

# KERALA MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT



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# What is Kerala Model of Development?



- Refers to the state's achievements and improvements in material conditions of living which is reflected in indicators of social development.

# Main achievements in the fields of:



- Literacy
- Life expectancy
- Infant mortality rate
- Health and educational sector
- A set of wealth and distribution programs
- High levels of political participation etc

# Kerala –An Overview



- Kerala is a narrow strip of land, tucked away in the southwest corner of India. Though it covers only 1.18% of the total area of India, it supports about 3.43% of the total population of the country.

Area	38,863 sq. km.
Capital	Thiruvananthapuram
Language	Malayalam
Districts	14
Population	3,34,06,061
Males	1,60,27,412
Female	1,73,78,649
Density (persons per sq.km)	860/sq.km
Urban population	1,59,34,926
Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	1,084
Literacy	94.0%
Males	96.1
Females	92.1

# How the term 'Kerala model' coined?



- The [Centre for Development Studies](#) at [Thiruvananthapuram](#) with the help of United Nations, conducted a case study of selected issues with reference to [Kerala](#) in the 1970s as a part of their study
- The results and recommendations of this study came to be known as the 'Kerala model' of equitable growth which emphasised land reforms, poverty reduction, educational access and child welfare
- Economics professor [K. N. Raj](#) was the main person behind this study
- He started the Centre for Development Studies in Thiruvananthapuram in 1971, by the request of the Kerala Chief Minister [C Achutha Menon](#).



- Although K.N. Raj did not use the term ‘Kerala model’ in the study .....but later through the writings of Amartya Sen, Jean Drez ...etc popularized this term....



- Amartya Sen says ..... “ India does not need to look else where for development pointers. Yet there is much that India can learn from Kerala's development experience”.
- He adds .... “Kerala despite its low income level has achieved more than even some of the most admired high growth economies.....what Kerala has achieved with very low per capita income and growth is so remarkable”.



# Why this development “a model”?



## Developments in the Health sector

- High life expectancy at birth
- Low birth and death rate
- Low Infant mortality=15 per 1000
- Hi tech methods of diagnosis and therapy
- Virtual elimination of many communicable diseases
- More than 3600 Govt medical institutions in the state.
- More than 38,000 beds in govt hospitals 67,000 in pvt sector,

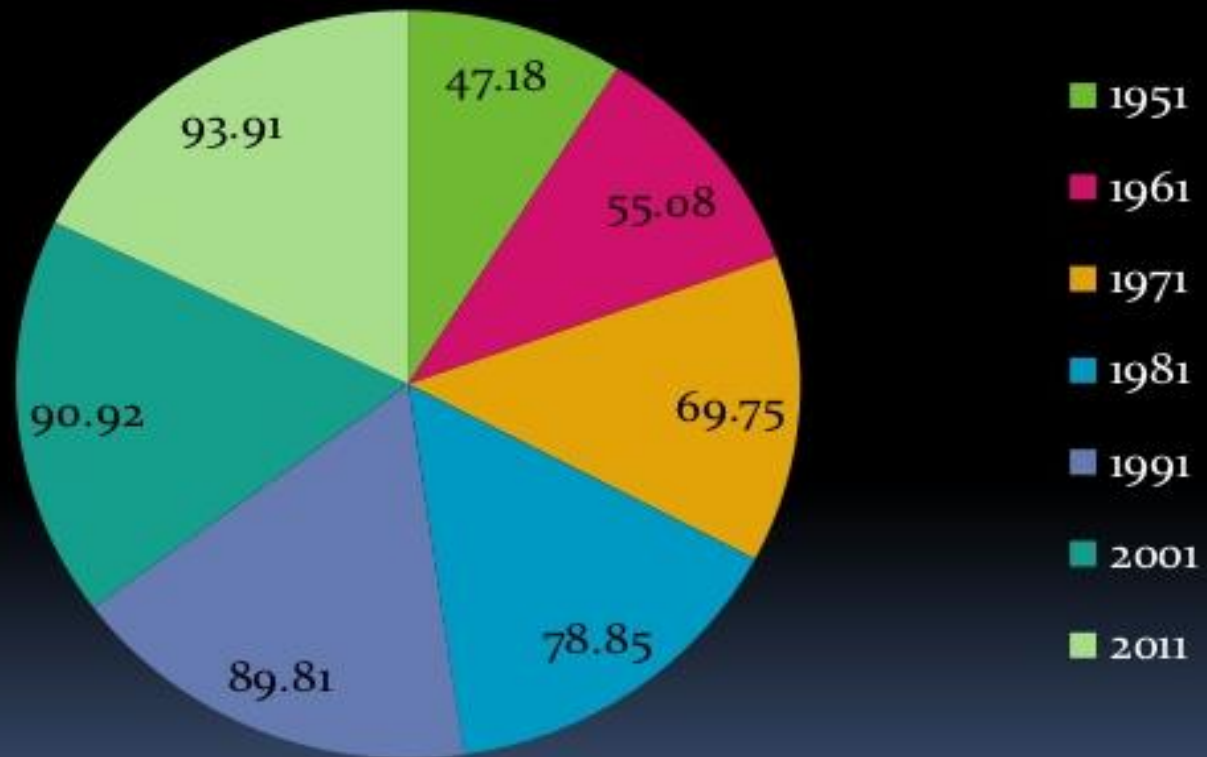
HEALTH INDICATORS	KERALA	INDIA
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	14.60	22.80
Death rate (per 1,000 population)	6.60	7.40
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 population)	12.0	44.00
Maternal mortality ratio (per lakh live births) * 2009	40	301
Total Fertility rate (per woman)	1.70	2.90
Couple Protection rate (%)	62.30	52
Life expectancy at birth (Male)	71.40	62.60
Life expectancy at birth (Female)	76.30	64.20
Life expectancy at birth (Average)	74.00	63.50

# Educational sector



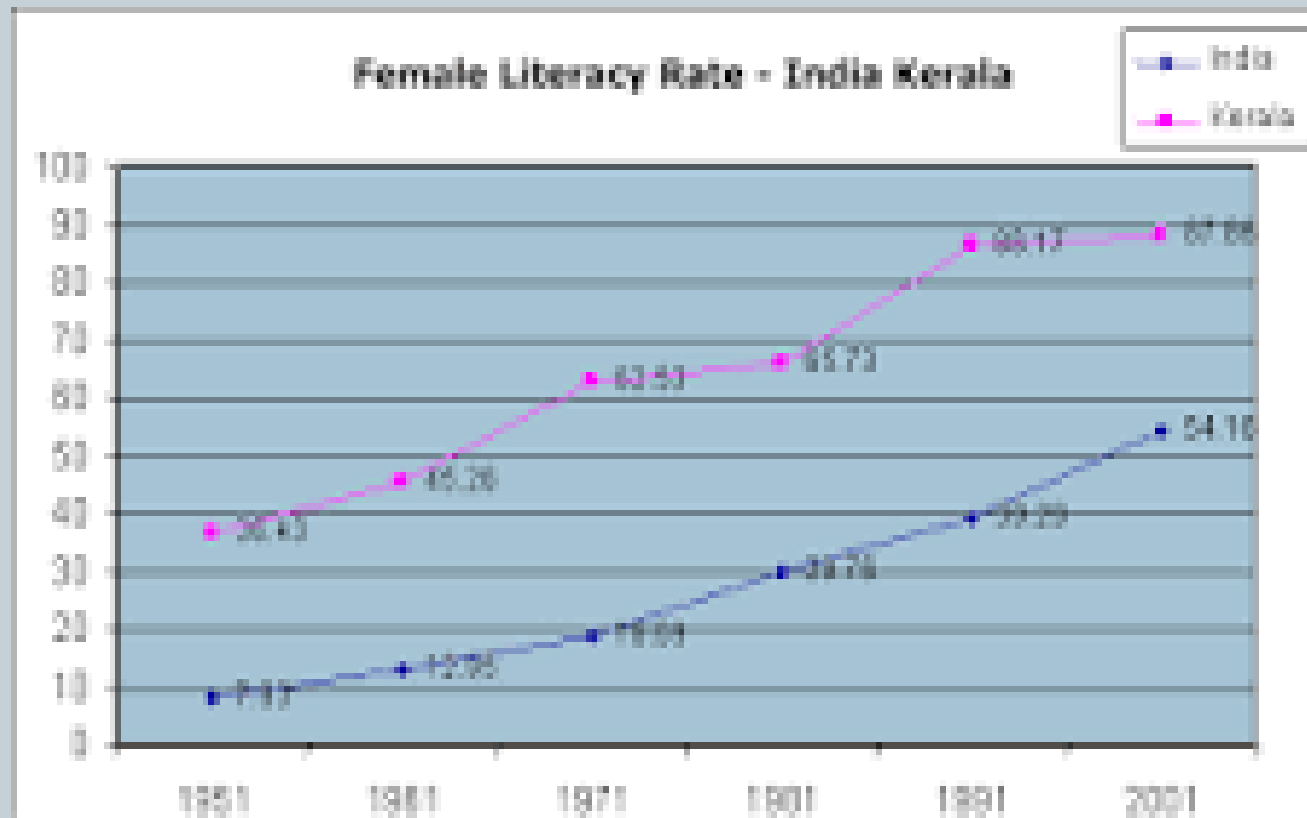
- “Keralites are prized every where in the world due to the result of its efficient value based education”.  
Amartya Sen
- Kerala’s literacy rate=91%
- 37% of state’s annual budget goes to education.

# Literacy rate from 1951 - 2011



YEAR	LITERACY	MALE	FEMALE
1951	47.18	58.35	36.43
1961	55.08	64.89	45.56
1971	69.75	77.13	62.53
1981	78.85	84.56	73.36
1991	89.81	93.62	86.17
2001	90.92	94.20	87.86
2011	94.59	97.10	92.12

# FEMALE LITERACY-INDIA & KERALA



## *Schools in Kerala : Statistics*

LP,UP & High Schools	12646
Government Schools	4500
Private aided Schools	7284
CBSE schools	587
ICSE schools	100
Central Schools	27
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	14
Higher Secondary School	1656
Vocational Higher Secondary	375
Student enrolment	48.42 lakh

# Vital statistics



## Higher Education Institutions in Kerala

Government <b>123</b>	Self-Financing Colleges (Govt. controlled) <b>93</b>
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Aided <b>184</b>	Unaided Colleges (Private Managements) <b>989</b>
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Autonomous Colleges <b>19</b>	Self-Financing Colleges (Maintained by Universities) <b>70</b>
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**Total 1478**

SOURCE: JUSTICE K.K. DENESAN COMMISSION REPORT ON SELF-FINANCING EDUCATION  
INSTITUTIONS IN KERALA (2017)



# Other achievements



- Rise of lower classes
- Only 19% of people are in below poverty line(2004-2005 census)
- Capacity for asserting the rights (gender equity, demands for public services ...etc)
- 85 % lives in pacca houses
- More than 2/3 get drinking water from well
- Political participation of women ....etc.

# CONCLUSION



- Kerala.....a place that offers real hope for the future of the Third World
- Despite its achievements, the model is heavily criticised for the low industrial development and high levels of unemployment
- The educational reforms failed to make a direct mark on the state, as people tend to go abroad for monetary benefit



• **THANK YOU**