quality of Education	
	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.		To std 10	Student Teacher Ratio
Thiruvananthapuram	89.4	92.7	86.3	94.3	93.4	95.2	91.0	30	75
Kollam	91.5	94.6	88.6	96.1	96.9	95.2	93.7	31	76
Pathanamthitta	95.1	96.6	93.7	97.0	97.9	96.0	97.3	25	79
Alappuzha	93.7	96.4	91.1	96.8	97.6	96.0	95.9	28	80
Kottayam	95.9	97.4	94.4	97.0	97.1	96.9	84.5	26	79
Idukki	88.6	92.1	85	86.1	87.8	84.4	77.2	27	67
Ernakulam	93.4	96.0	91.0	99.1	100	98.2	91.0	28	81
Trichur	92.6	95.5	89.9	101.4	102.1	100.7	79.0	30	85
Palakkad	84.3	89.7	79.3	99.5	100.1	98.9	79.7	30	69
Malappuram	88.6	91.5	86	96.8	97.7	95.9	84.9	31	57
Kozhikode	92.5	96.3	88.9	98.7	99.1	98.3	88.3	26	51
Wayanad	86.5	90.3	80.8	94.9	95.3	94.6	74.3	30	57
Kannur	92.8	96.4	89.5	101	101.9	100.2	82.8	24	58
Kasaragod	85.2	90.8	79.8	94.0	95.2	92.7	72.3	28	49
Kerala	90.9	94.2	87.9					28	68

Source: census 2001, Kerala HDR 2005.

At the district level the highest literacy rates are in Kottayam with 95.9% followed by Pathanamthitta with 95.1 %. The lowest level of literacy is 84.3% in Palakkad and Kasaragod 85.2%. Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki, Malappuram and Wayanad are other districts where the literacy rates are below 90 percent all other districts show the educational achievements to the degree of above 90 percent.

The distribution of schools turns out to be about one school for every 3 sq. km and the number of schools per lakh population is about 42. At present, 94.4 per cent of the rural population is served by primary schools/sections within a distance of 1 km and 98 per cent within 2 km. Upper primary schools/sections are available for 96.2 per cent of the rural population within a distance of 3 km,

and secondary education for 24.7 per cent within 2 km. and for 97.8 per cent within 6-8 km.

As regards the number of schools per lakh of school going population by districts, the lowest were in the districts of Wayanad, Malappuram, Trichur and Thiruvananthapuram, and the highest were in the districts of Kannur, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta Physical facilities like school buildings, furniture and equipment, sports facilities, toilets, drinking water, etc., are known to be much better in Kerala than anywhere else in the country.

There is considerable amount of gap regarding literacy rates among the social groups. While as usual the literacy level are very high among the upper castes and social groups. The literacy among the Schedule Tribes is 73.64 percent; it is 76.40 percent among schedule castes, 82.64 percent among OBCs and 88.33 percent among other upper castes in rural Kerala.

<b>Literacy rates among Social Groups</b>			
	<b>Non SC/ST</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	90	82	74
Kollam	92	80	62
Pathanamthitta	96	86	73
Alappuzha	94	89	74
Kottayam	96	90	89
Idukki	91	73	63
Ernakulam	93	82	77
Trichur	92	79	51
Palakkad	85	67	35
Malappuram	89	79	44
Kozhikode	92	86	52
Wayanad	90	75	51
Kannur	92	85	59
Kasaragod	85	64	66
Kerala	91	80	57

Source: census 1991

Across all districts, the literacy rates of SCs and STs are lower than the non-SC/ST population the variability is higher for females in the SC/ST groups. Further female literacy among the ST population is significantly lower in the districts of Palakkad (29 per cent), Malappuram (38 per cent), and Wayanad (43 per cent).

The pupil-teacher ratio in Kerala was 31 in 1991 and declined to 28 in 2001. The ratio does not vary significantly among the districts in Kerala. The proportion of female teachers is as high as 68 per cent in Kerala; however, the ratio is below 60 per cent in the districts of Kasaragod (49 per cent), Kozhikode (51 per cent), Wayanad (57 per cent), Kannur (57 per cent) and Malappuram

(57 per cent). These districts, part of the earlier Malabar region, are also at the lower end of achievements in literacy rates compared to the State average, though the differences are narrowing down.

The fact that the younger generation of women has a higher educational attainment than younger men calls for special mention here. Currently women far exceed men in graduate and postgraduate education in arts and science courses as well as in nursing and teachers training (Govt. of Kerala-2001). Women formed a little over one-third of the students enrolled in engineering colleges in the State (Eapen and Kodoth, 2003). More generally, girls have continued to trail boys in technical education.

In the job-oriented lower technical educational institutions the intake of girls was below 10 per cent in technical schools and between 13 and 22 per cent in two-year courses of ITIs/ITCs. In a striking contrast, there was a preponderance of women in some of the one-year courses of the ITIs and ITCs – stenography, dress-making, cutting and tailoring, secretarial practice and data preparation – during the same period (Government of Kerala, 2001).

#### Health:

<b>Crude Birth Rates, Marriage Age and Motherhood Care.</b>									
	<b>CBR</b>	<b>Marriage</b>				<b>Motherhood Care</b>			
		<b>% below 18 Years</b>		<b>Mean Age</b>		<b>Full ANC</b>	<b>Delivery</b>		
<b>District</b>		Male	Female	Male	Female		Total	Public	Private
Thiruvananthapuram	16.4	2.7	2.9	28.0	22.6	71.8	99.5	67.3	32.5
Kollam	16.2	2.9	2.3	28.2	22.2	90.2	99.0	48.3	51.6
Pathanamthitta	14.5	0	0.0	27.6	23.2	84.8	99.4	27.5	72.4
Alappuzha	15.2	8.7	0.0	28.1	22.9	93.1	100	54.4	45.5
Kottayam	15.6	2.4	0.0	28.2	24.4	91.9	99.4	40.7	59.2
Idukki	17.0	4.2	1.5	25.8	23.0	82.1	93.3	25.4	74.5
Ernakulam	15.7	0.6	0.0	28.5	23.7	89.6	99.4	29.1	70.8
Trichur	16.1	1.9	2.0	29.1	22.4	89.3	99.2	28.5	71.4
Palakkad	17.3	1.3	10.3	27.3	20.9	86.2	93.4	30.6	69.3
Malappuram	22.4	9.2	35.7	24.7	18.7	78.8	88.0	31.4	68.5
Kozhikode	17.4	2.2	13.6	26.7	20.6	93.1	98.9	54.3	45.6
Wayanad	19.5	9	8.4	25.6	20.5	90.4	97.7	54.2	45.7
Kannur	16.6	0	19.0	28.4	20.8	90.2	98.4	35.9	64.0
Kasaragod	18.9	1.6	18.0	27.6	20.6	75.4	96.7	11.1	88.9
Kerala	17.1	2.7	9.1	28.7	22.7	86.1	97.0	38.0	58.9

CBR- Source: Guilmoto and Rajan (2002). Marriage: RCH Survey, 1998-99, ANC/ Delivery- Reproductive and Child Health Project, Rapid Household Survey, 1998-99.

Among the major Indian States, Kerala's infant mortality rate is the lowest as per the latest estimates given by Sample Registration System (SRS), 2000. In Kerala, out of every 1,000 children born, 14 die before attaining their first birthday, whereas in India as a whole, it is 71. Maharashtra has an estimated

48 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, which is the second lowest among Indian States.

The decline in IMR in Kerala has almost ceased by the 1990s. For several years, IMR has remained around 14-15 per 1,000 live births, with virtually no change. Early neonatal (under one-week) deaths contribute around 65 per cent; and late neonatal mortality shares around 10 per cent of the infant deaths under one year. Bring down the IMR further needs specific interventions during Pregnancy as the neonatal mortality is influenced by Biological factors and health care use during pregnancy.

Infant mortality seems to be still higher among children born in the households of SC/STs, fishing community and the poor. The National Family Health Survey II (1998-99) indicates that in Kerala, children born in households with a low standard of living (of whom large numbers would be from the above mentioned groups) are 1.6 times more likely to die than children born in the households with higher standard of living.

Like life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rates too show almost no difference between rural and urban areas in Kerala. In 2000, they were just equal while in the case of India as a whole, there is a gap of 34 points between urban and rural areas. The absence of the rural-urban gap in Kerala is due to widespread infrastructure and health care facilities in the rural areas as well.

The variability in infant mortality rate is low in Kerala, except for the two districts of Wayanad and Idukki. In the districts of Wayanad and Idukki, 1 in 50 newborn babies dies before reaching the first birthday, whereas in most of the other districts 1 in 100 dies. The estimated infant mortality rate is lowest in the districts of Pathnamthitta, Kollam and Alappuzha.

Utilisation of maternal health care services is the highest in Kerala among all Indian States. The reason behind higher utilisation is better availability and accessibility of such services even in remote and rural areas (Navaneetham and Dharmalingam, 2002). In addition to increased availability that helps people's access to health care facilities; it has been the increasing levels of awareness that has led to better utilisation of these services.

Antenatal check up is almost universal (99 per cent) in Kerala as compared to India (65 per cent), as per NFHS-II (1998-99). However, the use of full antenatal services in Kerala is 86 per cent.

There exists little variation across districts regarding the use of antenatal services. The use of full antenatal services is below the State average in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram (71.8 per cent), Kasaragod (75.4 per cent),

Malappuram (78.8 per cent), Idukki (82.1 per cent) and Pathanamthitta (84.8 per cent).

In Kerala almost all deliveries (97 per cent) take place at the medical institutions in Kerala, except in Malappuram district (88 per cent). Among these, 59 per cent of the deliveries were in private and only 38 per cent were in public medical institutions. The highest utilisation of public health services is 67.3 percent in Thiruvananthapuram while in Kasaragod only 11.1 percent of deliveries take place in government hospitals.

District wise Health Indicators							
District	IMR	LEB			LBW	Full Immunised	Suicide Rates /lakh
		Total	M	F			
Thiruvananthapuram	11	75.2	74.8	75.7	11	81.6	33.4
Kollam	8	77.1	75.9	78.3	12	90.6	43.6
Pathanamthitta	8	76.7	76.0	77.4	18	91.4	32.9
Alappuzha	8	77.1	75.9	78.3	12	97.4	25.3
Kottayam	12	75.6	74.7	76.5	18	79.1	26.3
Idukki	20	72.4	71.7	73.3	15	90.8	51.7
Ernakulam	11	75.9	75.0	76.9	18	93.4	24.4
Trichur	9	76.4	75.5	77.4	13	90.5	34.3
Palakkad	11	76.1	75.0	77.2	16	75.1	33.6
Malappuram	10	75.6	75.2	76.1	17	69.8	13.3
Kozhikode	12	75.4	74.4	76.3	17	90.9	23.3
Wayanad	22	73.5	71.0	76.2	30	82.3	46.7
Kannur	12	75.6	74.3	77.0	15	84.7	46.7
Kasaragod	10	75.7	75.3	76.2	15	87.4	24.0
Kerala			73.7	75.5	16	84.0	32.8

Source: Reproductive and Child Health Survey, 1998-99.

Kerala also ranks first in coverage of complete child immunization with the rate of immunization being 84 per cent. However, there are significant variations among districts in this regards. The coverage of complete immunisation is the lowest in Malappuram district (60 per cent) followed by Palakkad (75 per cent). The complete immunization is highest 97.4 percent in Alappuzha followed by Ernakulam 93.4 percent. However, it is surprising to note the reporting of certain communicable diseases among the vaccine prevented childhood diseases, like measles. This indicates that the success of immunisation against measles is incomplete in Kerala (John et al, 2004).

The 55th round of National Sample Survey, conducted in 1999-00, observes that in both rural and urban Kerala, the intake of calories is one of the lowest among the major States in India. The per capita calorie intake per day in Kerala is 1982 kcal in rural areas, which is 22 per cent below the norm, and 1995 kcal in urban areas.

Kerala attains the second highest position among major Indian States in terms of this indicator of nutritional achievement among women, following Punjab. The NFHS II (1998-99) indicates that about 19 per cent of the women in Kerala are undernourished in terms of BMI (i.e. BMI below 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), whereas in India, it is 36 per cent. The low average nutritional intake leading to high nutritional outcome in aggregate is to some extent due to remarkable reach of the public distribution system.

In Kerala, 27 per cent of children less than three years of age are undernourished, according to the weight-for-age measure in 1998-99 against the corresponding figure of 47 per cent for India. With respect to height-for-age, 22 per cent of children under the three years of age are stunted in Kerala, the all-India figure being 46 per cent.

Despite the remarkable achievements in maternal health care use, the prevalence of low birth weight (LBW) babies (less than 2.5 kg at full term) in Kerala remains high. The NFHS-II (1998-99) survey reported a figure of 15 per cent low birth weight babies in Kerala. The Reproductive and Child Health Survey (1998-99) reported that 16 per cent of the babies born were low birth weight.

District wise Health Indicators							
District	IMR	LEB			LBW	Full Immunised	Suicide Rates /lakh
		Total	M	F			
Thiruvananthapuram	11	75.2	74.8	75.7	11	81.6	33.4
Kollam	8	77.1	75.9	78.3	12	90.6	43.6
Pathanamthitta	8	76.7	76.0	77.4	18	91.4	32.9
Alappuzha	8	77.1	75.9	78.3	12	97.4	25.3
Kottayam	12	75.6	74.7	76.5	18	79.1	26.3
Idukki	20	72.4	71.7	73.3	15	90.8	51.7
Ernakulam	11	75.9	75.0	76.9	18	93.4	24.4
Trichur	9	76.4	75.5	77.4	13	90.5	34.3
Palakkad	11	76.1	75.0	77.2	16	75.1	33.6
Malappuram	10	75.6	75.2	76.1	17	69.8	13.3
Kozhikode	12	75.4	74.4	76.3	17	90.9	23.3
Wayanad	22	73.5	71.0	76.2	30	82.3	46.7
Kannur	12	75.6	74.3	77.0	15	84.7	46.7
Kasaragod	10	75.7	75.3	76.2	15	87.4	24.0
Kerala			73.7	75.5	16	84.0	32.8

The highest incidence of low birth weight babies was observed in Wayanad district (30 per cent). It is lowest 11 percent in Thiruvananthapuram, Alappuzha and Kollam 12 percent and Trichur 13 percent.

<b>Health Indicators: RCH data on Married Women</b>					
<b>District</b>	<b>RTI/STI Awareness</b>	<b>HIV/ AIDS Awareness</b>	<b>Condom usage</b>	<b>RTI/STI symptom</b>	<b>Using Govt. Hospital for RTI/STI</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	31.7	97.6	2.6	21.9	79.2
Kollam	51.3	98.2	2.7	41.4	38.2
Pathanamthitta	61.1	96.9	5.2	41.4	67.8
Alappuzha	76.8	97.7	4.8	45.7	22.0
Kottayam	68.5	98.9	6.1	32.9	0.0
Idukki	50.6	87.1	3.2	4.9	45.3
Ernakulam	83.2	98.4	5.5	63.0	37.4
Trichur	66.6	98.0	4.3	58.4	33.2
Palakkad	29.3	87.4	5.9	31.3	23.5
Malappuram	51.6	87.9	2.3	42.3	25.5
Kozhikode	44.1	99.0	5.8	50.1	24.6
Wayanad	54.5	94.9	6.6	35.6	41.5
Kannur	59.4	98.5	4.4	36.0	16.8
Kasaragod	63.5	95.1	4.8	39.4	33.5
Kerala					

Source: RCH survey.

While as earlier said infections account the high morbidity in state there has been growing figures of deaths due to HIV/AIDS infections also. The awareness on HIV/AIDS is exceptionally high in Kerala as reflected by the RCH finding among the married women, but HIV is known to have strong linkages with RTI/STI as almost 84 percent of HIV infections in country are from the sexual routes. The RTI/STI awareness in Kerala is not equally good pointing towards the qualitative gap in HIV/AIDS awareness. RTI/STI awareness is highest in Ernakulam (83.2) percent and lowest 29.3 percent in Palakkad. This also points towards the wide range of variation among districts with respect to sexual health of women.

Women in Ernakulam reported showing highest percent of RTI/STI symptoms with 63 percent followed by Trichur 58.4 percent. Lowest 4.9 percent symptoms of infections were reported among the women of Idukki. The rate of RTI/STI infection is quiet high in Kerala in almost all the districts except Idukki and Thiruvananthapuram. Despite not so high infections in Thiruvananthapuram the percent of women utilizing the government facilities for same is quite high 79.2 percent same is the case with Idukki where almost half women seek treatment in government hospitals for RTI/STI.

Despite high infections rates of RTI/STI and prevalence of HIV/AIDS in state the use of condom among the married couples is very low. It ranges from highest 6.6 percent in Wayanad followed by 6.1 percent in Kottayam to lowest 2.3 percent in Malappuram and 2.6 in Thiruvananthapuram.

While in Kerala had the mortality rate are at very low levels, the National Sample Survey in 1973-74 reported that Kerala's morbidity was one of the

highest in India. KSSP study in 1987 argued that infections constitute a large share of morbidity in Kerala's.

According to NFHS II (1998-99), the prevalence rate of tuberculosis is 5 per 1,000 populations in Kerala, which is significantly higher than many other States such as Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana. The KSSP survey conducted in 1996 reported morbidity due to asthma is 48 per 1,000, which is the highest among major Indian States. The number of acute respiratory infection cases is also reported to be the highest in Kerala – 163 per 1,000 persons – whereas the all-India average is only 16.

Lifestyle related diseases are on the rise in Kerala. A study conducted by Health Action by People, Thiruvananthapuram reveals that the prevalence of risk factors is highest for hypertension, diabetes and coronary heart diseases (HAP 2002-03).

Another area of concern is the growing level of alcohol consumption in Kerala, which is highest among States in per capita terms. Kerala also has one of the highest suicide rates in the country, manifesting extreme mental distress, i.e. almost three times the national average. Within the state, Idukki, Wayanad and Kollam have the highest rates of male and female suicides, almost one-and-a-half time the State average. In recent years, there has also been a spurt in 'family suicides', reports suggest that a major cause of family suicides is financial bankruptcy.

As per the 1991 Census, Kerala has the highest number of hospitals in India. In Kerala major proportion of demand for health care provision is directed towards the private sector. However, there has never been an effective regulatory mechanism in force, and a good section of the sector has grown into medical elite of 'super speciality' centres, with little access for commoners. Here the poor stand disadvantaged on account of that they cannot afford to access medical care facilities of a wide range in the private sector and it had also lead to bringing down the quality in public health institutions in general.

## HIV/AIDS:

In Kerala the first case of HIV/AIDS infection was reported in 1987 and the sentinel survey in started in 1998. There are in total 10 sites of surveillance in present in Kerala. Four sites are STD sites, four ANC sites, one MSM site was added in list of surveillance sites in 2003 and one IDU site was added in 2004.

<b>AIDS cases in Kerala</b>	
<b>State/UT</b>	<b>AIDS Cases</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	1769
<b>Total:</b>	<b>111608</b>

Source: NACO 2005

Only 7 states Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Manipur and West Bengal have aids cases above Kerala which has 1769 number of AIDS cases reported on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2005.

According to NACO, Kerala stands 12<sup>th</sup> in HIV prevalence in state. Kerala has HIV prevalence rate of 33 percent and is therefore among the low prevalence state.

<b>HIV Prevalence in Kerala</b>						
<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Number of sites in 2005</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Kerala	STD 4	6.42	2.45	2.45	2.78	2.57
	ANC4	0.08	0.38	0.38	0.33	0.31
	MSM 1					3.2
	IDU 1					5.19

Source: NACO and KSACS 2005.

In Kerala the HIV prevalence rate among the STD Clinics was as high as 6.42 percent in 2001, which since then had come down to 2.57 in 2005. The prevalence among the pregnant in four ANC sites in state was found to be 0.31 percent in 2005. It decreased by 0.07 percent in 2005 over 2003. The new site for MSM surveillance shows the prevalence rate of 3.2 and the new IDU site shows the high prevalence rate among the IDU users, the rate was 5.19 in 2005.

<b>Kerala HIV prevalence 2004-05</b>										
<b>Site</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>% +ve 2004</b>	<b>% +ve 2005</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>% +ve 2004</b>	<b>% +ve 2005</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>% +ve 2005</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>% +ve 2005</b>
Alappuzha	STD	1.95	2.81							
Ernakulam	STD	6.3	4.52							
Kozhikode	STD	1.85	0							
Thiruvananthapuram	STD	4.3	2.82							
Kannur			ANC	0.25	0					
Kottayam			ANC	0.25	0					
Thrissur			ANC	0.75	0.5					
Idukki			ANC	0.4	0.78					
Kozhikode							IDU	5.19		
Ernakulam					MSM	3.2				
Total	STD		ANC	0.15						

Source: NACO and KSACS 2005.

All the STD sites in state except Alappuzha show a decreasing trend in new infections, which may mean that the epidemic is slowly coming under control even among the high risk groups. Ernakulam where the prevalence rate was very high at 6.3 percent showed a decrease to 4.52 percent in 2005. However, in Alappuzha the prevalence rate increased from 1.95 to 2.81. so as far as the finding of 2005 are concerned none of the STD sites in state can be said to be in category of High prevalence.

All ANC sites except Idukki, in state are showing decrease in prevalence rate. In Thrissur were it was highest in state at 0.75 showed a fall of 0.25 percent. Kannur and Kottayam showed no new infections in 2005. However, Idukki though still not to be categorized as high prevalence showed a increase from 0.4 percent in 2004 to 0.78 percent in 2005.

<b>Kerala Change in HIV prevalence and Hot spots</b>				
<b>Site</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>% +ve 2004</b>	<b>% +ve 2005</b>	<b>Hotspots</b>
Alappuzha	STD	1.95	2.81	
Ernakulam	STD	6.3	4.52	Yes
Kozhikode	STD	1.85	0	
Thiruvananthapuram	STD	4.3	2.82	
Kannur	ANC	0.25	0	
Kottayam	ANC	0.25	0	
Thrissur	ANC	0.75	0.5	
Idukki	ANC	0.4	0.78	yes
Kozhikode	IDU		5.19	Yes
Ernakulam	MSM		3.2	Yes

Source: NACO and KSACS 2005.

However the cause of concern in 2005 surveillance was the new IDU site at Kozhikode where the prevalence rates are as high as 5.19 percent. The new MSM site at Ernakulam also shows significant rate of HIV prevalence of 3.2 percent. The new separate site for MSM people may have contributed to the decrease prevalence rate at STD site in Ernakulam. The HIV situation in Ernakulam needs focused intervention to much more extent than in present. Thus, Ernakulam along with Idukki and Kozhikode can be said to be the hotspots of HIV/AIDS in Kerala.

<b>Kerala HIV +ve % 2005 ANC</b>					
Urban	0.60	Migrants	0.00	Illiterate	4.05
Rural	0.28	Non-migrants	0.32	literate	0.09
Total	0.32		0.32		0.32

Source: KSACS 2005

The prevalence rate recorded at ANC site shows that urban population is more infected than the rural counterparts also that illiterates are much more infected than the educated. All those tested positive for HIV at ANC sites were non migrant mothers.

<b>Kerala HIV prevalence rate 2005 (STD Sites)</b>				
<b>Urban</b>		<b>Rural</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
4.2	3.47	1.79	1.74	2.57

Source: KSACS 2005

The data from STD sites reflect that the infections are more among men than among women in both urban and rural areas. However the gender differential is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The over all infections in urban area are much higher than in rural area.

<b>Kerala HIV prevalence rate 2005 (STD Sites)</b>					
<b>Illiterate</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Literate</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
5.88	12.20	10.34	2.64	0.07	1.41

Source: KSACS 2005

The infection is much higher among the illiterates both among the men and the women. Among the illiterates the infections are more than two times among the women than among the men. Among the literates the infection rates are higher among the males than among the females. Thus in Kerala education of women seems to be plying role in increasing or decreasing the vulnerability of women, especially the poor urban women who lack in opportunity.

<b>Kerala HIV prevalence rate 2005 (STD Sites)</b>					
<b>Migrants</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Non-Migrants</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
8.00	6.25	6.85	2.43	2.01	2.13

Source: KSACS 2005

A majority of those tested positive at STD sites in Kerala were the migrants. Migrants are more than three times more in risk of getting infected than the non migrating population.

<b>Kerala HIV prevalence rate 2005 (MSM Sites)</b>								
<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Migrant</b>	<b>Non-Migrant</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>	<b>Literate</b>	<b>Total</b>
3.57	2.90	3.2	2.43	2.01	2.13	0.00	3.2	3.2

Source: KSACS 2005

The data from new surveillance site shows that urban men engaging in sex with men are more infected than their rural counterparts. As among the general population the infection rate among the migrating MSM are high in comparison to non migrating MSM. However almost all the infected MSM were educated.

Kerala HIV prevalence rate 2005 (IDU Sites)								
Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Migrant	Non-Migrant	Illiterate	Literate	Total
5.19	0.00	4.30	8.89	11.76	-	5.26	3.56	5.19

Source: KSACS 2005

The new site for Intravenous drug users showed high prevalence rate of HIV among the Drug users. All infected drug users were males and the prevalence was almost two times high among those who belonged to rural areas in comparison to those residing in urban areas. This may be due to unavailability of separate syringes at ease in rural areas. All those tested positive among the needle drug users were migrants and again the rate of infection was higher among the illiterates than among the literates.

GDI, Gender and Violence:

District level Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio					
District	1991(per 100)		2001 (per 1000)		
	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Difference
Thiruvananthapuram	103.6	96.2	1058	962	96
Kollam	103.5	93.5	1070	962	108
Pathanamthitta	106.2	95.2	1094	971	123
Alappuzha	105.1	94.3	1079	962	117
Kottayam	100.3	90.1	1025	971	54
Idukki	97.50	94.3	999	971	18
Ernakulam	100.0	95.2	1017	952	65
Trichur	108.5	94.3	1092	962	130
Palakkad	106.1	98.0	1068	971	97
Malappuram	105.3	95.2	1063	962	101
Kozhikode	102.7	97.1	1058	962	96
Wayanad	96.60	95.2	1000	962	38
Kannur	104.9	97.1	1090	962	128
Kasaragod	102.6	91.7	1047	962	85
Kerala	103.6	95.2	1058		

Source: Census Reports, 1991 and 2001.

Kerala's female-to-male ratio, at 1.058, is highest in India and parallels to that of Europe and North America. This is in sharp contrast to India's 933 females per 1000 males in 2001. It was 1036 females per 1000 males in 1991 and increased to 1058 in 2001. The overall sex ratio is favourable to females in all the districts in Kerala; the highest being observed in Pathanamthitta (1094), Trichur (1092) and Kannur (1090) districts and the lowest in the Idukki (999), Wayanad (1000) and Ernakulam (1017) districts.

The overall sex ratio among the older population was 1,224 (number of females per 1,000 males) in 2001. However, when we look at the oldest old (80+), there are 1,529 females per 1,000 males.

The sex ratio among social groups is favourable like the overall sex ratio in Kerala as compared to all India. But it is relatively unfavourable to SCs (1048) and STs (1027) within the state as compared to other castes. However among the SCs the sex ratio grew only by 19 points from 1029 to 1048 in comparison to over all increase of 22 points in state. The increase in sex ratio among the tribal between 1991-01 was very large from 996 to 1027, an improvement by 31 point which is rather intriguing and could be on account of increased out-migration of males among the ST groups. At all India level the improvement for respective period for SC and ST was by 14 and 6 points respectively. In the three districts in Kerala (Palakkad, Idukki and Wayanad) where STs constitute a significant proportion of population, the overall sex ratio is also favourable to females, though it is lower than the State average in Idukki and Palakkad.

What in state had caused serious concern is the child sex ratios which, by 2001 had improved in Kerala except for Palakkad, Kannur and Kozhikode where it went down marginally. However, it is a matter of concern to assess the worsening gender imbalance in Kerala as all the districts show considerable fall in child sex ratio as compared to over all sex ratio. The difference is highest 130 in Trichur and lowest 18 in Idukki. Kollam, Kannur, Malappuram and Alappuzha are other districts showing the difference greater than 100.

#### GDI:

Kerala ranks at the top in the gender-related development index (GDI) among major States in India. The GDI was 0.697 in 1997 and increased to 0.746 in 2001. Among the districts in Kerala, Alappuzha has been in the fourth position with respect to HDI; however, it ranked first position with respect to GDI. Ernakulam district secured second rank, while Malappuram district is ranked in the lowest position with respect to GDI. Kozhikode district was in the eighth position in HDI; however, it is pushed to thirteenth position in respect of GDI. Analogous to HDI, the disparity among the districts seems to be insignificant with respect to GDI as well. The coefficient of variation in the GDI is only 3 per cent.

State has the highest coverage (84 per cent as per 2001 Census) of individual households with latrines in India. In 2001, about 81 per cent of the rural and 92 per cent of the urban households in Kerala had toilets the coverage has been limited among poor households, who are even otherwise more vulnerable to health hazards.

However, the much lower gender gap in basic capabilities in Kerala need not necessarily suggest a 'high status' for women (Eapen and Kodoth, 2003). On

more direct measures of autonomy, including household decision making, mobility and access to/control over money, Kerala trailed Gujarat, which had much lower levels of literacy (Visaria, 1996; Rajan et al, 1994). Second National Family Health Survey, 1998-99, in household decisions, ranked Kerala 10th among 25 States (Kishor and Gupta, 2004). This was the case on most areas of household decision-making, even if only working women were considered (NFHS, 1998- 99).

Gender equality in education and health in Kerala has not led to the elimination of female disadvantage in social and economic roles. While literacy and education have spread across different social groups, with even the hierarchically lower castes being much ahead of their counterparts in the rest of the country, they are substantially behind the rest of the Keralite population in terms of some indicators of human development.

Levels of representation of women from Kerala in the *Lok Sabha* have been consistently dismal. In the eight *Lok Sabhas* between 1957 and 1989, there was never more than one woman and on four occasions there were no women. In 1991, for the first time, there were had two women. This went down to one woman in 1999 and currently there are two women. This compares poorly with several States that trail Kerala on indicators of education or health. In the State assembly the number of women representatives peaked in 1996 with 13 members. Currently have eight women, which is 5.7 per cent of total membership.

GDI mask women's poor employment profile. High rates of literacy and impressive levels of female education did not translate into rapid growth of paid employment of women or into upward occupational mobility. Against this, the State is witnessing downtrends in women's property rights, rapid growth and spread of dowry and high levels of gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence, even as the levels of education continue to rise. Two important areas in which the patriarchy adversely reinforces itself upon women are limited extent and constraining dimensions of women's property rights in the State and the growing evidence of the serious dimensions that violence against women has attained in the State.

Dowry has been documented recently among the Christians (Visvanathan, 1999; Kurien, 1994). Among the matrilineal groups, over the past half century, there has been a very general shift to dowry marriages (Osella and Osella, 2000: 85; Puthenkalam, 1977; Lindberg, 2001; Uyl, 1995). More importantly, perhaps, the notion of dowry has gained widespread acceptance in the State, across social and economic groups (Eapen and Kodoth, 2003). Several scholars have documented the steep rise in the levels of dowries among a range of social and occupational groups (Lindberg, 2001: 295-96; Uyl, 1995; Kodoth and Eapen, 2003; Kurien, 1994). Marriage is a priority item of spending of

remittances from the Gulf Kurien (1994). Panda noted that 30 per cent of women who had arranged marriages cited dowry as a factor in violence.

## Crime Against Women

Patriarchal structures are associated with systemic prevalence and legitimating of violence against women.

NFHS-2 reveals that 69.4 per cent of women in India who had experienced violence at least once in their lifetime and 53.3 per cent of women who had never experienced violence justified wife beating on one or other grounds. It is striking that Kerala had a higher proportion of such women than all India in both categories – 70.2 per cent and 60.8 per cent, respectively (Kishor and Gupta, 2004). Aggregate analysis shows that in the ascending order of total CAW, Kerala ranks 24th, i.e., Kerala is among states/UTs with higher rates of CAW. In two categories, molestation and cruelty at home, Kerala ranks 29th in the group, with the highest rates of CAW. Only in dowry deaths and kidnapping and abduction does Kerala rank among States with lower rates of crime.

<b>Incidence of Crime against Women per lakh</b>						
<b>Category</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1999</b>		<b>2000</b>	
	<b>Kerala</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Kerala</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Kerala</b>	<b>India</b>
Rape	1.70	1.57	1.63	1.57	1.60	1.60
Kidnapping and Abduction	0.43	1.63	0.37	1.60	0.33	1.50
Dowry Death	0.10	0.67	0.10	0.70	0.10	0.70
Cruelty by Husbands and Relatives	6.60	4.17	7.33	4.43	7.77	4.60
Molestation	5.23	3.23	5.30	3.27	5.47	3.30
Sexual Harassment	0.23	0.77	0.23	0.93	0.23	0.97

In-between 1995-2000, the rates of cruelty at home, molestation and sexual harassment rose sharply in Kerala. In-between 1995-2000, the rate of dowry deaths in Kerala remained steady at a level significantly lower than for India as a whole. Dowry deaths being reported consistently in the State is an indication of significant shifts in marriage practices. Kerala ranks in the highest group of States in cruelty at home and there is a concerted and sharp increase in rates of cruelty at home in-between 1995-2000. INCLIN study revealed that gender gap in education and employment was significant in explaining violence. Violence was more frequent when the woman respondent was more educated (>2 years) and had a better type of employment.

<b>District wise Crime against women in Kerala 2003 (per lakhs)</b>							
<b>District</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Mole- station</b>	<b>Kidnap- ping</b>	<b>Sexual Harassment</b>	<b>Dowry Death</b>	<b>Cruelty by Husband and Relatives</b>	<b>Total</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	1.39	10.08	0.62	0.28	0.28	9.71	26.28
Kollam	2.05	12.27	0.43	0.00	0.19	14.12	30.49
Pathanamthitta	1.06	7.63	0.00	0.00	0.16	9.42	19.89
Alappuzha	0.47	5.89	0.57	0.09	0.14	8.45	15.96
Kottayam	1.28	7.22	0.51	0.51	0.00	5.89	15.46
Idukki	1.24	8.24	0.00	0.53	0.00	9.21	20.02
Ernakulam	1.07	3.52	0.26	0.00	0.06	2.97	12.59
Trichur	0.97	5.28	0.24	0.34	0.10	7.53	22.35
Palakkad	1.80	5.35	0.04	0.15	0.11	8.18	17.54
Malappuram	1.16	1.57	0.11	0.06	0.06	12.67	22.67
Kozhikode	1.18	4.38	0.24	0.35	0.10	12.75	29.43
Wayanad	2.54	6.36	0.00	0.25	0.13	10.81	42.84
Kannur	0.54	2.69	0.08	0.12	0.00	7.21	16.33
Kasaragod	1.25	5.90	0.33	0.25	0.00	5.48	24.35
Kerala	1.23	5.87	0.27	0.19	0.10	9.03	21.84

Source: NHRC Report 2005

District-wise information on crimes against women reveals that the incidence was highest in Wayanad followed by Kollam. These are the districts which also top in rape figures in the state. Domestic violence is above the state average in a number of districts, particularly Kollam, Malappuram and Kozhikode.

While the crime against women under several categories, show a sharp increase they had been a marked improvement in situation with respect to missing women and children in state. Not only the incidence of women and children going missing have come down but the percent of those who continue to remain missing has also decreased sharply in the state. This may show that the trafficking of women and children that exists by large in the state has adopted sophisticated methods of allurements and promises.

<b>Reported Persons</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>Total for 6 years</b>	<b>Yearly average for 6 years</b>	<b>2001 over 1996</b>
Female adults Kerala		883	848	5163	861	4%(-)
Female adults India		20,494	24,034	1,34, 870	22,480	17%(+)
Female adults continue to remain missing Kerala		211	209	1283	214	1%(-)
Children Female adults continue to remain missing India		4,627	6,181	32, 935	5,452	34%(+)
Children Kerala		762	554	4240	707	27%(-)
Children India		41,410	46,347	2,66,847	44,476	12%(+)
Children continue to remain missing Kerala		193	163	1056	176	16%(-)
Children continue to remain missing India		10,406	10,589	66,024	11,008	2%(+)

Source: NHRC Report 2005

## Trafficking:

The common form of commercial sex in Kerala is through mobile groups of women, the commercial sexual activities are more intense along the Highways and in the vicinity to the tourists destinations.

Most of the women in sex selling are deserted/divorced/unprotected women. The major reason behind women being forced to sell sex in Kerala is crime against the women in state. Of the total women involved in sex trade in state 59.4% are married or were married.

In Kerala 84.66 percent women who are in selling sex services to their clients operate independently, 13.45 percent operate in form of groups with other females and only 1.89 percent functions through organized setups. The brothels keep rotating from six months to one year in one place in which 3-4 women operate, controlled by a man or a woman.

Women from landless and marginal farmer families, most of whom struggle to make sufficient wages through cash crop labor, have been particularly vulnerable to trafficking. There has been substantial livelihood loss in the fishing, weaving, tobacco and cotton which has contributed to increased vulnerability. In the fishing sector many men were forced to seek wage labour on the roads and women to seek income from whatever means available. Fisher women from coastal areas in northern Kerala have been migrating to south Gujarat and Maharashtra (NATSAP-2001).

<b>Distribution by caste groups of prostitutes in Kerala percent to total prostitutes</b>					
	<b>General</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>OCB</b>	<b>Others</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	32.70	29.25	1.26	35.53	1.26
India	42.09	31.82	3.80	21.24	1.05

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

The caste distribution of women who were trafficked for sexual trading reflects that in Kerala maximum numbers of women are trafficked from the backward communities and caste followed by the women belonging to general caste and scheduled castes respectively. There is not much variation in caste composition of women with the entire three mentioned group contributing almost equally. Seen in the light of caste composition of the state's total population, the socially marginalized groups definitely are at disadvantage and more vulnerable to be pushed into exploitative trade.

Some of the women in Trivandrum into the commercial sex are middle-upper class women and college girls who operate as call girls specifically to comparatively moneyed clients. There are syndicates operating through Mangalore that supply girls to hotels for dances at Ernakulam/Trivandrum. However, 90 percent of women are street based sex workers. Homeless women take shelter in railway stations and other such points and operate in such places in night.

Women from adjoining states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu also enter Kerala as labourers in kilns; matchstick industries etc. and engage themselves in commercial sexual activities. In Kovalam most of the girls who operate as prostitutes are from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

In Kerala following groups of women are more vulnerable to trafficking; women left behind by out migration workers in Gulf or other countries who are coerced on often within the family or tempted to seek an outlet for sexual frustration due to several years of separation from partners, Housemaids exported to the Gulf countries and coastal area fisher women moving to Gujarat/Maharashtra for prawn processing.

Also huge out migration from state takes place for Nursing Staff, body massagers, home maids etc. in various metro cities and states within the country as well as out side the country

The rackets involved in trafficking to Gulf States are well organised in Kerala. From Kerala a considerable amount of international trafficking takes place to Gulf countries for the staff nurses and home maids several of whom are forced into sexual slavery and bondages. Several of these women are found to be HIV positive on their return. It I also reported that many recruiting agents who bring housemaids to the Gulf region force them to take anti-pregnancy capsules before they start working with any Arab families. In some cases, the

girls are given contraceptive pills without their knowledge. The women trafficked to serve in household in Arab region often face the dangers of sexual abuse, unwanted pregnancies and forced abortions.

Kerala which attracts the most tourists in India in comparison to any other state is also suffering from the problem of pedophilic tourism. The rise in the demand of children for the purpose has been increasingly reported in recent years. While the children living in slums and on the streets are exploited in open spaces and sometimes by taking them to houses or lodges, the hotel/lodge-based child prostitutes between 15-18 years are controlled by pimps (ACS 2001).

Also a large number of children are trafficked for employment in automobile workshops, match box factories, hotels etc. these children always face the risk of being abused and sexually exploited.

All the 14 districts have been identified by different sources to be affected by trafficking for commercial sex work, in Kerala.

<b>Trafficking affected districts in Kerala</b>	
Thiruvananthapuram	Trichur
Kollam	Palakkad
Pathanamthitta	Malappuram
Alappuzha	Kozhikode
Kottayam	Wayanad
Idukki	Kannur
Ernakulam	Kasaragod

Source: Mukherjee 2004, NACO-KSACS and Trafficking in India 2004 Shakti Vahini

The recent study done by Mukherjee in 2004 for department of women and Child, Government of India identifies 205 places of origin of women who are in sex work in state or out side in India. The same report also identified 215 areas of operation of sex workers in the state. The study done by NHRC with Indian Institute of Social Sciences in 2005 identified four districts namely Trichur, Ernakulam (Trivandrum), Allapuzha and Palakkad (Palaghat) of transit in Kerala, from where women from the state are trafficked for sex work, to different states in India.

<b>Transit Points in Kerala</b>
Trichur
Alappuzha
Ernakulam
Palakkad

Source: NHRC Report 2005

Kerala is mainly a source state from where women are trafficked into commercial sex both within the state and across the state borders. From Kerala women are trafficked to Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Karnataka,

Maharashtra, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Goa for commercial sexual exploitation. Maximum amount of trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation from the state takes place to the neighboring state of Tamil Nadu followed by Karnataka. Maharashtra and Pondicherry are also major destinations of trafficked victims from Kerala.

<b>Interstate trafficking for CSE in &amp; from Tamil Nadu</b>			
<b>into Kerala (Mukherjee)</b>	<b>out from Kerala to (Mukherjee)</b>	<b>out from Kerala (NHRC Report)</b>	<b>into Tamil Nadu (NHRC Report)</b>
	Chandigarh		
	Daman & Diu		
	Gujarat		
	Karnataka	Karnataka	
	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	
	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
	Uttar Pradesh		
Andhra Pradesh			
		Goa	

Though Kerala mainly remain a source state of trafficking of women and children it also serves as destination for victims trafficked from the state of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Maximum women trafficked into the state of Kerala are from Tamil Nadu.

As per the various estimates a total of approximate 1.8 percent of the total women population in state is forced to or is in selling sex for economical reason. The figure is only marginally low to the all India average of 2 percent but the figures stands out as a reason of concern looking into the high human development standards in the state. Despite of very high performance of state in literacy the women remaining into the trap or continuing with the self exploitation, out of ignorance or lack of education are much higher when compared to all India average for the same.

<b>State</b>	<b>Total Female population</b>	<b>Total female 15-35 yrs</b>	<b>Estimated number of prostitutes</b>	<b>% of prostitutes</b>
Kerala	16369955	3765090	68750	1.83
India	495738169	113853547	2827534	2.48

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

A total of more than 68 thousands of women in state are estimated to be selling sex, though different sources estimate different figures ranging from 20 thousands to one and a half lakh.

<b>State</b>	<b>Govt / Police/SACS</b>	<b>NGOs</b>	<b>Average</b>
Kerala	20,000 to 30,000	75,000 -150,000	68750
India			28 lakh

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

More than 18 percent of women in prostitution in Kerala, enter the profession before the attain adulthood. This raises serious concern for children in a state which boasts high of its social developments.

State	% of prostitute entry before 18 years of age
Kerala	18.8%
India	35.47

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

The sex work in state is not poverty driven as is the case in other states. In Kerala maximum women are forced or compelled to take up commercial sex is due to the violence met to them by family member or the society. Almost half of the women in state who are selling sex are into the profession due to the gender specific violence faced by them in one form or other at various stages of their life. Economic distress stands second major reason for the same and accounts for 36 percent women being forced to sell their bodies for sexual pleasures of those who can buy it with money. Family traditions and social customs are the other reasons for women to enter sex work in Kerala and account for 5.6 percent and 0.4 percent respectively for the women entering prostitution in state.

Major causes of Sex work in %				
State	Economic distress	Family tradition	Social custom	Violence Against Women
Kerala	36	5.6	0.4	48.6
India	61.67	12.36	3.39	14.31

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

While poverty might not be the most important reason for women to enter commercial sex in Kerala, it tops the list of reasons for women to continuing with it once they have entered it. 78.75 percent those who are in sex work belong to families wherein the father's income was below Rs. 1000 and another 17.5 percent to where the income was less than Rs. 3500 (Mukherjee 2004). Economical compulsions to continue in trade highlights the pitiable conditions and low earning of the women by selling their body. Unemployment with its strong linkages to poverty is the second major reason for women continuing sex work. Poverty and unemployment together account for more than half of the women being forced to remain in inhumane trade even if they are willing to come out of it. Lack of options in form of social or economical support to change the life is the third major reason and accounts for 15 percent women remaining and continuing in the exploitative trade. Illiteracy accounts for 6.4 percent women to remain in sex trade in Kerala which, much higher than the all India figures of 5.6 percent, looking into the difference in achievements in the level of education. Again more than two times of women in Kerala than in all India are forced to remain in and continue to be exploited due to lack of proper implementations of the legal instruments and any provision of proper rehabilitation.

<b>Reason of Continuance</b>						
<b>State</b>	<b>Poverty</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>Illiteracy</b>	<b>Family acceptance</b>	<b>Lack of Option</b>	<b>Non implementation of Law /No Rehabilitation</b>
Kerala	27	25	6.4	3.0	15	5.4
India	44.14	7.89	5.62	8.37	18.05	2

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

District	HDI		GDI		Sex Ratio 2001		Full ANC	Lit. %	Inst. Del.	Per capita income	Deprived %	Awareness		RTI/STI symptom	Condom usage	AIDS Hot spots	HIV Prv 2005	Tra f.
	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	All	Child						RTI/STI	HIV/AIDS					
Thiruva.	9	0.773	9	0.743	1058	962	71.8	89.4	99.5	3102	49.5	31.7	97.6	21.9	2.6		STD-2.82	Yes
Kollam	6	0.787	6	0.764	1070	962	90.2	91.5	99.0	2885	30.4	51.3	98.2	41.4	2.7			Yes
Pathan.	3	0.795	5	0.765	1094	971	84.8	95.1	99.4	2969	31.1	61.1	96.9	41.4	5.2			Yes
Alappuzha	4	0.794	1	0.777	1079	962	93.1	93.7	100	2989	29.6	76.8	97.7	45.7	4.8	Yes	STD-2.81	Yes
Kottayam	2	0.796	4	0.765	1025	971	91.9	95.9	99.4	3226	25.1	68.5	98.9	32.9	6.1			Yes
Idukki	12	0.754	11	0.742	999	971	82.1	88.6	93.3	3484	42.7	50.6	87.1	4.9	3.2	Yes	ANC-0.78	Yes
Ernakul	1	0.801	2	0.775	1017	952	89.6	93.4	99.4	3646	15.5	83.2	98.4	63.0	5.5	Yes	STD-4.52 MSM-3.2	Yes
Trichur	5	0.794	3	0.766	1092	962	89.3	92.6	99.2	3117	24.7	66.6	98.0	58.4	4.3		ANC-0.5	Yes
Palakkad	10	0.761	10	0.743	1068	971	86.2	84.3	93.4	2513	40.4	29.3	87.4	31.3	5.9			Yes
Malappur	14	0.749	14	0.689	1063	962	78.8	88.6	88.0	1881	28.6	51.6	87.9	42.3	2.3			Yes
Kozhikode	8	0.781	13	0.730	1058	962	93.1	92.5	98.9	2858	28.3	44.1	99.0	50.1	5.8	Yes	IDU-5.19	Yes
Wayanad	13	0.753	12	0.736	1000	962	90.4	86.5	97.7	2909	46.3	54.5	94.9	35.6	6.6			Yes
Kannur	7	0.783	7	0.755	1090	962	90.2	92.8	98.4	2719	29.7	59.4	98.5	36.0	4.4			Yes
Kasaragod	11	0.760	8	0.746	1047	962	75.4	85.2	96.7	2777	37.6	63.5	95.1	39.4	4.8			Yes
Kerala							86.1		97.0								3.2	Yes

<b>District</b>	<b>Trafficking vulnerability</b>	<b>HIV Vulnerability</b>	<b>HIV Prevalence 2005</b>	<b>Trafficking.</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	High	Medium	Yes	Yes
Kollam	Medium	Low		Yes
Pathanamthitta	Medium	Low		Yes
Alappuzha	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes
Kottayam	Medium	Low		Yes
Idukki	High	High	Yes	Yes
Ernakulam	Medium	High	Yes	Yes
Trichur	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes
Palakkad	High	Low		Yes
Malappuram	High	Low		Yes
Kozhikode	Medium	High	Yes	Yes
Wayanad	High	Low		Yes
Kannur	Medium	Low		Yes
Kasaragod	Medium	Low		Yes

## State Action:

Social welfare department has been recognized as the nodal agency in the state for the issue of trafficking, prostitution and child prostitution. The State Advisory Committee constituted in 1993 and State Level Coordination Committee was formed in Oct. 2001 to review the implementation of the Plan of Action and provisions of ITPA. The new review committee headed by chief secretary replaced the previous one in 2003. The committee directed to prepare a Plan of Action for state, work out a viable comprehensive scheme and identify various schemes of different departments and to integrate them with the main scheme.

Since 2002, Dy. S. P at sub-divisions level and 188 circle officers have been notified as Special Police officers under ITPA. Anti Trafficking and Prevention Cells (under the State Police), have yet not formed in the state.

The state took some sensitization programmes for police department. Lower judiciary too is being sensitized with the help of High Court. To some extent awareness programmes with communities is being undertaken with help of NGOs.

The formation of district rehabilitation committees have also been order. But yet there is no proper scheme for rehabilitation and reintegration of the victim in the mainstream society. Govt. introduced a general victim compensation scheme for the victims with income below Rs. 24,000/, which provisions maximum compensation of Rs. 10,000. The scheme discriminates on the basis of residential status and is limited to the victims who are residents of Kerala. It also makes provision for treatment in private hospitals at state expenses where state hospitals are not into existence

State government introduced a new school scheme of residential schools for the children of Juvenile Homes up to 8<sup>th</sup> standard who then are to be admitted in high school, higher studies or vocational trainings in accordance to their progress and aptitude.

Kudumshree scheme for empowerment of women and promoting local self governance has been quiet successful in Kerala but the scheme had attracted criticism for leaving out the poorest of poor who can not contribute their shares in the neighbourhood groups or self help groups. Also the scheme has not achieved the same success in all districts.

Ashraya is another scheme in state focusing on the destitute women. The scheme has been initiated in 147 villages. The scheme had been linked to Kudumshree scheme and proposes to support the destitute women and her fill to bring her out of the destitute status.

In total there are 16 homes- 1 protective home, 11 short stay homes, 3 rescue homes and 1 after care home; in the state to help the victims and needy. There are 35 family counseling centres functioning in Kerala along with 2 help line by NGOs and one women help line 1098 in Thiruvananthapuram.

State government runs 52 targeted Interventions through out the state spread over all the districts. 49 targeted Intervention are being run among the victims of Commercial sexual activities for their HIV/AIDS protection. But there is no care home for terminally ill HIV infected as envisaged in National Plan of Action.

### PARTNER NGOs of PSH PROJECT, KERALA

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Target Areas</b>	<b>Target Groups</b>
<b>Trivandrum Region</b>				
1	SOMA PSH Project, 16/1681,DPI Jn; Thycadu P.O, Trivandrum-14 ☎ 0471- 3097798.	June 1998	Trivandrum Corporation area, Trivandrum District	Sex workers- Clients- Auto/taxi drivers- Head load workers- Prison -
2	CIDA PSH Project PRA, A-17, T.C. XV/836, Remadevi Mandiram Road, Vazhuthacaud, Trivandrum ☎ 0470-3094490	December 1999	Attingal and Varkala municipality and Chirayankeezhu and Vettor panchayath of Trivandrum district	Sex workers- MSM- HRBG among Fishing Community – Tourism related workers- Clients of sex Prison inmates
3	World Vision PSH Project, Near Shankers Eye Hospital, Tholicodu P.O Punalur Kollam. ☎0475-2222150	June 2000	Punalur Municipality, Pathanapuram, Thenmala, Arayankavu and Urukunnu & Kottavasal of KollamDistrict	Commercial Sex Workers- Clients of SWs- Truckers- ORG-
4	Kerala Association for Social and Women's Welfare (KASWW) Star Complex, Vellayittambalam Kollam-12 ☎ 0474 – 2795740 / 2792320	September 1999	Kollam Corporation & Kollam District	Sex Workers- MSM-Fishermen Community Prison Inmates-Head load Workers - Auto Drivers- Truck Drivers- Slum Community
5	KRDA (Kerala Rural Development Agency), Karunagapally, Kollam – 690 544 ☎ 0476 – 2622691 / 2626961	September 2001	Neendakara, chavara, Karunagappally and Ochira of Kollam District	Sex workers- Boat Worker- Port Workers- Peeling

				Workers – Tamil Migrants
6	AKYC  All Kerala Youth Centre,  Opp. Gokulam Chitti Fund, Chandamukku,  Kottarakara, Kollam ☎ 0474-2457494	December 2001	Kottarakara, Kundara	Sex Workers- MSM- Clients- Colony Inhabitants- Prison Inmates-
7	Alleppey PSH Project, AMC-W-9/285 Palackal Bulding, Near St.Rose Ladies Hostel Mullackal P.O., Alleppey – 9. ☎ 0477-2239172 / Mob.: 98954 06117	March 2002	Alappuzha Municipality, South Ariyad Panchayath of Alappuzha District	Sex Workers- MSM- Client /Partners- ORG-
8	Society for Integrated Development of Rural People (SINDRP), PSH Project Office, Iled Floor, Angelo Building, Near Nirmala Hospital, Poovar Road, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum. ☎ 0471 – 2224958 / 2232152	March 2002	Neyyattinkara municipality, Kattakkada, Balaramapuram and Parassala gram panchayaths of Trivandrum District	Commercial sex workers- Construction / coolie workers- Clients- Truckers-
9	<b>EYM</b> Eramathoor Youth Movement, MM XX/119, Anjilimoottil Building, Near Pulimoodu Jn., Mavelikkara, Alleppey ☎ 0479- 2309871(Mavelikara) / 2315331 (H.O)	March 2002	Mavelikkara, Kayamkulam- Municipalities, Harippad Panchayat	Sex workers- MS Tamil migrants - Clients and partners-
10	Dakshina Kerala Gramodharana Seva Samithi, KS/81,Ushas Kallan Sayippe Road,Kovalam Trivandrum Dist.- 695 527 ☎0471- 2127593	May 2004	Vizhinjam, Kovalam Town Ship, Adimalathura, Karumkulam and Chowara/Pullingudi Resort area of Trivandrum Dist.	Sex workers- MSM- Fisher Women- Tourist related workers- Hotel Workers- Auto/Taxi drivers-
11	Institution for Rural Development (IRD) Koottappu, Thekkumpara P.O, Trivandrum ☎ 0471-2246266	April 2003	Amboori, Kallikadu, Kuttichal & Vellarada of Trivandrum Dist.	Sex Workers- Clients- Migrants - Tribes-
12	TD Medical College Department of Community Medicine T.D Medical College, Alappuzha	November 2004	Ambalappuzha Taluk - Punnapra South, Punnapra North, Ambalappuzha North,	Sex workers- MSM- Clients-

	☎ 0477- 2282015		Ambalappuzha South and Purakkad Panchayaths	
13	Gandhi Smaraka Grama Seva Kendram, Krishna kripa,CMC-259 Nr.chaveswary Subrahmanya Cherthala P.O Pin:-688524 ☎ 0478 -2810494(PO)	March 2003	Cherthala Municipality, and Aroor Panchayath	Sex Workers- MSM- Clients- Peeling Shed Workers- STI Patients-
<b>Kottayam Region</b>				
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Micro sites</b>	<b>Target Groups</b>
14	<b>Sanjeevani ISH Project</b> Koduman Grama Vikasana Samiti Second Floor, L & L Building, Mamukku, Pazhavangadi P.O, Ranni Pathanamthitta - 689 673 ☎ 04735-521106 (O) 515143	July 1999	Perunadu, Naranamoozhy, Vechoochira, Ranni & Seethathode Panchayat in Pathanamthitta District	Sex Workers- Clients of Sex Workers- ORG-
15	Naranganam Rural Development Society (NRDS), Chaitanya, T.B. Road, Pathanamthitta District ☎ 04733-228596 (O)	October 1999	Pathanamthitta municipal area and Kozhencherry & Mallapuzhacherry panchayats Elanthoor Panchayat	Sex Workers- Clients of Sex Workers- Migrant Labors-
16	Kumily PSH Project, Poovathummoottil Building, Thekkady by pass road, Rosapookandam, Kumily - 685509 ☎ 04869 - 223229	May 1999	Kumily Town, Thekkady, /SC and ST colonies in Kumily, Vandiperiyar Town and surrounding estate areas, Chakkupallam Panchayat and Pullupara to Cumbum (Truckers' intervention & cross boarder)	SWs- Clients- MSMs- Migrants- Truckers- HRB-
17	Jawaharlal Memorial Social Welfare & Public Co-operation Centre, Thalayolaparambu P.O PIN : 686605 Kottayam dist ☎ 04829 - 236175	October 1999	Thalayolaparambu, Vaikom, Vellore, Mullakulam	CSW- Clients- Other Risk Group-
18	<b>Solidarity PSH Project</b> Bldg. No. IX/366-A, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Indian Hardwares, Kallarkutty Road, Victory Junction, Adimali, Idukki District ☎ 9446213290	June 2000	Vazhathoppu, Idukki Kanjikuzhy, Mannankandom, Arakkulam & Adimaly	Sex Workers- Clients- Tamil migrant -
19	KVHS PSH Project Happy Nok, Opp Taluk Hospital,	March 2000	Changanassery, Ponkunnam, Mundakkayam,	SWs- MSM- Clients-

	Kunnumbhagam, Kanjirappally, Kottayam ☎ 04828 221714,221710 04828 204211		Kanjirapally & Kurukachalu	
20	Sandhya PSH Project, Kappalumackal Cottage, Near Ponkunnam bridge, Pala, Kottayam - 686 575 Phone – 04822-216929	May 2004	Pala Municipality, Erattupetta, Vagamon & Ettumanoor	Sex workers-Clients-MSM-ORG-
21	Centre for Appropriate Development (CEFAD), Near Town Church, Pulimoottil Buildings, Opp Nehru Yuva Kendra, Thodupuzha – 685 584 ☎ – 04862-226854	July 2001	Thodupuzha Municipality	Sex Workers-Clients-MSM-
22	Nazareth PSH Project 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Scholars Building Near KSEB, Pandalam ☎0469-265616 ☎PSH 04734-252960	March 2003	Pandalam Panchayat Adoor Municipality	SWs MSM-Clients-
23	CARB PSH Project, Mullasseril (H), Post Office-Cherunarakum Road, S.H.Mount, Kottayam-686006 ☎0481 23000938	June 2004	Kottayam	Sex Workers- Male sex with Male-
24	Harrisons Malayalam Limited Kalleli Thottam P.O, Konni, Pathanamthitta  ☎ 0468-2246022/2342218	July 2004	Ranni Valley Group of Estates namely, Lahai, Kumbazha and Konni of Harrisons Malayalam Limited	Plantation Workers-
25	N Y K PSH Project 5 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Housing Board Shopping Complex Kattapana 685508. 04868-224219	March 2003	Kattapana and Nedumkandam Blocks, Elappara and surrounding colonies	SWs-Clients of Sex workers-HRSB and Workers in plantation industry-
<b>Ernakulam Region</b>				
26	CAPS PSH Project 29/940-A, Shine Road, Vyttila, Cohin-19 ☎ 0484-2303868 Cell: 9447107177 <a href="mailto:sreena1978@yahoo.com">sreena1978@yahoo.com</a>	January 2000	Kochi Corporation, Eloor Panchayat.Kalamassery	Construction workers-
27	CAPS IDU Project	Oct 2004	Kochi corporation, Ernakulam District	IDU-
28	Kudumbashree PSH project Century Building, Chandakunnu P.O Nilambur-669342 ☎04931 226439 Cell: 9447076091	July 1999	Malappuram District – Malappuram Municipality, Amarambalam Grama Panchayath, Chaliyar Grama Panchayath, Edakkara Grama Panchayath, Karulai Grama Panchayath,	Sex Workers-MSM-Clients-Migrants- Tribes-

			Nilambur Grama Panchayath, Vazhikadavu Grama Panchayath.	
29	RCTC PSH project, Anthinadu House, Opp. ILAHIA Public School, Market PO, Muvattupuzha-686673. ☎ 0485 2836950 Cell: 9447327103	November, 1999	Muvattupuzha, Kothamangalam, Koothattukulam, Sub Jail, Moovattupuzha	SWs- MSMs- Clients- Jail inmates – Colony-
30	SARANG PSH Project, South Pipeline Road, Palarivattom Cochin- 682025 Mob: 9447433656  <b>Email</b> <a href="mailto:sarangfoundation@rediffmail.com">sarangfoundation@rediffmail.com</a>	April 2000	Cochin Corporation, Aluva Municipality and Chottanikkara Panchayath of Ernakulam District	Sex Workers- Men having sex with Men- Clients-
31	LIONS PSH Project, Door No.12/11(10), Sampath Complex, Opp. Indira Gandhi Stadium, Sulthanpeta, Palakked-1. ☎0491-2546327	February 2001	Walayar, Palakkad, Puthussery, Kanjikode Tribal areas, Malambuzha	Sex Workers- Clients- Tribals- Truckers-
32	Tropical Health Foundation of India PSH Project, X/574,Manikkathenpady Road, East Nada, Guruvayoor P.O,Thrissur Dist-680101 ☎0487-2553927 Cell:9846007025 <a href="mailto:thfipsh@hotmail.com">thfipsh@hotmail.com</a>	Oct 2001	Guruvayoor, Kunnumkulam, Chavakkad / Thrissur Dist.	Sex Workers- MSM- Fisher Folk- Construction workers- Hotel/Lodge-
33	Kalady PSH project Sreenivas, Ashram Road, Kalady-683574 ☎0484-2461617 Cell: 9447580666 <a href="mailto:ssukaladypsh@rediffmail.com">ssukaladypsh@rediffmail.com</a>	June 2002	Kalady Grama Panchayth,Perumbavoor and Angamaly Municipalities,Pongam and Vattekkattupady(Truckers Point),Ernakulam District	Sex Workers- MSMs-Clients of Sex Workers- Truckers-
34	ROTARY PSH Project, Opp. Maveli Store, Pattambi Rd.,Perinthalmanna – 679322 Off 04933-220848 Mob: 9447451010 Email <a href="mailto:rotarypsh@yahoo.co.in">rotarypsh@yahoo.co.in</a>	July 2003	Manjeri & Perinthalmanna Municipalities Wandoor Panchayat	SWs- MSMs- Clients-
35	DLM PSH project Near Anganwadi, Kosathara, Chittoor Pallakkad-678101 Cell: 9349152861/9447434759	<b>July - 2003</b>	Gopalapuram, Meenakshipuram, Vandithavalam,Govindhapuram,Kollengode,& Kambrathuchalla	Sex Workers Clients of Sex Workers-Truckers - Inland Migrants (Toddy tapers)-

36	Cultural Academy PSH Project, CC 16/925, Veliparambil House,Indira Junction, Thoppumpadi, Cochin- 5. ☎:0484-2210236 Cell: 9895266255	<b>July 2003</b>	Chellanam, Soudhi, Fort Kochi & Mattancherry	MSMSW- Clients- Fisher Folk-
37	NYK PSH PROJECT Near Vijayamatha Convent, Ponnani-679577 ☎0494-2667420 Cell: 9447331517 <a href="mailto:nykps@yahoo.com">nykps@yahoo.com</a>	<b>October 04</b>	Kuttippuram Panchayath,Edappal Panchayath& Ponnani Municipality of Malappuram Dist.	Sex Workers- MSMs- Clients-
38	Buliders of the Nation (BON) PSH, Project, Vellor colony, Patturikal, Thrissur-680001 ☎:0487-2320086	December, 2003	Corporation, Thrissur	Sex workers- Clients- Children at risk-
<b>Calicut Region</b>				
39	High Land Development Agency, HILDA PSH Project  P.B.No.9, Mysore Road, Sulthan Bathery Wayanad ☎ 04936 – 220052	September - 1998	Wayanad, Sulthan Bathery,Mullenkolly Pulpally,Noolpuzha, Nemani,Ambalavayal, Meenangadi, Poothadi, Muttill & Meppadi	SWs/MPWs- Clients-, Unwed Mothers(including tribal)- Truckers-
40	Vanitha Society PSH Project, Sthree Ashraya Kudumba Vikasana Sangam 1/2684, Santhinagar Colony, West Hill, Calicut – 673005 ☎0495-2384695	July 2002	Calicut Corporation	Sex workers- Clients-
41	Jeevana Samskriti PSH Project, Near Dhanalakshmi Hospital, Thana, Kannur – 6. ☎ 0497-2725428 / 2708210	January, 1999	Kannur Municipality, Kannur.	SW-MSM- Clients-
42	Institute of Applied Dermatology, IAD PSH Project, MP. Commercial Complex, Room No. 3/131, I.C. Bhandari Road, Kasargode ☎ 04994- 230116 (Office) 229684	January 2000	Kasaragod Municipality Area, Chengala Panchayath, Madhur Panchayath, Mogral Puttur, Panchayath	CSW- MSM- Clients -
43	Malabar Vikasana Vedi, MVV PSH Project, 43/148, Jubilee Road, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Gate, Temple gate P.O, Thalassery ☎ 0490-2320120	January 2000	Kannur Dt. Kuthuparamba and Thalassery Municipalities	Sex Workers- Fishing folk- Clients
44	People's Association for Non- formal, Education & Development in Technology,PANTECH PSH	May 2000	Kasragod, Hosdurg Taluk(Kanhangad Municipality, Nileshwar Panchayath, Chervathur	Sex Workers- FishingCommunit y- Auto/Taxi &Client

	Project,Ramnath Building, Nileswar P.O, Kasargod – 671314 ☎ 0467-2281991		Panchayath, Pallikare Panchayath, Bekal, Padna Panchayath, Madikai Panchayath)	- MSM
45	Indian Youth Association Centre, IYA PSH Project, I/968 I,Room No. 203, Zaina Buildings, West Hill P.O., Calicut – 673 001 ☎ 0495-2384066	August 1999	Calicut Corporation and Sub urbs & Dist. Jail Calicut Kozhikode district	Male have Sex with Male(MSM)- Migrant Labourers(MLs)- Clients-Prison Inmates-
46	SNEHA PSH Project 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Opp. Ceeyam bus stop, V.O. Road, Vadakara-673 101 ☎ 0496-2513413	April 2000	Vadakara, Koyilandi Perambara	Sex workers- Fisher folk- Clients & MSM-
47	Navajyothi PSH Project, Government Hospital Road Iritty P.O, Kannur District ☎ 0490- 2493910	March, 2002	Mattannur Municipality, Keezhur-Chavasserry, Aralam, Payam, Ayyankunnu & Peravoor Panchayaths of Kannur District	Sex WorkersClients- Tribes-
48	District Youth Co-ordinator, Nehru Yuva Kendra, NYK PSH Project, River Road, Kumbla, Kasargode ☎ 04998-213171	February-2003	Manjeswar Block, Kasaragod district	SWs-MSMs- Clients- Truckers-
49	Health Action PSH Project, RDS PSH Project, TP 7/1209, Thamarassery Post, Calicut -673573 Mob : 9447540433 ☎ 0495 – 2220950	Calicut	Mukkom, Thamarassery, Adivaram & Puthupady	SWs -,MSMs- Clients-
50	Centre for Social Research Development, CSR D PSH Project, Opp. Konnadu Bus Stop, West Hill P.O, Calicut – 5 ☎ 0495 – 2384576	November, 2004	Calicut Corporation and suburbs	Injection Drug Users- Drug Users -
51	Pratheeksha PSH Project, Co-operative Medical Collage, Pariyaram, Kannur ☎ 0497-2808111 ☎ 0479-2808102	March 2003	Payyannur, Taliparamba Municipality & Mattool Panchayath	SW- MSM- Clients- Fisher Folk-
52	Indian Red Cross Society, IRCS PSH Project, P P quarters Upstair Sheela Clinic, Choottakadavu Road, Mananthavady, Wayanad ☎-04935 – 246064 Mob : 9447267888	December 2003	Kalpetta Municipality, Manathavady Town, Panamaram, Kottathara, Thirunelly & Kaniyampatta Panchayaths	Sex Workers- Tribal (HRSB)- Clients-

