

CONTEMPORARY KERALA

MODULE II- KERALA ECONOMY



TOPIC: KERALA DEVELOPMENT MODEL
REMYA MT
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
VI SEMESTER

KERALA DEVELOPMENT MODEL



- The style of development practiced in Kerala is known as the Kerala development model
- The state has achieved improvements in material conditions in living reflected in indicators of social development
- The per-capita income of the state is less in comparison of countries
- This is the special aspect of Kerala model development
- It has achieved high level of literary,health conditions,Life expectancy,together with low level infant mortality and population growth
- Kerala model development has been defined as
- 1. A set of high quality of life indicators coinciding with low per-capita income. Both distributed across nearly the entire population of kerala
- 3.A set of wealth and resource distribution programmes that have largely brought about the high material quality of life indicators

IMPACTS



- 3. High levels of political participation and activism among ordinary people along with substantial numbers of dedicated leaders at all levels
- The CDS, tvn with the help of United Nations conducted a case study of selected issues with reference to Kerala in the 1970s
- The results and recommendations of this study came to be known as Kerala model of equitable growth, which emphasized land reforms, poverty reduction, educational access and child welfare
- The Economy Professor K.N Raja was the main person behind this study
- The basis of the health progress in the state is the infrastructure of primary health centres
- Over 2700 government medical institutions in the state with 330 beds per one lakh people
- The life expectancy in Kerala is 75 yrs while it is 64 yrs in the country



- The socio-religious reform movements followed by leftist movements have contributed to the growth of political awareness in kerala
- Increase in public welfare activities of common man
- Achieved 100% literacy
- The credit for the spread of modern education in the state should be given to the Christian missionaries, socio-religious reform leaders and to the rulers of princely state
- The land reforms put an end to the feudal jenmi system and made lakhs of poor peasants ,land owners and householders
- The governments had made protection laws for agricultural workers, pension for retired agricultural workers and provided a high rate of government employment for low caste communities

CRITICISM



- Bloated social welfare state without the economy to support it
- Not sustainable
- Converted into a consumer one and not production oriented one