



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

**DRAFT
EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92**

VOLUME I

**STATE PLANNING BOARD
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
OCTOBER 1990**

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NIEPA DC



D05739

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Planning and Administration
17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No. P-5739
Date 1-2-91

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

KERALA ECONOMY—PERFORMANCE, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Kerala has undergone planned development under seven Five Year Plans and four annual plans during the course of past four decades. In several important respects, Kerala's development record has been an impressive one. On criteria like adult literacy, life expectancy at birth, female age at marriage and school enrollment ratios, Kerala compares favourably with almost any other region in the developing world. The state has already crossed the national target set for population control for the year 2000. At same time, however, Kerala's economy has performed poorly in terms of commodity production.

Thus, the development experience of Kerala is unique in the sense that it shows a dichotomic picture of the growing physical quality of life under the successive five year plans co-existing with a stagnating economy. The superimposition of a high level of physical quality of life on a fragile commodity production base and low levels of per capita output opens

up new paradigms of development pointing to the possibility and capacity of low income agrarian economies to achieve high living standards. One crucial question that emerges from the experience, however, is whether the high living standards are sustainable in the long run, unless commodity producing sectors are geared up to raise the income levels.

Macroeconomic Performance

The rate of growth of national income under the planned development has been very meagre. The fact that the state income has grown only at a rate even lower than the national growth rate reveals the dismal performance of the state economy. The state's per capita domestic product had amounted to about 90 per cent of the nation's per capita income in the early sixties, but declined to 84 per cent in the early eighties as given in table 1

Table 1
PER CAPITA INCOME OF KERALA AND INDIA

Five year periods	(At 1970-71 prices)			(At 1980-81 prices)		
	Kerala	India	Index(*)	Kerala	India	Index(*)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61 to 1964-65	510	573	0.90	..	..	..
1965-66 to 1969-70	546	580	0.94	..	..	..
1970-71 to 1975-76	603	620	0.97	..	..	..
1975-76 to 1979-80	599	678	0.88	..	..	..
1980-81 to 1984-85	615	735	0.83	1416	1715	0.83
1985-86	..	..	..	1436	1852	0.77
1986-87	..	..	..	1384	1881	0.74
1987-88	..	..	..	1416	1910	0.74
1988-89	..	..	..	1447	2082	0.70

(*) Proportion of per capita income of Kerala to that of India

The sector-wise performance of the state economy vis-a-vis the national economy under different Five Year Plans is given in table 2. As can be seen from the table, the growth of primary sector for Kerala has been consistently insignificant or even negative under various plans, but for the period of three annual

plans from 1966-67 to 1968-69. The secondary sector has performed relatively well, but for the Sixth Plan period. The growth of other sectors under various plans are more less comparable to the corresponding growth rates in the national economy.

TABLE 2

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF SECTORAL INCOME AT CONSTANT PRICES—KERALA AND INDIA

(Per cent)

Plan period	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing, mining and quarrying		Manufacturing, construction, electricity gas and water supply		Transport, communication and trade		Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings and business services		Public administration and defence and other services		G.D.P. at factor cost	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
HI Plan (1961-66)	0.21	-0.48	6.06	7.40	4.24	6.10	5.24	5.14	4.03	4.50	2.15	2.68
Annual Plan (1966-69)	5.36	4.36	3.42	3.27	9.81	4.20	2.23	4.53	3.77	3.03	5.41	4.13
IV Plan (1969-74)	0.93	3.06	9.51	3.52	4.79	3.80	5.16	4.74	6.09	4.42	3.63	3.46
V Plan (1974-79)	-0.03	3.94	3.03	6.12	1.86	7.02	6.98	6.24	2.99	5.16	1.56	5.14
Annual Plan (1979-80)	0.62	-12.50	9.09	-2.30	6.28	-0.50	2.62	1.30	7.67	10.40	4.38	-4.90
VI Plan (1980-85)	0.63	5.30	0.82	5.52	4.09	5.82	3.61	5.28	5.31	5.96	2.18	5.54
VII Plan (1985-90)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985-86	4.73	0.52	5.09	7.14	5.72	8.33	6.86	7.24	7.66	7.53	5.55	4.92
1986-87	-5.30	-0.01	-4.88	7.22	0.18	6.16	9.14	7.36	6.65	7.89	1.36	4.16
1987-88	-1.11	0.72	4.00	5.59	4.65	5.12	6.61	5.79	7.49	8.00	3.12	4.14
1988-89	-0.02	16.87	9.70	7.66	2.62	7.60	7.31	7.30	5.55	5.61	3.84	6.39
Annual Average	-0.43	4.45	3.48	6.90	3.29	6.80	7.48	6.92	6.84	7.26	3.47	4.91

Structural Transformation

The structural transformation in the state and national economy is reflected in the changing sectoral

composition of state domestic product at current and constant prices of Kerala and India as given in table 3.

TABLE 3

SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION OF SDP, KERALA 1960-61 to 1985-86

(At 1970-71 prices—per cent)

Sectors	Kerala				India			
	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Primary	59.4	49.5	40.6	37.4	55.1	48.5	41.5	37.7
2. Secondary	12.0	16.3	20.0	19.2	17.3	20.7	21.6	21.3
3. Tertiary	28.6	34.2	39.4	43.4	27.6	30.8	36.9	41.0

It is seen that the share of the agricultural sector in the domestic product has been declining, both at the state and at the national level. At the state level the decline is more steep, and in 1985-86, about 37.4 per cent of the SDP is contributed by the primary sector as against 37.7 per cent at the national level. The share of the secondary sector in SDP has grown from 12 per cent in 1960-61 to 19.2 per cent in 1985-86. The share in fact declined from 20.0 per cent in 1980-81. A similar trend is seen at national level also. The

tertiary sector has improved its share significantly. In Kerala, its share has increased from 28.6 per cent in 1960-61 to 43.4 per cent 1985-86.

Review of Sectoral Performance

A diagnostic analysis of the performance of different sectors of the economy has been undertaken to highlight the achievements and identify problems and prospects. A brief summary of the high lights is given in the following sections.

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Agriculture continues to be the mainstay of Kerala's economy. It accounts for about 30 per cent of the state income, provides employment to over 50 per cent of the working population, supplies raw materials to major traditional industries. Kerala virtually has a monopoly in the production of a number of agricultural commodities such as cashew, rubber, coconut, pepper, cardamom, ginger which are of national importance in view of their export market or import substitution, though in the case of coconut, the state's dominant share has appreciably declined in the recent years. The state accounts for almost 100 per cent of pepper, 80 per cent of cardamom, 30 per cent of turmeric, 90 per cent of ginger, 90 per cent of cashew kernels, 500 per cent of coffee, 12 per cent of tea, 100 per cent of coir and coir products and 35 per cent of marine products exported from the country. Animal husbandry, hitherto considered to be a subsidiary occupation supplementing the earnings of rural labourers and marginal farmers is emerging as a major source of income through self-employment. Kerala with its long stretch of coastal belt and wide spread inland waters offers tremendous scope for fisheries development and accounts for about 35 per cent of marine products exported from the country.

Crop Production

Predominance of perennial cash crops and multiple cropping, a striking feature of the cropping pattern of Kerala, necessitate large investments in agriculture having longer gestation periods making farmers vulnerable to price fluctuations with little or no option to go for alternative cropping patterns at least in the short run. The fluctuations in farm prices are caused by the domestic supply and demand conditions as well as such conditions in the international markets and also by the export/import policy of the national government and the distribution marketing activities of the trading agencies under the national government. Out of a net cropped area of around 22 lakh ha. more than 15 lakh ha. (68%) are devoted to such crops.

The agricultural sector consists of crops, livestock and livestock products. Its contribution to state income estimated at Rs.603 crores in 1969-70 (at 1970-71 prices) still remains around the same level even after two decades. In spite of the fact that the livestock and livestock products have been showing an increasing trend over the years. The trend in the production of major agricultural commodities in the state is given in the following table.

TABLE 4

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS DURING THE PLAN PERIODS

Five Year Plans (1)	(Unit 1000 tonnes; *million utns)				
	Rice (2)	Tapioca (3)	Coconut* (4)	Aracanut* (5)	Cashewnut (6)
First Plan (1951-56)	870.00	1569.00	3099	6460	57.86
Second Plan (1956-61)	961.78	1548.70	3243	5699	71.41
Third Plan (1961-66)	1058.65	2295.42	3277	8710	92.08
Annual Plans (1966-69)	1153.10	3896.38	3617	11482	105.31
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	1301.92	5212.82	3923	10338	113.77
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	1296.94	4874.69	3354	11587	98.75
Annual Plan (1979-80)	1299.70	4088.92	3032	10829	82.76
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	1276.38	3961.30	3043	9895	78.07
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1085.44	2972.81	3408	10700	89.33

* (First four years only)

Five Year Plans	Banana	Pepper	Ginger	Tea	Coffee	Rubber	Pulses
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
First Plan (1951-56)	311.79	27.24	10.94	39.74	7.29	21.26	17.28
Second Plan (1956-61)	288.33	25.95	9.73	37.62	5.63	17.56	13.88
Third Plan (1961-66)	331.54	23.32	11.21	39.44	8.90	34.69	16.94
Annual Plans (1966-69)	369.89	20.97	11.00	44.03	11.32	58.98	15.67
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	369.54	25.49	21.03	43.30	14.11	90.91	13.68
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	483.52	24.76	29.06	47.14	20.80	129.36	12.18
Annual Plan (1979-80)	309.91	28.90	35.83	58.23	30.18	136.62	23.44
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	311.45	25.10	33.34	50.52	27.06	153.35	21.15
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	382.70	38.60	44.86	55.82	29.36	210.45	19.60

*(First four years only)

The trend of crop production shows two distinct patterns. During the first two decades or till the middle of the Fourth Five Year Plan, most of the crops, especially the major ones such as rice, coconut, tapioca, aracanut, cashew, banana showed substantial increase in terms of production. Thereafter, their production has stagnated or even declined. The notable exceptions are rubber, pepper, ginger, tea and coffee. The increase in production during the first two decades was mostly due to increase in cropped area. However, during the last two decades the net cropped area has remained almost stagnant. With very little scope for bringing additional area under cultivation there seems to have been surging pressure from the commercial crops to displace the subsistence crops like rice, tapioca

etc. directly or indirectly depending on the technical feasibility of such substitution and economic compulsion due to their relative profitability. In this process food crops in general suffered serious decline in area to the extent of 3 to 4 lakh ha. While the perennial cash crops in general and the plantations crops, especially rubber, in particular registered substantial increase in area. Even with the enormous increase in area under plantation crops the small holder crops covering rice, coconut, pepper and cashew together still account for the largest share (70%) in the net cropped area. The shift in cropping pattern in favour of commercial crops is bound to have its adverse impact on the food front, employment situation and the prospects for livestock development in Kerala.

PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURE DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN

TABLE 5

Production, Area and Productivity of Principal Crops in Kerala during the period 1885-86 to 1989-90

Year	Production	Area	Yield	Year	Production	Area	Yield
Rice				Tapioca			
1985-86	1173.05	678.28	1729	1985-86	3276.88	202.92	16148
1986-87	1133.79	663.80	1708	1986-87	2576.07	146.96	17529
1987-88	1032.61	604.08	1709	1987-88	3236.35	172.91	18717
1988-89	1002.33	577.56	1735	1988-89	2801.96	158.75	17650
Coconut*				Arecanut*			
1985-86	3377.00	704.68	4792	1985-86	10664.00	58.69	181697
1986-87	3068.00	683.82	4487	1986-87	10563.00	57.73	182960
1987-88	3346.00	775.37	4315	1987-88	10665.00	60.54	176179
1988-89	3841.00	866.47	4433	1988-89	10891.00	62.94	173037
Cashew				Banana & Plantains			
1985-86	80.20	137.75	582	1985-86	361.13	53.00	6813
1986-87	96.77	133.52	724	1986-87	328.83	52.76	6232
1987-88	81.48	121.55	706	1987-88	422.51	56.91	7424
1988-89	98.88	119.60	826	1988-89	418.32	57.13	7322
Pepper				Ginger			
1985-86	33.12	121.56	272	1986-86	44.47	15.67	2837
1986-87	31.94	133.08	240	1986-87	43.60	15.49	2815
1987-88	46.82	146.08	321	1987-88	45.51	14.44	3151
1988-89	42.51	164.56	258	1988-89	45.84	16.11	2845

Tea				Coffee			
1985-86	52.63	34.76	1514	1985-86	23.55	65.64	358
1986-87	48.62	34.76	1399	1986-87	23.55	65.64	359
1987-88	56.28	34.64	1625	1987-88	22.93	65.64	349
1988-89	65.77	34.64	1899	1988-89	47.42	65.64	723
Rubber				Pulses			
1985-86	184.70	330.31	559	1985-86	20.48	28.40	721
1986-87	202.13	337.70	599	1986-87	19.59	28.14	696
1987-88	216.56	358.96	603	1987-88	18.64	25.71	725
1988-89	238.40	373.85	637	1988-89	19.70	26.88	733
Cardamom				Area	— 1000 Ha.		
1986-86	3.34	60.63	55	Production	— 1000 tones		
1986-87	3.09	60.71	51	(*)	— Million nuts		
1987-88	2.05	64.63	32	Productivity	— Kg/Ha.		
1988-89	2.11	59.38	36	(**)	— nuts/Ha.		

The performance of the crop sector during the first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan in terms of area, production and yield is given in table 5. With the exception of rubber and coconut there is hardly any improvements in the performance of most of the crops. The spurt in production in the case of coconut, as can be seen from the table, is due to a sudden increase of about two lakh ha. of area under the crop in 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Thus, the performance of agriculture reveals a dismal picture. However, the retarded growth in the crop sector cannot be taken even as an indication of having reached near potential in this sector. The wide variations in the inter-regional and even intra-regional yield pattern and cropping intensity indicate that there is substantial scope for increasing the output and employment in this sector. The dismal performance of agriculture during the last two decades would mean that by and large the plan schemes undertaken to improve production and productivity of different crops could not lead to the desired results possibly due to the failure of these schemes to influence the farmers in their decision making which basically depends on, inter alia, relative farm prices and cost of cultivation of alternative crops, stability of prices marketing arrangements, availability of credit facilities etc. The stagnation of agriculture has to be viewed in the context of investing about Rs. 600 crores in the large, medium and minor irrigation during the last 15 years. This raises serious doubts about the efficiency of our irrigation projects to make available water in the fields when needed for cultivation.

The trend in area coverage is seen reflected in the matter of production as well. The performance of plantation crops is quite impressive thanks to increase in area as well as productivity. Despite substantial improvement in productivity rice production has

been stagnating around 10 to 11 lakh tones during the last decade. Apart from the drastic reduction in area under the crop the declining trend in the spread of high yielding varieties is also responsible for stagnation in the production, at such low levels. The coverage of high yielding varieties has plummeted from 2.93 lakh ha. in 1977-78 to 1.36 lakh ha. in 1988-89. The Group farming system introduced during 1989-90 with a view to secure reduction in the cost of cultivation through group approach and improvement in productivity through scientific management on a community basis could install new spirit and confidence among the rice growers. Tapioca, the supplementary food crop of Kerala also suffered severe setback in production mainly because of the decline in area. The small holder tree crops like coconut, pepper and cashew present a mixed trend. The production of coconut which was in a declining trend after mid seventies has staged a spectacular recovery during 1987-88 and 1988-89. The current level of production is around 3800 million nuts. Pepper also presents a similar trend with peak level attainment in production (46819 lakh tones) 1987-88. Data on the production of cashew also shows signs of revival during 1987-88 and 1988-89. The production during 1988-89 is estimated to be around 99,000 tones.

Irrigation

Major and Medium Irrigation

The total investment in major and medium irrigation over the seven five year plans amounts to Rs. 759 crores completing 10 projects and partially commissioning seven ongoing ones irrigating 2.02 lakh ha. (net). The trend in investment and area irrigated during the plan periods is given below.

TABLE 8

Investment and Area Irrigated

(Rs. in crores, Area Ha.)

Plan period	Expenditure	Cumulative expenditure	Area Irrigated		Cumulative (Area Net)
			Net	Gross	
I Plan (1951-56)	5.11	5.11	..	..
II Plan (1956-61)	8.93	14.04	19070	23918	19070
III Plan (1961-66)	10.32	24.36	6068	10732	25138
Annual Plans (1966-69)	10.73	35.09	37551	76110	62681
IV Plan (1969-74)	28.91	64.00	42246	90360	104935
V Plan (1974-79)	76.85	140.85	24189	57544	129124
Annual Plan (1979-80)	72.35	213.20	11744	27848	140868
VI Plan (1980-89)	259.52	472.72	30844	70206	171712
VII Plan (1985-90)	287.80	760.52	4633	25035	176345

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 280 crores in the Seventh Plan the expenditure was 287.8 crores. The targeted ayacut to be irrigated was 1.95 lakh ha (gross) and the achievement was 25035 ha. (gross).

TABLE 9

Area brought under irrigation during the Seventh Plan

Year	Net (Ha.)	Gross (Ha.)
1985-86	8355	14215
1986-87	972	2167
1987-88	3507	5749
1988-89	975	1640
1989-90	912	1534

Even in the case of completed projects there is a gross under utilisation of the potential created so that the expected benefit could not be obtained leading to very little return on capital invested. This is partly due to the fact some of the projects might not have been conceived fully taking into account the efforts involved in terms of factors demanding irrigation such as land utilisation and cropping pattern, size distribution of holdings, water requirements and its seasonality etc.

So far practically there is no agency to overview the actual and effective utilisation water once the irrigation structure is completed. Proper organisational arrangements involving local bodies for the distribution and regulation of water for agricultural use have to effected. With the involvement of Krishi Bhavansa rational cropping pattern and water use and management can be planned at local levels.

Minor Irrigation:

The total public investment in minor irrigation schemes till the end of Seventh Plan period works out to Rs. 88.54 crores. This has resulted in bringing a net area of 1.29 lakh ha (1.56 lakh ha. gross) under irrigation. As against an outlay of Rs. 50 crores provided in the Seventh Plan (Rs. 43 crores for surface water and Rs. 7 crores for ground water development) to irrigate 40,730 hectares (net), an amount of Rs. 43 crores was spent on minor irrigation schemes bringing an additional area of 39,587 hectares (net) under irrigation.

TABLE 10

Area brought under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes

Year	Net	Gross
1985-86	6606	9151
1986-87	6894	9406
1987-88	5992	7432
1988-89	10014	11741
1989-90	10081	12165

The cost of irrigating one hectare of land under large and medium schemes, on an average, is about ten times higher than the same under the minor schemes. The difference will be still higher if the investment needed to fully utilise the irrigation potential created by large and medium schemes is also taken into account. In the light of the past experience, minor irrigation schemes are to be preferred during the Eighth Plan against major and medium ones, as a strategy for irrigation especially when some of the newer projects show their initial cost estimate of irrigating one hectare of land as slightly over Rs. 1 lakh.

Command Area Development

Command area development aims at maximisation of agricultural production by effecting equitable distribution of water to agricultural fields by introducing scientific practices of farming and water management. The main activities under command are a development and construction of field channels, and field drains, land levelling, land shaping, introduction of warabandhi etc. in the already completed irrigation schemes in the State. Command Area Development programme gained momentum only during the last years of the Seventh Plan period.

The approved outlay of command area development programme in the Seventh Plan period was Rs.29 crores. Being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% central assistance, an equal amount was also available as central share. About 50 per cent of the outlay could only be spent during the Seventh Plan period covering an area of 42583 ha. of land by constructing filed channels.

Maximum thrust is to be given for command area development programmes in the Eighth Plan. This is the only way to bring down the overheads built up during the past several years in the major and medium irrigation sector. The decentralisation of planning process to the panchayat level widens the scope for the active participation of farmers in the command area development.

Forests

A comprehensive and scientific system of forest development and management is yet to be developed for the state. Various schemes undertaken during the planning period have been adhoc without giving due consideration to the various economic and environmental factors. Over the years sustained yield management principle has been discarded and replaced by an aggressive manmade forestry programme to meet the requirements of wood based industries and revenue.

The Forest Department statistics show the forest area in the state as 11,225 sq. km. as on 1988 covering about 28.9 percent of the geographical area. Experts, particularly environmentalists have raised serious doubt about the authenticity of the data and their doubts have been confirmed to some extent by the estimates of forest area by the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad. The NRSA estimated the forest area based on remote sensing data as 8,390 sq.m. which is just 21.6 per cent of the geographical area. This shows the need for a re-examination of the current strategy followed in forest management. The situation warrants that the whole forest resource management

scene should be looked into in a more comprehensive and holistic fashion and to take bold and perhaps unconventional course of action for the future. Those who manage and those who utilize forest resources must identify their self-interest with its preservation.

The major plan scheme implemented by the department in the forestry sector is the World Bank assisted Kerala Social Forestry Project commenced in 1984 to raise and distribute seedlings to cover 69200 ha. under farm forestry and to raise 16,000 ha. of plantations on Government lands by end of 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs. 60 crores. The coverage during the period is 3596 lakh seedlings and 15500 ha. under these two programmes with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 44.45 crores.

Strategy for forest development and management should give utmost emphasis to evolve a well defined forest policy considering the economic and ecological factors and totality of linkages both forward and backward. An essential pre-requisite for any scientific forest management is to have a clear assessment of the total forest resources. Over the years, the emphasis given on extensive plantations has undermined the quality and productivity of forest plantations. As such, there is enough scope for increasing the productivity by converting monoculture plantations into mixtures which could meet the requirements of industrial and other uses to a considerable extent.

Animal Husbandry and Dairying

The emphasis given in the earlier plans in the areas of animal husbandry and dairying has started giving dividends as revealed by the production statistics of major livestock products.

TABLE 6

Production of Major Livestock Products Kerala and India

Year	Milk			Eggs		
	Kerala	India%	Share of Kerala	Kerala	India%	Share of Kerala
1983-84	11.50	388.09	2.96	1.26	12.792	0.98
1984-85	12.20	415.17	2.94	1.31	14.252	0.92
1985-86	12.82	439.79	2.92	1.36	16.128	0.84
1986-87	13.34	460.61	2.90	1.40	17.310	0.81
1987-88	14.26	460.02	3.10	1.44	17.842	0.81
1988-89	14.55	487.46	2.98	1.54	18.238	0.84

There is considerable scope for accelerating the growth of livestock products in the state, in view of the resource potential and the demand. The dwindling production of food crops and the growing pressure on land are reducing the fodder base. Presently only about one third of the demand for cattle feed (concentrate), estimated at about 4 lakh tones, is met by domestic production and the rest is brought from neighbouring states.

Fisheries

The locational advantage of having a long coastal line of 590 kms. with a catchment area of 40,000 sq.km. and inland water resources spread on about 4,000 sq.km. make Kerala ideally suited for developing inland and marine fisheries as a major sector. Resource potential in the continental shelf is estimated at 8 lakh tones of which 50 percent lies in the inshore region. While the inshore sector is over capitalised with productive capacity to outstrip the resource base the offshore resources remain virtually neglected. The inland section with its immense potential remains largely neglected as the priorities in the earlier plans seem to have been biased in favour of capital intensive export oriented production process.

The performance of this sector over the years, viewed in terms of its contribution to the state income, is far from satisfactory. The value added by this sector (measured at 1970-71 prices), estimated at about Rs. 19 crores in 1960-61 went up to Rs. 30 crores in mid seventies has progressively declined to Rs. 20 crores by 1986-87. This is also reflected in the declining contribution of Kerala to the total fish production of the country from the estimated 40 percent in 1965 to 12 percent in 1988. The performance of this sector during the Seventh Plan period in relation to the progress achieved at the national level can be seen from the following table.

TABLE 7

Production of Fish-Kerala and India

Lakh Tonnes

Year	Kerala		India Total	Percentage Share of Kerala
	Marine	Inland			Total
1984-85	3.67	0.28	3.95	28.01
1985-86	2.96	0.28	3.24	28.76
1986-87	3.25	0.28	3.53	29.42
1987-88	2.92	0.27	3.19	29.59
1988-89	3.37	0.28	3.65	31.52

The setback to fish production during the late seventies and eighties is mostly attributed to the over fishing resulting from the irrational exploitation of marine resources. The steep rise in the prices of prawns due to their growing demand in the export market and the promotional role of state agencies through subsidies and term lending have led to a shift in the production process, from being skilled labour intensive to highly mechanised. Besides leading to an over exploitation of fishery resources disregarding the sustained yield principle (analogous to the timber extraction from natural forests) due to the biological/ecological system constraints causing a decline in the harvestable stock, this has also led to change in the income distribution unfavourable to workers and the traditional fishermen.

While the fisheries sector offers great scope for employment and income generating opportunity the development and management of this sector should be

undertaken with a long term perspective with appropriate regulatory measures to conserve the resources, protect the interest of the traditional workers and the community at large. The development of inland fisheries neglected hitherto in an organised manner, would have focal attention in the Eighth Plan to utilise the immense potential of 4000 sq. km. inland water resources through brackish water prawn and fish production, reservoir fisheries etc. with the assistance of international agencies and national financial institutions.

Power

The total investment in the state for development of power sums up to Rs. 1116.29 crores by the end of the Seventh Plan. The installed capacity of the ten completed hydro-electric generating stations of Kerala Power System as on March 1990 is 1476.5 MW, with an annual power generation potential of 5620 MU. The growth of installed capacity achieved under various plans is as follows:

TABLE 11

Growth of Installed Capacity (M.W.) during the Plan Periods

Plan	Installed capacity	Cumu- lative	Investment (Rs. crores)	Cumu- lative
1950	30	30	..	..
I Plan (1951-56)	55.5	85.5	10.60	10.60
II Plan (1956-61)	32.0	117.5	22.04	32.64
III Plan (1961-66)	75	192.5	60.83	93.47
Annual Plans (1966-69)	354	546.5	41.93	135.40
IV Plan (1969-74)	75	621.5	107.40	242.80
V Plan (1974-79)	390	1011.5	136.18	378.98
Annual Plan (1979-80)	..	1011.5	41.31	420.31
VI Plan (1980-85)	..	1011.5	321.79	742.10
VII Plan (1985-90)	465	1476.5	374.19	116.29

Against an approved outlay of Rs. 396.80 crores for the power sector an amount of Rs. 374.19 crores was spent. Out of the total targeted addition of 530 MW installed capacity during the Seventh Plan period 465 MW has been added to the power system by commissioning the 290 MW Idukki Stage II and 75 MW Idamalayar projects.

TABLE 12

**Installed Power Capacity and Generation
of Electricity during the Seventh Plan**

Year	Additions to power capacity	Total Installed power capacity (in M.W.)	Generation of Electricity (Million units)
1984-85	..	1011.5	4884
1985-86	260	1271.5	5357
1986-87	205	1476.5	4642
1987-88	..	1476.5	4094
1988-89	..	1476.5	4550

As in the case of irrigation schemes, there considerable delay in the execution and commissioning of power projects leading to cost escalation and wastage of scarce resources. But the fundamental flaws of our strategy for power development were the total dependence on hydro-electric sources, poor transmission and distribution planning and the unrealistic assessment for the demand for power.

The doubling of the generation capacity within short span in the late seventies by the commissioning of the Idukki unit I, II and III made Kerala a surplus state in power. Any realistic demand forecasting for power could have shown that the excess supply of power was a temporary phenomenon. But the excess supply was assumed to continue and programmes and policies, envisaged to export power to other states, got better attention disregarding the need to strengthen the domestic capability. Some of the attempts made in this direction were hampered by the environmental considerations, but even otherwise they were too insignificant to avert the crisis witnessed in the late eighties.

The present consumption pattern in the state does not reveal the true demand for power as the consumption is mostly determined by the restricted supply. Even then the annual requirement of power in the state is about 7,200 MU. The present supply position under ideal conditions is just sufficient to meet this demand. Under normal monsoons the ten completed hydro electric projects have an annual generating potential of about 5620 MU of energy. Besides, the state gets about 1600 MU against the allocated share of 2071 MU from central sector thermal/atomic power stations. But if there is unrestricted power supply at required voltage level the present demand may go upto about 9000 MU and the estimated demand in 1994-95 will be about 15,000 MU. As per the present programme the system capacity by the end of Eighth Plan will be about 10268 MU.

Due to our sole dependence at present on hydroelectric sources for power, the prospects of power shortage even to meet the restricted demand can not be ruled out. The estimated shortage of about 5,000 MU by the mid-nineties under the unrestricted demand conditions is likely to pose greater challenges.

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Industry

Kerala's industrial growth measured in terms of generally accepted parameters like the value added in manufacturing, index of industrial production, organised/total employment in manufacturing etc. has been marginal. During the period 1961-62 to 1974-75, the secondary sector has shown an annual average growth rate of 4.71 per cent, the highest for all sectors during this period. However, the growth rate tended to slow down during 1975-76 to 1985-86, and the annual average growth rate was substantially low at 2.15 per cent, making the combined average growth rate during 1961-62 to 1985-86, at 3.68 per cent per annum. Even this modest growth rate witnessed was not the result of the growth of the manufacturing sector proper, but by the contribution of the power and construction subsectors. As the primary sector has shown rather a negative growth trend, especially in the crop producing sectors, and also as the growth rate in the manufacturing sector was very tandy, the economy has failed to generate productive employment opportunities, sufficient enough to absorb the mounting labour force.

In terms of relative growth of the manufacturing sector also, Kerala's performance was indeed dismal. During the sixties and seventies, the growth rate in per capita production under registered manufacturing was less than the national average. However, in the unregistered manufacturing the difference is relatively less. The index of industrial production in the state has shown a declining trend during the eighties as shown below.

TABLE 13

**Index of Industrial Production General,
Kerala (1970 = 100)**

Year	Index
1980-81	187.10
1981-82	180.51
1982-83	158.59
1983-84	139.06
1984-85	183.57
1985-86	200.60
1986-87	170.00
1987-88	175.19

Investment in the Industrial Section

The industrial sector had not received adequate attention under the planning process in the past in terms of investment allocation. The share of the industrial sector, (except electricity and mining) was less than 10 per cent on an average since independence. Not only that the industrial investment under the five year plans was not adequate enough to give a big push to the sector but also that the share of the central industrial investment in the state has also been declining steadily. The percentage share of central investment in the state with a population of 3.7 per cent of the national total has declined from more than 3% in the mid seventies to 1.6 per cent in 1987-88. Private investment in the large and medium segment has also been not forthcoming to make any perceptible impact on the industrial front.

Working Factories

The growth in the number of working factories and employment since 1970 is given below:

TABLE 14

Growth of Working Factories and Average Daily Employment

Year	Number of Factories	Average Daily Employment ('000)
1970	3040	205
1975	6317	264
1980	9106	300
1981	9099	303
1982	9988	286
1983	10362	282
1984	10647	293
1985	11107	294
1986	11530	293
1987	11982	300
1988	12483	310

It is seen that the number of working factories in the state steadily increased from 3040 in 1970 to 12,483 in 1988 representing a growth rate of 310 percent. During this period the employment in the factory sector went up only by 51 percent, mainly due to the problems faced by the traditional industries like cashew and coir. Infact, the average daily employment has virtually stagnated in the eighties.

Performance during the Seventh Plan

An aggregate outlay of Rs. 207 crores was earmarked in the Seventh Plan for industry and minerals, which constitute about 10 percent of the total plan outlay. The actual expenditure however was substantially higher at Rs. 258.78 crores representing an increase of 25 percent over the approved outlay.

Traditional Industries

The traditional industries in Kerala assumes considerable importance as large size of the labour force depends on this sector. The major traditional industries in the state are coir, cashew, handloom, handicrafts, Khadi and village industries, beedi and tiles with a total employment of over 10 lakh persons.

Most of the traditional industries are now depicted as the sun set sectors due to the declining contribution to the state's economy, and dwindling employment. The industry in general is characterised by technological obsolescence, scarcity of raw materials, and serious marketing constraints. In order to surmount, these problems, the basic thrust of the strategy to be followed in the Eighth Plan, shall be on technological modernisation, improvement in productivity and rationalisation of cost structure.

The coir industry, which employs about 4.30 lakh people has been experiencing both the supply and the demand side constraints. Concerted efforts were made during the Seventh plan to salvage the industry and to protect the interest of the workers. In the area of cashew the Government have initiated major measures to augment the availability of raw material and also have effected organisational changes in the cashew industry. In Handloom the thrust of the programmes during the plan was to develop strengthen

and modernise Primary Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Societies. The plan made impressive achievements in terms of bringing 62 percent of the handloom and 58 percent of the handloom cloth under the co-operative fold. These has also been marginal improvement in the area of Khadi and Village Industries and also the handicrafts industries.

TABLE 15

Khadi and Village Industries

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Production	Sales	Employment (No.)	Wages
1985-86	4228.85	4496.56	163084	1744.05
1986-87	4841.97	5116.68	161321	1954.79
1987-88	4819.10	5252.33	173647	2132.00
1988-89	5526.49	5896.59	179257	1949.70

Small Scale Industries

Industrial Policy, both at the national and the state level, is oriented towards promoting, fostering and encouraging the small/tiny sector industrial units. Due to the thrust given in the Seventh Plan to promote small scale industries it has achieved tremendous progress in terms of number of units, production and employment generation. The number of small scale industries registered in the state annually increased from 3382 in 1984-85 to 8271 in 1989-90, adding up to an aggregate number of 63698 by the terminal year of the Seventh Plan.

The Seventh Plan had targetted the promotion of 20,000 units with an aggregate investment of 200 crores, additional employment of 1.53 lakh persons with the estimated production worth Rs. 710 crores. The plan has made significant achievements and has exceeded all targets set. A total number of 32,199 new units were registered with an estimated investment of Rs. 431.46 crores, employment of 1.93 lakhs persons and output worth Rs. 882.25 crores. Thus, by the terminal year of the plan 1989-90, the number of small scale units in the state touched 63698, investment Rs. 853.58 crores, employment to 3.82 lakh persons and the value of goods and services produced by the sector over Rs. 1745 crores.

TABLE 16

Registered Small Scale Units, Investment and Employment during the Seventh Plan Period

Year	No. of Registered small scale units	Investment (Rs. lakh)	Employment (lakh)
As on 1984-85	31499	41477.10	2.04
1985-86	3866	4983.08	0.28
1986-87	4977	6669.16	0.30
1987-88	6849	9449.00	0.38
1988-89	8236	11365.68	0.41
1989-90	8271	11413.98	0.41
Total for VII Plan	32199	43880.90	1.73

In the development of the industrial economy of Kerala, the small sector can continue to play a crucial role. The present trend of promoting units in the traditional products should continue to integrate the Agriculture and industrial sectors. However, the introduction of modern units in order to bring a structural transformation of the capital and production base, from the low capital traditional units to the sophisticated modern and technology based units, as can be seen at the national level needs to be emphasised in the long run to strengthen the skill based industries. At the national level the trend indicates that many small scale units are graduating themselves to the medium and the large scale sectors. Hence, there is an urgent need, especially in the context of our resource structure, to promote more and more technology and skill based units in the foot loose and sunrise sectors like electronics, computers, software, plastics etc.

In order to support efforts in these directions, utmost emphasis shall be given during the Eighth Plan for encouraging frequent inter-face between the R and D institution/technology centres and the industry. It would be ideal if the promotional agencies can institutionalise the arrangement for effective transfer of commercially viable technology.

A fundamental prerequisite for long term development of the small scale sector is the rapid growth of the industrial sector in general and the growth of the large and medium scale industries like engineering which are having the highest linkages in particular. The thrust of the strategy for the small scale sector during the Eighth Plan shall be accordingly focused on the growth of the industrial sector in general with specific emphasis on improving and coordinating the support system and to strengthen the promotional schemes.

Large and Medium Scale Industries

As on April 1989, there were 210 manufacturing companies in the medium and large scale sector in the State. The value of gross fixed assets of these companies was of the order of Rs. 1990 crores having an aggregate turnover of Rs. 3278 crores, and total employment of 99000.

The investment in the large and the medium scale industries has been quite inadequate to make an impact on the industrial development of the State. Upto the Seventh Plan, the outlay on this sector was of the order of only about 6 per cent of the total plan outlays. During the Seventh Plan, the annual average outlay was about 7 per cent of the total. Even this meagre investment has not been utilised most efficiently as manifested in the performance of the public sector enterprises. The growth of the large and medium industries has not been commensurate with the resource base of the state also due to the steadily declining state's share of central investment and inadequacy of private investment.

By and large, the performance of this sector was not quite satisfactory during the Seventh Plan period. In order to overcome the problems faced by the sector, priority was accorded for expansion, technological upgradation and modernisation. Even though electronics was identified as a thrust area for growth the

achievement has significantly fallen short of the target as can be seen from the following table.

Table 17

Electronics Industry Targets: Output, Targets and Achievements VII Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Group	Targets	Likely Achievements by the end of 1989-90	Percentage Achievements
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Keltron Group	500	150	30
2	Units of Central PSUs	100	70	70
3	Private Sector including Joint Sector	200	30	15
4	Small Scale Sector	100	..	..
5	Co-operatives	25	3	1.5
6	Auxiliary Units	60		
7	Self Employment Schemes	15		
Total		1000	253	25.3

Sericulture

Sericulture industry which has good potential for employment generation and growth is still in its infancy in the State. The industry has been introduced for the first time in 1986-87. A total expenditure of Rs. 20 lakh was incurred during the Seventh Plan. About 1080 ha. were brought under sericulture in the State. Considering the scope for employment promotion and value addition the Eighth Plan identifies sericulture as a thrust area for growth.

State Public Sector Undertakings

The total investment made in the State public sector undertakings amounted to Rs. 872 crores in 85 companies and Rs. 975 crores in 8 statutory bodies as on 1988-89 providing employment to 1.65 lakh persons giving an average capital labour ratio of Rs. 1.12 lakh per labour. The performance of this sector has been most disappointing even though there has been an overall improvement in the functioning of these units in the recent years. Out of the 92 units reviewed by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the number of units earned profits has increased from 27 in 1986-87 to 30 in 1988-89 as can be seen from the following table.

Performance of state Public Sector Enterprises in Kerala (1981-82 to 1988-89)

(Amount Rs. in crores)

Review year	Number of Enterprises	Total Employment	Capital Invested (quity long term borrowings)	Units on Profit		Units on Loss		Net Annual Loss after adjusting the profit
				No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(a) Government Companies								
1981-82	77	65,500	380.27	34	6.32	37	11.28	4.96
1982-83	77	70,469	428.52	26	6.52	46	16.67	10.15
1983-84	81	70,458	568.98	23	6.28	52	27.53	21.25
1984-85	86	73,197	646.02	27	10.32	53	27.58	17.26
1985-86	88	73,907	662.19	27	14.41	56	50.92	36.51
1986-87	90	72,859	786.28	25	15.22	51	65.19	49.97
1987-88	85	72,655	852.69	27	27.15	50	61.21	34.06
1988-89	85	95,368	872.26	29	29.94	50	49.98	20.04
(b) Statutory Bodies								
1981-82	7	64,455	427.08	3	11.68	1	8.27	..
1982-83	7	69,361	473.06	2	12.78	2	9.09	..
1983-84	7	60,091	509.95	2	12.59	2	21.55	8.96
1984-85	8	64,643	535.15	3	29.68	1	21.56	..
1985-86	8	66,963	697.44	3	29.81	1	20.11	..
1986-87	8	66,856	859.95	2	0.87	3	21.07	20.20
1987-88	8	66,101	982.65	1	0.23	4	45.88	45.65
1988-89	8	69,424	974.46	1	0.12	3	34.05	33.93

The poor performance of the state enterprises has to be viewed in the context of our resource constraints as reflected in the moderate plan sizes and inadequate investment in the industrial sector. The net loss made by these units during the first four years of the Seventh Plan is about Rs. 240 crores while the total allocation to the industry as a whole in the plan is only Rs. 207 crores.

The State can no more afford to continue the inertia in streamlining the functioning of the state enterprises. The fact that some of the best run

public enterprises under the Central Government is functioning in the state is a pointer towards the scope to revive this sector.

Transport and Communication

Kerala has a well developed road transport and communication network. The progress of additions to road length during the Seventh Plan period is given in the following table.

TABLE 19
Length of Roads in Kerala (Kms.)

Year	Departments						Total
	National Highways	Public Works Departments	Panchayats (Including Corporations)	Municipalities	Forests	Others	
1984-85	836	19107	81515	4342	1672	452	10792
1985-86	836	19460	81539	4639	1674	600	108748
1986-87	836	19752	84410	4666	2022	600	112286
1987-88	842	19808	90301	4717	2215	312*	118195
1988-89	842	19815	92104	4995	2413	312*	120481

*Denote roads maintained by KSEB & Railways. Roads under Irrigation Projects are included in the roads maintained by Public Works Departments.

However, due to popular aspirations too many works are being undertaken in this sector even when there are so many ongoing works with inadequate budgetary allocations. For example, the Works Budget 1988-89 listed out a total of 4,338 road works and majority of the works were provided with only a token provision. This has caused large spill over commitments in the Eighth Plan as happened in the Seventh Plan as well. Efficient utilisation of resources in this sector necessitates a rational allocation of resources on a priority basis to complete as many works as possible in a phased manner.

Tourism

Tourism offers enormous potential for generation of income and employment in the State. Despite this it has not been hitherto considered as a major economic activity as can be seen from the allocations for this sector under five year plans.

TABLE 20
Allocation and Expenditure on Tourism in
the State Plans

(Rs. in lakhs)

Period	Outlay for Tourism	Percentage share of state plan	Actual expenditure
First Plan 1951-56	0.00	0.0	0.0
Second Plan 1956-61	12.80	..	11.55
Third Plan 1961-66	50.00	0.3	21.00
Annual Plans 1966-69	31.00	0.2	19.00
Fourth Plan 1969-74	50.00	0.2	55.00
Fifth Plan 1974-78	71.06	0.1	79.00
Annual Plans 1978-80	130.00	0.3	132.00
Sixth Plan 1980-85	675.00	0.4	557.00
Seventh Plan 1985-90	900.00	0.43	811.55*
Provisional*			

Kerala's share in total foreign tourist arrivals in India has been insignificant in relation to its potential. The average days of stay of both the foreign and domestic tourists is also considerably low. The trend in the growth of tourist arrivals in the State is given in table 21.

TABLE 21
Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India and Kerala
(*000)

Year	Foreign tourist arrivals*		Percentage Share of Kerala
	India	Kerala	
1970-80	281	8	2.71
1980-81	800	22	2.71
1985-86	938	42	4.50
1986-87	1080	51	4.70
1987-88	1164	52	4.50
1988-89	1240	52	4.20

*Exclude tourists from Pakistan and Bangladesh

Science, Technology and Environment

During the Seventh Plan the state has achieved considerable progress in establishing and strengthening institutional infrastructure necessary for advancement for science, technology and environment in the State. Centre for Development of Imaging Technology was formed during the Plan. The State Committee for Science and Technology was also formed to strengthen the efforts in this direction especially in the area of scientific research.

Social and Community Services

The notable achievement of Kerala since independence is the relatively very high quality of life of its people. In fact, there are very few instances in the history of economic growth that a low income agrarian economy could be internationally rated as one having a very high physical quality of life measured in terms of selected indicators of education, health, expectancy of life at birth etc.

Education

The state has achieved near universalisation of elementary education and has a literacy of 70.2 per cent with significantly higher level of female literacy, highest among the Indian states. A massive programme to achieve total literacy in the state is underway. The district of Ernakulam has already achieved total literacy, become the first district in the country to do so.

TABLE 22

Progress of Enrolment in Schools (No.)

Stage	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Lower Primary	2528309	2594796	2586931	2637094	2596018
Upper Primary	1787993	1777076	1789699	1805625	1847843
Secondary	1364774	1343679	1340827	1345967	1408090
Total	5681076	5715551	5717457	5788686	5851951

The state's per capita expenditure on education increased from Rs. 9.6 in 1961 to Rs. 150.7 in 1986, well above the national average of Rs. 103. The per capita expenditure of the state has gone up further to Rs. 192 in 1988-89. In the area of higher and technical education also Kerala has achieved considerable progress.

However, a serious limitation of our educational policy and investment pattern in higher and technical education is the growing mismatch between demand for and supply of labour force in terms of skill. In our emphasis to increase the horizontal spread of education, the standards of education seem to have suffered a serious set back. Hence all out efforts must be made

in the Eighth plan to consolidate our achievements and to improve the quality of education with greater orientation towards the emerging skills in demand.

Health

The successive five year plans have accorded considerable attention in improving health facilities and services to the people. The health standards achieved in the state are laudable and compares favourably with those achieved by any other region in the developing world.

TABLE 23

Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rate: Kerala

Year	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate
1951-60	38.9	16.9	120
1970	32.3	9.2	61
1980	26.8	7.0	42
1985	22.9	6.4	33
1986	22.4	6.7	27
1987	21.0	6.0	26

The number of hospitals in the state increased from 67 to 151, hospital beds from 14000 to 36000 during the period 1961 to 1986. The per capita expenditure on health increased from Rs. 0.8 in 1961 to Rs. 63 in 1986 as against the national average of Rs. 55, which further went up to Rs. 86 in 1987-88 against the all India average of Rs. 74.

The high level of female literacy and public awareness have contributed much in the area of voluntary acceptance of family welfare programmes. The percentage of couples effectively protected as on March 1988 is 46.3 for the state as against 39.8 for the country. The basic objective of the Government

policy is to reduce the net reproduction rate to one by 2000 AD from the present level of 1.3. The number of family welfare centers has increased from 2318 in 1981-82 to 3309 in 1985-86, 3612 in 1986-87 and 4112 in 1987-88 and 5177 as on 1-1-1990.

The various nutrition programmes under implementation during the plan period are Integrated Child Development Services, Special Nutrition Programme in urban areas and also for Women and Pre-school children and Mid Day Meal Programme in school.

Housing

A notable achievement of the Seventh Plan has been the emergence of housing as a thrust area for growth. The approach towards Housing in the recent years has also undergone a noticeable shift towards the needs of the economically weaker sections of the people. Local organisations like Nirmithi Kendra have successfully demonstrated the relevance and importance of low-cost housing based on local resources and needs. After the announcement of the National Housing Policy and the initiation of related policy measures, institutional finance has come to stay as a major source of fund to this sector.

In Kerala, over 20 agencies including some autonomous institutions are implementing housing programmes. Among the autonomous bodies, the Kerala State Housing Board, Kerala State Housing Co-operative Federation and Kerala State Development Corporation for SC and ST are the major ones. Altogether 9 housing schemes are implemented by the Housing Board including a special scheme for the low income group at concessional rate of interest utilising line of credit from institutions, notably HUDCO. The Board of Revenue is also engaged in the distribution of house sites to the rural landless and also implementing the rehabilitation Housing Scheme.

The progress of housing schemes implemented during the first four years of the seventh Plan is given in the table below.

Achievements under Major Housing During the Seventh Plan Period

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Total
1.	Provision of house sites to rural landless workers	3022	5517	1869	2903	13311
2.	Huts/Houses for rural worker	700	974	366	852	2892
3.	Middle income group housing	113	59	22	27	221
4.	Co-operative housing scheme for economically weaker sections	2427	2625	766	..	5818
5.	Subsidised aided self help housing schemes with co-operation of voluntary agencies	12125	2090	2477	..	16692
6.	Public Housing Scheme	528	613	544	488	2173
7.	Kudikidappukar housing	743	212	..	..	955
8.	Scheduled Caste Development Corporation	3870	2215	1916	675	8676
9.	Tribal Welfare Development Scheme	596	90	350	377	1413
10.	Scheduled Caste Development Dept.	313	159	1166	957	2595
11.	Kerala Fishermen Welfare Corporation	17019	2290	3870	6143	29322
12.	Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation	4869	8387	8658	6716	28630
13.	Rehabilitation Housing Scheme	..	85364	35000	29981	150345

Water Supply and Sanitation.

Provision of clean drinking water has been a major concern under various five year plan. So far about 70 per cent of the urban population and 33 per cent of the rural population could be covered under protected water supply. During the last decade, 1400 schemes were taken up by the government covering rural and urban areas. Sewerage facilities are very poor in the cities, especially in Cochin. Considerable improvement in sanitary condition are also essential.

The expenditure on Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme during the first four years of the seventh Plan is given in the table below.

Expenditure on Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in the State

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure on			Total Expenditure
	Rural Water supply	Urban Water supply	Sanitation	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1985-86	2821.48	1062.99	254.42	4138.89
1986-87	2023.17	636.04	391.33	3050.54
1987-88	1578.21	2398.57	155.24	4132.02
1988-89	3268.87	1129.69	460.66	4859.22

Labour and Labour Welfare

Over the years, the Government of Kerala have introduced a number of labour welfare measures and schemes, covering both the organised and unorganised sectors. The expenditure for the sector had increased from Rs. 93.86 lakhs during the second plan to Rs. 756.08 lakhs during the seventh plan. During the Plan period major social security and welfare measures taken up by the Government in addition to the existing schemes includes . The Kerala Cashew Workers Welfare Scheme, The Kerala Khadi Workers Welfare Scheme, The Kerala Handloom Workers Welfare Scheme and Coir Workers Welfare Scheme. Under the Unemployment Assistance Scheme, an amount of Rs. 23.53 crore was distributed to 215456 persons in 1988-1989. The number of beneficiaries increased to 226519 as on November 1989-1990. An amount of Rs. 81.33 cores was disbursed for this purpose since inception of this scheme.

Special emphasis should be given to this sector in terms of the formulation of welfare and security measures and their strengthening as over 70 per cent of the work force are in the unorganised sector. This could also include drying up welfare and security measures without much financial commitment from the state. Another area of serious concern to the state which warrants immediate attention is the problem of rehabilitation of returnee migrants. With the existing backlog the large scale influx of returnees from Iraq and Kuwait will pose formidable challenges.

CHAPTER II

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The overall objective of the State's Eighth Five Year Plan is to step up the annual average rate of growth of the state domestic product to 5.5 per cent and employment to 3.5 per cent while maintaining, and even improving upon, the standard of social and community services.

In order to achieve the above growth rates in income and employment the following targets are fixed for different sectors.

Targeted growth Rates Income and Employment

(Annual average percent)

Sector	Income	Employment
Agriculture & allied Activities	2.75	2.00
Industry	8.00	5.50
Power	12.00	11.00
Construction & Communication	4.00	3.00
Services	6.40	4.50
Total	5.5	3.50

The perspective and approach, the priorities and sectoral strategies envisaged for achieving these are as follows.

Perspective of the Eighth Plan

In this context, the overall goal of the Eighth Plan becomes clear:

to step up the rate of growth of the State domestic product appreciably while maintaining, and even improving upon, the standard of social and community services for which the state can feel justly proud, and to do so in a manner such that there is a perceptible improvement in the employment situation.

This, no doubt, is an ambitious task. There are serious constraints, which are discussed below, inhibiting the scale of Kerala's plan effort; and chief among these is the paucity of financial resources. This State, however, enjoys and advantage which few others do in our country. The working people in the State have a number of mass organisations of their own through which they have acquired over the years the valuable experience of co-operative functioning in an organised manner. This experience and these organisations constitute a real asset. If the plan endeavour can make good use of his asset, then it can overcome some of the existing constraints and help to move Kerala to a higher level of economic performance and

social achievement. The perspective of the Eighth Plan is to make use of people's organisations which already exist, to rely on elected popular bodies such as the Panchayats and district councils and to develop new co-operative institutions of the people to achieve a break through towards higher growth and employment.

Constraints on State Level Planning

The constraints on state-level planning are, of course, severe. The success of even the best laid plans of the State Government is dependent critically on the macro-economic policy of the Central Government. The States are but passive observers of the policies which principally affect, if not altogether determine, the macro-economic situation in the country. The wide disparity in incomes, taxes and other official policies across States and, underlying them, the differential degrees of social and economic development attained, create specific problems for the planner. The unrestricted mobility of goods across regional boundaries makes additional demands on the State level planner aiming at local production to boost local employment. And above all, there are the unequal relations between the Centre and the States which make the latter dependent on the former for resources, approval of plan allocations, sanctioning of specific projects and the co-operation of the major financial institutions.

Resource Constraint

The most directly felt constraint is that of resources. The constitutionally built-in imbalance between the spending responsibilities of the States and their resource mobilisation capacities, instead of being redressed, as envisaged in the Constitution, through a mechanism of statutory resource transfer from the Centre to the States, has, over time, got accentuated to an extent where nearly all the State governments face a fiscal crisis on a permanent basis. The evolution of Centre-State financial relations has been such that with the Central Government itself becoming increasingly dependent on its power of credit creation for fiscal survival, the role of statutory transfers has been on the decline and the States have become more and more dependent on transfers in which the Centre enjoys considerable discretion. This inherently unsatisfactory situation is rendered all the worse by the arbitrary use that has been made of this power by the Centre to discriminate between States.

Tapping own Resources

Thus, while the State Government will have to continue urging on the Centre to release to the State its fair share of the Central revenues, and that too in an untied form, efforts at mobilising resources within the State itself will have to be further intensified and all existing slack in this are eliminated.

The tardy growth of the State's economy also tells on the ability of the State to earmark resources for planned development. While the per capita plan expenditure for Kerala was 10% above the all States' average in the 4th Plan, it declined in the Fifth plan to 7% below the average and in the 6th to 9% below the average. Whereas per capita plan outlay for the 7th Plan for all the States put together increased by as much as 49% from the level of the 6th Plan, the corresponding increase in Kerala's case was only by 26%.

A major source of plan funding that has been going seriously underutilised is institutional finance. The credit-deposit ratio of the banks in Kerala has steadily fallen to its present level of 63%, the lowest among Southern States. Also, the State is not getting the full benefit of the finance available through other financial institutions. For the Eighth Plan, a vigorous strategy is indicated to mobilize considerably large funds from this source. In this context, it is important that full tab is kept on the various funding schemes of the financial institutions, and the concerned department and other agencies of the State Government alerted so that they can take the initiatives necessary to take full advantage of the above schemes.

Remittances from abroad would also need to be channelised to productive investment through appropriate State level initiatives. Small savings in the State are another source for additional resource mobilisation that has to be tapped further. In the channelisation of remittances and the mobilisation of small savings, local bodies can play a significant role.

At the same time, it will be necessary to rationalise the existing tax structure and the working of tax administration to ensure that the State fully mobilises its tax potential.

Rational Plan Allocation

While mobilising larger plan funds is very necessary such funds have also got to be used in the most judicious manner. The very essence of planning is the prioritisation of inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral investment, taking into account the growth and employment generation potential of each sector, the capacity of each sector to transmit growth to the other sectors through particular patterns of intersectoral linkages, and the gestation periods of these investments. It is not unfair to say that this principle has found inadequate reflection in the planning process of the State in the past. It would appear that some notion of maintaining sectoral shares in the plan outlays has got the better of prioritisation of sectors in making intersectoral allocations. While formulating the Eighth Plan, a conscious effort has been made to make allocations on the basis of sectoral priorities rather than trend budgetting. An effort has been made in the 8th Plan allocations to ensure the completion of several projects that have repeatedly spilled over from successive plans in the past.

Spillover projects not only entail the locking up of capital in themselves and in those projects whose economic fruition they necessarily hold up, but also make way for the steep escalation of costs all round. Cost overruns, in turn, tend to produce further time overruns, with the result that, in Kerala there are projects whose costs have escalated upto over 20 times

the original estimates and construction periods that span the seven five year plans. This is especially the case with the irrigation sector.

Externally Funded Schemes

Another factor which works against any adherence to priorities is the taking up of externally funded schemes and projects. The availability of some extra funds from a source outside the State Government—the Central Government or an agency of a foreign country results, in many cases, in schemes otherwise not regarded urgent on the basis of the State's own considered scale of priorities being taken up. Often the commitment of the State for such externally aided schemes works out to be far greater on closer examination than what is suggested initially. As a result, not only are the initial hopes of securing some extra assets on the cheap belied, but funds are also pre-empted from certain priority investments which the State would otherwise have taken up. The illusory appeal of indiscriminate external funding needs to be stoutly resisted.

Science and Technology Potential

A conscious effort is required to tap the potential of Science and Technology to tackle the problems confronted in the process of development. This would require measures on the one hand, to promote the development of Science and Technology in the State, and on the other, to make better use of the specialised institutions existing in the State. Closer interaction between the Government departments and Science and Technology agencies at a general level and the identification and assignment of specific problems for the attention of the latter are called for. The involvement of the Centre for Earth Science Studies and the State Land Use Board in the project proposed for State-wide Panchayat level resource mapping (see below, in the chapter on District level Planning) is an example of the effort made in the 8th Plan to head the imperative.

Providing Critical Minimum Funds

Thrust areas need to be identified and concerted efforts made to make an intervention with an impact. If a particular programme requires a critical minimum of investment for its successful implementation, it would be meaningless to retain the programme at all, if the funds made available are not adequate to provide that critical minimum. The tendency that manifests itself when the plan size gets reduced from the proposed level during the plan finalisation negotiations with the Planning Commission, or at a subsequent stage when reappraisal of the State's resources calls for a reduction of the plan size, to let the reduction be distributed pro-rata among the various proposed schemes hardly observes this norm.

Revitalisation of the Agricultural economy

As was noted above, the agricultural sector has been stagnant and food crop production on the decline. Trade-offs between the optimum mix of food and cash crops in the long run interests of the State and the crop-mix that can sustainably be engineered through an appropriate incentive system and administrative mechanism need to be urgently studied and zone-State's strategies worked out for a reinvigoration of the State's agriculture.

An improvement in the agricultural output requires changes in the three spheres that determine the efficiency of cultivation viz., the technological inputs, the organisational structure of agricultural production and the management of land and water resources and the environment in general.

In order to compete at the price at which grain from outside comes into the market, Kerala with its higher wage-level needs to step up its productivity considerably. The improved farming practices that have to be adopted for raising productivity obviously entail technological upgradation and larger capital outlays. The mode of technological upgradation should be such that while raising output levels, it does not depress, but on the contrary, increases the demand for labour. Irrigation methods, crop husbandry, and agricultural research and extension fall within the ambit of the needed technological upgradation, apart from on-farm equipment. Governmental subsidies as the means to making crop production profitable is obviously an unviable proposition.

It needs to be recognised that the organisational structure of agricultural production has a crucial bearing on the degree and type of technology absorption possible. The fact that 89% of the operational holdings in the state are less than one hectre in area suggests that indivisibilities of capital can operate as a major hindrance to the adoption of modern technology in the State, besides the paucity of capital perse. The presumption that the owner-operators of low income yielding holdings tend to divert at least a part of their time to non-agricultural activities is borne out by the observed steady decline in the proportion of the population which reports agriculture as its primary source of income and the observed increase in the proportion of land lying fallow. Thus, it is clear that a large part of the agricultural production in the state is being carried out without sufficient capital investment and without the necessary care and attention. Strategies to tackle this situation are urgently needed.

Producer Co-operatives

Co-operative production provides a possible way out of this predicament. Since unutilised labour and underutilised land co-exist in the rural economy, and at the same time there are legal barriers, which for reasons, prevent individual leasing-in of land, co-operatives of agriculture workers and owner-cultivators could be formed for leasing-in land and cultivating it jointly. The help of the agricultural workers' and farmers' organisations could be enlisted in this effort and adequate finance, technological inputs, and extension services could be provided to such co-operatives to make them viable entities. As long as proper procedures of accountability are evolved within the co-operatives to prevent bureaucratisation and modes of collective functioning introduced to overcome individual apathy of the members, there is no reason why co-operatives should not emerge as an important institution on the agrarian scene, extending beyond agricultural workers to other sections of agricultural producers.

Land and Water Management

An outlook which takes into account the interlinkages between forests, rainfall, soil erosion, seepage,

retention and loss of water, siltation of rivers and reservoirs, replenishment of ground water and the needs of agriculture must inform the State's policy on land and water management. Considerations of ecological balance and environmental protection can no longer be allowed to be the esoteric concerns of the sophisticated enclaves in society, and must be part of an integrated strategy drawn up to boost agricultural production and employment in the State. A concrete example of such an integral approach would be to tailor our social forestry schemes to meet the needs of soil conservation and land development as part of planend irrigation and water management on a watershed basis.

There is also immense scope for inter-cropping and multiple-cropping in garden lands which has remained unutilised. Programmes for improving productivity in coconut and other garden land crops, include on the one hand measures such as contour-bunding, land shaping, land-levelling, soil conservation, construction of wells, tanks and drainage facilities, which have to be carried out as a combined operation at the village level, and, on the other hand, activities such as inter-cropping and multiple-cropping, which have to be undertaken on particular farms. These programmes have an enormous potential for employment generation. The panchayats can play a crucial role in initiating a comprehensive garden-land development programme, both at the village level as well as through help and encouragement to individual farmers. If the programmes are well conceived, with the help of Agriculture Advisory Councils and the Krishi Bhavan staff, institutional credit can be obtained for financing them.

Other Primary Sector Activities

The potential for the further growth within the State of animal husbandry, a sector which showed considerable dynamism but whose sustained growth it is necessary to ensure, has to be fully tapped. Development of inland fisheries and offshore fishing also holds substantial potential for income and employment generation in the State.

Based on various crops grown within the State, and also on its livestock and fisheries, there exists considerable scope for extensive food processing activity in the State. Indeed, the possibility of integrating as many stages of value addition as possible within the primary production unit itself should be explored together with the prospects of developing such activities as vegetable and fruit gardening and processing of their produce in the frame work of multi-enterprise farmings. Here again, institutional funding could be drawn upon.

The state of the present marketing arrangement, with respect to the various agricultural products of the State calls for a studied review to ensure that the gains of increased production and productivity accrue to the maximum extent to the producers, farmers and agricultural labourers, and are not spirited away by the middlemen. Thus alone will it be possible to sustain a climate for increased agricultural production. In this context, it will be relevant to appraise the role that can be assigned to regulated markets and co-operative marketing.

Industrial Priorities

While development of industry has been a commonly shared objective of the previous plans, future allocations to the sector would have to reflect more clearly the emphasis it deserves. Proposals for substantially stepping up the allocation to industries would, however, need to be coupled with a coherent strategy, and specific projects worked out in concrete detail, in line with the State's objectives and priorities in regard to the pattern of growth to be pursued. Private investment, which, in the state, even now amounts to less than forty per cent of the total investment in modern industry in the organised sector, has enormous potential to expand and it must be given all needed assistance, to play its due role in invigorating the industrial economy of the State. While the local availability of raw material, linkages and the scope for employment generation would certainly be important considerations for the choice of the production lines to be encouraged, considerations of installed production capacities elsewhere and established marketing links would also have to be taken into account.

In the traditional sector, the possibility of selective improvement of technology in particular stages of production with a view to increasing productivity should not be ruled out. The development of alternative end-uses for the products of the traditional sector and intensive marketing efforts would need to be explored to the maximum.

Khadi and Village industries, which at present produce considerably less within the State than the State's consumption of such products, also offer useful avenues for employment creation. Sericulture and the processing of its output seem to hold immense potential.

The above steps, essentially desirable in themselves, cannot however substitute for the development of modern industry. While a number of arrangements exist already by way of support agencies that offer technical, administrative and financial assistance to various types of industries, the State's advance in this field has been rather tardy. It is necessary to undertake in this context a comprehensive review of the existing incentive structure and support machinery to identify areas for improvement. This is particularly true of the industrial estates where the infrastructure facilities already provided are being grossly underutilised. The steady market for various items provided by public sector purchases, by way of Government spending on construction, education, public health etc., should be used, much more effectively, as an instrument to promote investment in new industries in the State.

Certain areas such as agro-processing obviously offer significant potential for the growth of small industries. While these have to be identified and encouraged, we should move away from looking at small scale industries exclusively as producers of a few selected final products. Ancillaries of large scale units also constitute an extremely promising prospect for the growth of small industries.

Typically, large scale industries represent large concentrations of scarce capital which may not be directly very employment intensive; however, they can have considerable potential for generating indirect employment. In Kerala's context, a conscious choice would have to be exercised wherever possible, in selecting for investment such large scale industries as would yield the maximum indirect employment through forward and backward linkages.

Given the fact that Kerala's Share Central investment has been declining steadily, a concerted effort is needed to prevail upon the Centre to channelise industrial investment increasingly to this State so that its share of central investment rises to at least the benchmark level of its population share by the year 2000. The state would have to work actively to obtain Central investment, especially in such large industries which can have significant linkage effects within the State. The possibility for the state itself taking the initiative to start such units in the joint sector will have to be seriously examined. While areas such as electronics suggest themselves readily, the search should extend further.

Measures to rejuvenate the Cochin Export Processing Zone which has ailed to take off so far need urgent attention. Joint ventures can be considered to gain a share of the high tech market opening up in different parts of the world.

An area that is especially attractive for its potential to absorb the State's educated unemployed is computer software development. Apart from its market within the country, it has a large and growing external market as well as a low capital intensity. Full use will have to be made of the existing institutions in the State with software capability and the Central Government urged to set up one of its centres for software development in Kerala.

Energy Planning

The growth of industry is particularly predicated upon the availability of adequate energy. Facing, as the State does, an acute power shortage in the short as well as in the long run, its strategy to tackle that power situation would have to be a multipronged one. There is good scope for saving the considerable amount of power that is being lost during Transmission and Distribution by making the needed investment and taking other appropriate steps. It would not be too ambitious to aim at a reduction of transmission losses from their current exorbitant level of 26% 18% by 1995 and 15% by 2000. The investments needed to obtain our full share from the Central pool must also get top priority. The completion on a war footing of the projects on hand is another must. The scope for tapping the potential from numerous mini, micro and small hydel stations within a relatively short period and quite economically is also assessed as considerable. The State Government's case for Central investment in large scale power generation within Kerala as well as for a larger share in the power generated in the Central sector, has to be vigorously pursued. Finally, we shall have to step up the share of power in the State own plan outlay, tapping all feasible sources of energy. Of course, within the outlay allocated for the 'power sector, there would have to be a rational ordering of

expenditure across the projects to ensure optimal short and medium term power availability, closely in line with the projections of the demand for power, and keep in mind the imperative need for a proper utilisation of power to minimise employment and production in the State. This last consideration is as important to bear in mind as the allocation of power among various categories of consumers while deciding industrial policy.

The scope for introducing fossil fuels, including coal, for domestic energy can be explained as to concern on the one hand, electrical energy and, on the other, our forest resources whose depletion causes acute concern, not only for the wood and pulp based industries but also for the rational use of our water and soil resources. The potential of higher efficiency stoves and non-conventional sources of energy also needs to be fully examined.

Transport

Even without the induction of coal as a major energy source, which would entail a substantial stepping up of freight movement by rail, there exists a strong case for expanding the rail network of Kerala. Kerala now needs to shift emphasis from road construction as such to upgrading the quality of roads and other means of transport whose direct economic significance and contribution to solving the problem of unemployment could be quite substantial. The development of inland navigation would not only relieve the present excessive pressure on road transport, but also boost the potential of the State for tourism. The State has to press for the West Coast Canal to be declared a National Waterway without any further delay. The importance of developing fishing harbours, to complement the stepped up effort contemplated in offshore fishing, would have to be adequately reflected in the plan.

Tourism

A cogent strategy to make use of the enormous potential for tourism, domestic as well as foreign, of the State needs to be chalked out because of the contribution it can make to the generation of work opportunity. While the catalytic role of the State in promotion and co-ordination will have to be stepped up substantially, it will be useful also to examine how best to attract institutional finance and non-government funds for the creation of various tourist facilities and also to harness local level institutions.

Priorities in Social Services

In the area of social services, given our signal achievements, questions of trade off between further expansion and improvement of quality need to be examined. Kerala's achievements in building a broad based system of education provide effective foil to the elitist bias in the current trend in educational policy at the national level. However, much needs to be done to improve the quality of education all round, especially in the area of higher education, with technical education deserving special attention. We should also now plan to complement the relatively well developed curative side of our health facilities with adequate progress in preventive health measures, integrating it with programmes covering sanitation, drinking water supply and nutrition.

While employment generation is the major focus of the State's development effort, social security programmes addressed to the weaker sections, especially those in the unorganised sector, will have to further strengthened.

Women's Development

An important issue to be borne in mind is that of women's development. It would appear that a thoroughgoing change of perspective is called for in the State's development effort so that women's development is treated as an integral part of each and every developmental programme. The approach of allocating some funds on a few women's welfare schemes has to be discarded.

Development of Disadvantaged Groups

Similarly, vigorous efforts are called for to integrate schemes using the funds specially available for the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan with the overall development plan so as to make an effective contribution to the larger process of eliminating the special socio-economic handicaps faced by the people designated as members of scheduled castes and Schedule tribes. The comprehensive survey data on scheduled caste households now being processed at the State Planning Board would provide a clear data base for formulating coherent schemes under the special component plan.

Local level Planning

Physical planning at the local level forms the basis of effective development planning. Decentralisation of the planning process to the lowest level of Government carries with it a double advantage, of ensuring that firm and specific information serves as the basis of planning, and, of enabling the people to participate in a more direct manner in plan formulation and implementation. To secure these advantages, it is necessary not just to make available at the levels of the district, block and panchayat the technical expertise needed for planning, but also to delegate adequate authority to the elected bodies at these levels and establish the institutional avenues for them to intervene effectively. The Eighth Plan must address itself to the task of identifying development activities amenable for local level conceptualisation and execution, and of entrusting these activities to the local bodies together with sufficient funds and administrative authority. Areas of activity have to be identified where local initiative can be harnessed most fruitfully in terms of resource mobilisation and the realisation of physical targets. And, in addition, local bodies have to be involved in monitoring projects being executed in their localities, even when these projects are under the executive authority of higher level agencies. This would enhance popular awareness of and participation in developmental activity and make the execution of the projects more efficacious.

Popular Involvement

Popular intervention in development and planning is not however to be confined to participation in local level planning alone. As the ultimate beneficiaries

of development, the people have the responsibility and the right to decide its pace, form and content. The association of the elected representatives, at various levels, with the planning process, is therefore, not enough; the people have to be directly involved in the formulation and implementation of plan policy. Only their creative insights can ensure unerring guidance; their vigilance and energy in action, implementation. In short only the wholehearted participation of the people in the planning process can ensure its success. It is to be hoped that the preparation and subsequent implementation of the State's Eighth Five Year Plan would elicit such participation from the people that it would mark a turning point in the economic development of Kerala.

A brief account of the sectorwise strategy and programmes is given below.

Agriculture and Allied Services

Crop Production

Food crops in general face serious threat with regard to their sustainability while the Commercial Crops continue to linger under low levels of productivity. This trend has to be reversed and agriculture base has to be strengthened so as to make it a pace setter for sustained growth of the economy. The need is to build a forward looking and dynamic agriculture economy which creates favourable conditions for continuously increasing production and efficiency. In view of the non-availability of extra land area, the account has to be on intensive use of limited resources on modern lines. So as to attain a faster rate of growth to meet the growing demand for food and raw materials for domestic consumption, industrial production and exports. The objective of agriculture growth has to be integrated with the objective of poverty reduction through generation of additional employment and income opportunities for the vulnerable sections of the community. Crop improvement and diversification programmes should have nutritional dimensions as well. Some of the initiatives taken on the production front during the Seventh Five Year Plan such as decentralisation of production efforts through the establishment of Krishi Bhavans at the panchayat level emphasis, given or identification and implementation of credit linked programmes promotion of group farming as an instrument for revitalizing rice production etc. hold considerable promise for better performance. The gap between technological potential for crop yields and actual yields is very wide and this should be viewed as a challenge as well as an opportunity. The input delivery system, extension and service organisations, credit and marketing infrastructure etc. have to be revamped and geared to attract larger investments in the agricultural sector through private initiatives. The Voluntary labour mobilised in the State, and formed as a "Vikasana Sena" is expected to benefit the agriculture for developing various infrastructural activities.

Broadly the following strategies are suggested for agriculture development during Eighth Five Year Plan.

- (i) Sustaining the area under food crops at the present level and stepping up production to atleast a critical minimum level through productivity enhancement.

- (ii) Augmenting production of 3 major small holder cash crops namely coconut, pepper and cashew through substantial improvements in their productivity levels.
- (iii) Identification of infrastructural development works which are labour intensive and at the same time productive and organising massive efforts on an area wide basis for better employment and income generation.
- (iv) Diversification of the production base by integrating all land based activities on a homestead basis for augmenting the income from small holdings.
- (v) Revamping the marketing infrastructure and internalisation of the processing of agriculture commodities through adoption of appropriate technologies and institutional arrangements.

Perceptible improvement in the productivity of small holder commercial crops like coconut and pepper is possible only through major efforts for rehabilitation of the traditional plantations through a package of measures aimed at short term and long term improvements. Attempts made in the past in this direction were piecemeal and sporadic. The required resources have to be secured largely by mobilizing institutional finance. Credit linked programmes are proposed for the integrated development of coconut covering replanting, irrigation, manuring, plant protection, primary processing of coconut into copra etc. following a group approach.

As in the case of coconut, a major rehabilitation programme covering land development, gap filling/replanting, manuring and plant protection on a compact area basis is conceived for pepper also so as to bring atleast 1/3 of the area under scientific management.

Cashew is perhaps the only crop offering scope for area expansion in Kerala. Programmes proposed for Eighth Plan aim at fresh planting of cashew in 10000 ha. intensive management of 10000 ha. of younger plantations and intensive pest management covering 20000 ha. per year.

Horticultural crops would receive a new thrust by way of concentrated efforts for enhancing production in selected potential panchayats, additional facilities for transport and distribution of the commodities from producing centres on a regular and systematic manner and additional processing support on an organised basis.

Major and Medium Irrigation:

The total investment in major and medium irrigation till the end of Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. by the end of March 1990 was Rs. 759 crores, creating a potential for irrigating about 3.79 lakhs ha. gross. The ten completed irrigation schemes irrigate a gross area of 1.47 lakh ha., and the seven ongoing schemes through partial commissioning irrigate a gross area of 2.32 lakh ha. till the end of March 1990. The outlay for the VII Plan was Rs. 280 crores and the expenditure was 287.8 crores. The targetted ayacut to be irrigated was 1.95 lakh ha. (gross) and the achievement was 25.035 ha. (gross).

The objective of the Eighth Five Year Plan is the completion of all the ongoing schemes spilling over from the Third and Fourth Plan periods and to attain its full benefit. Out of the 18 ongoing major and medium irrigation schemes, Kallada, Pazhassi, Periyar Valley, Chimoni-Mupli, Kuttiady, Kanhirapuzha and Chirupuzha-Moolathara are proposed to be completed in all respects by 1991-92 and 1992-93. Works are in progress in Muvattupuzha, Karapuzha and Idamalayar. The Schemes, Kakkaavu, Kuriarkutty—Karappara, Beyyorepuzha (Chaliyar), Meenachil, Attappady, Vamanapuram, Banasuragar are in different stages of investigation, design or starting of preliminary works. The works on these schemes will be in full swing by the beginning of the next plan.

Minor Irrigation

The total investment in minor irrigation schemes till the end of VII Plan period was Rs. 8854 lakhs. The area brought under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes by the end of VII Plan was 129253 ha. (net) or 155955 ha. (gross)

The following strategy is proposed to be adopted in the planning of minor irrigation schemes during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

- (a) As lift irrigation schemes are most ideally suitable schemes for the terrain of Kerala, more importance is proposed to be given to this type of schemes.
- (b) Top most priority will be given for restoration of maximum number of completed schemes which have been damaged due to want of repairs.
- (c) 10% of the outlay for minor irrigation schemes is proposed to be utilised on schemes benefiting scheduled castes/Scheduled tribes.
- (d) In selecting schemes under minor irrigation, the policy is to give top priority to those districts, where the proportion of irrigated area is comparatively low and the potential for minor is high.
- (e) Maximum utilisation of external aid and Institutional finance and
- (f) Preparation of basin-wise master plans identifying new shelf of schemes for tapping the remaining resources by way of minor irrigation schemes. It may be mentioned that this section is likely to benefit substantially from Punch level plans and voluntary labour.

Command Area Development

The ultimate aim of Command Area Development is maximisation of agricultural production by effecting equitable distribution of water to agricultural fields by introducing scientific practices of farming and water management. The main activities are construction of field channels, and field drains, land levelling, land shaping introduction of warebandhi etc. in the already completed irrigation scheme in the State. Command Area Development programme gained momentum only during the last years of the VII Plan period.

The outlay proposed for the VIII Plan period for Command Area Development Programme in the State share is Rs. 5000 lakhs to construct field channels and to implement other schemes to benefit an area of 29485ha of land. Four newly completed irrigation schemes viz., Pamba, Periyar Valley, Kuttiady and Chitturpuzha are also proposed to be included under CADA Scheme during the VIII Plan period.

Soil Conservation

The Soil Survey Organisation under the Department of Agriculture will be reorganised with a view to set up an independent unit for soil survey in every district. Soil Conservation measures will be organised on a watershed basis to benefit 15000 ha. during the plan period combining engineering and agronomical measures in a judicious manner. Emphasis will be for least cost techniques. Budgetary resources will be utilised mainly towards the subsidy portion so as to attract bank credit for meeting the investment cost. The target of 15000 ha. mentioned above does not include the additional area that would be taken up for soil conservation works under the Special Employment Programme. Soil conservation work has been recognised as a major activity of the Special Employment Programme.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

The milk production potential of the cross bred animals has not been optimally exploited. This is possible by bringing down the age at first calving and the duration of the inter-calving period. Expansion of the cross breeding programme, qualitative improvement in the artificial insemination and domiciliary veterinary services would be taken up during the plan period.

Market for Milk Products will be further widened by adoption of appropriate technology for diversification and product development. All these would help the state to obtain a level of production of 24 lakh tonnes of milk per annum by the end of the plan period.

The strategy for fisheries development during Eighth Plan is to lay emphasis on conservation of the marine resources through appropriate regulatory and management measures in the inshore area, extension of fishing operations to the offshore and deep sea areas and development of inland fisheries in an organised manner. For the development of Inland fisheries, concerted efforts are necessary for developing location specific technology covering identification of species, and standardisation of management techniques to suit the highly varying inland water spread in the State.

Forests

The boundary demarcation programme initiated during Seventh Plan will be completed by erecting permanent cairns/walls in the remaining boundary length of 500 kms. during the first three years of Eighth Plan. A comprehensive survey will also be undertaken concurrently to make a realistic assessment of the forest resources. Natural forest coming under the category of production forests have to be subjected to silvi-cultural operations. After selection felling to induce the natural regeneration. Though selection felling has now been

banned it is estimated that around 26000 ha. production forests and 12000 ha. of moist deciduous forests require such treatment in order to restore the ecosystem. The plantations raised under the production forestry have to be maintained.

The Kerala Social Forestry Project which was originally scheduled for completion by 1990 will be continued for another two years with world bank assistance.

The 12 Wild Life Sancturaries and the 2 national parks established under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme will be continued. In addition, works connected with the Kerala portion of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve Project have to be completed during the Eighth Plan.

There is immense scope for promoting Wild Life Tourism in Kerala. Besides continuing the existing parks and hill resorts it is preposed to develop an area of 10 sq. Kms. of forest lying in the valley of Agasthyakootam in Parathyappally Range of Thiruvananthapuram Forest Division into a biological park.

Co-operation

The programme for expansion and diversification of activities of credit co-operatives will be intensified so as to increase their share in the dispensation of credit distribution of inputs and supply of consumer articles.

By the end of Eighth Plan the Co-operative Sector is expected to disburse Rs. 400 crores as S.T. Credit, Rs. 135.00 crores as M.T. credit and Rs. 126.00 crores as L.T. credit for agricultural purposes. The Co-operatives would also provide S.T. credit support to the extent of Rs. 400.00 crores and L.T. support of Rs. 75.00 crores for non-agricultural purposes by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan.

Special Employment Programme

With a view to tackling the widespread unemployment problem, the State Government introduced a new programme during 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs. 10 crores. The programme was conceived as a community effort for taking up employment generating infrastructural works in private holdings to be organised on an area wide basis with the active involvement of agencies like: Panchayats, Krishi Bhavan, Credit institutions and the Development Departments. The implementation of the programme during 1989-90 has helped in the generation of additional employment to the tune 65.7 lakh mandays and in the creation of additional infrastructural facilities like Miner Irrigation, Land Development etc. The responsibility for organising the work after clearance of the individual schemes by the credit institution would continue to rest with the Panchayat Level implementation Committee envisaged under the programme.

The Programme is proposed to be continued during Eighth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores and is expected to generate about 500 lakh mandays of employment for rural agricultural workers during the plan period.

Rural Development

Consequent on the introduction of the new rural employment programme "Jawahar Rozgar Yojana" the earlier programmes namely NREP and RLEGP were discontinued from 1990-91 onwards. The only criterion for central allocation followed by Government of India under the new scheme is the incidence of poverty. The number of agricultural labourers which was considered as the other criterion for the purpose under the earlier programmes was not given any consideration for deciding the state-wise allocation of funds under the new scheme. The poverty ratio adopted was also defective in the sense that it was not State specific and the price indices adopted for arriving the poverty line is also not the one relevant to the State. Consequently the share of Kerala in the all India allocation for the year 1989-90 has come down to 3.12%. The percentage of assistances the State has been receiving under the earlier programmes were in the range of 3.82 to 4.11. State Government have already represented to Government of India its concern on the subject.

Energy

As has been noted, Kerala's existing Power generation capacity is exclusively hydro electric and insufficient to meet this demand. Since there are a number of problems and bottlenecks in tapping hydro electric power, there is an urgent need to go in for nonhydro power projects. The three diesel stations of generation capacity of 270 MW proposed (Kasaragode 60 MW, Vadakara 120 MW, and Brahmapuram 90 MW) should be taken up for execution and commissioning during VIII Plan period itself. Section for fuel linkage Government of India is the main bottleneck in getting investment sanction for going ahead with the implementation of these projects. A gas line should be drawn from Bombay High to Kerala urgently so that gas can be made available to Kerala to start gas based power stations of large capacity.

More central investment in this core sector is essential to meet the increasing demand of power and to raise the per capita power consumption in Kerala which is far below the national average (148 kwh as against 214 kwh as of 1988-89).

During the Eighth Plan period it is proposed to Commission the projects, Kakkad (50 MW), Lower Periyar (180 MW), Chimney (2.5 MW), Malankara (7 MW), Peringalkuthu L.B. extension (16 MW), Kuttiady Tail race (2.5 MW), Peechi (1.5 MW), Chembakadavu Stage I (2.25 MW), Kuttiady extension (50 MW), Maniyar (10 MW), Chembakadavu State III (9 MW), Mangalam (0.85 MW), Adakkathodu (2.5 MW), Pasukkadavu (3.5 MW), Peezhithodu (10 MW), Chathankottanada I & II (10 MW), Vanchiyam (3 MW), Onipuzha (1.5 MW), Brahmapuram Gas Station (90 MW) thereby adding 444.25 MW additional power to the system.

It is also proposed to complete the World Bank assisted Transmission and Distribution Schemes and CIDA assisted capacitor installation schemes during the Eighth Plan period itself. For a need based power plan the investment required would be about Rs. 3113 crores during the Eighth Plan period and Rs. 220 crores during the Annual Plan 1991-92. Taking into

account the limited resources of the State, an outlay of Rs. 980 crores is proposed for VIII Plan and Rs. 155 crores for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

It is proposed to commission, Kallada (15 MW) Malampuzha (2.5 MW), Madupetty (2MW) Peppara (3 MW) during 1991-92 and, thereby add 22.5 MW to the Kerala Power System.

Industry and Minerals

During the Eighth Five Year Plan "Industry and Mining" is being treated as a thrust areas. The State Sector outlay under "Industry and Minerals" for Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 600 crores, which shows an increase of 190 per cent in nominal terms over the Seventh Five Year Plan approved outlay of Rs. 207 crores. Consequently the share of this sector in the total state sector outlay has increased from about 10 per cent in the Seventh Plan to a little over 14 per cent in the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is expected that the Central Sector Industrial investment in the State during Eighth Five Year Plan would be much higher than in the past. 73.4 per cent of the State Sector outlay is for the benefit of the rural sector.

During Eighth Five Year Plan more emphasis is being given to Village and Small Industries, which are capable of generating more employment opportunities. The main emphasis under small scale industries is on creation of more infrastructure facilities like Industrial Development Plots, Industrial Estates, Growth-Centres etc. Enhanced incentives like investment subsidy, margin money loan, provision of technical know-how through the proposed Industrial Promotion and Co-ordination Bureau etc. are proposed.

The programmes under Traditional Industries Like Coir Industry and Handloom Industry are aimed at giving full employment to those who are already employed in these industries on a part time basis. The main emphasis in the programmes under Coir Industry is to make available more husk and fibre to the scarce areas by introducing mechanised debarking of raw husk in areas where raw husk is available in plenty and transporting the fibre to the scarce areas. Schemes under Coir Industry also aim at increasing productivity in the spinning and manufacturing sectors by adopting modernisation and upgradation of technology. Under the 'Handloom Industry' sector it is proposed to have 20 per cent increase in employment over the present level, in terms of mandays. This is going to be achieved by implementing the scheme of Rehabilitation of loomless weavers and also by introducing improved looms having higher productivity.

The strategy adopted under Khadi and Village Industries would enable to create more employment opportunities in the rural areas. The existing Khadi production centres would be revitalised in order to stabilise the existing level of employment. Special emphasis has been given for the promotion of village industries. In addition to the 25 existing village industries under the purview of the state Khadi and Village Industries Board, 74 new village industries have been added to the list of industries and many more are proposed to be included. Sericulture is proposed to be extended in the State on a large scale for the first time. The target fixed for the Eighth

Five Year Plan is 28,000 acres. The estimated additional employment from this sector during the Plan period would be of the order of 1.12 lakhs

Revival of the loss making Public Sector Industries is one of the major objectives of the Plan programmes under Large and Medium Industries. Funds required for margin money, working capital, installation of balancing equipment etc. have been provided under first priority. Outlays required for expansion and diversification have also been provided. Development of Electronics Industry, starting of Electronic Technology Parks, Development of Computer Software etc. have been given utmost importance. Higher financial support has been proposed for the State Industrial Financing Agencies (KSEIDC and KFC) for starting more industrial units in the private/Joint Sectors. Higher outlays have been proposed under the existing incentive schemes and certain new incentives have also been proposed.

It is estimated that the outlays proposed under the sector "Industry and Minerals" would enable to generate an additional employment of about 6.65 lakhs during Eighth plan period. Of this 5.80 lakhs would be in the Village and Small Industries sector and 0.85 lakh in the Large and Medium Industries Sector. No additional employment is expected from the Traditional Industries of Coir and Handloom Industries, as the programmes under these are aimed at stabilising the existing level of employment. Small scale Industries occupy the first position in the matter of creation of additional employment with 4 lakhs followed by 1.2 lakhs from sericulture. Additional employment to the tune of 0.5 lakh is expected from Village Industries and 0.1 lakh from Handicrafts.

Roads and Bridges

The strategy for road development in the State during the 8th Five Year Plan are mainly the following:

1. To improve the existing network of roads with special emphasis on State Highways and Major District Roads.
2. To develop roads in the important cities so that they could cope with the increase in the traffic
3. To provide by passes with parallel service roads for all towns in the State having more than one lakh population.
4. To complete all the roads taken up under the MLA Roads Programme.
5. To construct approach roads to the junctions wherever necessary.
6. To limit the construction of new roads to link roads connecting industrial belts and to roads taken up under SCP/TSP
7. Top priority will be given for the World Bank aided road programmes during the Eighth Plan period.

Tourism

Kerala offers immense scope for the development of tourism. It is estimated that about 52,000 foreign tourists and 5.8 lakhs domestic tourists visited Kerala during 1988. On the basis of this trend about 1.13 lakhs foreign tourists and more than one million domestic tourists are expected to visit Kerala annually by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan which indicate a growth rate of about 9% for domestic tourists and 12% for foreign tourists.

The objectives of tourism development during the Eighth Plan are (1) to develop tourism industry so as to bring socio-economic benefits to the society to create employment opportunities, to generate income and revenue to the State and also for securing foreign exchange, (2) to attract a large number of foreign tourists coming to India and also ensure substantial growth in domestic tourism including pilgrim tourism, (3) to increase their average length of stay in Kerala (4) to provide more spending avenues and also to ensure that the development of tourism does not adversely affect the environmental surroundings.

A selective strategy is proposed to be adopted by concentrating on the development of identified tourist centres. The promotion and publicity effort in the field of Tourism will be given utmost importance in the Eighth Plan. A better involvement of private sector in Tourism Development will be insured. Development of new area of tourism like backwater tourism, beach tourism, recreational tourism, adventure and sports tourism will be undertaken during the Eighth Plan. The decentralisation process which was initiated during the Seventh Plan will be given momentum through the activities of the State tourism promotion Council. The scheme formulated for the Eighth Plan are aimed at achieving the above stated objectives.

Social and Community Services

The objective during the 8th Five Year Plan is to achieve 100 per cent literacy and quality improvement of the existing facilities. The State Government have introduced the plus two system in a few selected schools during 1990-91. This would be extended to all the schools in the State during the Plan. No new schools and colleges are proposed to be started during the 8th Five Year Plan period. Vocationalisation of education would be given thrust by extending the facility in about 100 schools. A programme costing Rs. 35 crores is proposed to be implemented with World Bank assistance for modernising the Polytechnics in the State during the Plan period.

Under Health the aim is to fully establish the institutions already started, with emphasis on improving the facilities in the Medical Colleges and also augmenting the facilities for nursing education.

On housing, the major thrust would be on social housing schemes particularly for the economically weaker sections. During the 8th Five Year Plan period, 2.6 lakhs houses for low income and other economically weaker sections have been proposed to be constructed. Besides, 24000 house sites are also proposed to be distributed during the period.

The objectives of the Water Supply Programmes during the 8th Five Year Plan are:

(a) 100 per cent coverage of the population both in urban and rural areas with protected water supply,

(b) To cover 80 per cent of the towns including Class I cities with sewerage treatment facilities, and

(c) to cover about 50 per cent of the rural population with sanitation facilities.

A new World Bank assisted urban development programme with an outlay of over Rs. 300 crores for the three cities has been formulated for implementation. Augmenting water supply is a major component of this programme.

The objective of urban development during the plan period is to promote a balanced growth of cities and towns in the State, for which infrastructure facilities in small and medium towns will be developed, besides the development of the three cities as part of the World Bank aided Urban Development Programme. Development of small and medium towns is proposed with a view to equipping them for absorbing rural migrants and function as service centres for the rural hinterland. The components of the World Bank aided Urban Development Programmes are: development of Urban basic facilities, water supply and road development. This would go a long way in rectifying the inadequacies experienced at present in the three cities in the State.

The outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 4275 crores. This represents an increase of 103 per cent in nominal terms over the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 2100 crores. Comparative outlays of 7th and 8th Five Year Plan by major sectors of development are as under:

Sectors	(Rs. in Crores)	
	VII Plan	VIII Plan
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	316.75	671.20
2. Rural Development	125.50	254.60
3. Special Area Programmes	4.50	4.50
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	384.00	507.00
5. Energy	398.80	995.00
6. Industry and Minerals	207.00	600.00
7. Transport	173.50	361.00
8. Science, Technology and Environment	22.90	30.00
9. General Economic Services	20.80	35.50
10. Social Services	409.75	771.20
11. General Services	36.50	45.00
Total	2100.00	4275.00

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 2100 crores, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 2299.22 crores. Compared to the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 2299.22 crores, the proposed outlay of Rs. 4275 crores during the 8th Five year Plan represents a step up of 86 per cent.

Annual Plan 1991-92

The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 775 crores. This represents an increase of over 22 per cent over the budgetted outlay for the current year, 1990-91. While formulating the Annual Plan 1991-92 care has been taken to provide adequate outlay for those programmes scheduled for completion during the year and in the case of those that are slated for completion in

the subsequent years of the Plan, the required amounts have been provided to accelerate the work on them.

In the absence of a clear indication of the Government of India's decision on the status of the Centrally sponsored schemes, the likely Central assistance, either for the 8th Five Year Plan or for the Annual Plan 1991-92 have not been included in the Plan document. Nevertheless, the State share of the Central sponsored Schemes, assuming that the level as in the past would be maintained, have been included in the proposed outlay both for the 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92. Modification may have to be made depending on the decision of the status of the continuance of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

CHAPTER III

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The 'Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan—Towards Social Transformation'—circulated by the Planning Commission highlights the serious fiscal difficulties being faced by the Country. It cautions that the situation threatens to get much worse unless determined and timely action is taken to reduce non-development expenditures, improve tax policy and administration, and make public enterprises earn a reasonable return on investment. The alarming dimensions at which the public debt has grown in recent years, with the increase in interest rate on borrowings, and the use of such borrowings to meet revenue deficits contributes to a very great extent to the worsening of the budgetary situation. Though this is a common problem faced both by the Centre and the States, concentration of almost all the buoyant sources of revenue with the Centre provides it with greater scope for flexibility in regard to tackling the fiscal problems, when compared with the State Governments.

As pointed out in the document 'Towards, an Approach to Kerala's Eighth Plan, the State's resources position present a rather dismal picture. The revenue account of the State Budget has been showing deficit for the past several years severely restraining the capacity to embark on a reasonably ambitious plan size. This has led to an inevitable situation of diverting borrowed funds for meeting revenue expenditures causing further strain on allocation of resources for investment.

The State's fiscal crisis and its very low rate of economic growth in fact reinforce each other, linked to each other in a vicious circle. The paucity of funds has led to deceleration in plan expenditure in the past. This and various other factors contributed to a situation under which the availability of own resources for the State Plan have been inadequate despite high tax mobilisation efforts. The absence of any non-plan revenue surplus leads to a situation whereby the State has had no choice but to reconcile itself with a smaller plan size.

Kerala's fiscal crisis can be attributed to the predominance of its non-plan revenue expenditure. This is largely ascribable to the relatively high levels of expenditure on debt servicing, social services, especially education and health, and pension payments. Kerala's fiscal problems could perhaps be termed as an inevitable consequences of its achievement of the—national social goals, ahead of time. Though the Planning Commission and the successive Finance Commissions have taken note of the success of Kerala in the field of social services and proudly held the 'Kerala Model' as something unique, there is still very inadequate recognition of the fiscal fall-out of such past priorities of the State. A capital intensive programme on completion would entail only the maintenance expenditure as a commitment under the non-plan. On the other hand, a

large proportion of the expenditure on programme^s like education and health with large revenue account content would have to be carried forward to non-plan as committed expenditure by way of salaries and other expenditures. Notwithstanding the fact that Kerala State's priorities in the past have been to attain some of the important national goals, leaving with it very little scope for accelerating investments in other economic activities, the resource allocation from the national kitty have not only not helped the State bridge the consequential gap, indeed the share of Central investments in Kerala has at the same time steadily declined over the years, from 3.24% in 1975 to 1.59% in 1988.

Kerala has also not been getting its due share of institutional finance and bank credit. The State's share in the credit disbursed by All India Financial Institutions upto March 1989 was only 2.7%, compared with 8.63% for Andhra Pradesh, 8.93% for Tamil Nadu, 6.9% for Karnataka, 16.22% for Maharashtra and 11% for Gujarat. Similarly the credit-deposit ratio of the banks in Kerala was only 62.10% as at the end of June 1988, compared with 78.7% for Andhra Pradesh, 90.70% for Karnataka, and 97% for Tamil Nadu.

A closely related issue, to the comparatively high levels of expenditure on social services, is the mounting liability on account of pension payments. Pension payments constitute around 10% of the total revenue expenditure of Kerala, whereas in other States it is almost half that of Kerala.

It is interesting to note that the Ninth Finance Commission (NFC) has worked out a non-plan revenue surplus of just Rs. 2.29 crores, repeat just Rs. 2.29 crores, for the five year period, 1990-95. In the Commission's own assessment Kerala would have a non-plan deficit in the first three years Rs. 124.79 crores in 1990-91 itself—which would turn into a surplus from the fourth year, i.e. 1993-94, and would end up with a meagre surplus of Rs. 2.29 crores. In these estimates the NFC has not, as in the past, fully provided the minimum expenditures on many areas including social services. An appreciation of the minimum expenditure requirements of the State would definitely have enabled Kerala to receive non-plan grant assistance, along with many other States. The NFC has been guided by the principle of zero deficit by 1994-95 in the case of both the Centre and the States together. Though this approach is laudable, the vast divergence in the expenditure projections of the past Finance Commissions and the actual performance in the past raises in the cardinal question as to the reasonableness of such estimates. However, given the level of Central assistance there can be no two opinion about the need for striving to generate non-plan revenue surplus which alone is the decisive factor in determining the size of the State Plan

The Size of the State's Seventh Plan amply proved this point. The State's poor performance in mobilising own resources for the Plan was the major restricting factor in achieving a reasonably higher growth in the plan outlay of the State. The approved outlay for the State's Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 2100 crores. This was to be financed by State's own resources to the tune of Rs. 963 crores with Central Assistance of Rs. 1137 crores. The anticipated expenditure for the plan in nominal terms is Rs. 2299.22 crores. The State's contribution for finding this outlay worked out to Rs. 1242 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 963 crores, i.e. higher by 29%. Central assistance actually received during the plan period was Rs. 1192.44 crores as against Rs. 1136.91 crores (net) originally fixed i.e. higher by just 5 per cent. It is noteworthy that against the target of Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM) of Rs. 1003 crores, the achievement has been Rs. 1252 crores. This has been possible through a judicious mix of better tax collection efforts and economy in expenditure especially during the last three years of the plan period. It may be noted that a higher level of plan expenditure has been possible largely through better resource mobilisation effort by the State Government.

Transfer of resource from Centre to States have not increased in proportion to the increase in the resources of the Centre. Central assistance as a proportion to the State's plan outlays has in fact declined over the years. Therefore while the State Government will have to continue urging on the Centre to increase the share of Central revenues, efforts at mobilising resources within the State will have to be further intensified to have a reasonable plan for the State during the 8th Five Year Plan.

According to the estimates prepared after the first round of discussions at the official level, with the Planning Commission, total resources now identified aggregate to Rs. 3322 crores for the Five Year Plan and Rs. 615 crores for the Annual Plan for 1991-92. This leaves a gap of Rs. 953 crores for financing the proposed plan outlay of Rs. 4275 crores. Broad details of the estimates of resources are indicated below:

(Rs. crores.)		
	1990-95	1991-92
(1) Balance from Current Revenues	(—) 1551.74	(—) 296.74
(2) Grant under Art. 275 (Finance Commission award)	413.27	66.01
(3) Contribution of Public Sector Enterprises	54.56	(—) 6.32

(4) Market borrowing (net)	1058.78	190.75
(5) Share of Small Savings	768.30	138.43
(6) State Provident Fund	980.00	170.00
(7) Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	(—) 480.00	(—) 106.41
(8) Negotiated Loans	407.73	71.90
(9) State's Total Resources	1542.44	227.62
(10) Central Assistance	1789.78	387.46
(11) Aggregate resources	3332.22	615.08

Any likely increase in Central Assistance and other Centrally administered loans cannot be realistically projected at present. Further efforts to raise additional resources of Rs. 953 crores are called for to fully fund the Plan outlay of Rs. 4275 crores. Some of the areas other than tax measures that can be considered are indicated in the succeeding paragraphs. These do not cover the bus fare revision and electricity tariff revision that may have to be effected. The decision taken recently to introduce consignment tax should yield a sizeable revenue during the Plan period.

As will be seen from the above table, the large revenue deficit (—1551.74 crores) act as a limiting factor in the matter of resource mobilisation for the State Plan. To generate any non-plan surplus, it is not enough that a relatively high tax-income ratio is maintained (of course there is still scope for better tax administration and thereby better collection), it is of equal importance that appropriate expenditure controls are applied, and also resource mobilisation from the non-tax source is vigorously pursued. The performance of the State Public Sector Undertakings is such that they have become a perpetual drain on the State's exchequer, although there is some improvement in their financial results in recent years. A distinctly better improvement in the financial performance of these undertakings will be necessary for the State's resource position to improve.

As stated earlier, the State is incurring very heavy expenditure on education and health. There is scope for tapping these two areas for mobilising additional resources. At present the revenue collected from these two source is too meagre, considering the heavy expenditure incurred on them.

With increased allocation of Central Plan assistance in recognition of the State's special problems and connected effort at the State level, the proposed State Plan of Rs. 4,275 crores should be within reach.

Employment-Past Trends and Prospects

Providing gainful employment along with economic growth has remained a major objective of the successive five year plans in the state. Many of the rural development and industrial programme were drawn up to provide gainful employment opportunities and also to promote self employment ventures by imparting appropriate training and financial incentives. There were also programmes aimed at strengthening the coverage and quality of the professional and technical education as a strategy of employment promotion. However, the progress achieved in generating employment opportunities has not kept pace with the growth of labour force resulting in the mounting level of open unemployment.

TABLE I

GROWTH OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR DURING THE SUCCESSIVE PLANS

Growth of Employment in the Organised Sector

Five year plans	(Lakhs)	
	At the beginning of the plan period	Addition during the plan period
1. Three Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)	7.22	-0.04
2. Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	7.18	0.60
3. Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79) and Annual Plan (1979-80)	7.78	2.19
4. Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	9.97	0.79
5. Seventh Plan (1986-87 to 1989-90)	10.76	0.44
6. Eighth Plan (*) (1990-91 to 1994-95)	11.20*	..

(* estimate)

The average annual growth rate of the employment in the organised sector during the period from 1974 to 1987 works out to be 2.75 per cent which is significantly higher than the corresponding growth rate of 2.11 per cent observed at the national level. Both at the state and national levels, public sector has largely contributed to the growth of employment in the organised sector as can be seen from the following table.

TABLE 2

Growth of Employment during the Sixth and Seventh Plan Periods

Employment	(Annual average per cent)	
	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan
(a) Organised	2.92	0.96
(i) Public		
(ii) Private	-0.65	0.35
Organised Total	1.15	0.67
(b) Unorganised	2.32	2.05
Employment Total	2.17	1.88

The growth of employment in the unorganised sector is estimated as about 2 per cent per annum during the eighties. The corresponding growth rate at national level is estimated as 1.9 per cent. Thus, it appears that in spite of the sluggish growth of the productive sectors of the state economy which is significantly lower than the corresponding growth rates achieved at the national level, the growth of employment in the state compares favourably with the corresponding growth at the national level. This points towards a changing pattern of income distribution in favour of workers in certain sectors and a declining trend in factor productivity in some others. This needs further investigation.

The sectoral distribution of organised employment in the public and private sector during the first three years of the Seventh Plan shows a declining trend in the private employment under the secondary sector. Most of the estimated employment in the organised sector is generated in the tertiary sector by the State and Central government and their undertakings.

The declining trend of employment in the organised private sector is largely due to the dwindling employment opportunities in the dominant traditional industries like cashew and coir and also in industries like textiles as can be seen from table 1.

A disaggregate analysis of the growth of factory employment shows a drastic decline of employment in cashew in the early eighties. However, the policy measures taken by the government in augmenting the supply of raw nuts and changes effected in the organisational structure have succeeded in reversing the trend in the Seventh Plan. In respect of coir also the declining trend in employment has been arrested during the same period due to similar government policies.

TABLE 3
INDUSTRY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, 1980-88

Industry	No. of employment in the working factories								
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Oil	2386	2386	2380	2522	2422	2360	2434	2287	2325
2. Tea	5504	5504	4914	4817	5530	5878	5750	5733	5873
3. Cashew	127550	127550	104878	102774	104727	102714	101832	107067	111372
4. Cotton textiles	26096	26096	26842	25550	24899	25733	24211	23350	23406
5. Coir	4669	4669	4277	4587	4322	4204	4136	3770	3787
6. Plywood Splinters & Veneers	11201	11201	11365	10775	10647	10080	9875	9649	9853
7. Saw mill	6971	6971	8793	8209	8309	8615	8588	8625	8898
8. Printing & Publishing	7876	7876	8084	8454	8879	9101	9414	9953	10576
9. Rubber & Rubber Products	8831	8831	10029	10240	10304	10930	11436	12472	13654
10. Chemicals & Chemical Products	11703	11703	12889	12392	12147	13242	14269	14848	15145
11. Matches	1958	1958	1832	1744	1814	1788	1736	1780	1881
12. Soap	1961	1961	2276	2202	2187	2199	2131	2162	2237
13. Tiles	12031	12031	12119	11686	11894	12169	12123	12201	12455
14. General Engineering	23226	23233	26286	26162	26807	27296	28271	29160	30163
15. Automobiles	11208	11208	5453	9962	10106	11590	11402	10955	11037
16. Others	37273	37337	39651	39596	42719	43809	44670	45749	47756
Total	300444	300515	286268	281673	287713	291788	292278	299761	310412

TABLE 4
AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT PER FACTORY (No.), 1980-88

Industry	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Oil	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
2. Tea	48	48	43	43	49	52	52	52	53
3. Cashew	491	491	472	444	431	423	404	406	406
4. Cotton textiles	33	33	34	35	40	44	44	44	44
5. Coir	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
6. Plywood Splinters & Veneers	25	25	22	21	21	20	19	18	18
7. Saw mill	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	5
8. Printing & Publishing	14	14	13	14	13	12	12	12	12
9. Rubber & Rubber Products	14	14	12	13	12	12	11	12	12
10. Chemical & Chemical Products	58	58	55	52	74	44	49	47	44
11. Matches	14	14	13	12	11	11	11	11	12
12. Soap	46	46	52	51	50	50	51	51	52
13. Tiles	39	39	38	36	36	36	35	34	34
14. General Engineering	18	18	18	17	17	17	16	16	17
15. Automobiles	21	21	9	15	15	16	15	14	14
16. Others	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	15	15
Total	33	33	29	27	27	26	25	25	25

Even though the number of factories under the modern sector has been slowly but steadily increasing, it could not compensate for the loss in factory employment due to their relatively low employment intensity as can be seen from the following tables.

About 89 per cent of the total work force are still in the unorganised sector dominated by primary activities, unregistered manufacturing, construction, trade and transport and other services. The special employment/income generation programmes like IRDP, NREP/JRY, RLEGP etc. have met their physical targets in the Seventh Plan. Against a target of 4.84 lakh families, 4.86 lakh families were assisted under IRDP. 1008 lakh man days of work were generated under NREP/JRY and RLEGP as against the target of 876 lakh man days. About 18,800 people took up selfemployment and wage employment ventures under TRYSEM. Programme to provide additional employment opportunities in terms of providing employment opportunities to more persons and also in bringing down the underemployment have met with considerable success especially in areas of agriculture and rural development, traditional industries like coir, Khadi and Village industries, handlooms and in particular small scale industries where the additional employment generated in the Seventh Plan is estimated as 1.53 lakhs leading to a total employment of 3.82 lakhs in this sector by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

The growth of employment opportunities during the Seventh Plan has been effective in reducing the under employment. It however, could not make any appreciable dent into the growing malady of unemployment as the growth of employment especially in the organised sector, has not been sufficient enough to absorb the backlog of unemployment and the additions to the labour force, notably the educated manpower.

Unemployment Trends and Structure

At the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61), there was a backlog of unemployment of the order of 2.4 lakhs and the addition to the labour force during the Second Plan period was 3.5 lakhs. As against the demand for 5.9 lakhs of additional jobs the number of new jobs envisaged during the Second Plan period was only 2 lakhs. The number of jobless at the beginning of the Third Plan was estimated as 5 lakhs. The level of unemployment went up to 7.6 lakhs in the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) as estimated by a sample survey.

A comprehensive survey on employment and unemployment undertaken by the Department of Economics and Statistics (D.E. & S.) in 1965 estimated the level of unemployment as 5.5 lakhs and the under employment as 13.8 lakhs. A similar survey undertaken by the Department in 1980 found a steep increase in the level of unemployment estimated as 14 lakh constituting nearly 18 per cent of the total labour force of 77.9 lakhs.

Growth in the Number of Job Seekers During the Successive Plans

The data on registrants with the employment exchanges are often taken as an estimate of the level of unemployment. However, such data may not reflect the true picture of the unemployment situation due to the non-inclusion of those job seekers who fail to get themselves registered and the inclusion of some of the employed for want of better jobs and those like students who may not be actually in the labour market. A recent pilot inquiry conducted by the D.E. & S. showed that about 10 per cent of the registrants had regular jobs, 33 per cent were employed partially and about 25 per cent were outside the labour force. Though the sample size is too small to generalise the findings it does point out to the upward bias in using the number of registrants as a measure of unemployment. Even then this being the major source that provide a comparable time series data is an indicator of the magnitude of unemployment.

The following table gives the trend in the growths of unemployment in terms of number of job seekers registered with the employment exchanges over the successive plan periods.

TABLE 5

EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS REGISTERED WITH THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES DURING THE PLAN PERIODS

	Five Year Plan	No. of registrants in Employment Exchange at the beginning of the period	Addition during the plan period
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Three Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)		1.47	0.65
2. Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)		2.12	2.72
3. Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79) and Annual Plan (1979-80)		4.84	8.01
4. Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)		12.97	12.24
5. Seventh Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90)		25.21	7.20
6. Eighth Plan (*) (1990-91 to 1994-95)		32.41	4.20

* Estimate

Skill Composition of work Seekers

TABLE 6

SKILL COMPOSITION OF THE INCREMENTAL WORK SEEKERS DURING THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD ('000)

Category of Work Seekers	1980	1985	1989	Addition in Sixth Plan	Addition (*) in Seventh plan
(1) Below S.S.L.C.	575	1194	1218	619	24
(2) S.S.L.C.	531	1050	1612	519	562
(3) Pree-degrec	79	121	187	42	67
(4) Graduates	68	84	109	16	25
(5) Post Graduates	8.22	8.29	20.98	0.07	12.69
(6) Medical Graduates	0.80	1.04	1.89	0.24	0.85
(7) Engeering Graduates	1.61	2.31	6.51	0.70	4.20
(8) Diplema holders in Engineering	5.83	11.64	18.08	5.81	6.44
(9) ITI Certificate holders	27.45	48.45	66.20	21.00	17.75
Total Work Seekers	1297	2521	3241	1224	720

High Unemployment

Virutally all the statistical sources show that Kerala has the highest unemployment rate among the States in the country. The number of persons on the live register of the employment exchanges in Kerala at the end of 1988 was 29.01 lakhs, nearly 10 per cent of the national total. The rate of unemployment in the State, on an average is about three times that of the national average. The estimates of unemployment by the National Sample Survey made in different rounds also conform such differences in the relative magnitudes of unemployment rates between Kerala and all India as shown below.

TABLE 7

TOTAL WORK SEEKERS—KERALA AND ALL INDIA

Year	Kerala	India (lakhs)
1970	3.08	40.69
1975	7.18	93.26
1980	16.17	153.17
1984	25.22	235.47
1985	26.43	248.61
1986	27.84	301.31
1987	30.78	302.47
1988	29.89	300.50
1989	31.58	..

TABLE 8

ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT (PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN LABOUR FORCE) BASED ON 27th 32nd, AND 38th ROUNDS OF NSS

Year (January to June)	Kerala				All India			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1972-73	23.78	29.13	22.38	24.95	7.5	12.79	8.00	14.34
1977-78	26.30	30.95	25.24	25.50	7.35	10.17	8.99	13.91
1983	24.82	31.12	22.61	29.37	7.52	8.98	9.23	10.99
1987-88	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4.58	6.91	8.79	12.00

Note:- NSS estimates unemployment on three basis; ususal status, weekly status and current days statue. The current day status is more realistic and meaningful and hence the estimates are based on current day status. The data relates to persons of age 5 years and above.

Latest Estimates of Unemployment

The survey on employment and unemployment in Kerala, conducted by the Department of Economics and statistics in 1987 is the latest in the series. The survey defined the unemployed as those who did not find work for even a single day in the year, and the under employed as those who found work for at least one day but less than 183 days in the year, came to the conclusion that as many as 27.8 lakh persons were unemployed and further 15.3 lakh persons under employed out of a work-force of 107.5 lakhs. This finding is in conformity with the results of the National Sample Survey earlier which had shown that in 1983 the open involuntary unemployment rate (in terms of current day status) in rural Kerala was over 25 per cent.

Even though according to the survey, 84.2 per cent of the Unemployed and the under employed are to be found in the rural sector. the incidence of unemployment and under employed is higher in the urban than in the rural sector; 45.22 per cent of the urban labour force is unemployed or under employed, compared to 39.23 per cent of the rural labour force. The incidence is like wise higher among women than among men, the respective rate being 60.87 per cent and 30.63 per cent. Women constitute 47.4 per cent of the total number of persons unemployed or under employed; in the rural area they account for 46.9 per cent of the total, and in the urban area 50.5 per cent.

While 29 per cent of the unemployed and the under employed have passed S.S.L.C. or hold higher qualification, of those in the labour-force who have passed S.S.L.C. or more, as high a ratio as 51 per cent remains unemployed or under employed, which only underscores the problem of educated unemployment. Even those with technical qualifications are unable to find employment; the incidence of unemployment and under employed is 52.3 per cent for certificate holders, 22.25 per cent for diploma holders, and 12 per cent for those with a degree or higher qualifications.

The activity status of the population, as estimated by the survey, is as follows.

TABLE 9

Activity status of the Population

(in lakhs)

Activity Status	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Employed	56.25	8.19	64.44
2. Under employed	13.47	1.81	15.28
3. Unemployed	22.84	4.97	27.81
4. Total labour force (1+2+3)	92.56	14.97	107.53
5. Not in the labour force	148.83	21.22	170.05
6. Total Population (4+5)	241.39	36.19	277.58

37/4241/MC.

Occupational Distribution of Work Seekers

The occupational distribution of the work seekers as given below, shows that about 75 per cent of them are not classified under any occupation. That the majority of work seekers have not been trained in any of the occupational skills reflects the inadequacies of our higher education system and the mammoth task faced by the government to impart the relevant skills and training to such a vast army of educated youth.

TABLE 10

Occupational distribution of applicants in live register of employment exchange

(in thousand)

Occupation	as on 31-12-1981	as on 31-12-1986
1. Professional, technical related workers excluding primary and middle school teachers.	62.6	83.19
2. Primary and middle school teachers	12.0	23.00
3. Administrative executive and managerial workers	2.2	3.46
4. Sales workers	0.6	0.85
5. Clerical and related workers excluding unskilled office workers	144.4	189.78
6. Service workers excluding watchmen, gatesmen and sweepers	7.1	13.21
7. Farmers, fishermen, loggers etc. excluding agricultural plantation workers	15.7	24.25
8. Production related workers transport equipment operator and labourers including loaders, unloadrs and labourers etc.	128.0	152.71
9. Unskilled office workers	20.4	18.92
10. Other unskilled workers	70.3	75.74
11. Workers not classified by occupation	1440.3	1947.19
Total	1903.6	2532.32

Outflow of Labour to Gulf Countries and the Problem of Returnees

Traditionally a good number of Keralities migrate to other states and even to other countries seeking better employment opportunities. The phenomenal hike in the oil prices and the resultant economic boom in the Arab countries paved way for the large scale exodus of labour from India in then Seventies and early Eighties. Kerala accounts for about half of such migrant labour. No precise data on such employment is available.

A recent survey conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics gives some details on the estimated number of persons working abroad in the year 1987. According to the estimates, the percentage of Keralities working in different states of India and Gulf countries are more or less equal. It was estimated that 3,00,929 persons were in Gulf countries in the

year 1987. Certain other estimates put the number of persons working in Gulf at about half a million. The outflow of persons to the Gulf countries have been decreasing gradually. More over many of these migrants in Gulf countries have been returning to Kerala due to the shrinking employment opportunities and wage rates leading to the accentuation of the already worsening unemployment problem, even without the crisis in the region following the large invarious of Kuwait.

The total number of Gulf returnees, until the end of February 1987 is estimated at 86,475. Over 70 per cent of returnees came during the three year period 1984-86, 42.5 percent returned in 1986 alone. Loss of employment has been found as the most important reason for the return of emigrants. The estimated number of returnees from 1975 to 1987 is given in the following table.

TABLE II
Estimated Number of Returned Migrants

Year..	Number
1970 to 1975	432
1980	1989
1984	10809
1985	15220
1986	36752
1987*	4756
Total	86475

*— First two months only.

The number of returnee migrants is expected to have gone up significantly in the last two years. The recent crisis in the Gulf has resulted in a large number of migrants returning from Kuwait and Iraq. This is likely to aggravate the unemployment problem further.

The problem of unemployment and under employment, especially among the educated youth continues to be the most pressing problem of the state. The growing level of under employment among the workers in the traditional industries and the increasing number of returnee migrants have compounded the problem. The various measures undertaken in the earlier plans to tackle the problem of unemployment could not meet with any appreciable success in bringing down open unemployment though they have to some extent contributed in reducing the under employment especially among the rural labour force.

Some of these schemes such as the setting up of a large number of mini industrial estates to stimulate the industrial growth in the State and generate a large number of employment opportunities have not been entirely successful.

The substantial investment that the government have made in human capital, notably in the educational sphere, has not yielded proper returns due to the un-utilisation/underutilisation of the potential generated. The growing mismatches between the skills acquired by the manpower and the ones demanded have been acting as a deterrent factor in taking advantage of the emerging opportunities even outside the state. In short, the growing malady of the unemployment problem in the state is a direct fall out of a relatively poor economic growth in labour intensive sectors coupled with the absence of proper manpower planning. The problem of unemployment needs to be tackled in the over all context of manpower planning and human resources development from the medium/long term point of view. The growing mismatches between the skills generated and those demanded should be minimised and a rational and dynamic policy on human resources development in the context of the changing needs and growth potentials has to be pursued.

CHAPTER IV

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN AND TRIBAL
SUB PLAN

The size of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in Kerala as per 1981 census is 25.49 lakhs and 2.61 lakhs respectively constituting 10.02% and 1.03% of the total population. The largest concentration of these communities is found in Palakkad and Wayanad district respectively. The rural-urban distribution of SC/ST population is highly tended towards concentration in rural areas. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people living in rural areas are 88 and 98 respectively while the scheduled caste people live dispersed among the general population, most of the scheduled tribes in Kerala live in and around forest areas far away from the main stream of life. More than 77% of the ST population in the state are in the four districts of Wayanad, Kannur, Idukki and Palakkad. 35 different tribal communities could be found in the state, out of which five are recognised as primitive tribes. The number of primitive tribal household is about 1500.

According to 1981 census the work participation rates for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are as high as 42.10 and 40.10 as against 30.53 for the total population. The following table gives the percentage distribution of the main workers according to industrial classification.

Category	Total workers %	Scheduled caste workers %	Scheduled tribe workers %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cultivators	13.06	2.29	30.54
Agricultural labourers	28.33	58.08	57.47
Industrial workers	15.88	3.43	0.47
Other workers	42.83	36.20	21.24

It can be seen that more than 60 per cent of the scheduled caste workers and 79 per cent of the scheduled tribe workers depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihood. The corresponding percentage is only 41 in the case of the total workers in the state.

Educational uplift remained the major thrust area of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe development in the state till the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. As a result the enrolment of scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children at the primary stage has reached almost the same level as the general population. As against the general literacy rate of 70.4% the level of literacy of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stood at 56% and 2% in 1981. The female literacy rates are 50% and 26% respectively as against the general female literacy rate of 66%. Recently the government have launched and ambitious programme of achieving cent per cent literacy in the state. Necessarily it would have a good impact on the scheduled caste/scheduled tribe population in the state.

Economic development of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes took a turning point with the dawn of the Sixth Five Year Plan, when the system of drawing up of

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan for Scheduled Tribes as a part of the Annual Plans was introduced in the state. As Comprehensive development is aimed at under this approach it helps scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who are mainly dependent on the primary sector, to have access to modern secondary and tertiary sectors. The resources available from (1) different sectors of the State plan (2) Central outlays in different sectors (3) Special Central Assistance provided by the government of India (4) Programmes of Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST and (5) Assistance available from financial institutions will have to be taken into account while drawing up the SCP and TSP. It is also stipulated that the percentage of the State Plan outlay set apart for SCP/TSP should commensurate with the percentage of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population in the state.

Even with the advent of SCP/TSP the schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes were continued to be determined at the state level by the different departments. The necessity of local need-based approach in the formulation of schemes was keenly felt. This was made possible when the formulation and implementation of SCP/TSP were decentralised to the district level in 1983-84. The working Group constituted in each District with District Collector as Chairman the District Planning Officer as Secretary and the designated officers of other departments/agencies as Members, has been made responsible for the formulation and implementation of schemes under SCP and TSP. More than 8200 scheduled caste habitats (defined as 10 or more Scheduled Caste Households concentrated in an area) have been identified in the state. Regarding scheduled tribes there are seven Integrated Tribal Development Projects covering 77 per cent of the tribal population in the state. The infrastructural development programmes under SCP/TSP will aim at developing these Habitats/Project areas. The technical sanction for the schemes under SCP/TSP will be given by the District Collector, The Working group is empowered to sanction scheme costing upto Rs. 10 lakhs. The implementation of TSP is the joint responsibility of the Tribal Project Officers and Officers of the sectoral departments. Several improvements were effected in this approach during the Seventh Plan period. The system of providing SCP and TSP outlays against separate sub-heads of accounts in the Budget, the practice of preparing Annual Action Plans under SCP and TSP in each district by the Working Groups were some of the changes introduced during this period. Now the Working Group members visit the selected habitate or the project areas and after ascertaining the actual needs of the target groups draw up programmes for the Action Plan.

The share of SCP in the state plan outlay has gone from 7.3 per cent in 1985-86 to 9.4 per cent in 1989-90. As against the total SCP outlay of Rs. 206 crores for the Seventh Plan, the actual expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 201 crores. In respect of TSP as against the total Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 38 crores the actual amount spent was Rs. 37 crores.

In addition to the SCP and TSP funds, Special Central Assistance for SCP and TSP is released every year by the Government of India for taking up economic

development schemes. The funds are used as an addition to the state plan funds and released by the Central Government on the basis of certain criteria. The fund can be used for supplementary sectoral programmes and for training and back up services and also for institutional build up. Comprehensive guidelines have been issued by Government for the formulation and implementation of SCP including the utilisation of SCA. Guidelines for TSP are being finalised.

The decentralisation process which had its initial phase in the SCP/TSP field, now encompasses a wider spectrum by earmarking 25% to 30% of the total plan outlay for district sector schemes. The scope for better formulation and implementation of SCP/TSP schemes is higher in the new set up as the Panchayats will be actively involved in the Planning Process. Out of the State Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 635 crores in 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 18 crores has been given to Panchayats as 'untied funds'. Here 25% of the outlay is earmark for SC development scheme and 5% for ST development.

Appropriate representation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled tribe people has been ensured in the District Councils, the election to which will be conducted by the end of the year. It is envisaged that the number of Scheduled Caste members in the council will be not less than 10% of the total Members or the proportion of SC population to the total population of the district, whichever is higher.

Monitoring of SCP and SCA Schemes

The Planning and Economic Affairs Department is the central agency for state level monitoring of SCP and SCA Schemes. The monthly progress reports received from Heads of Departments in the case of SCP and those on SCA received from District Collectors are being reviewed once in three months and such review reports are submitted to Chief Secretary, the Minister in charge of SC/ST development and the Chief Minister. Further, meetings will be held once in six months with heads of departments, Secretaries to Government concerned with plan, District Collectors and other implementing agencies. Annual review will be published by the Government by the first week of June every year. The schemes under SCA will be separately monitored by Heads of Departments and District Collectors.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan period, every effort will be put to enable maximum number of people to cross the poverty line. The educational programmes which will be implemented by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Departments are so designed as to equip the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe students to compete with other students in competitive examinations etc. Economic development schemes, schemes for infrastructure development, and improvement of common amenities etc. are included in the plan. An amount of Rs. 381 crores is the expected flow to SCP during 1990-95 (9%) and Rs. 66 crores to TSP (1.6%). Once the externally aided projects included in the 8th Plan are finalised the share of SCP/TSP should go up. In 1990-91, out of a State Plan outlay of Rs. 635 crores, the share of SCP and TSP was Rs. 60.70 crores

(9.56%) and 11.60 crores (1.8%) respectively and in 1991-92 out of the total outlay of Rs. 775 crores the flow to SCP and TSP will be Rs. 74.86 crores and Rs. 13.54 crores respectively, i.e. 9.6% and 1.8%.

During the Ambedker Centenary year i.e. 1990-91 Government have decided to establish 212 Ambedker Gramams where coordinated programme of various departments, are to be taken up for the over all development of these identified scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes concentrations. The programme will include infra-structural development, economic development and scheme for providing basic necessities etc. All development departments will integrate their programmes and implement them in the identified habitats.

Constraints experienced

1. In the case of several departments, after providing for spill over and continuing schemes, the allocation left for new and innovative schemes under SCP/TSP is very limited which would result in the non completion of many programmes again resulting in mounting spill over schemes.

2. The system of providing fixed allotment to each Block under Centrally Sponsored Schemes like IRDP and Small and Marginal Farmer's Programmes creates much difficulty. This system cannot ensure maximum benefit to the scheduled castes/scheduled Tribes as the requirement of Blocks varies in relation to the number of scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes in each Block. So Government of India may review the schemes and revise the financing pattern accordingly. If the allotment is made as lumpsum for the State, more realistic distribution of funds would have been possible.

3. It has been pointed out that the execution of Small and Marginal Farmers scheme turns out to be difficult as it required large amount for land development works and the subsequent dependence on financing institutions for loan. Since this is a loan linked programme, the response from Scheduled Caste farmers is also not encouraging.

4. In the case of IRDP the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries who have availed of meagre amounts towards the first dose of assistance are denied the benefit of the second or further doses on the ground of default in repayment. Unless they are assisted irrespective of this restriction, the effort at bringing up those who are below the poverty line may not materialise.

5. Different subsidy rates followed by different departments also cause hardships.

6. Since guidelines of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana stipulate that 15% of the outlay allocated to Panchayat, should be spent on SC/ST schemes, 80% of the Panchayats may not be able to ensure full achievement. Therefore, in order to maintain the proportion of SC population in the allocation of SCP outlay, the share of SCP under JRY will have to be raised to the level provided under NREP. It is also essential that the freedom to fix the share of SCP in the JRY outlay for the districts and Panchayats be vested with the State Government.

CHAPTER V

DECENTRALISED PLANNING

Recognising the need for decentralising the planning process during the Eighth Plan period a 'Steering Committee for Decentralised Planning' was constituted to study this question and recommend measures to be taken for operationalising the concept of decentralised planning during the plan period. According to the Steering Committee the establishment of democratic institutions at the district and block levels, besides the existing local government institutions at the grass root level, is one of the essential pre-requisites of effective decentralised planning. Further, it has to be conceived in a multilevel planning framework and there should be appropriate organisational structures at different levels. In Kerala a District Administration Act which aims at bringing about a democratic and decentralised system of administration has been enacted in 1980. For want of certain amendments to remove some of the inconsistencies in the Act, its implementation has been considerably delayed. Only during the current year some of the necessary amendments to the Act have been legislated. Steps are on to conduct elections to the District Councils during the current year itself. The organisational structure of District and Panchayat administration envisaged in the Act could very well meet the requirements of planning intended to be undertaken at this level. The questions to be considered are how can these agencies of local self government be enabled to function as planning and plan implementation units enjoying reasonable autonomy with respect to sectoral programmes and what are the procedural changes required for effectively integrating the activities of these agencies and that of the sectoral departments. Though the District Councils are yet to be established, the state has taken certain interim steps to facilitate local level planning in a limited way.

Progress of Decentralisation

Though the Kerala District Administration Act—the actual instrument for bringing about decentralisation—remained unimplemented for about a decade the first phase of decentralised planning was launched in 1983-84 with the decision to adopt district planning approach for the formulation and implementation of schemes for the Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes. In each district a working group was constituted with District Collector as Chairman and other departmental officers as Members and was vested with the responsibility of drawing up SCP and TSP. The working group has been empowered to sanction schemes costing upto Rs. 10 lakhs and implement them. Certain changes in the budgeting procedures of SCP and TSP outlays have also been introduced. These SCP and TSP outlays are budgeted as lumpsum provisions against separate sub-heads of accounts. The funds earmarked in each sector are distributed to the districts on the basis of prescribed norms. Detailed guidelines have been issued for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of SCP, TSP programmes. Results of this approach proved extremely encouraging and perceptible change was made in the quality of the programmes taken up and in their implementation.

Formulation of District Five Year Plan

Last year, in line with the Eighth Plan approach, attempts were made to formulate District Plans with the active involvement of panchayats as a part of the Eighth Plan exercise. One redeeming feature of this exercise was that for the first time, the elected bodies at the panchayat level were called upon to draw up programmes for the development of the local areas. For the purpose of this exercise, the various plan schemes were classified into two categories viz., State Sector schemes and District Sector schemes on the basis of location of the scheme and the coverage of the benefits that would accrue from the scheme. Thus schemes which were relevant only to the district or sub-district unit level were termed as District Sector schemes and others as State Sector schemes. The planning exercise at the district level was confined to the District Sector schemes only. The probable outlay for district sector schemes under the Eighth Plan was estimated at around Rs. 1310 crores. Based on past experience the share of each district was fixed and indicated to the districts as lumpsum outlays. The Districts in turn were asked to allocate the outlays among the panchayats adopting the following norms:

- (1) 50 per cent on the basis of population of panchayats.
- (2) 15 per cent on the basis of agricultural workers in the panchayats.
- (3) Percentage outlay equivalent to the percentage of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe population in the panchayats.
- (4) 10 per cent of the outlay equally among the blocks
- (5) 2 per cent of the outlay among the municipalities and corporations.
- (6) The balance outlay for the district level schemes.

According to this formula around 75% of the outlays would go to panchayats. The District Development Council assisted by three sub committees one each for Agriculture and allied sectors, Industries and infrastructure, and social services at the district level, Block Development Committees at the block level and panchayats at the grass root level were entrusted with the task of preparation of the District Plans. The District Collectors were made responsible for coordinating the functions of the different sub committees. For the indicated outlay each panchayat proposed programmes based on local needs and in accordance with their local priorities. The technical staff of the various departments available in the field provided the necessary technical guidance in the formulation of schemes and putting them into the prescribed format. At the next stage, the proposals from the various panchayats were again discussed at the block level. All the block plans including the plans of the panchayats were again reviewed at the DDC Sub Committee level. The approval to the district plan as a whole was given by the DDC.

When the panchayats were asked to draw up development programmes there was an apprehension that programmes under the productive sectors like agriculture and industry would not get priority and instead a major portion of the funds would be set apart

for infrastructure schemes like roads and for the provision of public health and educational facilities. The sector-wise allocation as emerged from the District Plans of all Districts shows that programmes under agriculture and allied sectors and industries account for more than 52% of the total outlays.

Annual Plan 1990-91

Once a five year District Plan is drawn up, then it should become the basis for the preparation of Annual Plans. It has not been possible to fully follow such a procedure while preparing the 1990-91 Annual Plan which is the first year of the eighth plan. After providing for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, externally aided programmes and priority spill over works, only the departments could set apart funds for new programmes. In proposing new programmes the schemes/activities included in the District Plans were fully taken into account. For dovetailing the district plan schemes into the 1990-91 Annual Plan a three pronged approach has been followed. First of all in each sector programmes amenable for local level planning which could accommodate the relevant activities/schemes from the District Plans have been identified and indicated as such in the budget. Thus out of the total Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 635 crores the provision for District plan schemes worked out to Rs. 151 crores showing 24%. Secondly from this list programmes for which active involvement of panchayats would ensure the timely and smooth implementation have been separated out and categorised as programmes requiring administrative sanction from panchayats before implementation by the Departments. Such programmes have an outlay of Rs. 36 crores. Thirdly an amount of Rs. 18 crores have been provided as 'untied' funds to panchayats. In order to ensure an equitable distribution of the sectoral outlays earmarked for District Plan programmes to the different districts the share of each district has been fixed on the basis of the following norms. (a) 50 per cent on the basis of inverse of per capita district income (including foreign remittance) adjusted total population and (b) 50 per cent on the basis of total cropped area excluding plantation. For the distribution of the untied funds certain norms have been fixed which are given in Statement I. There are 987 panchayats in the state. So far the funds allotted to the elected bodies in the Annual Plan for taking up development activities were very meagre, around Rs. one crore for all the panchayats together. In the District Plans already prepared the panchayats have identified a large number of locally relevant schemes which in the normal course will not come under the purview of any of the departmental programmes. The untied funds provided in the Annual Plan will facilitate the panchayats to directly implement some of these programmes. Taking into account the above allocation a District Action Plan has been prepared at the district level by the District Planning Officer with the cooperation of the other departmental officers. The District Action Plan thus prepared will be got approved by the DDC. (District Development Council. Schemes will be implemented by the departments as envisaged in the Annual Action Plan.

The financial powers vested in the panchayats are so limited that on their own, without clearance from above, no worthwhile development activity could be

implemented. For the effective utilisation of the untied funds, the government have relaxed many of these rules and panchayats have been allowed more freedom if schemes under untied funds are directly implemented by them.

Annual Plan 1991-92

In the 1991-92 Annual Plan proposals also, more or less the same strategy has been adopted with regard to District Plan programmes. The District Plan outlay works out to Rs. 193.30 crores (25.0%) out of the total plan size of Rs. 775 crores (*vide* statement II). Rs. 19 crores have been provided as untied funds' to panchayats. The panchayats would be required to give administrative sanction to departmental schemes to the tune of Rs. 33 crores.

Strategy in the Eighth Plan

In the light of the above, it can be said that only a modest beginning has been made in the implementation of decentralised planning. Once the District Councils are established, the district planning process would have to undergo many changes. A three tier local government structure consisting of elected bodies at the panchayat and district levels and nominated body at the intermediate level is envisaged to be set up during the Eighth Plan period in accordance with the provisions of the Kerala District Administration Act. The District Councils could be the focus for devolution of executive authority while Taluk samithies at the intermediate level could play an advisory role. The District Councils will have to cover both urban and rural areas. As regards planning while the responsibility for drawing up the District plan and execution there of is vested with the District Councils the modus operandi is yet to be finalised. The District Councils role will include, guidance of the lower tiers, making available technical advice to the execution of development programmes extending to more than one panchayat/block etc. The matters and subjects vested in the District councils under the Act in its first schedule include not only the administration of land revenue but also all the major developmental activities such as irrigation, soil conservation, agriculture, cooperation, credit and local resource mobilisation, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, social forestry, small industries, rural roads, inland waterways, Community Development programmes, Minimum Needs programme, housing, social welfare programmes like health and hygiene, education, and welfare of SC/ST. These subjects are delegated to the District Councils by placing the entire district administration from the Collector downwards under the control of the District Councils. Thus the Kerala District Administration Act together with Kerala Panchayat Act makes adequate provisions for vesting control of the overall development activity of the district with the District Council. The planning and monitoring mechanism at the district level will be made strong and effective so as to reap fully the benefits of the local level planning.

Administration and Local Government

As regards the administrative set up of the local government institutions, the suggestions of the Planning

Commission's Working Group on District Planning will generally be followed. The major suggestions for bringing about effective horizontal co-ordination at the district level are (1) Strengthening of the administrative control of the District Collector (2) Placing the departmental functionaries under the direct administrative control of the Council and accountable to the District Councils and (3) Streamlining and simplifying procedures for accordng administrative and technical sanctions. The Collector as Secretary to the council will be made responsible for the administration of the departmental staff transferred to the District Councils. A clear demarcation between the planning functions at the State level and district level is envisaged. Care will be taken to see that the district plan will not be made a mere segment of the State Plan. The responsibility of assessing the felt needs of the people and getting them translated into specific programmes will be vested with the panchayats which can utilise the services of knowledgeable persons and voluntary agencies for the purpose.

The departmental officers placed at the disposal of District councils will have powers to grant technical sanction. The administrative sanction will be given by the District councils. It is expected that about 60,000 persons (excluding teachers) will have to be transferred to the District Council. The entire staff of the District Planning Officers functioning in the state will be transferred to the District Councils. These will have to be strengthened suitably especially on the technical side.

It is envisaged that the procedure for administrative and technical sanction will be streamlined in such a way that none of the district sector schemes will be referred to the state sector. Only matters beyond the prescribed limits of sanction will be referred to government.

In the allocation of plan funds to the local government units, a set of criteria has to be evolved. For strengthening the data base at the panchayat level, a programme to develop different thematic maps for every panchayat by collecting the information available with the different departments is being taken up in the state.

Panchayat level resource mapping.

At the time of the plan formulation exercise undertaken in all the panchayats in the State as a part of the Eighth Plan, the inadequacy and often the non availability of panchayat level data on natural resources and assets, an essential pre-requisite for local level planning was keenly felt. It is therefore proposed to implement a programme for the mapping of resources and assets at panchayat level with the active participation of the local population and various departments. The Scientists in the Centre for Earth Science Studies (an autonomous organisation funded by the government of Kerala) has already organised the preparation of thematic maps with the involvement of local people in three panchayats. They have developed training modules which could be used for extending the project to all panchayats. The resource maps will cover (a) existing assets such as roads, school buildings water supply, electricity etc., (b) Settlement pattern and livelihood (c) Land use (d) land form such as valley, slope, hill etc. (e) Soiltype (f) forest (g) water resources etc. The technical guidance will be provided by a

multi-disciplinary team from the CESS. The required volunteers for the programme will be mobilised by the panchayats and voluntary organisations like Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishat. Master training programmes will be organised by CESS for the volunteers, panchayat members and departmental staff at the first instance. Subsequently panchayat level training will be imparted to all the participants of the programme. The base maps and other materials will be supplied to the participants by the CESS. Resource surveys will be carried out and based on the results resources maps will be prepared for each panchayat.

Participation of the Youth Organisations in development activities

Recently some of the youth organisations in the State have offered to mobilise considerable voluntary labour for productive developmental activities. In order to make use of such voluntary labour for accelerating the economic development of the state a procedure has been evolved. They will form the vikasana sannadha sena (voluntary development brigade) and the volunteers for the sena will be registered at the panchayat level. The registration of workers commenced on the 2nd October 1990 in the different panchayats. A planning and implementation committee is proposed to be constituted each at the panchayat, block and district levels for identification of appropriate development activities for each area, launching and implementing the programme according to time schedule and monitoring its progress. Some of the activities under consideration are, land development and soil conservation, public health activities including construction of urinals in schools, hospitals and bus stands, construction of link roads, literacy drive programmes, social forestry and other forestry programmes, collection of data through household surveys etc.

TABLE I

Allocation of Rs. 18 crores among 987 panchayats.

Out of Rs. 18 crores the share earmarked for SCP is Rs. 4.50 crores and TSP is Rs. 0.90 crores. Separate norms will be used for the allocation of Rs. 12.60 crores among all panchayats and Rs. 4.50 crores and Rs. 0.90 crores to panchayats with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population respectively.

A. For the allocation of Rs. 12.60 crores.

	Proposed allocation per panchayat (Rs.lakhs.)
(1) <i>Special Grade Panchayats.</i>	
(a) With income (1987-88) above Rs. 7 lakhs,	1.00
(b) With income less than or equal to Rs. 7 lakhs	1.20

(2) <i>I Grade Panchayats</i>		(2) Panchayats with SC population above 1000 and below 4100	Rs. 50,000
(a) With population less than 21,500	1.20		
(b) With population above 21,500	1.40	(3) Panchayats with SC population above 41000	Rs. 75,000
3) <i>II and III Grade Panchayats</i>			
(a) With income greater than Rs. 3 lakhs	1.50		
(b) With income less than Rs. 3 lakhs.			
(i) Population above 10,000	1.75		
(ii) Population below 10,000	1.50		
B. For SCP allocation of Rs. 4.50 crores.			
(1) Panchayats with SC population above 500 and below 1000	Rs. 30,000		
		C. For TSP allocation of Rs. 90 lakhs.	
		(1) Panchayats with ST Population above 100 and below 500	Rs. 30,000
		(2) Above 500 and below 1000	Rs. 50,000
		(3) Above 1000 and below 3000	Rs. 60,000
		(4) Above 3000	Rs. 75,000

TABLE II
PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR DISTRICT PLAN 1990-95 AND 1991-92

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major/Minor Head of Development	Eighth Plan 1990-95			Annual Plan 1991-92		
	Proposed outlay	Allocation for District Plan	Percentage Allocation for District Plan	Proposed outlay	Allocation for District Plan	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities						
(i) Crop Husbandry (Including Special Employment Programme through Decentralised Planning)	30700.00	13968.80	45.50	6050.00	2760.31	45.62
(ii) Soil & Water Conservation	1500.00	880.00	58.67	250.00	125.00	
(iii) Animal Husbandry	3250.00	529.00	16.28	550.00	104.50	18.91
(iv) Dairy Development	1750.00	605.00	34.57	450.00	158.63	35.25
(v) Fisheries	8000.00	1480.00	18.50	1425.00	210.00	14.74
(vi) Forest & Wild Welfare	9000.00	3368.00	37.42	1750.00	168.00	9.60
(vii) Co-operation	4000.00	825.00	20.63	850.00	190.00	22.35
(viii) Other Schemes	8920.00	Nil.	Nil.	2131.00	Nil.	Nil.
Total I	67120.00	21655.80	32.26	13456.00	3716.44	32.42
II. Rural Development						
(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme and Allied Programmes	5940.00	5415.00	91.16	150.00	1046.00	90.96
(ii) Rural Employment Programme Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	7900.00	7900.00	100.00	1450.00	1450.00	100.00
(iii) Decentralised Planning Untied Funds to Panchayats	10000.00	10000.00	100.00	1900.00	1900.00	100.00
(iv) Other Rural Employment Programme including Community Development	1220.00	145.00	11.89	232.00	17.00	7.33
(v) Other Schemes	400.00	Nil.	Nil.	87.00	Nil.	Nil.
Total II	25460.00	23460.00	92.14	4819.00	4413.00	91.58
III. Special Area Programme	450.00	450.00	100.00	110.00	110.00	100.00
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control						
(i) Minor Irrigation	10500.00	10500.00	100.00	1900.00	1900.00	100.00
(ii) Command Area Development	5000.00	5000.00	100.00	970.00	970.00	100.00
(iii) Other Schemes	35200.00	Nil.	Nil.	6967.00	Nil.	Nil.
Total IV	50700.00	15500.00	30.57	9837.00	2870.00	29.18

V. Energy						
(i) Power	98000.00	11500.00..	11.73	15500.00	2150.00	13.87
(ii) Other Schemes	1500.00	Nil.	Nil.	110.00	Nil.	Nil.
Total V	99500.00	11500.00	11.56	15610.00	2150.00	13.77
VI. Industry and Minerals						
(i) Village and Small Scale Industries	22000.00	10486.00	47.66	3565.00	1528.00	42.86
(ii) Other Schemes	38000.00	Nil.	Nil.	4955.00	Nil.	Nil.
Total VI	60000.00	10486.00	17.48	8520.00	1528.00	17.93
VII. Transport						
(i) Roads & Bridges	28100.00	10000.00	35.59	4730.00	1990.00	42.07
(ii) Other Schemes	8000.00	Nil.	Nil.	1605.00	Nil.	Nil.
Total VII	36100.00	10000.00	27.70	6335.00	1990.00	31.41
VIII. Science, Technology and Environment						
	3000.00	Nil.	Nil.	627.00	Nil.	Nil.
IX. General Economic Service						
(i) Tourism	2000.00	115.00	5.75	350.00	24.00	6.86
(ii) Other Schemes	1550.00	Nil.	Nil.	284.00	Nil.	Nil.
Total IX	3550.00	115.00	3.24	634.00	24.00	3.79
X. Social Services						
(i) General Education	4900.00	1039.00	21.20	900.00	175.00	19.44
(ii) Medical & Public Health	9060.00	1578.00	17.42	1830.00	352.75	19.28
(iii) Sewerage and Water Supply:	30340.00	3447.00	11.36	7950.00	615.00	37.74
(iv) Housing	8200.00	3100.00	37.80	1550.00	560.00	36.13
(v) Urban Development	8650.00	1365.00	15.78	830.00	250.00	30.12
(vi) Information and Publicity	550.00	79.00	14.36	120.00	17.00	14.17
(vii) Welfare of SC, STs. and OBCs	4240.00	1806.00	42.59	917.00	396.50	43.24
(viii) Labour and Employment	1475.00	235.00	15.93	350.00	55.00	15.71
(ix) Social Security and Welfare	700.00	137.00	19.57	150.00	27.00	18.00
(x) Nutrition	455.00	410.00	90.11	90.00	80.00	88.89
(xi) Other Schemes	8550.00	Nil.	Nil.	2145.00	Nil.	Nil.
Total X	77120.00	13196.00	17.11	16832.00	2528.25	15.02
XI. General Service						
	4500.00	Nil.	..	720.00	Nil.	..
Grand Total	427500.00	106362.80	24.88	77500.00	19329.63	24.94

I. Agriculture and Allied Activities

(1) *Importance of Agriculture in the State's economy*

Agriculture is the mainstay of Kerala's economy in view of its versatile contribution to the various economic activities in the State. Agriculture and allied sectors accounts for about 35 per cent of the State income, provide employment and livelihood to more than 50 per cent of the working population, supply raw materials for a number of traditional industries, support the rural energy requirements to a large extent and help the nation to earn valuable foreign exchange from exports. Kerala virtually has a monopoly in the production of a number of agricultural commodities of national importance in view of their potential for export or import substitution. The State accounts for almost 100 per cent of pepper, 80 per cent of cardamom, 30 per cent of turmeric, 90 per cent of ginger, 90 per cent of cashew kernels, 50 per cent of coffee, 12 per cent of tea, 100 per cent of coir and coir products and 35 per cent of marine products exported from the country. Commodities like rubber, coconut, cocoa and tree spices produced in Kerala help substantially in saving valuable foreign exchange through import substitution. Animal Husbandry is emerging as an important activity for enhancing production of protective foods and in providing income and employment to the small and marginal farmers. Kerala with its long stretch of coastal belt and widespread inland waters offers tremendous scope for fisheries development. Kerala forests are well known for the fauna and flora providing diverse resources.

Agricultural Situation in Kerala—Review of past performance

(1) *Crop Production*

Kerala State accounting for about 1.18 per cent of the geographical area of the country supports nearly 3.9 per cent of her population. The high density of population exerts enormous pressures on the limited land resources for food, nutrition, income and employment. Consequently Kerala had to go in for intensive land use, with almost all cultivable lands put under cultivation. Out of a total geographical area of around 3.90 million ha. the land put to agriculture at the current level is as high as 57 per cent. The intensity of cropping is also fairly high at 130 per cent. The area under Forests is estimated at 27.8%. The proportion of land put to use would go further high to the level of 86 per cent if the area under forests is also considered. 'Cultivable Wastes' (1.15 lakh ha.) and fallows other than "Current fallows" (0.29 lakh ha.) account for only 3.6% of the total geographical area.

One of the undesirable consequences of the high pressure of population is the indiscriminate sub-division and fragmentation of holdings much below economic levels. The Agricultural census 1985-86 reveals that as much as 97 per cent of the total holdings accounting for over 67 per cent of the net cropped area belong to the category of less than 2 ha. in size. The average size of holding in Kerala works out to 0.36 ha., against the all India average of 1.68 ha.

Predominance of perennial cash crops is a striking feature of the cropping pattern of Kerala. Out of a net cropped area of around 22 lakh ha., more than 15 lakh ha. (68%) are under perennial crops. Though the spread of these crops largely helped development of high value agriculture, it made the State chronically deficient in food grain production to the extent of about 60 per cent of the food requirements.

The performance of the crop sector in the recent past has been rather dismal with clear signs of a decline. The relative contribution of agriculture and allied sectors in State income has come down from 55.62 per cent in 1960-61 to 33.98 per cent in 1986-87. While the number of cultivators has come down from 11 lakhs to 8.80 lakhs during the period from 1971 to 1981 the population of agricultural labourers increased from 18.87 lakhs to 19.17 lakhs during the same period. This addition in labourforce puts tremendous pressure on the agrarian sector, while the agricultural income of the State has been stagnating at around Rs. 590 crores (constant price) since 1970-71.

The trend of cropping pattern in the past shows two distinct phases, the first phase ending by 1970-71 when all the crops recorded steady increases in area though at varying degrees. In the next phase after 1970-71 the net cropped area remained almost stagnant. Also with very little scope for bringing additional areas under cultivation there seems to be surging pressure from the commercial crops to displace the subsistence crops like rice, tapioca etc. motivated largely by their relative profitability. In the process food crops in general suffered serious decline in area to the extent of 4.90 lakh ha, while the perennial cash crops in general and the plantation crops in particular registered substantial increase in area. Even with the enormous increase in area under plantation crops, the small holder crops covering rice, coconut, pepper and cashew together still account for the largest share (70%) in the net cropped area. The shift in cropping pattern in favour of commercial crops is bound to have its adverse impact on the food front, employment situation and the prospects for livestock development in Kerala.

The trend in area coverage is seen reflected in the matter of production as well. The performance of plantation crops is quite impressive thanks to increase in area as well as productivity. Despite substantial improvement in productivity, rice production has been stagnating around 10 to 11 lakh tonnes during the past decade. Apart from the drastic reduction in area under the crop, the declining trend in the spread of high yielding varieties is also responsible for stagnation in the production of rice at such low levels. The coverage of high yielding varieties has plummeted from 2.93 lakh ha, in 1977-78 to 1.36 lakh ha, in 1988-89. The group farming system introduced during 1989-90 with a view to secure reduction in the cost of cultivation through group approach and improvement in productivity through scientific management on a community basis could install new spirit and confidence among the rice growers. Tapioca, the supplementary food crop of Kerala also suffered severe setback in production mainly because of the decline in area. The small holder tree crops like coconut, pepper and cashew

present a mixed trend. The production of coconut which was in a declining trend after mid-seventies has staged a spectacular recovery during 1987-88 and 1988-89. The current level of production is around 3800 million nuts. Pepper also presents a similar trend with peak level attainment in production (46800 tonnes) during 1987-88. Data on the production of cashew also shows signs of revival during 1987-88 and 1988-89. The production during 1988-89 is estimated to be around 99000 tonnes. On the productivity side, all these 3 major tree crops of Kerala which provide the income base for a large proportion of the small farmers of Kerala present a very dismal picture. Problems like disease, senility, lack of irrigation facilities and scientific manuring etc., continue to persist affecting productivity and production of coconut. It is estimated that about 20 million coconut palms are uneconomic due to disease and old age and require replacement. It is hoped that the recent announcement by Government of India declaring coconut as an oil seed would help bolstering the coconut economy of Kerala through all round development as part of the national efforts for oil seed development. In the case of pepper also a major rehabilitation programme covering land development, replanting, manuring and plant protection is long overdue to upgrade the productivity of the crop which is very low (258 Kg/ha) at present. In respect of cashew, the programmes for development had been largely centred around expansion of area under the crop. Consequently the area has increased by more than 30000 ha. during the last two decades. The productivity of the crop continues to be low (827 Kg/ha) for want of organised and systematic efforts for scientific management of the existing plantations. The agro climatic endowments of the State for the production of a wide range of fruit crops and vegetables have not been exploited in full.

Inadequacies in the area of organised marketing facilities has been a major handicap for ensuring remunerative Prices to the farmers. Prices of almost all the commodities produced in Kerala are influenced by market forces outside the State and at times even outside the country. The production scene is dominated by small holders dispersed all over the State. There is very little value addition at the farm level. The Integrated Project for production, procurement, processing and marketing of coconut implemented under the aegis of the newly established 'KERAFED' with assistance from EEC, intended for providing the required marketing and processing support, is a major step in this direction.

The extension network built up and strengthened with the implementation of a World Bank aided project on 'Training and visit during the period 1981-87, though helped technology transfer, under scored the need for further structural changes in the infrastructural facility. Accordingly the extension set up was reorganised in 1989 with the establishment of separate Krishi Bhavans at the Panchayat level. Mobilization of bank credit for agricultural development has been recognised as the major activity of the Krishi Bhavans. On the supply side also the State could build up an efficient system for delivery of major inputs covering seeds, fertilizers and pesticides mostly through the departmental and co-operative net work. The consumption of fertilizers

also recorded a steady increase from 7.23 Kg. per ha. of gross cropped area in 1960-61 to 74 Kg. in 1989-90. Out of a gross cropped area of around 29 lakh ha. irrigation support was available only for an area of 5.35 lakh ha. (18.44%) by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.

Soil and Water Conservation

The undulating topography in the high land and mid land regions of the State coupled with high intensity of rainfall make soil erosion a serious hazard. Out of an estimated area of 15 lakh ha. requiring soil conservation the area covered so far is only about 96,667 ha. (6.44 per cent). The scheme is implemented entirely with budgetary support. Due to constraints on resources, the physical achievement has been too low. Greater involvement of financing institutions could help solving this problem to a large extent. Issues that deserve special attention under Soil Conservation are prioritisation of different areas, propagation of least cost techniques which are location specific and involve a combination of agronomic and engineering measures etc.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

The livestock population of Kerala as per the 14th Livestock Census (1987) is 55.01 lakhs which is 2.54 per cent lower than the previous census. Cattle, poultry and ducks recorded increasing trends while that of goats and buffaloes was declined. Thanks to the thrust given to cattle breeding activities about 53 per cent of the breedable cattle are cross bred. The production of milk which was 7.78 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 touched its peak level of 16 lakh tonnes during 1989-90, thereby ensuring the availability of around 150 gms. per capita. Even with all these positive features the average milk yield continues to stagnate around 3.4 kg. animal/day all these years. Egg production also shows an encouraging trend during the last two decades. It was 282 million during 1964-65 and reached the level of 1468.42 million by 1988-89. Animal Health Cover facilities have also been substantially developed and the capacity to produce vaccines for some of the avian and cattle diseases deserves special mention.

Despite the advances made in cattle breeding health cover and milk production the State fodder base continues to be weak. Against the estimated requirement of 65 lakh tonnes (roughages) the internal production at the current level is only 40 lakh tonnes. In regard to concentrate cattle feed, almost all ingredients like oil cakes, bran, etc., are brought from Neighbouring States. Out of about 3.6 lakh tonnes of cattle feed reported as being sold in the State in an year the production in the co-operative sector is only 1.30 lakh tonnes.

Fisheries

The fishable area in the State consists of the continental shelf within 200 meters depth range spread over 39 lakh ha. and the inland water area suitable for promotion of culture fisheries extending over 3.60 lakh ha. Resource potential in the continental shelf is estimated at 8 lakh tonnes of which 50 per cent lies in the inshore region. The maximum sustainable yield per fishermen within the inshore sea in Kerala is only 2.88

tonnes which is the lowest in the country. The total fish production in 1987 was 3.05 lakh tonnes out of which 91.48 per cent was the share of marine sector and the inland sector contributed only 8.52 per cent. The contribution of Kerala to the total fish production of the country has declined from 40 per cent in 1965 to 18 per cent in 1986. The infrastructural investment for off shore fishing is significantly low, while that for the in shore fishing seems overcapitalised. The inland sector with its immense potential remains largely as a virgin ground for further exploitation. Special welfare programmes and the package of services offered through the 81 fishermen development welfare co-operatives under the Matsyafed during the Seventh Plan helped considerably in giving a big boost for the socio-economic advancement of traditional fishermen.

Forests

According to the State Forest Department about 28 per cent of the area is under forests, where as it is only 21.6 per cent according to the National Remote sensing Agency, Hyderabad. Nevertheless considerable portions of the reported forest area are devoid of natural cover. Further about 38600 ha. of forest land is reported to be under encroachment. During the Seventh Plan the area under forest recorded slight increase (695 ha.), consequent on the declaration of some area as reserve forests and vested forests. However the production of major forest produce registered steep decrease due to restrictions on extraction.

Among the various schemes implemented in the forestry sector, the most important one is the World Bank assisted Kerala Social Forestry Project with an outlay of Rs. 60 crores. The project commenced in 1984, envisages production and distribution of seedlings to cover 69,200 ha. under farm forestry and raising 16100ha. of plantations on Government lands by the end of 1989-90. The coverage during the period is 3596 lakh seedlings and 15500 ha. under these two categories with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 44.45 crores. Thus there is an unspent balance of Rs. 30.00 crores in the agreed outlay by the World Bank including the additional funds generated due to the escalation in foreign exchange rate. World Bank has already agreed for extension of the project period by another two years.

Co-operation

The aim of the Co-operative development activities in the State has been the consolidation and strengthening of the Co-operatives as viable and democratic institutions capable of catering to the various needs of the community. The performance of the credit structure in the areas of dispensation of credit, collection of deposits, coverage of agricultural families, disbursement of credit to weaker sections etc. has been encouraging. During the last one decade the membership in primary agricultural credit co-operatives increased by 2 times, share capital base by 3 times, deposits by 6 times and advances 4 times and recoveries 4.88 times. The quantum of loan S.T. & M.T. loans issued by State Co-operative Bank and its affiliated societies went up from Rs. 5749.00 lakhs in 1975-76 to Rs. 75.17 lakhs in 1988-89. In the deployment of resources, agriculture received the major share, crop loans accounting for

41.3 per cent of the total S.T. loan disbursement. The L. T. loan disbursements by the Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank and its 39 primaries increased from Rs. 18.00 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 44.35 crores in 1988-89.

Unlike the credit sector the performance of the marketing co-operatives has not been encouraging. The share of the Kerala Co-operative Marketing Federation in the trade of pepper which is the major commodity handled by the Federation is only around 5 to 10 per cent and the quantity of rubber handled by the Rubber Marketing Federation is around 12%.

In the area of Consumer Co-operatives there are 12 district wholesale stores with 188 branches. There are also 374 primary consumer stores. Further some of the PACs, SC/ST Societies, employees societies etc., also distribute consumer goods. Most of the consumer societies are working on loss.

Strategy for Agricultural Development during Eighth Five Year Plan

Crop Production

Food crops in general face serious threat with regard to their sustainability while the Commercial Crops continue to linger under low levels of productivity. This trend has to be reversed and agriculture base has to be strengthened so as to make it a pace setter for sustained growth of the economy. The need is to build a forward looking and dynamic agriculture economy which creates favourable conditions for continuously increasing production and efficiency. In view of the non-availability of extra land area, the account has to be on intensive use of limited resources on modern lines so as to attain a faster rate of growth to meet the growing demand for food and raw materials for domestic consumption, industrial production and exports. The objective of the agriculture growth has to be integrated with the objective of poverty reduction through generation of additional employment and income opportunities for the vulnerable sections of the community. Crop improvement and diversification programmes should have nutritional dimensions as well. Some of the initiatives taken on the production front during the Seventh Five Year Plans such as decentralisation of production efforts through the establishment of Krishi Bhavans at the panchayat level, emphasis given for identification and implementation of credit linked programmes, promotion of group farming as an instrument for revitalizing rice production etc. hold considerable promise for better performance. The gap between technological potential for crop yields and actual yields is very wide and this should be viewed as a challenge as well as an opportunity. The input delivery system, extension and service organisations, credit and marketing infrastructure etc. have to be revamped and geared to attract larger investments in the agricultural sector through private initiatives.

Broadly the following strategies are suggested for agriculture development during Eighth Five Year plan.

- (i) Sustaining the area under food crops at the present level and stepping up production to atleast a critical minimum level through productivity enhancement.

- (ii) Augmenting production of 3 major small holder cash crops namely coconut, pepper and cashew through substantial improvements in their productivity levels.
- (iii) Identification of infrastructural development works which are labour intensive and at the same time productive and organising massive efforts on an area wide basis for better employment and income generation.
- (iv) Diversification of the production base by integrating all land based activities on a homestead basis for augmenting the income from small holdings.
- (v) Revamping the marketing infrastructure and internalization of the processing of agriculture commodities through adoption of appropriate technologies and institutional arrangements.

Though there is scope for achieving marginal increase in paddy area through additional irrigation facilities it is felt that such increases would be just sufficient to compensate for the likely conversion of paddy lands for other purposes. It is therefore suggested to stabilize the paddy area around 6.5 lakh ha. This is sought to be achieved by bringing more areas under the group farming system with the objective of securing reduction in the cost of cultivation and improvement in the productivity of paddy. It is proposed to bring almost all the padasekharams which are amenable for group activity into the fold of this new system in a phased manner. This would help expanding the coverage of high yielding varieties to atleast 3.20 lakh ha. during the Eighth Plan period. To achieve this priority will be given for command areas of irrigation projects and areas like Kuttanad, Kole etc., where there is sufficient scope for water management. Though the results of crop cuttings indicate possibilities for achieving average yields of rice ranging from 3000 to 4000 kgs. in many locations the realised average yield for high yielding varieties in Kerala is only 2075 kg/ha. Considering the gap and measures suggested for improving yield it is proposed that yield targets for Eighth Plan may be fixed at 2800 kgs./ha. for high yielding varieties and 1800 kgs. for local varieties. The targetted area under local and high yielding varieties along with the targetted yield levels imply that production of rice in Kerala by the end of the 8th Plan period could be 14.7 lakh tonnes. In order to attain the projected level of production supporting services have to be intensified in areas like supply of seeds, selective mechanisation, custom hiring facilities, water management, and plant protection. Integration of pulses production as part of the rice based farming system by promoting relay crops of pulses in summer fallows would help in strengthening the income base of the rice growers through additional production of pulses as well as increased availability of fodder for cattle.

Perceptible improvement in the productivity of small holder commercial crops like coconut and pepper is possible only through major efforts for rehabilitation of the traditional plantations through a package of measures aimed at short term and long term improvements. Attempts made in the past in this direction were piecemeal and sporadic. The required resources have to be secured largely by mobilizing institutional finance. Credit linked programmes are proposed to be organised on an area wide basis in selected panchayats

for the integrated development of coconut covering replanting, irrigation, manuring, plant protection, primary processing of coconut into coprad etc. following a group approach. With this end in view a major project involving an outlay of Rs. 147.19 crores over a 10 year perspective has already been conceived and is under negotiation with EEC for assistance. The average productivity of palms in Kerala which is now in the range of 25-30 nuts could be easily doubled through scientific management particularly irrigation. The marketing and processing support needed would be provided by KERAFED. On completion of the 3 processing complexes for copra being established under the ongoing EEC assisted project KERAFED would be in a position to handle atleast 2/3 of copra produced in the State. The production target of Eighth Five Year Plan is 4700 millionnuts.

As in the case of coconut, a major rehabilitation programme covering land development, gap filling/replanting, manuring and plant protection on a compact area basis is conceived for pepper also so as to bring atleast 1/3 of the area under scientific management. Inputs required have to be subsidised. The Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation would be concentrating more on the marketing of pepper and other spices so as to handle atleast 25 percent of the marketable surplus. It is anticipated that production of pepper could be stepped by another 10000 tonnes on account of this programme.

Cashew is perhaps the only crop offering scope for area expansion in Kerala. Programmes proposed for Eighth Plan aim at fresh planting of cashew in 10000 ha. intensive management of 10000 ha. of younger plantations and intensive pest management covering 20000 ha. per year.

Horticultural crops would receive a new thrust by way of concentrated efforts for enhancing production in selected potential panchayats, additional facilities for transport and distribution of the commodities from producing centres on a regular and systematic manner and additional processing support on an organised basis. Development of marketing infrastructure is very crucial for sustained growth in the production of fruits and vegetables. A State-wide project formulated on these lines with an outlay of Rs. 50.50 crores over a period of 5 years has already been posed to E.E.C. for assistance.

Marketing arrangements for agricultural commodities would be further strengthened, streamlined by establishing regulated markets, price monitoring system etc. To begin with it is proposed to establish 6 markets under the EEC assisted Market Development Project which has already been cleared for implementation with an outlay of Rs. 40.40 crores.

Soil conservation

The soil Survey organisation under the Department of Agriculture will be reorganised with a view to set up an independent unit for soil survey in every district. Soil conservation measures will be organised to benefit 15000 ha. on a watershed basis during the plan period combining engineering and agronomical measures in a judicious manner. Emphasis will be for least cost

techniques. Budgetary resources will be utilized mainly towards the subsidy portion so as to attract bank credit for meeting the investment cost.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

The milk production potential of the cross bred animals has not been optimally exploited. This is possible by bringing down the age at first calving and the duration of the inter-calving period. Expansion of the cross breeding programme, qualitative improvement in the artificial insemination and domiciliary veterinary services would go a long way in attaining this objective. The number of A. I. centres has to be increased from 1380 to 2400 during the plan period. The capacity for production of frozen semen also has to be stepped up from the present level of 23 lakh to 25 lakh doses. The increase in the stock of breedable cross breeds on account of this programme would be of the order of 2.5 lakhs per year. The Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Limited will launch the National Programme of operation Flood in Northern Districts of the State with assistance from Swiss co-operation through NDDB Market for Milk Products will be further widened by adoption of appropriate technology for diversification and product development. All these would help the State to attain a level of production of 24 lakh tonnes of milk per annum by the end of the plan period.

Promotion of backyard system of poultry in an organised manner as envisaged in the plan under the aegis of the newly formed poultry corporation would provide additional income and employment opportunities to the rural women. A target of 2250 million eggs per annum is projected towards the end of Eighth Plan. The feed and fodder base will be strengthened further by promoting the involvement of co-operatives in such ventures.

Fisheries

The strategy for fisheries development during Eighth Plan lay emphasis on conservation of the marine resources through appropriate regulatory and management measures in the inshore area, extension of fishing operations to the offshore and deep sea areas and development of inland fisheries in an organised manner. Matsyafed would continue to support the marine sector through the package of services envisaged under the NCDC assisted Integrated Fisheries Development Project. The phase I of the project taken up in 85-86 has already been completed in 1989-90, while Phase II which is under implementation in 82 villages from 1987-88 onwards is expected to be completed by 1991-92. Phase III of the project, with an estimated cost of Rs. 4359 lakhs is expected to be cleared by NCDC shortly for implementation in the remaining coastal villages during Eighth Plan period. For the development of Inland fisheries, concerted efforts are necessary for developing location specific technology covering identification of species, and standardisation of management techniques to suit the highly varying inland water spread in the State. The future of the Kuwaity Fund assisted Fisheries Project conceived with these objectives at an estimated cost of Rs. 59.83 crores is in a state of uncertainty in view of the recent Gulf crisis.

In the event of discontinuance of assistance under the Kuwaity Fund, a smaller project with a total investment of Rs. 13.77 crores is suggested under State Plan for implementation during Eighth Plan with credit support from NABARD. New hatcheries and feed mills are proposed as support facilities for the intensive aquaculture envisaged under this Scheme. Along with the production enhancement efforts, fishermen welfare programmes like housing, basic sanitation, insurance, etc., will also be vigorously pursued for promoting the economic well being of the fisherfolk. The saving-cum-relief scheme introduced during 1990-91 will be continued during the plan period through the Fishermen Welfare Board. With the programmes proposed for Eighth Plan, Fish production is expected to reach a level of 5.30 lakh tonnes comprising 4 lakh tonnes from inshore, 90,000 tonnes from offshore and 40,000 tonnes from inland.

Forests

The boundary demarcation programme initiated during Seventh Plan will be completed by erecting permanent cairns/walls in the remaining boundary length of 500 kms. during the first three years of Eighth Plan. A comprehensive survey will also be undertaken concurrently to make a realistic assessment of the forest resources. Natural forests coming under the category of production forests have to be subjected to silvi-cultural operations after selection felling to induce the natural regeneration. Though selection felling has now been banned it is estimated that around 26,000 ha. production forests and 12,000 ha. of moist deciduous forests require such treatment in order to restore the ecosystem. The plantations raised under the production forestry have to be maintained.

The forests in Kerala are under severe threat by way of encroachments, illicit fellings, poaching, fire hazards, grazing, fire wood collection etc. The forest stations established in Malappuram and Pathanamthitta districts on experimental basis are effective to a large extent in tackling these problems. It is proposed to establish similar stations in all the remaining 12 districts during the plan period. Residential facilities for the protective staff also have to be provided in a phased manner.

The Kerala Social Forestry Project which was originally scheduled for completion by December 1990 will be continued for another two years with World Bank assistance. The activities proposed would include distribution of 300 lakhs of seedlings to farmers and raising 12,620 ha. of plantations in public lands. Spill over commitment towards construction of buildings and purchase of vehicles will also be met from the outlay of Rs. 30 crores suggested for the project for continuance during the Eighth Plan.

The 12 Wild Life Sanctuaries and the 2 National Parks established under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme will be continued. In addition, works connected with the Kerala portion of the Nilagiri Biosphere Reserve Project have to be completed during the Eighth Plan.

There is immense scope for promoting Wild Life Tourism in Kerala. Besides continuing the existing parks and hill resorts it is proposed to develop

an area of 10 sq. kms. of forest lying in the valley Agasthyakootam in Pauthyppally Range of Thiruvananthapuram Forest Division into a biological park.

Co-operation

The programme for expansion and diversification of activities of credit co-operatives will be intensified so as to increase their share in the dispensation of credit, distribution of inputs and supply of consumer articles. Out of the existing 1574 PACS 199 Societies are potentially viable and 32 are dormant. All these Societies have to be revitalised to make them effective in their functioning. The membership coverage will be increased to 101 lakhs and the share of co-operatives in the dispensation of credit will be raised from 40 to 55 per cent. In the field of marketing, co-operatives will be able to command a lead only if they are in a position to handle at least 25 to 30 per cent of the marketable surplus in respect of a commodity. The volume of business handled by the 2 Commodity Federations will be expanded further so as to handle at least 30 per cent in respect of rubber and spices. This is possible only with additional infrastructural facilities like storage, procurement centres, processing facilities etc.

The Co-operative Consumer Sector requires a thorough overhauling at all levels. The functioning of the Apex Federation and the District wholesale stores have to be streamlined to make them effective in supporting the primaries. The activities under the special type of co-operatives established for promotion of self-employment and the S.C./S.T. co-operatives will also be strengthened through additional share capital and other financial supports.

By the end of Eighth Plan the Co-operative Sector is expected to disburse Rs. 400 crores as S.T. credit, Rs. 135 crores as M.T credit and Rs. 126 crores as L.T credit for agricultural purposes. The Co-operatives would also provide S.T. credit support to the extent of Rs. 400 crores and L.T credit support of Rs. 75 crores for non-agricultural purposes by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan.

Special Employment Programme

As per the unemployment survey conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics in November 1987, the number of unemployed persons in the State is estimated to be around 28 lakhs. The survey also revealed that there are 15 lakhs under employed persons in Kerala. Thus the total number of employment seekers (43 lakhs) as a proportion to the total labour force of 107 lakhs works out to 40 per cent. The unemployment problem is rampant in rural areas particularly among agricultural labourers.

With a view to tackling this problem, the State Government introduced a new programme during 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs. 10 crores. The programme was conceived as a community effort for taking up employment generating infrastructural works in private holdings, to be organised on an area wide basis, with the active involvement of agencies like Panchayats, Krishi Bhavans, Credit institutions and the Development Departments. The implementation of the programme during 1989-90 has helped in the generation of additional employment to the tune of 65.7 lakh mandays and in the creation of additional infrastructural facilities like Minor Irrigation, Land Development, etc. Though activities like fodder and sericulture development were also envisaged for

subsidy support under the scheme they do not appear to have benefited much. It is proposed to revise the guidelines issued for the implementation of the scheme so as to enable all field Departments in the agricultural and allied sectors to take up employment oriented schemes availing assistance from this programme. The responsibility for organising the work after clearance of the individual schemes by the credit institution would continue to rest with the Panchayat level implementation Committee envisaged under the programme.

The Programme is proposed to be continued during Eighth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores and is expected to generate about 500 lakh mandays of employment for rural agricultural workers during the Plan period.

Rural Development

The major schemes under Rural Development are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) with 50% Central assistance and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) with 80% Central assistance. The main objective of the IRDP Programme is eradication of poverty and unemployment in the rural society through self-employment ventures.

During the Sixth Plan period 5.09 lakh families were assisted by providing an investment subsidy of around Rs. 45 crores. During the Seventh Plan period a survey was organised among rural families to identify those below poverty line excluding those already assisted under the programme. The strategy during the Seventh Plan was to consolidate the achievements during Sixth Plan and to give additional dose of assistance to those who were not able to cross the poverty line. Accordingly a total of 4.87 lakh families were assisted during Seventh Plan with an investment subsidy of Rs. 74.61 crores. The programme is proposed to be continued during Eighth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 118.8 crores which includes a subsidy component of Rs. 93.2 crores as well. The programme is expected to support 2.80 lakh families during the period.

Consequent to the introduction of the new rural employment programme "Jawahar Rozgar Yojana" the earlier programmes namely NREP and RLEGP were discontinued from 1990-91 onwards. The only criterion for Central allocation followed by Government of India under the new scheme is the incidence of poverty. The number of agricultural labourers which was considered as the other criterion for the purpose under the earlier programmes was not given any consideration for deciding the State-wise allocation of funds under the new scheme. The poverty ratio adopted was also defective in the sense that it was not State specific and the price indices adopted for arriving the poverty line is also not the one relevant to the State. Consequently the share of Kerala in the all India allocation for the year 1989-90 has come down to 3.12%. The percentages of assistance the State has been receiving under the earlier programmes were in the range of 3.82 to 4.11. State Government have already represented to Government of India its concern on the subject.

Against the allocation of Rs. 65.69 crores made by Government of India during 1989-90 the State could spend Rs. 64.63 crores during 1989-90. This includes Rs. 36.41 crores operated by the Panchayats also. The allocation for 1990-91 was further reduced to Rs. 63.96 crores. The programme is proposed to be continued with an outlay of Rs. 395 crores during Eighth Plan.

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

1. ECONOMIC SERVICES

101 0000 00 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

101 2401 00 Crop Husbandry

001. *Direction and Administration:*

- (i) *Agricultural Extension: Additional Facilities for the Krishi Bhavans at the Panchayat level.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

In order to make extension efforts more effective Government have reorganised the Department of Agriculture with Panchayat as the grass root level extension unit so that the farmers have easy access to extension support and services. Accordingly 1048 Krishi Bhavans (1001 Panchayat, 44 Municipalities and 3 Corporations) were established with effect from 1-9-1987. The staff expenses of the programme have been shifted to non-plan from 1990-91 onwards. Facilities for the effective functioning are yet to be provided to most of the Krishi Bhavans. In view of the massive programmes proposed for rice, coconut, pepper, horticultural crops under the Eighth Five Year Plan it is imperative that the Krishi Bhavans are equipped adequately to provide the supporting services. Outlay will be utilised for strengthening the Krishi Bhavans and for meeting office expenses, maintenance charges of vehicles, buildings and for purchase of furniture etc.

002. *Food grain Crops:*

- (i) *Promotion of Group Farming for Augmenting Rice Production*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3000.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

Despite substantial improvement in productivity, the overall production of rice in Kerala has been stagnating around 12 lakh tonnes during the last decade. The production has further declined to 10.32 lakh tonnes during 1987-88. This is mainly because of the shift in area to the extent of more than 2 lakhs ha. Rice production is less remunerative compared to many other crops grown in the State. The declining trend in rice area is bound to have its adverse impact on food security, income and employment opportunities for the agricultural labourers, availability of fodder for livestock and ecological balance. Rice cultivation has therefore to be stabilised at the present level of 6

lakh ha. This can be achieved only through a package of measures—capable of making rice production more attractive through cost reduction and improvement in productivity. With this end in view the Department of Agriculture has already launched a programme during 1989-90 covering 1.65 lakh ha. under group farming. There is scope for improving the productivity of rice from the present level of 1.75 tonnes/ha. to atleast 2.25 tonnes/ha. through scientific management under the group farming system. Accordingly a production target of 14.70 lakh tonne of rice is suggested for the Eighth Plan period.

The group farming system introduced during 1989-90 could instal a new spirit and confidence among the paddy growers. The programme was therefore extended to 3.1 lakh ha. during 1990-91. The target for 1991-92 is to cover 4.50 lakh ha. under the system. The proposal is to cover the entire rice area under group farming during Eighth Plan. Rice growers will be organised on a padasekharam basis and encouraged to cultivate high yielding improved varieties under scientific management practices covering irrigation, manuring plant protection etc. Additional expenses incidental on organising the programme including those for creation of additional facilities like irrigation, land development, custom service facilities, procurement of inputs etc. will be subsidised to the extent of Rs. 250 perha. in respect of High Yielding Varieties and Rs. 100 per ha. for others. The padasekharam committees will have the freedom to utilise the assistance in a need based manner for any purpose which helps augmenting rice production.

- 002 (ii) *Integrated Programme for Rice Development (S. S. 25%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 287.20 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 57.44 lakhs)

This Centrally Sponsored Programme is under implementation in the districts of Alappuzha, Enakulam, Thrissur and Palakkad from 1990-91 onwards. The approved outlay as per the programme sanctioned by Government of India for 1990-91 is Rs. 217.76 lakhs. The programme is proposed to be continued during the remaining four years of the plan also. The main components of the programme include:

- (i) subsidised distribution of improved certified seeds

- (ii) subsidised distribution of plant protection chemicals, weedicides, soil amaleorants, plant protection equipments etc.
- (iii) subsidised distribution of tractors, tillers etc
- (iv) organising field demonstrations.

Outlay is meant for meeting the 25% State Share for implementing the scheme during 1991-92 and Eighth Plan.

103. Seeds:

- (i) *Organisation of seed Certification and Quality Control*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The Seed Testing Laboratory established under the Seeds Act has to be continued. Additional facilities have to be provided to the laboratory for handling the additional work load emanating from the massive seed programme proposed during Eighth Plan. Outlay will be utilised for purchase of laboratory equipments and meeting office expenses and other incidentals including staff cost required for strengthening the laboratory.

- (ii) *Multiplication and Distribution of paddy Seeds through Registered Seed Growers' programme and Distribution of Seeds from National Seeds Corporation and other Agencies.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The coverage under group farming is targetted to be extended to the entire rice area during Eighth Plan. Quality seed is a crucial input for this programme. The seed requirement will be met through Registered Growers', from State Seed Farms and purchase from National Seeds Corporation and other sources. Seed multiplication will be organised through selected registered growers under a well conceived seed plan to be finalised for each Krishi Bhavan. HYV coverage is proposed to be stepped up from the present level of 1.20 lakh ha. to atleast 3.2 lakh ha. during the plan period.

The outlay is meant for production bonus to registered seed growers, incidental expenses for procurement, subsidy for seeds and minor works in seed farms. Quality seeds will be supplied at Rs. 3/kg. meeting the difference in cost from this provision.

104. Agricultural Farms:

- (i) *Additional Facilities for Existing Farms*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 275.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The 34 State Seed Farms, 9 District Agricultural Farms and 6 other farms require

improvements by way of additional infrastructure facilities, construction of buildings including staff quarters, on farm development, fencing, irrigation etc. Intersification of production and distribution of quality seeds and planting materials are envisaged under the programme. The spill over works of the seed garden complex which was established under the world Bank assisted KADP has to be completed. All the District Agricultural Farms will be converted into instructional farms for imparting practical training to the trainees of RA'IT Centres and other farmers. The Central Orchard, Pattambi in Palghat will have to be developed into a model Orchard. The provision is intended to meet the expenditure towards infrastructural facilities, office expenses, furniture etc. in connection with the above proposals.

- (ii) *Establishing New Farms*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Department of Agriculture has District Agricultural Farms in all the districts except Pathanamthitta, Kasargod, Waynad, and Thrissur. It is proposed to establish farms in the remaining four districts also in a phased manner. This is necessary to ensure adequate supply of planting materials for the massive horticultural development programme contemplated under the EEC assisted Horticultural Development Project. The horticultural farms, Mannuthy and Malampuzha will also be developed into full fledged farms by providing additional facilities.

Outlay is meant for the above purposes.

105. Manures and Fertilizers:

- (i) *Soil Testing Service*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Soil Testing is a pre-requisite for scientific and economic use of fertilizers. Intensive Soil Sample collection and testing campaigns will be organised throughout the State with a target of analysing 3.00 lakh samples. At present there is no Soil Testing Laboratory in Pathanamthitta and Kasaragod Districts. It is proposed to start the same during 1991-92. Seven Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories also have to be commissioned during the Eighth Plan. The activities of the Soil Testing Laboratories have to be expended so as to make their function as soil plant health care centres. Provision is intended for the purchase of chemicals, vehicles and other infrastructural facilities including staff cost and for training.

- (ii) *Quality control of Fertilizers and Pesticides*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

To ensure quality of fertilizers and pesticides distributed by a large net work of agencies

in the State by enforcing Fertilizer control order and Insecticide Act, it is necessary to strengthen the quality control laboratories. A scheme for strengthening the Pesticide Testing Laboratory Trivandrum has already been taken up. Construction of a new building, additional equipments, other infrastructural facilities and additional staff are envisaged under this Scheme. The provision is for meeting the same. The two fertilizer control laboratories also have to be strengthened. It is proposed to expand the analytical capacity from 1500 pesticide samples and 4000 fertilizer samples to 3000 and 7000 respectively during Eighth Plan.

(iii) *Purchase and Distribution of Green Manure*

Seeds and Development of Manurial Sources and Soil Ameliorants.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Continued use of chemical fertilisers without using sufficient quantity of organic manure depletes soil organic content and consequently results in decline of soil productivity. The provision is meant to increase the availability of organic manures by making available green manure seeds at subsidised cost to farmers.

107. *Plant Protection*

(i) *Plant Protection Service*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The strategy for plant protection is one of need based adoption of plant protection measures guided by exhaustive pests and diseases surveillance. In order to attain this objective the plant protection service has to be strengthened with the following additional facilities.

- (a) Distribution of sprayers and P. P. chemicals to the conveners of Pada-sekharam Committees at subsidised rate.
- (b) Repair of Departmental sprayers for custom hiring.
- (c) Subsidised sale of sprayers to farmers.
- (d) Strengthening of parasite breeding stations.

The provision is also meant for maintenance and replacement of departmental stock of plant protection equipments.

(ii) *Eradication of Pests and Diseases in Endemic Areas (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 38.40 lakhs)

Brown Plant Hopper, Rice swarming caterpillar, Green leaf hopper, Leaf folder, Gall fly

and Rice hispa emerge as serious pests in certain seasons. Blast disease also appears in a serious form when conditions are favourable. Under this scheme it is proposed to give subsidy for spraying to control the above pests and diseases. The provision is for meeting the subsidy portion.

(iii) *Rodent Control (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 6.30 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 1.25 lakhs)

Outlay is for meeting the State share for the C. S. scheme for rodent control. Rodenticides and operational expenses for organising the campaigns will be fully subsidised under this scheme. Rodent control campaigns will be organised both during Khariff and Rabi seasons.

(iv) *Spraying for the Control of Coconut Leaf Diseases*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

Coconut leaf diseases cause considerable damage to coconut palms consequently the productivity of the palm is considerably reduced besides pre-disposing the palm to coconut root (wilt) disease. The scheme envisages massive spraying on coconut palms by subsidising the cost of chemicals. Assistance will be made available to farmers club/volunteer organisations participating in the coconut group management programme. The activity will be continued from 1991-92 onwards by meeting the expenses from the Group management programme for coconut. The plan outlay proposed is to accommodate the commitment for 1990-91.

(v) *Control of Mahali Disease on Arecanut*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Incidence of Mahali disease on arecanut is a regular menace which causes severe damage to the crop. Effective control measures are available against this disease. The Scheme envisages the supply of Plant Protection chemicals like copper sulphate on subsidised rate to arecanut growers for the control of the disease. The scheme will be implemented in the northern districts of the State. The provision is for meeting the subsidy portion.

(vi) *Establishment of Mobile Agro-Clinics*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 120.00 lakhs

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Agroclinics established as part of the group farming activity for paddy have been very effective in tackling the pest and disease problem and reducing the cost of plant protection. It is proposed to supplement these efforts by organising mobile clinics to strengthen the services. It is proposed to establish 36 agro-clinics during the Eighth Plan period.

Provision is intended for staff expenses, purchase of vehicle, propulsion charges, purchase of chemicals and equipments etc.

- (vii) *Distribution of Weedicidc at Subsidised Rate*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
(Outlt for 1991-92 Nil.

Weed infestation and consequent loss of rice is high especially in Kuttanad and Kole areas. Hand weeding operations are prohibitively costly. Popularisation of weedicides therefore assumes importance. It is proposed to give weedicidc at 50% cost under this scheme. In view of the assistance available under the integrated programme for rice (C. S.) it is proposed to discontinue the State Scheme from 1991-92 onwards.

- (viii) *Scheme for Contingency plan to Tackle Sudden Pest Outbreak*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Sudden outbreak of pests and diseases on crops often cause serious problems (for eg. coffee, rusts, quickwilt in pepper etc.) A campaign approach to tackle this situation is necessary to reach relief measures to farmers. The outlay is for subsidising the cost of chemicals and operational charges for organising such campaigns.

- (ix) *Establishment of plant Quarantine Laboratory*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The Joint Director of Agriculture (Plant Protection) in the Directorate of Agriculture has been authorised by the Government of India for issuing the phytosanitary certificates for export purposes. In order to facilitate him to discharge this function effectively it is necessary to establish a plant quarantine lobaratory with all the required facilities. Provision is for the purpose and will be utilized for meeting staff expenses, purchase of chemicals, equipments and other incidental expenses.

108. *Commercial Crops:*

a. *Cashew Development*

- (i) *Laying out Demonstration Plots in Ryots Holding (State Share 50%)*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

Cashew demonstration plots laid out (350) during 1988-89 were continued during 1990-91. The third year subsidy @ Rs. 400 per plot was

given. The provision is intended to meet the State Share towards the subsidy disbursed during 1990-91.

- (ii) *Intensive Management of Young Palntations*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 95.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The objective of the programme is scientific management of young cashew plantations. The input cost required will be subsidised for a period of three years. The programme was proposed as a Centrally Sponsored one during 1990-91. But Government of India approval has not been received. The scheme will be continued under State Plan from 1991-92 onwards to cover 20,000 ha.

- (iii) *Production and Distribution of Quality Planting Material of Cashew*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.50 lakhs)
,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

Production of cashew seedlings and planting materials have to be augmented for securing higher coverage of cashew. Provisions is meant for increasing the production capacity in the farms through additional infrastructural facilities.

- (iv) *Subsidised Area Expansion Programme for Cashew (State Share 50%)*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 6.66 lakhs)

Outlay is meant for meeting the State Share towards payment of subsidy for the areas covered under the scheme during 1988-89. It is proposed to cover 5000 ha. additionally during Eighth Plan availing assistance from this scheme.

- (v) *Integrated Programme for the Development of Spices (State Share 50%)*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 375.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme assistances are offered for the following activities:—

- (a) Replanting/Rejuvenation of existing pepper garden
- (b) Production and distribution of rooted cuttings of high yielding pepper vine.
- (c) Scientific management of pepper.
- (d) Supply of minikits containing fertilizer mixture, plant protection chemicals, etc.
- (e) Supply of sprayer at subsidised rate.
- (f) Establishment of model gardens of pepper with high yielding variety.

The scheme will be continued with Central Assistance during Eighth Plan. The provision is for meeting the State Share.

(vi) Popularisation of Bush pepper in Homesteads

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3.50 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

Popularisation of Bush pepper in homesteads would help not only for increasing the production of pepper but also for augmenting the income from the homesteads. Production and distribution of "bush pepper" at 50% subsidised rate was therefore taken up during 1990-91 under this scheme.

(vii) Pepper Development Project

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 1 lakh)

A project for development of pepper is now under the consideration of Government of India for implementation with external assistance. Pending finalisation of the project, only token provision is proposed.

(viii) Promotion of Group Management in pepper

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The encouraging experience with the group

farming programme, for rice has prompted the State to extend this concept to the major crops of Kerala. Accordingly it is proposed to organise the pepper growers in the predominantly pepper growing tracts into groups for promotion of measures suggested under this new scheme include land development, scientific manuring and plant protection. Input cost and other incidental expenses required for organising the activities would be subsidised. Outlay is meant for the purpose.

(ix) Production and Distribution of Quality Seedlings

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The old and unproductive arecanut palms have to be replanted with high yielding varieties like "Mangala" and other improved varieties. Provision is intended for the production of seedlings of such improved varieties for subsidised sale to farmers.

(x) Development of Ginger and Turmeric

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 35.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme demonstration-cum-seed multiplication plots in farmers fields will be laid

37/4241/MC.

out to popularise the improved varieties of ginger and turmeric. Outlay is for meeting the demonstration charges.

(xi) Development of Tuber Crops

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

High Yielding Varieties of tuber crops developed at Central Tuber Crops Research Institute are yet to become popular for want of organized efforts for multiplication and distribution of planting materials. A programme was taken up during 1990-91 for popularising these varieties in potential areas. The plan provision is for accomodating this commitment.

(xii) Development of Sugarcane—Promotion of Group Management

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Scheme aims at augmenting sugarcane production through group management by providing assistance for the following activities:

(i) Multiplication and distribution of improved and redrot resistant varieties.

(ii) Establishment of irrigation units

(iii) Scientific manuring.

The provision is intended for the above purpose.

109. Extension and Training

(i) Training of Departmental Officers

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 22.50 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The provision is for meeting the expenses including travel expenses connected with the training of Officers on new crop production techniques in all disciplines in and outside the State. Training programmes will also be organised for appraisal, preparation and implementation of Model Credit Schemes and on all technical subjects.

(ii) Public Participation in Agricultural Production Programme

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Active involvement of the public is essential for effective implementation of agricultural development programmes. To ensure this, advisory committees have already been formed at Panchayat, district and State Level. For conducting meetings of the advisory committees at

the Panchayat level furniture and other facilities would be required for the Krishi Bhavans. The provision is to meet the sitting fee, T. A. of the State Level Committee members and other expenditure incidental on this programme including purchase of furniture, light refreshment etc.

(iii) Establishment of Farmers and Farm Women Training Centres.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Dissemination of new technology appropriate to the complex conditions existing in the different agroclimatic regions is very important for securing rapid strides in agricultural production. Similarly the farm women have to be trained on various agrobased subsidiary occupations for augmenting their family income. Training programmes organised for the purpose have to be skill based.

At present the Department of Agriculture is not having any facility for training of farmers. It is therefore proposed to start farmers and farm women training centres in a phased. Mannara. The provision is intended to meet the expenditure towards training expenses, Office equipments, furniture, vehicles and staff cost.

110. Crop Insurance

(i) Crop Insurance (State Share 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for meeting the State Share towards premium subsidy under crop insurance.

112. Development of Pulses

(i) National Pulses Development Project (State Share 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The components of this programme are:

(a) Minikit Demonstration

Minikit Demonstration Plots (0.2 ha.) to popularise pulses cultivation.

(b) Block Demonstration

Demonstrations with improved varieties of pulses in compact blocks.

(c) Plant Protection

Distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals

(d) Production and distribution of Rhizobium Culture.

The outlay proposed is for meeting the State Share towards staff cost, subsidy and cost of equipment and chemicals for the laboratory at Pattambi.

(ii) Development of Pulses

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

This is a new scheme to be implemented with the objective of popularising additional cropping of pulses in the summer fallows participating in the group farming programme for rice. Improved varieties of pulses seeds and Rizobium culture will be given free of cost to the farmers to take up cultivation on a Padasekharam basis. P. P. Chemicals will also be given at 50% subsidised cost. The provision is to meet the expenditure towards the above items.

113. Agricultural Engineering

(i) Agricultural Engineering Service

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The following Programmes will be taken up under the scheme:

- (a) Introduction and fabrication of improved agricultural implements.
 - (b) Designing and fabricating improved agricultural implements—Suitable models of drip and sprinklers etc .
 - (c) Training to unemployed youth and others on repair and maintenance of agricultural implements including tractors, power tillers and plant protection equipments.
 - (d) Purchase of new tractors to replace un-serviceable tractors and for acquiring drilling units for installation of filter point wells.
 - (e) Establishment of custom hiring centres wherein tractors, power tillers, threshers, portable pumpsets and sprayers will be made available on hire.
 - (f) Demonstration of new agricultural implements/machinery such as land levellers, paddy transplanters, baby combines etc. for the benefit of farmers.
 - (g) Strengthening the agricultural engineering services including the establishment of additional district imits.
 - (h) Providing advisory services to needy farmers for lay out of irrigation systems.
- (ii) Agro Service Centres—Supply of tractors, tillers and other farm machinery at subsidised rate .

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

With the introduction of group farming system for rice the demand for tractor/tiller

services has increased considerably. Vast majority of the rice growers in Kerala being small and marginal it may not be possible for them to acquire the required facilities by themselves. It is therefore proposed to encourage the group management committees of farmers, Service Co-operatives, Kerala Agro Industries Corporation etc. to establish custom hiring centres by subsidising the investment. The outlay will be utilized for the purpose.

114. Development of Oil Seeds

(a) Perennial Oil Seeds:

Coconut Development

(i) Production and Distribution of T x D Hybrid Coconut seedlings (State Share 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Under this programme Government of India provides assistance for production and distribution of 50,00 T x D seedlings every year. The outlay is to meet the State's Share towards staff cost and working expenses of the scheme.

(ii) Integrated Farming in Coconut Small Holdings for Productivity Improvement (State Share 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 10.50 lakhs)

Under this centrally sponsored scheme Small holders are assisted for irrigated development of their coconut holdings by providing assistance for the following activities.

- (a) Cut and removal of unproductive senile disease affected palms
- (b) Promotion of irrigation in coconut holding
- (c) Integrated pests and disease management
- (d) Multi-species cropping in coconut gardens
- (e) Promotion of fertiliser use.

The outlay is the State Share to meet the expenditure.

(iii) Production and Distribution of Quality Coconut Seedlings

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 275.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Every year the Department of Agriculture is supplying 15 to 17 lakhs coconut seedlings for the implementation of development schemes and for general distribution. The entire expenses covering the cost of nuts, nursery charges,

transport cost etc., under this scheme are now being met from plan funds. Being an activity capable of generating substantial revenue from sale of seedlings every year it is proposed to establish a revolving fund under non-plan to meet the recurring operational expenses. However, it would be necessary to provide plan support for providing the additional infrastructural facilities required for the nurseries and for compensating the loss due to the difference in the cost of production and the sale price fixed by Government for distribution of seedlings.

Outlay is meant for meeting these commitments. The expenditure already incurred during 1990-91 and anticipated till the establishment of the revolving fund also have to be met under plan.

(iv) Comprehensive Coconut Development including promotion of Group Management.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 750.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

The encouraging experience of the group farming programme for rice prompted the State to extend this concept for the Development of coconut also. Under this programme, coconut development activities covering land development, manuring, plant health cover, cultural operations, etc., will be organised on a compact area basis involving groups of coconuts growers. Necessary investment as well as inputs will be subsidised on a selective basis. An area of 4.50 lakhs ha. is proposed to be brought under this programme during Eighth Plan. The group activity is envisaged in the following areas of operation.

- (a) Removal of uneconomic disease affected palms
- (b) Collection of soil samples for analysis
- (c) Plant Protection
- (d) Rodent Control
- (e) Fertilizer application
- (f) Tractor/Power tiller Ploughing
- (g) Green manure cultivation
- (h) Replanting and under planting of seedlings
- (i) Community Irrigation
- (j) Land development including application of salt
- (k) Inter cropping

Project for Rehabilitation of Coconut in Kerala

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8700.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 1200.00 lakhs)

A project for rehabilitation of coconuts in Kerala has been prepared, costing Rs. 147.19

crores for a period of 10 years and submitted to Government of India. It is proposed to take up the first phase of the project during Eighth Plan with assistance from E. E. C. Preliminary discussion on the project has been made with the counsellor of the E. E. C. mission at New Delhi. The EEC is interested in financing the project and an appraisal Mission is expected shortly. The project aims at replanting diseased and unproductive trees, provision of irrigation facilities in coconut gardens, production of quality seedlings strengthening parasite breeding stations, adoptive research, research support, establishment of agro service centres, purchase of audio visual equipments, vehicles, providing loans to field staff for purchase of vehicles etc. The outlay provided is to meet the full cost of the above mentioned items of expenditure contemplated under the project.

(v) Development of Sesamum and Groundnut

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Non-availability of seed materials of commercial varieties in adequate quantities is a serious constraint even for maintaining the present area under groundnut and sesamum. Therefore seeds of improved varieties will be distributed free of cost to farmers. The provision is for meeting the subsidy portion of the seeds.

**115. Small and Marginal Farmers' Programme
 (State Share 50%)**

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1887.50 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 377.50 lakhs)

This programme implemented with Central assistance aims at increasing agricultural production in the holdings of small and marginal farmers in 151 blocks by providing assistance @ Rs. 5.00 lakhs per block. The components of the scheme are:

- (a) Irrigation : Rs. 3.50 lakhs
- (b) Distribution of minikits of oil seeds and pulses : Rs. 0.50 lakh
- (c) Land development including cost of staff : Rs. 1.00 lakhs

Outlay is for meeting the State Share on subsidies envisaged under the scheme.

119. Horticulture and Vegetable Crops

- (i) Development sub Tropical Fruits including Development of Orange and Vegetable Farms, Nelliampathy.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Orange plantation in the Orange and Vegetable Farm, Nelliampathy is old and a

large proportion of the trees require replacement. Cardamom plantation also needs replanting. A new cropping pattern with Pepper, Vegetable, Fruit plants, etc., is suggested for making the farm viable. Outlay is meant to meet the replanting charges, cultivation expenses for the new cropping pattern, staff costs and other expenses of the farm including minor works and infrastructure facilities like quarters.

(ii) Development of fruits

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 135.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

There is very little scope for promoting the cultivation of fruits on an orchard basis in Kerala. But there is immense possibility for organising their cultivation on a homestead basis by encouraging selected commercial types of fruits in potential pockets. Supply of planting materials of the appropriate variety of the fruits suited to different localities on an organised basis is very crucial for building up such a fruit base in Kerala. It is proposed to launch a massive scheme for the purpose during Eighth Plan utilizing this outlay. This would also be a supporting facility for the proposed EEC assisted Kerala Horticultural Development Programme as well.

(iii) Establishment of Banana Nursery using Tissue Culture Plantlets.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Nil.)

Under this scheme it is proposed to establish banana nurseries using tissue culture seedlings of banana for further multiplication and distribution to farmers. The provision is intended for procurement of tissue culture plantlets and for meeting the multiplication charges.

(iv) Establishment of Bio-technology Laboratory in collaboration with Kerala Agricultural University

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Agricultural University has succeeded in developing tissue culture plantlets in respect of certain crops. It is necessary to organise mass multiplication of promising types of plantlets for further distribution to farmers. This will be arranged in collaboration with the University by providing the required financial support under plan. Outlay is meant for creation of additional facilities in the university as well as in the Department for the purpose.

(v) Development of Horticulture (Vegetables)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The following programmes for the development of vegetables will be taken up during Eighth Plan:—

- (a) Distribution of minikits containing vegetable seeds, fertilisers, etc.

- (b) Organising vegetable gardens in selected Schools.
- (c) Distribution of minikits to students in selected Schools.
- (d) Organising Kitchen garden through Mahila Samajams, etc.
- (e) Promotion of vegetable cultivation in selected Panchayats.
- (f) Production of seeds in the departmental farms.

The provision is intended for meeting the expenses towards the implementation of the above programmes.

- (vi) Assistance to Agri-Horticultural Societies
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.50 lakhs)
" 1991-92 Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

Agri-Horticultural Societies established in the State can play a very vital role in the development of floriculture. It is proposed to give financial assistance to selected Societies for taking up programmes for augmenting production of horticultural crops including flowers and ornamental plants.

800. Other Expenditure

- (i) *Special Component Plan/Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1700.00 lakhs
" 1991-92 Rs. 360.00 lakhs)

Self employed schemes and schemes for creating assets to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes get preference under this programme. Location specific schemes will be prepared by the local agricultural officer after making a resource assessment of the colonies/settlements of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes with the objective of maximising income through intensive cropping. Training of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe through nursery practices to enable them to get gainful employment is also envisaged.

- (ii) *Farm Information and Communication*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
" 1991-92 Rs. 22.00 lakhs)

Farm Information Service provides information, communication support for agricultural development through the mass media. Rural exhibitions, farm features through newspapers, Kissan melas, farm book corners, supply of instructional slides etc., are the other activities organised by the Farm Information Bureau. The outlay is meant for continuing information communication support through all these media, conducting exhibitions, agricultural fairs and to establish a film library. The provision is also intended for strengthening Farm Information Bureau including staff cost and office expenses.

- (iii) *Kerala Agricultural Development Project—
Evaluation Unit*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1.00 lakh
" 1991-92 Nil)

The evaluation unit on Kerala Agricultural Development Project attached to the State Planning Board was continued during 1990-91 for finalisation of the reports. Provision was utilized for meeting the staff expenses during 1990-91.

- (iv) *Irrigation through the use of sprinklers/drip
Irrigation system (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
" 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The programme envisages popularisation of drip and sprinkler irrigation in dry lands. Filter point tube wells are also proposed to be installed in coastal tracts. Assistance will be given to the farmers for the installation of drip/Sprinkler system. The outlay is for meeting the State Share.

- (v) *National Watershed Development Project
(State Share 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
" 1991-92 Nil)

The project is under implementation in Palghat District.

The components are:—

- (1) Land and moisture management works.
- (2) Contingency seed stocking and supply of seedlings.
- (3) Conduct of adaptive research.
- (4) Purchase of survey equipment and fabrication of adequate number of proto types of newly designed equipment.
- (5) Preparation of scientific field manuals publicity materials, audio visual aids etc., for training.

Government of India have accorded sanction for continuing the scheme as a 100% C. S. scheme from 1991-92, onwards. No outlay has therefore been earmarked for 1991-92. Provision is for accomodating the expenditure during 1990-91.

- (vi) *Farm trials*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
" 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

The provision is for meeting the cost of trials with new varieties, new management practices or any other new technology generated in research stations for their field testing and further large scale adoption.

- (vii) *Contingency programme to meet natural
calamities*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs
" 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Provision is meant for emergent measures to help farmers to recultivate completely damaged

crops save the standing crops in the event of flood, drought, whirl winds etc. This would include free supply of seeds for resowing, assistance for strengthening of bunds, providing life saving irrigation and such other assistance required depending upon the situation. The provision would also be utilised for maintaining a buffer stock of paddy and pulse seeds by the Department.

(viii) *Development of Location Specific Crops* •

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Under this programme it is proposed to give assistance for the development of crops like Cotton, Tobacco, Pineapple, Pappaya, Betalvine and such other location specific crops. Assistance will be in the form of supply of planting materials/seeds, plant protection chemicals at subsidised rate. The provision is intended for meeting the expenditure towards the above items.

(ix) *Mushroom Cultivation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to make available spawn of mushrooms which can be cultivated in Kerala throughout the year and giving the required training. The spawn culture will be produced in the Microbiological laboratory Pattambi. The provision is intended for the staff salary, purchase of chemicals and equipments, training charges and other expenditure in connection with the production of mushroom spawn.

(x) *Popularisation of Bio-fertilisers*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The provision is intended for the multiplication of the different varieties of bio-fertilisers in the departmental stations and for giving assistance to the farmers.

190. *Investment in Public Sector and other Undertakings.*

(i) *Land Stock Improvement—Kerala Land Development Corporation (K. L. D. C)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 600.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 170.00 lakhs)

The outlay is the State's contribution to Kerala Land Development Corporation for implementing

the Land Development Project viz., Trichur Kole Project. Reveue subsidy and capital subsidy payable to the Corporation will also be met from this outlay.

(ii) *Share Capital Contribution to Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The outlay is the share capital contribution to the Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation for establishing the solvent extraction plant, hair oil unit and HDPE container unit.

(iii) *Share Capital Contribution to Oil Palm India Ltd.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The processing facilities committed under the project have to be established during 1990-91 so as to facilitate processing. Provision is meant for meeting the additional equity participation towards cost escalation on the original estimate for establishing the processing units with the release of Rs. 90 lakhs provided under 1990-91 budget the State's commitment on the project would be met fully. Eighth Plan outlay suggested is for accomodating the expenditure during 1990-91.

(iv) *Kerala State Horticultural Product Development Corporation—EEC Assisted Project for Fruit Development*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5050.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 1400.00 lakhs)

A detailed project report for the development of fruits and vegetables in Kerala at a total cost of Rs. 51.25 crores over a period of 5 years has been submitted to EEC through Government of India. The programmes proposed under the project include establishment of fruit growers villages and vegetable villages, tissue culture laboratory, processing units for vegetables and fruits and strengthening of extension service including training. Infrastructural facilities for Agricultural Department farms will be additionally provided with a view to augment the production of the required planting materials as a support facility. Appraisal of the project by an EEC Mission is already over and the project is expected to be cleared by the EEC during 1990-91. Outlay is for meeting the entire project cost including the State Share

101 2402.00 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

101. *Soil Survey and Testing*(1) *Soil Survey Programmes and District Level Restructuring of Soil Survey Units:*

(Outlay 1990-95—Rs. 67.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92—Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to organize district-wise soil survey units in the State for the execution of a long term programme of soil conservation and for a sustained use of land for enhanced crop production. Each unit will undertake a variety of Soil Surveys, viz., Reconnaissance, Survey, Detailed Soil Survey at Panchayat level, Detailed Soil Survey of Command areas, problem areas and catchment areas. During the 8th plan period, it is proposed to complete Detailed Soil Survey in an area of 4 lakh hectare and Reconnaissance in 16 lakhs hectares. It is targetted to cover Reconnaissance Soil Survey in 4 lakh hectares and Detailed Soil Survey in 120 lakh hectares during 1991-92. It is also envisaged to complete the land improvement measures in an area of 78 hectares in cultivator's field with people's participation in selected Mini water-sheds consisting of 3-10 hectares in the various agroclimatic zones of the State. The outlay is provided to meet the cost of staff and for the procurement of vehicles.

(2) *Laboratories*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 28.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The objective is to evolve actual programmes and appropriate technological changes suited to various regions in the State. The scheme envisages analysis of soil samples for the determination/identification of soil class, to enable to study and record important characteristics. Estimation of Micro nutrient status of soil also will be undertaken. About 27,000 estimations will be conducted during 8th Plan period and 4800 thematic maps will be prepared. During the annual plan period 1991-92, it is proposed to complete 6000 estimation including morphological, mineralogical and moisture retention studies, besides the routine analysis. The outlay is provided to meet the spill over expenditure on the establishment of Central Soil Testing Laboratory at Trivandrum, purchase of equipment, staff cost etc.

102. *Soil and Water Conservation*(3) *Soil and Water Conservation on watershed Basis*

(Outlay 1990-95—Rs. 600.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92—Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages adoption of integrated Soil Conservation Schemes in priority mini-watersheds identified in the State. The execution of the

programme is in accordance with the provision contemplated in KLD Act (Act 17 of 1964). Conservation measures will be confined to engineering, agronomic and their combinations. Significant importance will be given to agronomic measures which comprises least-cost-techniques utilizing local resources. Seventy Mini watersheds having 100-200 hectare each of 2500 hectares of land in the State will be covered during 8th Plan period and 500 hectares will be treated during 1991-92.

(4) *Soil Conservation and Integrated Development of Land on Watershed Basis Availing Institutional Finance*

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 100 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92—Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages adoption of Soil and Water Conservation Measures in identified Mini Watersheds in the State availing Institutional Finance. Subsidy @ 25% on the total cost of minor works is met under the scheme. Necessary assistance will be made available to non-harijans to avail of the benefits of this scheme in the areas where 'Special Component Plan Schemes' operate. The execution of the programmes is in accordance with the provisions contemplated in KLD Act (Act 17 of 1964). The strategy of adoption of least-cost agronomic conservation measures will be followed as far as possible and high cost engineering measures will be adopted wherever they are indispensable. It is proposed to treat 4000 hectares of land during 1990-95 and 800 hectares during 1991-92.

(5) *Special Component Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 150.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92—Rs. 38.00 lakhs)

The objective of the plan is to provide necessary assistance for adoption of suitable integrated soil conservation measures in selected scheduled caste colony/settlements. The proposal is to treat 2000 hectares of land belonging to Scheduled Caste family on priority basis during 8th plan period. The target for 1991-92 will be 380 hectares. The outlay is provided to meet the cost of minor works for soil and water conservation in the land of Scheduled Caste population in the State.

(6) *Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 30.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92—Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The objective of the plan is to provide necessary assistance for adoption of suitable integrated Soil Conservation measures in the land of tribal population in the State. The proposal is to treat 300

hectares of land in the 8th plan period and 70 hectares during 1991-92. The outlay is provided to meet the cost of minor works for soil and water conservation in the land of Tribal population.

Land Reclamation and Development:

(7) *Reclamation of Water logged/ problem areas*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 17.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to enhance and sustain the inherent fertility of the deteriorated land, through appropriate reclamation measures, viz., surface or subsurface drainage, lining of canals to prevent seepage and rise of water table, sinking tube wells & utilizing water for irrigation, thereby lowering water tables etc. The proposal is to take up reclamation works in 400 hectares of land during 8th plan period and 164 hectares during 1991-92. The outlay is provided to meet the cost of minor works connected to the land reclamation and development.

(8) *Scheme for River Training and Control of Stream Bank Erosion*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 18.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to protect the stream banks by using vegetative barriers. Other measures of protection, viz., engineering measures for protection of the banks will also be adopted where ever found necessary. The proposal is to protect 750 kms. length of the stream bank on a priority basis in the State during 1990-95 and 180 kms. in 1991-92. The outlay is provided for meeting the cost of minor works and for the cost of staff.

(9) *Soil Conservation Research and Training*

Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 85.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to organize, co-ordinate and initiate research in Soil Conservation in the State by strengthening the research station Konni. The results of the studies will be made available to the farming community through Extension and Training. The outlay is provided for meeting the cost of the project including cost of staff.

800. *Other Expenditure*

(10) *State Land Use Board*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 125.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The Board is the nodal agency in the State for the utilization of Remote Sensing Technology for resources survey, management and monitoring. The Board intends to cover the entire State by aerial photographs, under a phased programme. These photographs contain wealth of

information on different aspects of land and water resources of the State. Another programme is to prepare detailed land use plans for each district and major urban areas, utilizing remote sensing data. This will be completed in 8th plan period. In order to formulate plans at panchayat level, data on the availability of various resources, their present utilization pattern etc. are essential. For this, thematic maps are to be prepared. Board intends to take up that activity also. The outlay is provided for acquiring modern equipments, strengthening of the Remote Sensing Laboratory, expenses for training of staff. Training programme for user departments and non-officials, establishment of Centre for Land Use And Environment Studies (CLUE) acquisition of remote sensing data and for meeting other charges.

(i) *Training of Soil Survey Officers*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The training is intended to develop a scientific approach to collect relevant data systematically to help better differentiation of the land resource regions, preparation of an inventory of land and soil resource of the State, assess the nature and extent of soil and moisture conservation problems etc. The proposal is to train 40 Junior Soil Survey Officers of the organization, all the supervisory officers during 8th plan period. Eight JSS and 3 Supervisory Officers and Soil Survey personnel will be trained during 1991-92. The outlay is provided to meet the T. A. of officers deputed for training and expenses connected to the organization of seminar, workshops and symposium.

(2) *Protection of Catchments of Reservoirs of Water Supply Schemes*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 98.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to execute soil and water conservation and eco-generation programmes, in the catchment area of the lakes of Sasthamcottah and reservoir of Aruvikkara to protect the catchment area and thereby improve quality of drinking water. The proposal is to take up afforestation, adoption of engineering/agrostological programmes in 800 hectares during plan period and 100 hectares during 1991-92. The outlay is provided for meeting the cost of works and staff.

(3) *Stabilization of Land Slide Areas*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to execute various Soil and Water Conservation techniques so as to stabilize the land slide area. The proposal is to treat 400 hectares of land during 8th

plan period and 150 hectares during 1991-92. The outlay is provided for meeting the expenses of works and cost of staff.

(1) *Land Use Demonstration*

Adoption of Integrated Scientific Land and Agricultural Management Practices in the Agro-climatic Zones—

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 16.00 lacs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lacs)

The objective of the scheme is to demonstrate the integrated scientific land and agriculture management practices with peoples participation in cultivators' field in the identified mini watersheds so as to popularise the benefit of integrated development activities, viz. agriculture, soil and water conservation, minor

irrigation, afforestation, Dairying. The proposal is to introduce the activity in 78 hectares of land in 13 mini watershed consisting of to 10 hectares during 1991-92.

(15) *Establishment of Planning, Monitoring And Evaluation Cell in the Directorate of Agriculture (S. C. Wing)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to establish a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell in the Headquarters of the Department of Agriculture (S. C. Wing) to streamline various research and extension and training activities related to soil and water conservation and soil survey effectively. The outlay is provided to meet the staff cost.

101 2403 00 Animal Husbandry

(1) *Biological Production Complex*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay 1991-92 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The veterinary biological production centre was established to meet the needs of the commonly required vaccine and diagnostic agents required in the State. But the availability of different vaccines and diagnostic agents, is not adequate to meet the requirements. It is therefore proposed to expand the capacity of production of various types of vaccines with some modifications in the type of products manufactured. It is envisaged to produce 2 lakh doses of Tissue culture rabies vaccine. The production can be raised to 5 lakh doses per annum if there is sufficient demand. The outlay is provided to meet the cost of infrastructure facilities for rabies vaccine production and for production of diagnostic reagents, T. A & D. A for Officers deputed for training and a small portion for construction.

(2) *Poultry Farms and Central Hatchery*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The present production capacity of the departmental Hatchery is 13 lakhs day-old egger female chicks per annum. It is proposed to expand the capacity utilization raising the production to 14 lakhs by additions of sufficient number of parent stock, feeding cost, purchase and replenishment of Incubators and other equipments and renovation of buildings etc.

(3) *Pig Breeding Farm*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 58.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to produce high quality piglings for breeding and fattening. The present capacity of the Departmental Farm is 120 parent stock. The proposed expansion programme for capacity utilization is to raise the present parent stock to 200 to produce 2000 piglings of superior quality every year for further multiplication through selected traditional pig breeds. The outlay is provided to meet the cost of parent stock and feed and also for construction works.

(4) *Extension and Training*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages to train farmers unemployed youth, women and technical personnel (Livestock Inspectors and Para

Veterinary Personnel), and educate them in improving management practices according to their specific needs and help them in adopting the most economical methods of optimising production and utilizing the potentialities to the maximum extent. The existing Livestock Management Centres will be strengthened to boost efficiency. This comprises of three livestock development farms viz. Kuriottumala, Chengannur and Malampuzha. These Farms will be utilized for providing training during the VIII Five Year Plan with additional technical personnel, teaching aids, tools and equipments, etc., with a view to maximum utilization of resources under a co-ordinated programme of implementation. The Departmental personnel will be deputed to the training centres of Kerala Agricultural University and Kerala Livestock Development Board in the State where facilities for training (viz. Frozen semen technology, AI techniques fertility management in cows, Livestock production etc.) to senior level officers of the Government department of animal husbandry are available. Livestock shows, Seminars and Workshops on livestock production will be organized through livestock management training centres.

The outlay will be utilized for staff cost, training fees, cost of equipment, stipend, construction of building, expenses for conducting seminars and shows.

Target 1990-95—41000 farmers

500 Technical & Para
veterinary personnel
1000 Livestock Inspectors

1991-92—5000 farmers

100 Technical & Para
veterinary personnel
300 Livestock Inspectors

(ii) *Veterinary Services and Animal Health*

(5) *Strengthening of Veterinary Services*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 350 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The object of the scheme is to have a well organized animal health service to protect the livestock in the State against diseases and pests and to ensure greater efficiency in livestock production. Provision of means of controlling livestock diseases is made to sustain the improvement effected in the genetic make up and productive capacity of the animals. It is proposed to strengthen the existing facilities so as to boost up efficiency and provide veterinary aids through veterinary institutions at panchayath level. Domiciliary services will be arranged in such a way that veterinary aids can be carried right to the doors of the farmers

as a phased programmes. The existing veterinary sub centres will be upgraded and new Dispensaries will be established. Number of institutions proposed to be established during the VIII Five Year Plan period will be 250 and for 1991-92 the figure will be 70 nos.

The outlay is provided to meet the staff cost, cost of medicine, furniture, rent rate and taxes, cost of construction of buildings.

(6) *Management of Infertility in Dairy Cattle*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Outlay 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The objective of the programme is to bring down the intercalving period and the age at first calving of cows and buffaloes. These are achieved through organization of camps in identified agro-climatic zones of the State with modifications from the original scheme. Essential items of drugs will be supplied at the camp to administer after diagnosis of the cases to bring in better results.

Target for 1990-95—44000 animals

Target for 1991-92— 8000 animals

The outlay is provided to meet the cost of drugs and other expenses connected to the organization of the camp.

(7) *Eradication of Rabies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Practically all the cases of rabies infection in human being are from bites of dogs and cats. The incidence is showing a steady increase in the State. The accepted routine public health measures, viz., vaccination and licensing of pet dogs and destruction of stray dogs are being practiced in a half-hearted manner. Therefore the scheme is proposed to control the incidence through systematic schedules. The programme comprises vaccination, destruction of stray dogs and mass education through campaigns. A panchayath corporation-wise machinery to train dog catchers to destroy the stray dogs which are the chief source of rabies is the main item of the programme.

The outlay is provided to meet the cost of staff, cost of vaccines, financial grant to the Panchayat/Municipalities/Corporation, to meet the cost of training of dog catchers and subsequent implementation of the programme.

(8) *Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Occurrence of several diseases in epidemic form hampers sustained development of livestock production. Efforts on control and eradication of contagious diseases will have to be

strengthened and reinforced along with the increasing tempo of development of livestock production. The objective of the scheme is the creation of a disease free zone, free of major livestock diseases viz., Foot and Mouth, Rinderpest and Rabies in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam and Pathananhitta districts and a buffer zone 40 km. wide of the boundary of the operation area, comprised in Alappuzha, Kottayam and Idukki will also be made disease free. Systematic vaccination of animals against these diseases is the main programme. The outlay by way of State share of the 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme is provided to meet the cost of vaccination, staff, equipments and construction.

(9) *Rinder Pest Eradication-State Share 50%*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay 1991-92 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages an organized national programme for mass vaccination of cattle and buffaloes against rinder pest with ultimate objective of its eradication from the country. The programme aims at surveillance on the incidence of infection and re-store vaccination, and then follow up vaccination undertaken to cover the subsequent young stock born. The outlay (50% of the State Share of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme) is provided for meeting the cost of vaccine, equipments, replacement of vehicles, and cost of construction works.

(10) *Control Programme for 'Foot and Mouth' Disease (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The exotic and cross bred animals are much more susceptible to this disease than the local cattle. The only practical approach to its Systematic control is:

- (1) to carry out prophylactic vaccination campaigns on an extensive scale.
- (2) Check the spread of infection by undertaking vaccination around the scenes of outbreaks and by enforcing strict hygienic measures.
- (3) Symptomatic treatment effected to prevent subsequent complications envisages surveillance on the incidence of Foot and Mouth disease and adopt control measures and prevention of further spread of disease. The scheme proposes the supply of vaccine required for immunization of animals with 50% subsidy. In the case of outbreak of the disease, animals will be protected with monovalent vaccines and the cost will be shared by the State and Central Governments. One lakh animals will be protected against Foot and Mouth Diseases during the land period and 20,000 animals during the period of 1991-92.

The outlay is provided as State Share to meet the cost of vaccination.

(11) *Animal Disease Surveillance (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to collect data on epidemiological facts of important disease for dissemination of information, which shall form the basis for developing the disease intelligence service system. The epidemiological unit will publish monthly reports. Epidemiological studies will enable field veterinarians to use befitting type of vaccine for controlling outbreak of disease thus ensuring specific immunity and considerably cutting down cost of vaccination. The outlay is provided to meet the State Share of the 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme towards the cost of staff, processing, printing and cost of publication.

(12) *Indian Veterinary Council*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

The main objects of the Indian Veterinary Council are:

- (i) To act as a liaison body between the veterinary profession in India and the Government.
- (ii) To maintain a statutorily recognised register of Veterinary practitioners in the country.
- (iii) To draw up a code of ethics to regulate and control the conduct of its members.
- (iv) To promote and advance the development of veterinary science.
- (v) To effect liaison between the veterinary profession on our country and the international veterinary organizations.

The process of registration will continue during 1991-92. The outlay is provided to meet the State Share of the 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme towards staff cost, office expenses and maintenance of vehicles.

(13) *Foot and Mouth Disease Control Project in Kerala*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

National Dairy Development Board has sponsored a programme of eradication of Foot and Mouth disease in the State. Government have the responsibility to provide the cost of vaccine for execution of the programme. It is targetted to immunise 70% of the cattle population in the area of operation to provide mass

immunity against the disease. The outlay is provided for the payment of State's contribution to NDDB towards the cost of control of Foot and Mouth disease in Kerala.

(14) *Expansion of Disease Investigation and Diagnostic Laboratory Service*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Adequate support of well organised disease investigation and diagnostic lab is a basic requirement for improving the clinical and preventive veterinary medical service. These centres are primarily meant to advise and assist field veterinarians in controlling animal diseases. These centres will actively collaborate and seek expert advice of the Constituent Veterinary College of the Kerala Agricultural University. It is proposed to establish a well-equipped unit at each district veterinary centre district headquarters Veterinary hospital so as to avoid additional investment on construction. However, the centre should have specialists and will be headed by well qualified and experienced expert on animal diseases. Once such a net work of units along with laboratories are established, it will be possible to improve considerably the existing clinical and preventive veterinary medical centres and to provide lab support to the animal disease control/eradication programmes.

The outlay is provided to meet the staff cost, cost of equipment and vehicles. During 1991-92 3 such centres will be established in the State.

(iii) *Administrative Investigation and Statistics*
(15) *Animal Husbandry Statistics and Sample Survey*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to conduct sample survey to have estimates for all districts with enlarged sample size. The outlay is provided to meet staff cost and expenses connected with the survey.

(16) *15th Quinquennial Livestock Census*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Reference year for 15th quinquennial livestock census is fixed as 1992.

The outlay is provided to meet the cost of staff, office expenses and maintenance cost of vehicle.

Cattle and Buffalo Development

(17) *Expansion of Cross Breeding Facilities*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 635.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 65.00 lakhs)

The objective of cross breeding programme is to create a uniform and stable cross bred cattle

population in large numbers with a high production potential. The proposal is to extend cross breeding facilities to more areas in the State. An additional one thousand A. I. Centres will be established during VIIIth Five Year Plan period so as to enhance the number of Artificial Insemination Centres to 2400, @ one centre for every 750 breedable female cattle. Three hundred such centres will be organised during 1991-92. The number of Artificial Inseminations performed per annum will be enhanced from the present level of 15 lakhs to 24 lakhs by 1991-92. The present cross bred population in the State is 9.19 lakhs of crossbred female and this will be raised to 12.94 lakhs by the end of the 8th Plan. The outlay provided will be utilised to meet the staff cost, purchase of equipments, furniture for the new centres and a small portion for construction.

(18) *Development of Indigenous Buffaloes*
(S. S. 50%)

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The development is meant to give greater attention to milk production enhancement in buffalo. The objective of the scheme is to arrange production and supply of buffaloes (male and female) in the livestock farm, kuriottumala, Punalur. Large scale production of pedigree bulls for breeding purpose is envisaged as chief activity of this farm. Efforts will be taken to improve the livestock strength by new additions and replacements. Facilities will be provided to enhance fodder production through installation of motor and pumpssets.

The outlay is provided as State share to purchase improved breeding stock, cost of expansion of irrigation facilities for fodder production, renovation and maintenance of building.

(18) *Broiler Production*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 80.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 14.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages to produce broiler chicks in the departmental farms to make available day old broiler chicks. It is targetted to produce and supply 25 lakhs of broiler chicks during the plan period. The outlay is provided for purchase of parent stock, feed and equipments and for construction.

(19) *Duck and Quail Production*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 35.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages to produce good quality ducklings and quail chicks for supply to farmers. Activities in the duck farm, Niranam will be intensified and necessary infrastructural facilities will be provided.

Construction works of the new duckery complex at Thiruvalla will be taken up and the

unit will start functioning during the plan period. The provision is to meet the expenditure for purchase of hatching eggs, parent stock, equipments and for construction works.

(21) *Poultry Clubs in Schools:*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

The objective of the programme is to create awareness and enthusiasm among school children about poultry for generating employment and additional income from the home stead farming. It is targetted to organise 250 poultry clubs during the plan period in high schools at the rate of an average of 50 clubs per year. Each club will have 50 to 60 student-members and each member will be supplied with 5 pullets of 6 to 8 weeks old, free of cost.

The provision is made for meeting the cost of birds, travel expenses of teachers selected for training and to award prizes for the best clubs and members.

(21) *Poultry Development Corporation*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation aims at production of 30 lakh eggerchicks, 50 lakh broiler Commercial chicks by the end of 8th Plan period. During the 1st year of the plan period, breeding farms capable of producing 10 lakh egger chicks and 15 lakh broiler chicks will be Commissioned. The Corporation will arrange to produce and procure the required poultry feed. Marketing of meat and egg will be done by co-operative organizations and products marketed through co-operatives, CSC, MPI etc. The Corporation will also be taking up duck/quail and rabbit production during 8th Plan period. The outlay is provided as seed money to enable to raise financial assistance from commercial lending institutions.

(iv) *Sheep and Wool Development*

(22) *Establishment of Goat Breeding Farm:*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 4.50 lakhs)

There are 2 Goat Farms functioning in the Department, one at Komeri in Kannur District and another at Attappady. The scheme envisages intensification of activities of these goat farms. A new unit will be established for breeding of Malbari goats. The outlay will be utilised to meet the staff cost of the farm at Attappady, purchase of breeding stock and equipments. A portion of the outlay will be utilised for construction.

(23) Piggery Development:

Intensive Pig Development Programme:

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

The scheme is aimed at supplying improved variety of pigs to farmers for multiplication. It is targetted to establish 250 pig breeding units at farmers premises by providing subsidy to support the programme.

The outlay is provided to meet the subsidy towards the cost of piglings, pig sty, medicines and insurance cover.

Feed and Fodder Development:

(24) Enforcement of Quality Control on Compounded Feed and Strengthening of Feed Analytical Laboratory: (S. S. 50%)

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The scheme is envisaged to set up three feed analytical laboratories at Quilon, Chengannur and Kozhikode so as to analyse the proximate composition of feeds and to detect adulteration. Necessary legislation for quality control on feed will be formulated.

The outlay is provided to meet the staff cost, cost of equipments, chemicals and construction works.

(25) Special Livestock Breeding Programme (50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 365.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 76.50 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance to the farmers for the maintenance of cross-bred female calves, establishment of broiler unit, piggery units, rabbit breeding units in the entire State. The scheme envisages new enrollment of beneficiaries every year besides continuing the calves already enrolled for getting assistance. The scheme envisages training of beneficiary farmers also. The outlay is provided to meet the expenses of staff, subsidy to farmers, insurance coverage and training expenses of beneficiaries. 50,000 calves are targetted to be brought under calf rearing scheme during the Plan period. It is also aimed at establishing 5000 broiler poultry units, 1000 piggery units and 1000 rabbit units.

(26) Establishment of Rabbit Breeding Farm

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to establish new demonstration-cum-breeding units of broiler rabbits attached to all the departmental farms in a phased manner. 3 Rabbit Breeding Units will be established during the Plan period. The outlay is to meet the cost of parent stock, feeding cost, cost of cages and equipments and cost of construction.

(27) Special Component Plan—(District Plan)

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 335.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 63.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at implementation of Livestock Production Programme to augment the daily income of the people belonging to scheduled caste in the State. Rearing milch cows, goat rearing and poultry production are the programmes taken up under Special Component Plan. Training of the beneficiaries and extension support are also provided.

A total number of 12,000 scheduled caste families will be assisted during the Plan period.

(28) Tribal Sub Plan—(District Plan)

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 67.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The nature of programmes and modalities for implementation of the programmes are same as that of Special Component Plan. The schemes are aimed at providing economic advantage to the tribal people in the State. It is targetted to assist 1000 families during the Plan period.

(29) Schemes Committed in 1990-91

Expansion of District Veterinary Stores.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The Scheme is a part of the strengthening the veterinary services and animal health programme. It envisages to expand the facilities in building up a buffer stock and stores of life-saving drugs for the animals. The outlay is provided to meet the staff cost, rent of the building and office expenses.

(30) Control of Helminthiasis for Realisation of Production Potential of Cross Bred Calves

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the control programme of worm infections in livestock through systematic campaigns of deworming in cattle particularly in cross-breeds so as to fully exploit the genetic potential gained by the cross-breeding

concept in milk production. It is envisaged to provide feed supplements to add vigour to the animals. A total number of 4.5 lakhs of calves will be covered under the programme. The outlay is provided to meet the cost of anthelmintics, feed supplements and to meet insurance cost of female calves.

(31) Rejuvenation of Livestock Farms

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages revitalization of the existing departmental livestock farms as model units, adopting the method of integrated development approach, a mix of major livestock and other livestock viz., poultry, piggery, rabbit along with fodder development. Replacement of unproductive stock with improved productive stock will be undertaken as a phased programme. Target for 1990-95—4 farms 1991-92—1 model farm. The outlay is provided for purchase of parent stock, construction works and for fodder development programmes.

(32) Establishment of Backyard Poultry (District Plan)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to popularise backyard poultry rearing among rural poor. Selected farmers will be supplied with a package of 5 pullets and 5 kgs. of feed at subsidised rate.

It is targetted to establish 100,000 backyard poultry units during the plan period

(33) Establishment of Livestock Units through Farmers' Organisations in Potential Panchayats (District Plan)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to increase production of young stock of livestock and poultry by assisting farmers to establish breeding units in the State.

The outlay will be utilised to subsidise the cost of parent stock and other incentives.

During the 8th Plan period, 800 Dairy Units, 300 each poultry, piggery and rabbit units will be assisted.

(34) Rejuvenation of SPCAs.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages revitalisation and strengthening of existing SPCAs. and to establish new SPCAs. in districts where SPCAs. have not been organised so far.

The SPCAs. existing in the 6 districts of Wayanadu, Quilon, Trichur, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore will be reorganised and SPCAs. will be organised in other districts.

The outlay is provided for financial assistance to SPCAs to meet the staff cost and to undertake new programmes.

(35) Scheme for Providing Assistance for the Establishment of Goat Breeding Units in Rural Areas.

(outlay 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to produce goats sufficiently in large number for distribution among farmers. The outlay will be utilised for supply of bucks for breeding purpose to selected farmers and for giving assistance to the established units. It is targetted to establish 8000 Goat Breeding Units during the 8th plan period.

NEW SCHEMES

(36) Scheme for Improvement of Shelter Management of Cross Bred Cattle

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 13.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The scheme is aimed at designing and popularising of low cost type designs of cattle sheds suitable for cross breeds under the agro climatic conditions of Kerala. The outlay will be utilised to meet the consultation cost of designing the low cost house and to meet the cost of popularising the same by assisting small and marginal farmers and weaker sections. A portion of the outlay will be utilised to exhibit the type designs in the livestock farm and other farms and institutions of the department. 140 demonstration sheds will be set up at the rate of 10 per district, 500 farmers belonging to the weaker sections will be assisted for construction of model sheds during plan period.

(37) Selective Breeding of Malabari Goats and Herd Registration Schemes

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The scheme proposes to identify and register superior goats of both sex available with the farmer and resort to selective breeding of these goats. The outlay is provided to subsidise maintenance cost of does and buck and to assist in construction of shelter. During the plan period 1000 Goat Breeding Units will be registered and maintained.

(38) Establishment of a Marketing Cell

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The scheme is aimed at establishment of marketing cell at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry for collection of marketing information and to provide marketing guidance to the farmers and organisation in marketing of livestock and livestock products. The outlay is to meet the staff cost and office expenses.

(39) Establishment of Monitoring and Evaluation Cell

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(„ 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The objective is for establishment of a monitoring and evaluation cell at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry with a capability of generating timely reliable data for assessing various development programmes and to make mid-course corrections if necessary. The outlay is to meet the staff cost and office expenses.

(40) Establishment of a Public Relation and Farmer's Guidance Cell

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(„ for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakh)

The scheme envisages to set up a unit to effectively use the mass media and other publicity avenues for dissemination of useful information on livestock production to the farmers. An exhibition unit will be set up. The outlay is provided to meet the staff cost, cost of vehicle and purchase of publicity equipment.

(41) Establishment of Livestock Units in Abalamandir Care Homes and Children Home under Social Welfare Department

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

The scheme is aimed at setting up model livestock production units in the campuses of Abalamandirs and Rescue Homes in the state and to provide training to the inhabitants so that they can take up self employment in the livestock sector.

(42) Assistance to Meat Products of India Limited Investment in Public Sector and other Undertakings

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 37.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

MPI, Koothattukulam is a Government owned company engaged in activities of processing and Marketing of meat and meat products. The outlay is provided as share capital by way of esed money to avail of institutional finance.

Dairy Development

(1) Expansion of cattle Breeding Activities

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 280 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 101 lakhs)

The Objective of the scheme is to increase the number of Artificial Insemination Centres from the present 1368 to 2400 by 1994-95, so as to accommodate the enhanced capacity utilisation of 22 lakh doses of frozen semen per annum by 1994-95 from the present level of 14 lakhs doses.

The following are the activities proposed to be taken by the Board during 1990-95.

- (1) Expansion of Cattle breeding activities—production and supply of inputs
- (2) Applied research on Livestock/Fodder development
- (3) Research on Cattle breeding
- (4) Herd book development programme for augmenting milk production
- (5) Project of Embryo Transfer Technology/trials on frozen semen production for optimum results under Kerala conditions
- (6) Fodder Seed Production
- (7) Scheme for herd book register
- (8) Strengthening of the Training Centre, Mattupatti
- (9) Project for development of goats through genetic selection
- (10) Establishment of Rabbit Breeding Units
- (11) Pig Breeding Units.

The outlay is provided as grant in aid for meeting the cost of the above programmes;

(2) Milk Chilling Plant, Marangattupally

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 8.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay is provided for the spill over work of the Milk Chilling Plant.

(3) Milk Chilling Plant, Mananthavady

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 2.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The outlay is provided for effecting payments in connection with the commissioning of the Plant

(4) Operation Flood—III Programmes

Project for Northern Districts with Swiss Assistance.

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 150 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 40 lakhs)

The project, viz., Operation Flood—III and the North Kerala Dairy Project are financed by National Dairy Development Board. The State Government has however the responsibility of providing land, water and power to these Projects. The outlay is provided for cost of land acquisition for the Dairy and Milk Chilling Plants, Milk Powder Plant, Cattle Feed Plants, and spill over expenses of

Flood operation programmes already implemented towards the cost of land, water and electricity.

Extension and Training

(5) Rural Dairy Extension and Farm Advisory Service.

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to provide extension support to farmers to achieve higher production. Extension work is designed to achieve maximum production of milk and its consumption particularly in rural areas. The programmes comprises dissemination of knowledge of improved methods of cattle rearing, nutrition aspects of milk and its products and related aspects of dairying. These are achieved through house visits, group discussions, seminars organization of cattle shows and calf rallies, film shows etc. Supply of inputs viz, fodder seed, fertilizer, mineral mixture and Vitamin supplements etc., are also envisaged in the scheme. Additional 48 Dairy Extension Units will be organized during 8th plan period and about 15 units will be organized during 1991-92. The outlay is provided to meet the cost of staff, expenses for shows rallies cost of mineral mixture and Vitamin supplements, financial assistance for construction of cattle seeds, procurement of video cassettes, audio visual aids and cost of printing of pamphlets and leaf-lets.

(6) Scheme for Improving Milk Production Potential of Cows and Augmenting Milk Production.

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages to intensify promotional activities of artificial insemination programme in the State. Rendering of domiciliary artificial insemination service at the farmer's door step is envisaged in the scheme. This is achieved through the service of trained cattle Improvement Assistants. The outlay is provided to meet the cost of continuance of 128 CIAS, cost of placement of 250 trained Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes CIAS at Wynad, Ernakulam and Kollam districts, selected under self employment programmes, grant to Milk Co-operatives cost of containers replacement, cost of training to CIAS.

(7) Dairy Training Centre

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to impart training to Dairy Farmers, Unemployed Youth, Employees of the Dairy Co-operatives and refresher courses to inservice personnel, personnel from Milk Co-operative Societies and Mahila

Samajam will be trained in production and processing, quality control and package and marketing of dairy products. About 20,000 persons will be trained during 8th plan period. The target for 1991-92 is 4000 personnel. A new Training Centre will be established at Thiruvananthapuram during the plan period. The outlay is provided to meet the cost of construction of building, procurement of equipments and utensils, furniture, cost of staff and other related expenses.

(8) Training of Departmental personnel

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to equip the individual to handle efficiently the job, he has to perform in the organisation. In other words the aim of the training is to improve professional competence of the departmental personnel. On an average 100 personnel will be trained annually. Personnel will be deputed for higher studies also. The outlay is provided to meet the TE/Fees etc. required for various training programmes.

(9) Assistance to Dairy Corporatives and other Bodies—Subsidy to Milk Co-operatives

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 120.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 17.37 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to assist the Dairy Co-operatives in the field of milk production and marketing. The Programme aims at making these societies financially sound and efficient to serve the dairy farmers. The outlay is provided to give building subsidy, furniture subsidy, working capital, cost of procurement of equipments, managerial subsidy laboratory chemicals and Milk Cans. About 250 societies will be assisted during 8th plan period and 50 societies during 1991-92.

Other Expenditure

(10) Improvement of Sewage Farm Valiyathura

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The outlay is provided to meet the cost of construction of Drains in the farm and to extend fodder cultivation in the so reclaimed land. It is proposed to reclaim 18 acres of land under fodder during the 8th Plan period. Necessary vehicles also will be procured for transportation of the fodder.

(11) Establishment of Fodder Demonstrative Plots and Nurseries

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The objective of the Scheme is to have a large number of demonstrations to ensure sufficient positive results to change people's minds

and make the practices begins to become general for the farmers to adopt it. Fodder Demonstration plots of 0.10 ha. size each will be selected in cultivators fields to popularise the practice of fodder development. For deminstration and nurseries fodder seeds and fertilizers along with a subsidy for raising the crop will be provided. Necessary, seeds will be procured from KLD Board. About 30,000 ha. of land will be brought under fodder cultivation during 8th Plan period and number of beneficiaries will be 4.50 lakhs. During 1991-92 about 6000 hectares of land will be brought under fodder cultivation and number of beneficiaries will be 9000. The outlay is provided to meet the cost of seed, fertilizer and to provide subsidy to farmers.

(12) Conservation of Fodder as Silage

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The objective of the Scheme is to popularise silage making in the State. The process of silage making will save a lot of wastage of valuable green fodder. It is targetted to produce 32,000 MT of silage during the Plan Period. During 1991-92, 6400 MT of silage will be produced. The outlay is provided for payment of subsidy to farmers as well as co-operative societies for the formation of silage pits.

(13) Fodder Development Pay Dairy Co-operatives

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 120.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 28.63 lakhs)

The Scheme envisages formation of fodder farm units of 5—10 hectares of land in dairy farmers fields, organised by Dairy Co-operatives either on lease or under possession. The Societies will undertake procurement, preservation and marketing of grass produced by the members of the Societies. Monetary Inputs viz., Motor and Pumpsets for irrigation, facilities for formation of silage pits and fodder godowns are contemplated in the programme. The harvesting of grasses on community/group basis, ensiling these and later sharing the silage by the Community Group will be arranged by Dairy Co-operatives wherever possible. During the 8th Plan period 750 societies are proposed to be assisted to take up the programme and during 1991-92, the target will be limited to 60 societies. The outlay is provided for the payment of grant to the dairy co-operatives for implementation of the programme.

(14) Special Component Plan

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 175.00 lakh.
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 52.00 lakhs)

The objective of the Plan is to create productive employment opportunities and generating additional income to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families in dairying. The

proposal is to benefit 5000 such families during 8th Plan period by providing with assistance for the construction of model cattlesheds, procurement of cows and for their maintenance cost. The outlay is provided to meet the above expenses. During 1991-92, thousand families will get the benefits.

(15) Tribal Sub Plan

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 35 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 9 lakhs)

The objective of the Plan is to create productive employment and additional income to the Scheduled tribe population in the State in dairying.

Target 1990-95	1991-92
Families 800	150

The outlays are provided for financial support to the Scheduled Tribe population to take up appropriate dairy farming activities.

(16) Fortification of Paddy Straw and Other Roughages

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 8 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 2 lakhs)

The objective of the Scheme is to propagate among the farmers in rural areas the technology and positive responses of feeding urea/ammonia treated straw. The positive responses are increased feed consumption and milk yield, better growth and health condition of animals and less wastage of feed. The outlay is provided for the payment of financial assistance by way of grant to the farmers for inputs (Chemical & equipment) and 50% of the cost of formulation of different storage system/Stack. A portion of outlay will be used for printing pamphlets/leaflets describing for the technical recommendations, viz; amount of urea, amount of water, effect of closed or open system of storing treated straw, type of stack, method of feeding, duration of treatment, etc.

(17) Cattle Feed Plants in Co-operative Sectors

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 60 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 15 lakhs)

The objective of the schemes is to manufacture Compounded feed utilizing available local resources, through Dairy Co-operatives. Low capacity units of 2 to 12 MTS/day will be established. The Dairy Co-operatives will mobilise Institutional Finance for the manufacture of Feed. The outlay provided will be utilized as share capital to avail of Institutional Finance. About 75 Societies will be assisted to take up manufacturing feed during 1990-95 and 10 Societies during 1991-92.

(18) Quality Control Wing And Administration of Milk and Milk Products Control order

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs

The objective of the scheme is to check the habits of adulteration of dairy products through extension and farm advisory services in order to ensure that Consumer Confidence in milk and milk products obtained from organized dairy plants is not eroded by adulterated/imitation products. The outlay is provided to organize Quality Control units in the State during 8th Plan period.

(19) Mini Milk Products Factories Under Dairy Co-operatives

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to develop market infrastructure in potential Dairy Co-operatives handling more than 1000 liters of milk/day. The proposal envisages provision of Chilling facilities, Equipments/Machinery/Freezers/Coolers and tools to Co-operatives. During 8th Plan period 30 societies will be assisted under the Scheme.

(20) Dairy Technology Research Centre

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 70 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 18.50 lakhs)

The outlay is provided to established Dairy Research Centre in the State, based on a comprehensive Research Project.

(21) Model Dairy Farm Units

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

The objective of the Scheme is to promote dairying in the State as it offers very significant employment and income opportunities to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. A model dairy unit should have two milk cows, a type design cattle shed and facilities for fodder development. Farmers will be assisted to mobilize resources from lending Institutions to procure the cows and organize additional facilities. Thousand units will be organized during 8th Plan period. The outlay is provided to give marginal subsidy to farmers who are willing to organize model dairy farm units.

(22) Production and Marketing of Indigenous Dairy Products

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Scheme aims at developing traditional and non-traditional milk products for commercial

exportation, considering the consumer preferences. The processing and development involves blending of the products with locally available materials for taste and flavour and marketing will be undertaken by Dairy Co-operatives with the involvement of Mahilasamajams and other voluntary organizations. Four hundred Dairy Co-operatives will be enlisted during 8th Plan period. The outlay is provided to assist such societies for procurement of necessary refrigerators/Coolers, Cooking stoves, Pans etc.

III. New Schemes:

(23) Strengthening/Re-organization of the administrative set up of the Dairy Development Department.

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The outlay is provided to meet the cost of strengthening and reorganizing the personnel in the Dairy Development Department in order to carry out all the existing and new programmes related to Dairy Development in the State.

1 01 2405 00 **FISHERIES****(1) Fish Farmers Development Agencies (S.S. 50%)**

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

Fish Farmer's Development Agencies are functioning in the State in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikkodu, Kannur and Kasaragode Districts. New agencies will be established in Idukki and Wayanad Districts during 1990-91 for which sanction is awaited from Government of India. With the establishment of new agencies full fledged units will be coming into operation restricting their area of jurisdiction to the respective districts. The activities of the FFDA's will be intensified to expand the coverage of ponds and tanks under scientific fish farming through composite and integrated fish culture. The productivity is targeted to be raised from the present level of 988 kg/ha/year to 1500 to 2500 kg/ha/year through the adoption of improved techniques of management.

The outlay proposed is towards 50% State Share for continuance of the programme during Eighth Five Year Plan.

(2) Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agency (S.S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 275.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The Brackish Water Fish Farmer's Development Agencies operating in the districts of Ernakulam, Thrissur and Alappuzha are promoting prawn farming in the private sector by extending financial assistance, mobilizing bank credit and providing extension support to the farmers. The agencies newly sanctioned for Kollam and Kannur districts will be established during 1990-91.

The outlay is for meeting the 50% State Share towards staff expenses, subsidy commitment and other operational expenses connected with the implementation of the scheme during Eighth Plan.

(3) Reservoir Fisheries (S.S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The State has an area of about 30,000 ha. of reservoirs of which only about 10,000 ha. have so far been covered under fish culture. It is proposed to bring another 10,000 ha. of reservoir areas under fish culture during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Improved techniques like cage culture for optimal exploitation of the reservoirs is also envisaged. The management of the production programme would be entrusted to the fishermen co-operatives.

The outlay proposed is the States contribution for implementing the scheme during 1990-95.

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(4) Nurseries

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The nursery and rearing areas available with the different seed farms in the State are inadequate to meet the growing seed requirements. It is therefore proposed to establish more nurseries and rearing areas. Seed depots for stocking the seeds reared in the nurseries will also have to be established at suitable centres so as to ensure timely support of seeds.

The outlay will be utilised for establishing the nurseries, additional rearing areas and seed depots during Eighth Plan.

(5) Intensive Aquaculture

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

In view of the declining trend in fish production in capture fishery, promotion of large scale aquaculture in brackish/fresh water areas is envisaged under this new scheme. It is proposed to initiate fish culture in domestic ponds and tanks and ponds of local bodies private and co-operative farms, canals, running water etc. Fingerlings required for the purpose will be subsidised.

Outlay is meant for multiplication and release of fingerlings and for making the other expenses connected with the organisation of the programme.

(6) Social Fishery

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This is a new scheme which envisages systematic stocking of quality fish/prawn seeds in the natural water bodies such as perennial rivers, brackish water lakes, paddy fields etc. for augmenting natural fish production. The fingerlings of appropriate varieties required for the purpose would be reared in departmental nurseries and made available free of cost.

The cost of fingerlings and other incidental expenses connected with the programme would be met from the outlay proposed.

(7) Sewage Fisheries

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Sewage Fisheries is a pilot scheme newly proposed for 1990-95 for taping the efficiency of fish to convert bio-waste into edible portion. The outlay proposed during 1990-95 is Rs. 5 lakhs and that for 1991-92 is Rs. 2 lakhs. The scope for organising sewage fisheries would be explored by establishing pilot projects in selected cities in collaboration with the Kerala Water Development Authority.

(8) Integrated Fish Farming

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This is a newly proposed scheme aimed at integration of fish farming with Duck/Pig rearing. The proposal is to encourage the duck and pig farmers for taking up fish rearing as an integrated programme for augmenting their income base. Incentives by way of input subsidy and technical support will be provided to selected farmers. Outlay suggested is for meeting these expenses.

(9) Insurance coverage for Fish Farming (S.S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

In order to cover the risk involved in prawn farming it is proposed to introduce an insurance scheme. The scheme envisages provision of subsidy to cover 50% of the premium, the subsidy being shared equally by the State and Central Governments.

Outlay earmarked is for meeting the 50% State Share for implementing the scheme.

(10) Mini Hatcheries for Fish/Prawn Seed Production (S.S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 22.50 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The proposal is to sponsor backyard hatcheries on a pilot basis for the production of fish/prawn seeds especially fresh water prawn by providing financial incentives. The incentives will be shared equally by the State and Central Governments.

(11) Mari-Culture

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

The scheme envisages setting up of a pilot project for the culture of Mussels, utilizing the expertise developed by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute.

(12) Brackish Water Fish Farms in Public Sector (S.S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The works in the UNDP assisted Brackish Water Fish Farm at Poyya taken up under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme are in progress. It is proposed to complete the works and to develop the farm into a model demonstration-cum-training centre by providing additional infrastructural facilities during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The outlay proposed is for meeting the State share towards additional infrastructural facilities, completing the ongoing works and payment of the pending bills.

(13) Prawn Hatcheries (S.S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 300.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The prawn hatchery set up under this scheme at Mopla bay has been commissioned during 1989-90. In view of the scope for future development in brackish Water aquaculture the production of prawn seeds has to be stepped up substantially. This is sought to be achieved by increasing the capacity of the existing hatcheries and by establishing new ones. The proposed outlay is for completing the ongoing works in the existing hatcheries, providing additional facilities for capacity expansion and for the establishment of new hatcheries.

(14) Patrolling in Back Waters and Enforcement of Inland Fishery Regulation

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

In the back water areas fishing operations are being regulated through patrolling by a separate Enforcement Machinery under the Fisheries Department. The enactment of a comprehensive Inland Fishing Regulation Act and strengthening of the existing enforcement machinery with adequate infrastructure facilities are envisaged in the programme.

Outlay will be utilised for staff expenses, equipments and other facilities required for the purpose.

(15) Feed Mills

Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 125.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 - Nil)

The demand for supplementary fish feed has increased considerably on account of the large scale development of fish/prawn culture in the private sector brackish water areas. It is proposed to establish 2 feed mills during the Eighth Plan period (one in the public sector and another in the private/joint sector) with a total capacity of 10000 tonnes per annum. The private entrepreneurs will be encouraged by providing financial assistance and technical support.

Outlay is meant for meeting the cost for establishing the public sector unit and for providing financial assistance to the unit proposed in the private Sector.

Marine Fisheries**A. Landing and Berthing Facilities****16) Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour (S.S. 50%).**

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 190.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

The first stage of the project was completed at a cost of Rs. 208 lakhs as a 100% centrally assisted scheme. Later the scheme was converted as a 50% centrally assisted one with an approved outlay of

Rs. 704 lakhs for taking up the second and third phases. The scheme was to be completed by 1990. but has, however, been lagging behind due to rehabilitation and other social problems. It is expected that the scheme can be completed by 1992-93.

Outlay proposed is meant for completion of work in respect of wharf, auction hall, meeting land acquisition charges, dredging charges and for providing additional facilities.

(17) Neendakara Fishing Harbour (S. S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Though the harbour was commissioned on 27-3-1988, some of the items of works like 100m repair quay at Sakthikulangara are yet to be completed. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is therefore proposed towards 50% State share for completing the works and for the payment of pending land acquisition charges.

(18) Fishing Harbour at Puthiappa (S.S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

Land acquisition and construction of administrative blocks under this project have been completed. Construction of Break waters is in progress which is expected to be completed by September 1992.

Outlay proposed is towards State Share for completing the construction of breakwater, quay walls auction hall and for other ancillary facilities required for the project.

(19) Fishing Harbour at Thaukassery (S.S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 600.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The works under this project are in progress and is targetted to be completed by 1994.

Outlay proposed is for completing the construction of breakwaters, approach road, administrative block, quarters and other facilities required for the project.

(20) Fishing Harbour at Munambam (S. S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 355.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

Construction of fishing harbour at Munambam was sanctioned during 1989-at a cost of Rs. 710 lakhs. It is targetted to complete the work within a period of 5 years and the works are in progress.

State Share towards construction of break water auction hall and other facilities will be met from this outlay.

(21) Fish Landing Centres for Mechanised Boats (S. S. 50%).

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Out of the 10 centres sanctioned, 5 centres were completed and commissioned. (Neeleswaram, Munakkadavu, Kasaragod, Dharmadam and Thottapally). The works at New Mahe and Cheruvathur have been completed. Palacode and Chettuvai centres are excepted to be completed by 1990-91.

Outlay proposed is towards State Share for commissioning of the two completed projects and for completion of the works in other two projects.

(22) Fish Landing Centre for Traditional Fishermen (S. S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 70.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Government have accepted in principle the construction of 60 landing centres for traditional fishermen along the Kerala Coast. Accordingly Construction of Landing Centres have been taken up under this scheme at 6 places. Landing Centres at Vallikkunnu and Vellayil Beach were commissioned. The work at Vizhinjam South is in progress. The work at Vizhinjam North is delayed due to land acquisition problems. Project preparation in respect of 22 new centres is in progress. Provision is meant for completion of the ongoing schemes and for taking up new centres, Additional facilities have to be provided to the centre at Vallikkunnu.

Outlay proposed is towards State Share for the implementation of these programmes.

(23) Fishing Harbour at Ponnani (S. S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Project proposals in respect of Ponnani Fishing Harbour are being finalised. Provision is meant for carrying out dredging work and other preliminary works connected with the project.

(24) Management of Fishing Harbours and Landing Centres

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.50 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The Fishing Harbours and Landing Centres completed and commissioned have to be maintained and managed for effectively utilizing the facilities. The amount proposed is the State Share for meeting the expenses connected with the maintenance of such projects.

(25) *Motorisation of Country Crafts*
(S. S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 116.25 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs

Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme distribution of outboard engines to fishermen at 50% subsidy is envisaged. The State and Central Governments will equally share the subsidy. The scheme is being implemented by the Matsyafed. It is proposed to distribute 1500 outboard engines during Eighth Plan.

Outlay is meant for meeting the State Share for continuance of the programme

26. *Popularization of New Generation Fishing Crafts* (S. S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages popularization of new generation fishing crafts IND 26 made of fibre glass, marine plywood, Aluminium etc. by providing 50% subsidy on the total investment required for the purpose. It is proposed to extent financial assistance for 400 crafts during the Eighth Plan period. The scheme will be implemented through the Fishermen Welfare Development Co-operatives.

Outlay proposed is for meeting the 50 per cent State Share towards subsidy.

(27) *Deep Sea Fishing* (S. S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to promote deep sea fishing by providing financial assistance to private entrepreneurs and joint ventures. Encouragement of offshore diversified fishing is also envisaged. The total cost on the scheme is proposed to be shared equally by State Government and Government of India.

Outlay is for meeting the 50% State Share.

(28) *Processing Preservation and Marketing*

Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The programme envisages renovation of existing Ice Plants and cold storages under the Department at Vizhinjam, Thalai, Bhangadu, Tanur, Trissur Madai, Valapatanam, Kayamkulam, Chengannur and Kottayam. It is also proposed to provide essential infrastructure facilities for marketing of fish at important fish marketing centres of the State with the active participation of local bodies. Assistance will also be provided to women fish vendors through the Matsyafed.

Outlay suggested is for the above purposes.

Research Extension and Training

(29) *Extension*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 256.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 29.00 lakhs)

The extension machinery in the Fisheries Department is engaged in activities like promotion of aquaculture, mass contact programmes, distribution of fish seeds etc. In view of the extensive programme for aquaculture development contemplated during the Eighth Plan period it is necessary to reorganise the Department. Subject matter specialists will be appointed to train the district-level and village level functionaries. The survey unit also will be strengthened by making the survey a part of the regular extension work. A mass media and propoganda wing with responsibility for conducting field publicity, seminars, exhibitions, training programmes and workshops on a regular basis will also be organised. Establishment of a marine park is also envisaged in the programme.

(30) *Education and Training*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 160.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

Five Fishermen Training Centres, One Staff Training Centre and Eight Regional Fisheries Schools are now functioning under the fisheries Department. The schools have residential facilities and are equipped for vocational education. The outlay proposed is for land acquisition charges for the schools at Alappad and Arthungal and for the construction of school and hostel buildings. Part of the provision is also meant for meeting the mess charges of students.

(31) *Research*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

In the context of the new emphasis now being given for the development of prawn farming and pisci-culture development technology for round the year production of prawn seed and for formulated feed will be of paramount importance. Keeping this in view some research programmes have already been formulated which include.

- (i) Studies on the growth of hatchery produced prawn seed in the farm;
- (ii) adaptive trials on early maturity and induced breeding of carps;
- (iii) studies on cage culture of fishes in fresh water;
- (iv) intensive rearing of carp spawn under controlled condition;
- (v) prevention and control of diseases affecting hatcheries and culture ponds;

- (vi) introduction of new spawn for economic fish culture;
- (vii) pilot studies in inland and brackish water areas; and
- (viii) establishment of artificial reef in important fishing centres.

It is proposed to continue the programmes and to initiate more schemes in this direction.

(32) Managerial Subsidy and Share Capital Contribution to Matsyafed and Village Fishermen Co-operatives

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 85.00 lakhs)

Schemes like NCDC assisted Integrated Fisheries Development Project, Centrally Sponsored Motorization Scheme, Subsidised Housing Scheme, Housing Scheme assisted by NFWF and Prawn Hatchery at Mopla Bay are being implemented by Matsyafed. These are operated through 81 Primary Fishermen Development Welfare Co-operative Societies at village level organised under the Federation. It is also proposed to form inland fishermen welfare development co-operative societies on the same lines, and affiliate them to Matsyafed. The amount proposed is for managerial subsidy and share capital contribution to Matsyafed and Village Fishermen Development Co-operatives. The amount will also be used for meeting establishment charges of the Federation and its regional offices.

(33) Savings-cum-Relief Scheme to Fishermen (S.S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 310.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 222.00 lakhs)

The proposed scheme is intended to provide financial assistance to the fishermen during the slack season in the fishery sector. Assistance @ Rs. 800 per month per fishermen will be provided for a period of 4 months. Each fishermen will be made to contribute Rs. 50 per month for a period of 8 months to the scheme. Government would also provide an equal amount to the scheme which will be shared equally by the Central and State Governments. The provision proposed is towards State share.

(34) Group Insurance Scheme for Fishermen (S. S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

This 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme is implemented by the Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board. The annual premium is shared equally by the State and Central Governments.

The outlay proposed is for meeting the State share. Share.

(35) FAO Assisted Food for Work Programme

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Under World Food Programme FAO has sanctioned five year scheme for fishermen. The main component of the scheme is food for work for which FAO will provide assistance in kind.

The provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed as State share during the plan period and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

(36) Enforcement of KMFR Act

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

A separate machinery headed by a Superintendent of Police created under the Department of Fisheries enforces the marine Regulations. It is proposed to strengthen the machinery by providing additional man power and facilities like wireless sets and other equipments. Provision is for the purpose.

(37) KMFR Act Augmentation Programme (S. S. 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

For the conservation of marine resources the KMFR Act has to be strictly enforced. The existing operational facilities are grossly inadequate to attain this objective. Additional facilities by way of 40 to 50 vessels fitted with adequately powered engines, wireless communication system, essential equipments like binoculars, echosounders, fire fighting equipments, life saving appliances etc., have to be provided. Transportation, communication and servicing support also have to be strengthened. It is proposed to organise all these facilities with 50% central assistance during Eighth Plan. Outlay proposed is towards 50% State share.

(38) Housing

(a) Subsidised Housing Scheme, (50% HUDCO Assisted)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme, it is proposed to launch the 4th phase for the construction of 10,000 houses. The State Government provides a subsidy of Rs. 2000 per house towards 25% of the total cost of construction. HUDCO would be providing 50% of the cost by way of loan. The proposed amount is for meeting the State share.

(b) *Housing Scheme Assisted by NFWF (50% NFWF assisted)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 108.75 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 22.0 lakhs)

Under this scheme NFWF provides 50% of the cost of the houses constructed as subsidy. The State has to meet the remaining 50%. The amount proposed is meant for extending the programme to more fishermen villages. Provision is meant for meeting the 50% State share.

(c) *Basic Sanitation Scheme or Fishermen Houses (50% HUDCO assisted)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 112.50 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 22.50 lakhs)

The scheme envisages construction of latrine to fishermen houses. The cost per unit is Rs. 3000. Out of this Rs. 1500 will be received as loan from HUDCO. State Government would provide Rs. 750 per unit as subsidy. During the VIII Plan financial assistance would be provided to 15,000 houses. Provision is for meeting the State share.

(39) *Development of Coastal Social Infra-structural Facilities*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

Infrastructure facilities like road, dispensaries, sanitations, water supply, guidelights etc., will be provided in villages where fishermen are thickly populated.

The provision is meant for settling pending claims, completing spill over works and for providing additional facilities.

(40) *Strengthening of Statistical Unit*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 27.50 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The present statistical machinery attached to the Fisheries Department is inadequate to provide adequate information support for planning and monitoring of the fisheries programmes. In order to collect continuous catch data, price statistics, regular survey and studies and to continue the centrally sponsored pilot survey, it is necessary to strengthen the statistical unit.

Outlay is meant for meeting the State share towards strengthening the statistical unit with additional manpower facilities.

(4) *Strengthening of Project Cell*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The project cell attached to the Fisheries Department organises detailed feasibility studies and prepares projects. The proposal is to strengthen the cell suitably so as to make it more effective.

(42) *Integrated Fisheries Development Project NCDC assisted*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 727.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 168.00 lakhs)

The Integrated Fisheries Development Project is conceived as a package of services aimed at all round development of the artisanal sector. The main components of the project include distribution of operational inputs, provision of infrastructural facilities, organisation of fish marketing, extension and training and non-formal education. The phase I of the project taken up in 1985-86 has been completed in 1989-90 (first phase) phase II started in 1987-88 is under implementation in 32 villages and is expected to be completed by 1991-92. Under phases I and II a total of 828 groups have so far been benefitted. It is proposed to implement the phase III at a total cost of Rs. 4359 lakhs. In addition to this an Integrated Inland Fisheries Project is being formulated for implementation with the approval of NCDC. The State Government has to provide financial assistance to this project and the provision is for the purpose.

(43) *Kerala Fisheries Development Project for Prawn culture*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

During 1988-89 Government of India have entered into an agreement with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development for assisting the Kerala Fisheries Development Project for Prawn Culture. Accordingly an area of 1500 hectares was identified for development of brackish water fish culture. The implementation of the project has been initiated and confirmation has been received for the foreign consultancy envisaged.

In the light of the recent Gulf crisis the assistance offered may not be forth coming. As the preliminary steps for the implementation of the project have been completed, it has been decided to go ahead with the project in a limited scale by mobilising bank credit for onfarm development with assistance from national agencies like NABARD, NCDC etc. State Government have to support essential infrastructural facilities like hatcheries, feed mills etc. and provide extension support out of its plan resources. Provision is for providing the State support for the project.

(44) *Supply and Services Scheme for Fishermen*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages organising cottage industries capable of generating employment to fishermen during off-seasons. The activities proposed include Beach landing Boat construction and repairs, in board and outboard engine servicing and repairs, net fabrication, fish processing for local markets, fish feed production, backyard hatcheries etc. Necessary training will also be imparted to fishermen for taking up these supplementary enterprises.

(45) *Fisheries Development Project with External Assistance*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

In anticipation of the approval of the fisheries projects submitted to Government of India for seeking assistance from bilateral agencies and international funding institutions a token provision is proposed.

(46) *Establishment of Resource Management Cell*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Periodical assessment of the fisheries resources rate of exploitation etc. is very crucial for evolving strategies for conservation, nurturing and replenishing of the resources. It is proposed to establish an expert cell for the purpose with responsibility for regular and systematic monitoring in this direction.

(47) *Pilot Scheme for Artificial Reef Culture*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

This pilot scheme envisages augmenting the marine fishery resources by using artificial reef/fish aggregating devices etc. Outlay will be utilized for organising such techniques on a pilot basis.

(48) *Special Component Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 650.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 110.00 lakhs)

The schemes proposed under SCP are:

- (1) Supply of fishing crafts, gears, and outboard engines.
- (2) Financial assistance for setting up of fish stall, purchase of Autorickshaws and Cycles for fish marketing.
- (3) Financial assistance to fish vendors and fish merchants.
- (4) Assistance for Aquaculture in ponds, tanks and other water bodies and

(5) Assistance for housing and other community amenities.

The amount proposed is for implementing the programmes during the plan period.

(49) *Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The schemes proposed under TSP are:

- (1) Reservoir Fish Culture
- (2) Distribution of Autorickshaw and cycles for fish marketing
- (3) Financial assistance for setting up of fish stalls.
- (4) Training in fishing, fish culture and allied activities
- (5) Assistance for aquaculture in ponds, tanks and other water bodies
- (6) Assistance for housing etc.

The amount proposed is for continuance of the programmes during the VIII Plan period also.

(50) *Bankable Scheme for input distribution*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Though the distribution of inputs for Fisheries Development is carried out by the Matsyafed with the funding assistance of NDCDC, the requirement is not met fully. In order to encourage fishermen for availing bank loans for the procurement of inputs, it is proposed to subsidise the investment.

The newly proposed 50% Centrally Sponsored Schemes are included expecting that Government of India will clear those schemes shortly. If Government of India sanction is not forthcoming those schemes will be implemented utilising State Plan resources.

1 01 2406 00 **Forestry and Wild Life**(1) *Forest Resources Survey*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

In order to have a clean estimation of the extent of forests and its types, the growing stocks like matchwood, pulpwood, fuelwood and forest produces like medical plants, canes, reeds, teamboos and minerals etc. It is proposed to complete the work of resources survey during the VIII Plan period. Kerala State Land Use Board and Kerala Forest Research Institute will also be involved in carrying out the task.

Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration**(2) Working Plans**

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to revise the working plans of all Forest divisions due for revision and revise the management practices with the objectives of Conservation and maintenance of forest eco-system. The proposed outlay is for meeting the expenses connected with the programme.

(3) Fire Protection

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 600.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

An approximate length of 8500 km. of forest boundary including that of plantations has to be fire protected. Both traditional and modern fire fighting methods are proposed. To combat the menace of forest fire, it is proposed to purchase fire fighting vehicles and tools and construct watch towers, construction of check dams for storing water and clearing of fire lines in vulnerable areas are also envisaged.

(4) Cultural Operations

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

Outlay is for organising cultural operations like weeding, climber cuttings etc. in about 2000 ha. of Younger Plantations raised under production forestry during the VIII Plan period.

Education Training and Research**(5) Training**

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme. The Assistant Conservators, Range Officers, Foresters, Forest guards, Ministerial Staff etc. are being given training at Forest Service Colleges outside the state, practical training in the departmental and at the training school at Walayar and Arippa. The training includes both theory and practical in subjects like silviculture management, utilisation, mensuration, wildlife, botany, survey, soil science, accounts and procedure etc. The proposal is to continue the programme during VIII Plan also.

(6) Research

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 55.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The proposal is to carryout the research activities in a more meaningful manner by developing the existing research centres and suitably equipping them with required facilities. The centres proposed to be developed are Arippa, Thekkady, Palakkad, Nilambur, Mananthavady, Peermaale and Kodanad.

(7) Contribution to Kerala Forest Research Institute

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The Kerala Forest Research Institute is now engaged in a series of studies and Forestry Research in Kerala. The thrust areas identified for research during VIII Plan include afforestation methods, improvement of eucalyptus for disease resistance and increased productivity, Development of Silvicultural practices for selected indigenous pulpwood species, upgradation of rubberwood and preservative methods for reed, studies on eco-system dynamics, regeneration studies in moist deciduous forests, Assessment and sustenance of minor forest produce, socio-economic studies etc., and establishment of Teak Research Centre. Outlay is meant for providing financial support to the Institute for continuing the research activities.

(8) Demarcation and Survey

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 260.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Out of an approximate length of 6500 km. of forest boundaries 500 kms. remain to be demarcated by creation of permanent Cairns and boundary walls. It is proposed to complete this work during the first 3 years of VIII Plan. Outlay will be utilised for preparation of maps, construction and maintenance of walls and Cairns.

(9) Publicity

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1990-91 Rs. 5.00 "

The environment and forest eco-system can best be preserved only with the active involvement of the people and creating awareness among the public. This is proposed to be achieved through printed media, audio-visual programmes and other mass communication techniques. Outlay is for the purpose.

(10) Forest Protection

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 950.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 117.00 lakhs)

The forests in Kerala are threatened by encroachments, illicit fellings and poaching, fire hazards, grazing, firewood collection etc. In order to prevent all these things effective forest protection methods have to be introduced. The forest stations established in Malappuram and Pathanamthitta districts on experimental basis are effective to a large extent in tackling these problems. The proposal is to establish similar stations in all remaining 12 districts of Kerala. The provision is for the purchase of vehicles, communication materials, furniture, arms and for meeting the salary and allowances of staff. Production of fodder will also be organised in selected centres to release the pressure for grazing in forest lands.

(11) Special Component Plan

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 136.80 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 27.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme infrastructural facilities like link roads, hospitals, water supply, Community halls, Schools etc., will be created in scheduled caste Colonies in Forest areas.

(12) Tribal Sub Plan

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 231.20 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The Scheduled Tribes residing in forest areas will be provided with additional infrastructural facilities like roads, community halls, wells and ponds, electricity, hospitals, schools etc. utilising this outlay.

(13) World Food Programme

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The programme 'Kerala Forestry and Tribal Development Project' is under implementation in six northern districts of Kerala with the assistance of World Bank. It is proposed to extend this programme to the Southern districts of Kerala also during the plan period. The amount proposed is to meet the overhead expenses such as handling charges, transportation and storage of food etc., in implementing the programme.

(14) Roads

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The following are the works proposed during the plan period:--

- (1) Re-black topping of 20 km. of road
- (2) Black topping of 100 km. of road
- (3) Re-metalling of 200 km. of road
- (4) Improvement, metalling and C.D. works to 200 km. of roads which are presently non-motorable.

(15) Buildings

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 950.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to provide residential facilities to all the protective Staff and other field officers in a phased manner for the effective protection of our forests. The programme suggested for the Eighth Plan is given below:—

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| (1) Forest guards and watcher's quarters | — | 1434 Nos. |
| (2) Forester's quarter | — | 425 " |
| (3) Range Officers'/ Dy. Range Officers' | | 206 " |
| (4) Forest Stations | — | 132 " |

Outlay is meant for meeting the cost of Construction of these buildings.

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Plantation Activities**(16) Teak**

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The teak plantations attaining the rotation age will have to be extracted and replanted. Raising of nursery stock and planting have to be done in 1780 ha. during Eighth Plan period. Outlay is for the purpose.

(17) Soft wood

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The area under Soft Wood Plantations in Kerala forests is estimated to be around 10695 ha. Annually an extent of about 150 ha. will have to be replanted. During VIII Plan replantation activities will be carried out in about 750 ha.

(18) Bamboo

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 21.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Under the Western Ghat Development Scheme bamboo plantations were raised in 4479 ha. as a mixture in nature teak plantations. These plantations have to be maintained properly. Outlay is for the purpose.

(19) Fuel Wood (SS 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The Scheme envisages raising of plantations in Government lands for meeting the fuel wood requirements in rural areas. The outlay is towards 50% State share.

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(20) Fast Growing Species

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

Eucalyptus plantations raised under Production forestry are estimated to be around 40000 ha. The plantations are under stocked resulting in low yield. It is proposed to tackle 3000 ha. per year for enhancing the pulp wood production per unit area.

(21) Cashew

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 9.50 lakhs)

Out of an extent of 4157 ha. under cashew plantations about 500 ha. is less productive, which is to be replanted and maintained during the Plan period. The proposed amount is for meeting the expenditure for upgrading these plantations.

(22) Sandal wood

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Regeneration of Sandal, Cultural Operations, Protection of Sandal bearing areas etc. are the works proposed to be carried out in 100 ha. of Sandal wood plantations in Wayanad and Munnar divisions.

(23) *Vanalakshmi Pepper Plantations*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The amount proposed is for maintenance including harvesting and curing of pepper raised under Vanalakshmy Programme.

(24) *Contribution to KFDC*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 26.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

Outlay is meant for share capital contribution to the Kerala Forest Development Corporation during the Plan period.

(25) *Contribution to Kerala State Wood Industries Ltd.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

Outlay is meant for providing State Support to Kerala State Wood Industries Ltd. for installing a treatment plant for manufacturing joinery items by utilising inferior timber.

(26) *Recreation Forestry*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Maintenance of the existing Deer Parks, Development of tourist centres like Athirappally Water falls, Kodanad mini zoo, development of snake Parks, establishment of Crocodile Park at Malam-puzsha are the programmes proposed under the Scheme during the plan period.

(27) *Project Rosewood*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.50 lakhs)

It is proposed to introduce a new Scheme for the intensive nursing, protection, preservation and augmentation of some of the very valuable but endangered species of trees in Kerala Forests such as Rosewood, Ebony, White Cedar and Gluta. Some of the rare forest plants of medicinal value found in Kerala and certain orchids endemic to Kerala forests will also be preserved and protected under this programme. The activity will be concentrated in contiguous forest areas covering Ranni, Konni, Punalur and Thenmala forest divisions.

(28) *Kerala Social Forestry Project*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3000.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 750.00 lakhs)

The World Bank assisted Kerala Social Forestry Project started in 1984-85 was originally scheduled to be completed by December 1990. However, in view of the steep appreciation in the exchange value of SDR vis-a-vis Rupee, it is expected that there will be unutilised credit balance. Accordingly Bank has already connected to continue the project for two more years utilising the balance amount available.

The activities proposed would include distribution of 300 lakhs of seedlings to the farmers, raising 12620 ha. of plantations and rehabilitations of degraded forests. Spill over commitment towards construction of buildings (365 nos. of new buildings to be provided as quarters to the forest staff) and purchase of (72 nos.) vehicles will also have to be met. The provision is also inclusive of Rs. 300.00 lakhs and Rs. 75.00 lakhs towards SCP for VIII Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively and Rs. 80.00 lakhs and Rs. 22.00 lakhs towards Tribal Sub Plan for 1990-95 and 1991-92 respectively.

Wild Life(29) *Wild Life Preservation Division*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 115.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Management and conservation of the National Park and wild life sanctuaries is the functional responsibility of the wild life Preservation Divisions. Maintenance of Deer Park at Ponmudi, Lion Safari Park and Crocodile Park at Neyyar, Establishment of Bird Sanctuary at Kadalundi, Game Reserved at Kumarakom and Mangalavanam and Biological Park at Neyyar are the proposed programmes during the VIII Plan period.

Establishment charges and travel expenses of the staff working in the division will also be met from this outlay.

(30) *Parambikulam Sanctuary (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 113.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Habitat restoration and improvement, infrastructural development, consolidation of forests and wild life Education and Interpretation are the works proposed under the scheme during the Plan period.

Outlay is meant for meeting the State Share.

(31) *Neyyar Wild Life Sanctuary (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The activities proposed during the Plan period are habitat restoration and improvement infrastructural development, consolidation of forests, Wild life Education and Interpretation, Captive breeding of Wildlife etc. The provision is towards 50% State Share.

(32) *Wayanad Wild Life Sanctuary (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 124.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Works like construction of buildings, quarters, wireless stations, roads, checkdams, electrification etc have already been done during Seventh Plan.

The activities proposed during VIII Plan include habitat restoration and improvement, infrastructural development, provision of arms and equipment to staff for effective protection of the Sanctuary, Consolidation of forest, wildlife education and interpretation etc.

Outlay is for meeting the 50% State Share.

(33) *Eravikulam National Park (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 65.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

This National Park is renowned for its habitat which supports the largest number of the 'Nilgiri Tabra' in the world. The strategy is to preserve the rare species and improve the facilities for the development of Wild Life in the Park. Habitat restoration and improvement, infrastructural development, provision of arms and equipments to the staff, consolidation of forests etc. are the activities proposed during the Plan period. The outlay is towards 50% State Share.

(34) *Periyar Tiger Reserve Projects (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The Project Tiger envisages development of infrastructure, strengthening of protective measures, preservation and improvement of habitat, improvement of communication system, collection of Scientific data, monitoring research programmes, development of tourism without detriment to wild life etc.

The provision is towards State Share for meeting the expenditure connected with habitat restoration and improvement, infrastructural development, Education and interpretation, captive breeding etc. during the plan period.

(35) *Silent Valley National Park (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 70.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Silent Valley National Park is unique in its immense potential of living resources. The management and development strategy adopted for this National Park aims at preserving the living resources and maintaining the ecological integrity of the region.

The proposed work during the plan period include habitat restoration and improvement, infrastructural equipments to the staff, wild life education and interpretation etc. The provision is towards the 50% State Share for the programme.

(36) *Agasthya Vana Biological Park (New Scheme)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 325.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 46.00 lakhs)

The objective of the project is to develop an area of ten sq. kms. of forest lying in the Valley of the 'Agasthyakootam' Peak in Paruthypally Range of Thiruvananthapuram Forest Division into a biological Park with a view to protect wild life and promote tourism. The project also envisages protection, propagation and development of chosen trees of Kerala Forests in an area of 1 sq. km., which will be set apart as a Botanical garden.

All the indigenous animals, certain exotic species not found in the state and indigenous bird species etc. will be stocked in the Park by setting apart an area of 4-6 hectares for each species in

separate enclosures. This would help to preserve and maintain them in their natural habitat. As the Neyyar and Peppara Reservoirs are lying adjacent to the proposed biological park, boating facilities can also be provided.

As the Agasthyakootam Peak stands aloft near the Biological Park, facilities for trekking and mountaineering could also be provided. Once completed, Agasthyavanam Biological Park is likely to become the greatest tourist attraction in Kerala.

Outlay will be utilized for organising the Park.

(37) *Idukki Wild Life Sanctuary (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 73.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The catchment area of Idukki Hydel Project forms the Idukki Wild life Sanctuary. Wild life preservation includes the protection of the catchment area are the objectives of the scheme.

The provision is for taking up works like habitat restoration and improvement, infrastructural development, consolidation of forests etc.

(38) *Wildlife Sanctuary at Peechi-Vazhani (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 38.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to provide protection to the Wildlife as well as the catchment of the Peechi-Vazhant Reservoirs.

The activities proposed include habitat restoration and improvement, construction, of infrastructural facilities, provision of arms and equipments etc. The provision is towards 50% State Share.

(39) *Wildlife Sanctuary at Peppara (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 42.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

Protection and preservation of wildlife as well as the catchment of the Peppara Reservoir are the objectives of the Scheme.

Activities proposed are infrastructural development, consolidation of forest, captive breeding etc., are proposed during the plan period.

(40) *Wildlife Sanctuary at Shanduruni (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 42.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to preserve the Flora and Fauna of the catchment area of the Shanduruni Reservoir so as ensure complete protection to the catchment as well.

The programmes for implementation during the plan period include infrastructural development consolidation of forests, wildlife education and interpretation captive breeding, habitat restoration and improvement etc. The provision is towards the 50% State Share.

(41) *Wildlife Sanctuary at Chimmony (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 27.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Sanctuary forms the Catchment area of the Chimmony Irrigation Project. The provision is towards the State Share of the scheme for implementing activities like habitat restoration and improvement, infrastructural development, wildlife education and interpretation etc., in the Sanctuary.

(42) *Wildlife Sanctuary at Aralam (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 29.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

This Sanctuary is widely known for its floral, geographical and aesthetic features. Mammals of various type are found in the sanctuary. The objective of the scheme is to protect the living resources and to create awareness in the Society.

The works proposed include habitat restoration and improvement, infrastructural development, provision of areas and equipments to the staff etc. The outlay is towards 50% State Share.

(43) *Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 44.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to protect the wildlife and other living resources of the Sanctuary. A major portion of the works has been completed during the previous plan.

The activities proposed are infrastructure development consolidation of forests, wildlife education and interpretation captive breeding etc. The provision is towards 50% State Share.

(44) *Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 38.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The development programmes proposed in the bird Sanctuary during Eighth Plan include habitat restoration and improvement, infrastructural development, provision of arms and equipments to staff, consolidation of forests captive breeding etc. The provision is towards 50% State Share.

(45) *Control of poaching and Illegal Trade (SS 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 35.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The activities proposed under the C. S. Scheme during Eighth Plan include establishment of four mobile squads, purchase of arms and

amunitions, wireless sets, giving of rewards to informants and the staff etc. The provision is towards 50% of the State Share.

(46) *Education and Interpretation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 47.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

This scheme was introduced in the State during 1987-88, for establishment of Interpretation Centres both at State level as well as regional level for the dissemination of information on forestry in general and wildlife in particular. Conduct of nature education camps for interpretation of wildlife is one of major activities under the scheme.

The provision is towards the 50% State Share for the purchase of T. V., V. C. R., video camera, projectors, books, films, mini buses, jeeps etc., and for the conduct of nature camps, seminars symposiums workshops etc.

(47) *Establishment of a Separate Cadre of Watchers and Guards of Tribals*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to establish a separate cadre of watchers and guards from among the tribals. 59 forest guards and 50 watchers will be recruited under the programme during Eighth Plan.

(48) *Wildlife Research*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 18.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The object of the Scheme is to organise meaningful Research in support of wildlife preservation and management.

The research studies proposed are on the ecological aspects, such as habitat, population dynamics, movements and migration of endangered flora and fauna etc.

(49) *Wildlife Tourism*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Development of wild life tourism is the objective of the Scheme.

Maintenance and development of deer park at Peruvannamuzhi, Tourist Resort at Veli, Pathiramanal Bird Sanctuary, Athirappally Tourist Resort, Palaruvi Tourist Resort, Meenmutte Waterfalls, Mini Zoo and deer park at Kovalam are the proposed programmes during the Plan period. The provision is towards State Share.

1 01 2408 00 Food Storage and Warehousing

02 Storage and Warehousing

(i) Assistance to Public Sector and other undertakings

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 140.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for share capital contribution to the Kerala State Warehousing Corporation.

(ii) National Grid of Rural Godowns for Agricultural Produce State share 50%

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for meeting the State share for establishing the rural godowns.

1 01 2415 00 Agricultural Research and Education Kerala Agricultural University

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2500.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Agricultural University established in 1971 has four faculties namely Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Fisheries and Agricultural Engineering and Technology. Its activities cover education, research and extension spread over 7 educational institutions, 20 research stations and 10 instructional farms.

The outlay of Rs. 2500 lakhs proposed for the Eighth Plan is to be utilized as follows.

(a) Agricultural Education

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The College of Agriculture Vellayani and the College of Horticulture Vellanikara impart education in Agriculture. The provision is for strengthening the existing departments, starting of new departments completion of academic block, providing additional facilities for library hostels, laboratories, instructional farms etc.

(b) Crop Research

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 500.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Financial Support to various items of research under the National Agricultural Research Project will be provided from this outlay. Regional Agricultural Research stations have been established at Pilicode, Pattambi, Ambalavayal, Kumarakom and Vellayani representing the 5 zones identified under the project. Thrust areas for crop research as well as production oriented research for the different agro climatic zones of the State with emphasis for

developing technologies appropriate to the different farming systems of the State have been identified. Additional facilities for the research stations will also be provided utilizing this outlay.

(ii) Animal Husbandry and Dairying

Education and Research

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 300.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

Additional facilities have to be provided for the College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Mannuthy, Strengthening of library, clinical training, additional laboratory facilities etc. are also envisaged. Financial support for livestock research will also be provided from the outlay including additional facilities for Thiruvazhankunnu and Thamburmuzhi livestock farms.

(iii) Fisheries

Education and Research

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 160.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The College of Fisheries established at Panangad is yet to be developed fully. Additional facilities by way of basic physical facilities, instructional facilities, hatcheries, instructional farms etc. have to be provided. Outlay will be utilised for the purpose. A fisheries research unit will be set up at Vellayani and the fisheries farm at Panangad and Puduveyyu will also be developed fully.

(iv) Forestry

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Additional facilities have to be provided to the College of Forestry. The items include provisions of staff, equipments, furniture for laboratory, library and buildings.

(v) Co-operation and Banking

Education

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

The College of Co-operation and Banking is running U. G., Programmes and P. G. Programmes in 3 disciplines. Provision is meant for strengthening the supporting facilities of the P. G. programmes and to introduce P. G. programmes in agricultural marketing management and development.

(vi) Agricultural Engineering Education

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 210.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The Kelappaji College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology started in 1985 has to be

strengthened by providing additional facilities such as instructional cum research workshop, buildings, etc. Outlay will be utilised for the purpose.

(vii) *Extension*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Strengthening communication centre, university press and publication division and extension education activities, establishment of monitoring and evaluation cell and a new Krishi Vijnam Kendra are envisaged. The communication centre will be provided with a video film unit and mobile extension unit.

(viii) *Others*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 900.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Rs. 174.00 lakhs)

Central facilities such as post harvest technology and processing laboratory, biotechnology laboratories for plant and animal research, central library remote sensing cell, computer facility, planning cell etc. have to be provided for the common use of all the faculties and departments. Outlay is for the purpose. Arrears of land acquisition charges to be provided as per court directive will also be met from this outlay.

1 01 2416 00 Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions

(1) *Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank—Purchase of Debentures.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1500.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 306.00 lakhs)

Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank raises resources for various developmental purposes by floating debentures. The State Government supports the Bank by purchasing the debentures floated. The target for lending programme of the Bank both under ordinary and debenture lending during the 8th plan period is Rs. 400 crores and that for 1991-92 is Rs. 70 crores. The proposed outlay is for the purchase of debentures floated by the Bank.

101 2425 00 *Co-operation*

001. *Direction and Administration*

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 100.00 lakhs
,, for 1991-92—Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The work load in the Department of Co-operation has increased considerably in recent years consequent to the enormous increase in the number of co-operatives and the volume of business handled by them. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the Department particularly the Administrative wing in a need based manner. The outlay proposed is for this purpose.

003 *Training*

(2) *Expansion of Co-operative Training College (NCCT), Thiruvananthapuram*

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 5.00 lakhs
,, for 1991-92—Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The outlay proposed is for payment of grant to Co-operative Training College (NCCT) for construction of quarters for the principal and staff.

(3) *Grant to Circle Co-operative Union.*

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 5.00 lakhs
,, for 1991-92—Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The amount proposed is for payment of grant to circle co-operative unions for construction of buildings. The outlay is also for meeting a portion of the cost of departmental Inspectors posted as full time secretaries in the circle co-operative unions.

(4) *Junior Officer's Training Centres*

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 10.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92—Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for payment of grant to State Co-operative Union for maintenance of the Training Centres.

(5) *Training of Higher and Intermediate Personnel*

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 5.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The expenses connected with the deputation of co-operative departmental personnel for refresher course, inservice training seminars and studies etc., will be met from this outlay.

101. (6) *Audit of Co-operatives*

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 125.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92—Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The staff working in the Audit wing of the Department of Co-operation has to be continued and the wing has to be further strengthened. Provision is for the purpose.

10. (7) *Information and Publicity*

Publication of the Co-operation Journal.

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 2.50 lakhs
,, 1991-92—Rs. 0.50 lakhs)

Publication of the Co-operative Journal 'Sahakarana Veedhie' other periodicals, circulars and pamphlets, consolidation and printing of rules relating to the various plan schemes etc., are the activities proposed under this scheme. The outlay is meant for meeting publication charges, and other

expenses connected with the programme including the payment of grant to State Co-operative Union for continuing the publicity and propaganda wing of the Union.

107 (8) *Assistance to Credit Co-operatives*

(i) L. T. O. Fund Financed Scheme:—

Share Capital Contribution to Co-operative Credit Institutions

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs

„ for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages strengthening the share-capital base of the District Co-operative Banks, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Farmers' Service Co-operative Banks, and Primary Land Development Banks, with a view to expand their borrowing capacity from the financing institutions. The funds required for the purpose are being provided by NABARD from its National Rural Credit (LTO) fund.

(9) *Managerial Subsidy and Other Support Programmes*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs

„ for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages payment of managerial assistance to base level credit co-operatives like Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Primary Land Development Banks, Urban Co-operative Banks etc., The outlay is for the purpose.

(10) *Outright Grant for Special Bad Debt Reserve Fund/Risk fund.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Under this scheme, assistance will be provided to credit co-operatives like primary agricultural credit societies, farmers service co-operative banks and girijan service co-operative societies to strengthen their bad debt reserve so as to offset the risk involved in financing the weaker sections for consumption purposes.

(11) *Incentive Grant for Mobilisation of Deposits*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The scheme is for providing incentive grant to primary agricultural credit societies for mobilisation of deposits. The amount is also for Government contribution to the Deposit Guarantee Fund to credit Co-operatives not coming under the Deposit Insurance Scheme. Primary agricultural credit co-operatives are also given awards for outstanding performance in deposit mobilisation campaign by meeting the expenses from this outlay.

(12) *Incentive to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Urban Banks for providing Self Employment Loans*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs

„ for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme the Primary Agricultural credit societies and Urban Co-operative Banks operating self employment loans at concessional rate of interest are given incentives for meritorical performance.

(13) *Subsidy towards Cost of Departmental Officers Posted as Sale Officers and Chief Executives in Primary Agricultural Credit Societies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs

„ 1990-91 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay is intended for payment of 50% subsidy to weak Primary Agricultural Credit Societies for meeting the pay and allowances of departmental Officers posted as Sale Officers and Chief Executives for a period of 5 years.

(14) *Share Capital Contribution to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies as a Part of Reorganisation.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8.00 lakhs

„ 1990-91 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The amount proposed is for payment of share capital contribution to primary agricultural credit societies as a part of re-organisation.

(15) *Implementation of Schemes Financed by NCDC (Integrated Co-operative Development Project) State Share*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

This is a NCDC assisted programme. The amount proposed is for meeting the State share towards the implementation of the Integrated Co-operative Development Project in selected districts.

108 *Assistance to Other Co-operatives*

(16) *Processing Co-operatives*

(a) *Share Capital Contribution to Processing Co-operatives.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs).

Under this scheme, NCDC provides assistance upto 65% as loan for establishment of processing units and revitalisation of sick units. The balance has to be met by the State Government (26%) by way of share capital and the participating societies (9%). The outlay is for meeting the state share for continuing the programme during Eighth Plan

(b) *Co-operative Storage and Marketing*(17) *Primary Marketing Co-operatives—Managerial Subsidy*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The outlay is for payment of managerial subsidy to primary marketing co-operatives.

(18) *Subsidy for Construction of Godowns*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for meeting the spill over commitment towards the subsidy for the construction of godowns under the scheme for co-operative storage.

(19) *Share Capital Contribution to Marketing Co-operatives*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme, the primary marketing co-operatives are given share capital assistance for expansion and diversification of their business. Outlay is for this purpose.

(20) *Strengthening of Marketing Activities—Subsidy*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to involve the primary agricultural credit societies as well as marketing co-operatives in the supply of agricultural inputs particularly fertilizers. Financial assistance by way of subsidy for purchase of vehicles, furniture and for creation of additional facilities required for the purpose are provided to the participating societies. The operating cost of the existing retail outlets as well as additional retail outlets proposed to be established will also be subsidised from this outlay.

(21) *Revitalisation of Marketing and Processing, Co-operatives—Share Capital Contribution*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Marketing and processing societies will be re-vitalised to make them more effective in their business operations. Additional share capital will be provided to the selected societies for the purpose.

(22) *Incentive for Sales through Marketing Co-operatives.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 45.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs).

The objective of the scheme is to encourage the members of credit co-operatives for sale of their produce through the marketing societies. Incentive subsidy in proportion to the sale of agricultural produce through marketing co-operatives will be provided for the purpose. A part of the outlay is also meant for giving incentives, awards etc., to marketing co-operatives for outstanding performance.

(23) *Price Fluctuation Fund*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The amount proposed is the Government contribution to the Price Fluctuation Fund of marketing co-operatives dealing in commodities. The fund is meant for compensating the loss of co-operatives due to the fluctuation in price of commodities dealt by them.

(24) *Managerial Subsidy to Marketing/Processing Societies and Cost of Departmental Secretaries*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 14.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Pay and allowances of the officers posted as chief executives in primary marketing/processing co-operative societies will be subsidised from this outlay.

(25) *Strengthening of Marketing Activities—Loan*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Financial assistance is provided to marketing co-operatives by way of loan for purchase of trucks, weighing machines and other equipments for the primary processing of agricultural commodities. The amount proposed is for this purpose.

(26) *Loans to Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation for Taking Share in KRIBCO*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for payment of loan to Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation for taking shares in KRIBCO.

(27) *Assistance to Co-operatives for Taking Shares in IFFCO*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The amount proposed is for payment of assistance to co-operatives for taking shares in IFFCO.

(28) *Share Capital Contribution for Construction of Godowns under IDA/NCDC Project—III*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Under the World Bank aided NCDC III Co-operative Storage Project, NCDC provides 50% of the total cost as loan through Kerala State Co-operative Bank and the remaining 50% of the cost has to be met by State Government (45% as share capital contribution) and the participating society (5%). Out of the State contribution of 45%, 25% will be reimbursed by the NCDC. In the case of viable societies, Government need to provide only 25% of the cost of the project which is reimbursible by the NCDC. The outlay proposed is to meet the State Government's share of assistance in respect of these societies.

(c) *Consumer Co-operatives*(29) *Reorganisation of Consumer Co-operatives—Subsidy*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme the primary consumer stores are provided managerial subsidy and the lead and linked societies under Rural Consumer Development Scheme are given financial assistance for purchase of vehicles and for construction of godown. The outlay is also meant to meet the cost of departmental officers posted as chief executives as apart of the revitalisation scheme.

(30) *Reorganisation of Consumer Co-operatives—Share Capital Contribution.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for payment of share capital contribution to the primary consumer co-operatives, wholesale co-operative stores and Kerala State Co-operative Consumer Federation. The outlay is also intended for conversion of the loans sanctioned to district wholesale stores under revitalisation scheme into share capital.

(31) *Loan-cum-Subsidy for Construction of Additional Godowns*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

Financial assistance will be provided in the form of loan and subsidy for the construction

or purchase of godowns by Kerala State Consumer Federation, district whole sale stores and primary consumer stores. The outlay is for the purpose.

(32) *Share Capital Contribution to Central Co-operative Stores for School/College Co-operatives*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for payment of share capital contribution to the regional co-operative societies for school co-operatives proposed to be organised.

(33) *Student Stores*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for payment of working capital grant, management subsidy and equipment grant to school and college co-operatives. Pay and allowances of the extension officers appointed for strengthening and supervising the student consumer stores and assistance for new stores and regional central societies for school co-operatives will also be met from this outlay.

(34) *University Co-operative Stores—Share Capital Contribution*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The two existing University Co-operative Central Stores are given financial assistance under this scheme. It is proposed to set up a central store with headquarters at Gandhiji University, Kottayam during the Eighth Plan. Outlay is for the purpose.

(35) *Loan-cum-Subsidy to Lead Societies under Rural Consumer Development Scheme for Construction of Office-cum-Godowns*

Construction of Office-cum Godowns.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme, financial assistance will be provided in the form of loan and subsidy to the consumer societies under the RCD scheme for construction of Office-cum-godown. The outlay proposed is for this purpose.

(36) *Loan-cum-Subsidy to Lead Societies under RCD Scheme for Purchase of Vehicles*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

,, 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The amount proposed is for payment of loan-cum-subsidy in the ratio of 75:25 to lead societies under RCD scheme for purchase of vehicles.

(37) *School/College Co-operative Share Capital contribution*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Financial assistance by way of share capital contribution is provided to school/college co-operatives for expanding their business activities. The outlay is for this purpose.

(38) *Revitalisation of Consumer Federation and District Wholesale Stores*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 275.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 165.00 lakhs)

The scheme for revitalisation of district wholesale stores and Consumer Federation has been approved by Government in 1989-90. The objective of the scheme is to revitalise and strengthen the consumer co-operative organisation. The scheme contemplates providing additional share capital to the consumer societies for expanding their financial basis with a view to enable them to expand their borrowing capacity. Interest free loans are also provided for meeting the working capital requirement. The amount proposed is to give assistances to the District wholesale Stores and Consumer Federation on these lines.

(39) *Subsidy to Co-operatives for Conducting Festival Markets*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92-Rs. 23.70 lakhs)

Co-operatives are encouraged for opening special retail outlets during the festival seasons with the objective of controlling the prices within the reasonable limits during festival seasons. The amount proposed is for providing incentives to co-operatives for opening festival markets and special retail outlets.

(40) *Strengthening of the Consumer Wing of the Department*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The consumer wing of the Department of co-operation needs strengthening for making the supervision and control of the District whole sale stores more effective. Outlay is for the purpose.

(41) *Self employment programme Assistance to Co-operative Canteen and Restaurants*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to promote co-operative canteens/restaurants at District Headquarters and also in selected Taluk Head quarters as a part of

self employment programme. The outlay is for providing share capital contribution to the societies to be organised for the purpose.

(42) *Qualify Testing Laboratory—Assistance to the consumer Federation for organising Quality Testing Laboratory*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakh)

A full fledged quality control laboratory is proposed to be set up as a support facility for the Co-operative Consumer Federation. Outlay is meant for providing share capital contribution to the Federation for the purpose and for providing managerial subsidy.

(43) *Propaganda, Advertising and Training Programme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The outlay proposed is for payment of subsidy to the District Wholesale stores and Consumer Federation for meeting the training expenses for their personnel. The outlay is also for meeting the publicity expenses and advertisement charges of the Consumer Federation.

(44) *Interest Free long term loan and Working Capital grant to Wholesale Stores*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for payment of interest free long term loan and Working capital grant to wholesale stores for revitalisation.

(d) *Housing Co-operatives*(45) *Managerial Subsidy*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The scheme is for payment of managerial subsidy to primary housing co-operative societies. The outlay is for this purpose.

(46) *Share Capital Contribution to Primary Housing Co-operatives*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 300.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Financial assistance by way of share capital contribution is provided to primary housing societies for diversifying or expanding their activities. The outlay proposed is for this purpose.

(47) *Subsidy for Reimbursement of Rent and Furniture Grant to Government Servants Housing Co-operatives*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1.00 lakh
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 0.25 lakh)

The scheme is for payment of subsidy to Government Servants Housing Societies, which

are functioning in rented buildings, for reimbursement of rent and for payment of subsidy for the purchase of furniture.

The outlay is for the purpose.

(e) *Labour and Employment*

(48) *Labour Contract Co-operatives Managerial subsidy and Equipment Grant*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 0.25 lakh)

The amount proposed is for payment of managerial subsidy and equipment grant to labour contract co-operatives.

(49) *Share capital contribution to Labour Contract Co-operatives*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The outlay proposed is for payment of share capital contribution to labour contract co-operatives.

(50) *Working Capital loan and Special loan to Labour Contract Co-operatives*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 28.00
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The plan outlay proposed is for accommodating the working capital loan and special loan given to one labour contract co-operative society during 1990-91.

No additional commitment is anticipated during the remaining years of the plan on this account.

(51) *Crop Husbandry—Farming Co-operatives*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 0.70 ,,)

Financial assistance will be provided to farming co-operatives for the purchase of farm equipments, for meeting the managerial expenses and by way of share capital contribution as indicated below.

Schemes	1990-95	1991-92
	(Rs. lakhs)	
(i) Purchase of farm equipment subsidy	1.00	0.20
(ii) Managerial subsidy	1.00	0.20
(iii) Share capital contribution	2.00	0.30
Total	4.00	0.70

G. *Other Co-operatives*

(52) (52) *Women's Co-operatives (Rs. in lakhs)*

	(Outlay 1990-95	Outlay 1991-92
(a) Managerial Subsidy	18.00	4.00
(b) Share capital contribution	22.00	5.00

The outlay is for payment of managerial subsidy, equipment grant, building grant, furniture subsidy etc. and share capital contribution to women's co-operatives organised for promotion of employment among women.

(53) *Co-operative Hospitals/Dispensaries*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 163.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 24.10 ,,)

Financial assistance will be given to co-operative hospitals/dispensaries for providing additional facilities so as to make them effective in rendering timely services to their members and public. The assistance proposed during Eighth Plan will be as follows.

	Outlay 1990-95	Outlay (Rs. lakhs) 1991-92
1. Managerial Subsidy	15.00	3.00
2. Building subsidy	17.00	5.00
3. Subsidy for purchase of Ambulance	25.00	5.00
4. Share capital contribution	75.00	10.00
5. Additional share for dealing in drugs	1.50	0.30
6. Loan for construction of buildings	25.00	5.00
7. Subsidy to co-operative Hospital towards salary of specialists	3.00	0.50
8. Loans for dealing in drugs	1.50	0.30
Total	163.00	29.10

The outlay is for this purpose.

(54) *Employees Co-operatives*

Government Employees Co-operatives will be given assistance on the following lines during the Eighth plan

	Outlay (Rs. lakhs) 1990-95	Outlay 1991-92
Managerial subsidy	4.00	0.30
Share capital contribution	10.00	2.00
Rent subsidy	1.00	0.20
Total	15.00	2.50

The Outlay is for the purpose.

(55) *Assistance to Co-operatives Undertaking minor irrigation works*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1.50 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 0.30 ,,

Financial assistance will be provided to primary agricultural credit societies and irrigation co-operative undertaking minor irrigation works. Assistance will be in the form of subsidy for installation of irrigation system, purchase of land and construction of godowns, managerial subsidy and share capital contribution.

(56) *Co-operatives Organised for Promotion of Employment*

	Outlay 1990-95 (Rs. lakhs)	Outlay 1991-92 (Rs. lakhs)
(a) Subsidy	38.00	10.50
(b) Share capital	250.00	42.00
(c) Loan	25.00	10.50

There is enormous scope for promotion of self employment by organising special type of co-operatives for the purpose. Under this scheme financial assistance by way of subsidy, share capital contribution and loan to co-operatives organised for self employment activities such as co-operative educational societies, taxi drivers co-operative societies, motor transport co-operative societies, co-operative printing presses, literary writers co-operative societies, balawadi co-operatives, job workers co-operative societies, and miscellaneous types co-operative societies etc. are being provided.

(57) *Technical and promotional Cell for Formulating Project for Institutional finance*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakhs)

It is proposed to set up a technical and promotional cell in the Department of Co-operation for formulating bankable projects during Eighth Plan. Outlay is for meeting the staff and other expenses connected with the proposed cell.

(58) *Special Component Plan*

	Outlay 1990-95 (Rs. lakhs)	Outlay 1991-92 (Rs. lakhs)
(a) Subsidy/grant	425.00	90.00
(b) Share	75.00	20.00

The scheme is for payment of share capital grant, managerial subsidy, interest subsidy, subsidy for purchase of land and construction of building, furniture grant, share capital contribution salaries of the inspectors the Department appointed as secretaries, to the scheduled caste co-operatives etc. The outlay is also meant to provide interest relief to scheduled caste/tribes so as to

make available interest free loans and also for meeting the recurring expenditure for running co-operative training centres for scheduled castes/tribes.

(59) *Tribal Sub Plan*

	Outlay 1990-95 (Rs. lakhs)	Outlay 1991-92 (Rs. lakhs)
(a) Subsidy/grant	100.00	25.00
(b) Share	25.00	5.00

The amount proposed is for providing working capital grant, managerial subsidy, cost of departmental inspectors posted as secretaries on free service terms, share capital grant, interest subsidy etc. to scheduled tribes co-operatives. The outlay is also for providing share capital contribution to these societies.

(60) *Tailors Co-operative Societies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 ,,)

The outlay is for payment of share capital contribution to Tailors' Co-operative Societies.

(61) *Assistance to Vikalanga Co-operatives*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 ,,)

The outlay proposed is for payment share capital contribution to the Vikalanga co-operatives.

(62) *Assistance to other Miscellaneous Types of Co-operatives*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 8.00,,)

The amount proposed is for payment of share capital contribution to miscellaneous types of co-operatives, such as washermen co-operatives, limeshell co-operatives etc.

(63) *Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

An Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund will be constituted at the State level for stabilisation arrangements in the event of natural calamities. The amount proposed is to meet state share of assistance towards conversion of short term loans into medium term loans.

277 (64) *Education*

Co-operative Education, Study Tours Orientation Courses etc.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 ,,)

The scheme envisages payment of grant to State Co-op Union for meeting the cost of educational instructors, sahayaks etc. engaged in co-operative

education and also for payment of allowance to participant under member education programme. The expenses in connection with the conduct of seminars, conferences of departmental institutional personnel, study tours, award of prizes are also being met from this outlays.

1 01 2435 00 Other Agricultural Programmes

01 Marketing and Quality Control

101 (i) Strengthening of Marketing Wing

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

Establishment of the regulated markets as envisaged in the act now under the consideration of State Government would necessitate strengthening of the marketing organisation. Pending enactment of the required legislation only token provision is proposed.

(ii) Regulated Markets

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakhs)

As soon as the required legislation is passed action has to be initiated for establishment of regulated markets in all important market centres in the State. Outlay is meant for meeting the initial expenses in this direction.

(iii) Integrated Project for Coconut Development Processing and Marketing (KERAFED)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 600.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 290.00 lakhs)

The Integrated Coconut Development Project currently implemented by KERAFED with a total outlay of Rs. 82.03 crores with E.E.C. assistance has to be continued during Eighth Plan. The activities of the Federation have been extended to all the 3 regions. So far 13 mobile teams were set up, 571 P.A.Cs. enrolled, pilot copra procurement programme launched. Processing complex for the southern region with an investment of Rs. 6.90 crores will be completed by March 1991. Preliminary works have been taken up for setting up the northern unit in Naduvannur Panchayat of Calicut district.

The State's total commitment for the project works out to Rs. 8.38 crores. The amount released so far is only Rs. 1.60 crores. Outlay is meant for meeting the State's contribution. With the commissioning of the three oil complexes as proposed in the project the federation will be in a position to procure, process and market 2/3 of the copra produced in Kerala.

(iv) Grading of Agricultural Commodities

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme the existing oil grading laboratories will be continued and 4 new laboratories will be established during 8th Plan. Promotion of

grading at producers level by providing suitable incentives is another activity envisaged under the scheme.

(v) Price Monitoring Unit

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Arrangements for monitoring of commodity prices will be strengthened by providing additional facilities and man power. The proposed cell would undertake studies on cost of cultivation, market trends etc. also.

(vi) Training of Marketing Personnel

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

The outlay is meant for imparting training to officers working in the marketing wing of the Department of Agriculture. Provision is to meet the travel and other expenses.

(vii) Market Survey and Research

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Market Studies and Surveys are being organised by the Marketing Wing of the Department of Agriculture. It is necessary to compile and publish these reports for the benefit of user agencies. This is not being attempted regularly for want of adequate man power and resources. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the wing with additional facilities so as to publish study reports on a regular basis. Studies will also be organised in association with the Economic Division of the Kerala Agricultural University.

(viii) Price Stabilization Fund

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Agricultural commodities in Kerala are often subjected to price fluctuations. In the event of fall in prices farmers look upon Government for operating support prices incurring huge losses. On the contrary there is no arrangement to mobilize at least part of the wind fall benefits arising out of boom in prices so that the net loss on commodity procurement operations by Government/Co-operatives etc. would be minimised. It is proposed to establish a fund for the purpose. Details of the scheme are yet to be finalised. Outlay is meant for the initial contribution to be made by the State for establishing the fund.

(ix) Primary Processing facilities at farmers' level

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Primary processing of agricultural commodities will be encouraged at the farm level by providing

suitable incentives under this scheme. The commodities proposed to be covered would include cocoa, copra, fruit and vegetables, tapioca etc. Co-operative societies and farmers organisations will also be assisted to establish processing units on a community basis.

(x) Kerala Market Development Project

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4000.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 1000.00 lakhs)

Under this new project proposed to be taken up with E.E.C. assistance 6 markets (3 major markets and 3 sub markets) will be established. As per the agreement signed by Government of India with EEC the total cost of the project works out to Rs. 4003.78 lakhs over a period of 5 years. Outlay is meant for meeting the total project cost which includes land acquisition and development charges, cost of construction of buildings, staff expenses and operational expenses of markets.

Special Employment Programme for the Rural Unemployed

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5000.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 1000.00)

The Special Employment Programme introduced by the State Planning Board with a view to tackle the unemployment in rural areas was under implementation during 1989-90. The programme was conceived as a community effort for taking up employment generating infrastructural works in private holdings on an area wide basis mainly as a credit linked activity with the active involvement of the Development Departments, Panchayats and credit institutions. The programme provides for 25 per cent subsidy on the investment cost towards such works. activities which satisfy the following criteria should qualify for inclusion in the project

- (i) (i) It should be labour intensive with no than 50 per cent of the cost accounted for by wage cost
- (ii) It should be capable of augmenting the income of participating farmers through creation of productive asset.
- (iii) It should be on an area basis
- (iv) There should be participation by the panchayat; farmers and rural workers.
- (v) It should qualify for institutional finance

The following five areas were identified on a priority basis considering the urgent need, high degree of demand and their better suitability to attain the objectives.

- (i) Soil Conservation and land development works for improving the productivity of land.
- (ii) Irrigation infrastructure on an area basis for intensive garden land agriculture.

(iii) Additional infrastructural facilities on padasekharam basis for augmenting rice production

(iv) Intensive fodder development activities on a milk society-wise to promote efficient livestock production

(v) Land development for sericulture.

Despite many operational problems the Department of Agriculture was able to spend Rs. 9.50 crores out of Rs. 10 crores provided during 1989-90. Particulars of major achievements under the scheme during the year are given below:

(i) No. of new wells dug	40632
(ii) No. of old wells renovated	15013
(iii) No. of land development works	19433
(iv) No. of infrastructural works in padasekharams	412
(v) No. of agricultural labourers registered	4.12 lakh s
(vi) Creation of additional mandays of employment	65.70
(vii) No. of farmers benefitted	96400

Minor irrigation and land development works in support of padasekharams and coconut plantations, by and large, constitute the major activities benefitted from the programme. Though activities like fodder and sericulture development were also envisaged for subsidy support under the scheme they do not appear to have benefitted much. The involvement of the panchayats and credit institutions particularly the Commercial Banks was also not to the extent desired.

The programme is proposed to be continued as the major programme for generation of additional employment in rural areas during Eighth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 10 crores every year. The operational strategy is also proposed to be modified so as to enable all sectors to field departments in the agricultural and allied take up employment oriented schemes which satisfy the five basic criteria stipulated for the programme. While the Department of Agriculture would continue to retain the budgetary control, the designated field officers of the Departments concerned would be made responsible for identification of works, preparation of project reports, presentation to the panchayat etc. The actual flow of subsidy for any particular activity would thus depend on the number of credit linked schemes organised by the Department concerned. Proposals in this regard are under the consideration of Government.

The outlay of Rs. 50 crores suggested for the scheme for the plan period is expected to attract bank credit to the tune of 150 crores and generate additional employment opportunities to the extent of 500 lakh man days during the plan period.

1 02 0000 00 11 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1 02 2501 00 00 Special Programmes for Rural Development

01 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5940.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 1150.00 lakhs)

100 (1) IRDP (Main Programme)

The objective of IRDP is to assist families below poverty line to take up self employment ventures and generate additional income so that they ultimately cross the poverty line. The programme is implemented through the 151 R. D. Blocks and 14 DRDAS in the State. The total outlay proposed for VIII plan as state share is Rs. 5940.00 lakhs. The outlay provided for 1991-92 is Rs. 1150.00 lakhs. The following are the main programmes under the scheme.

003 (2) Training (TRYSEM)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 755.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 151.00 lakhs)

TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment) is a sub scheme of IRDP and under TRYSEM, Youth will be given training so as to enable them to establish self employment ventures. During 6th and 7th plan periods 26408 and 26472 persons respectively were trained under the scheme. During Eighth plan 40 persons per Block per year is proposed to be trained under TRYSEM.

101 (3) Subsidy to District Rural Development

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4060.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 800.00 lakhs)

Outlay proposed for 1991-92 will be utilised for providing assistance to 56476 new families. On an average a family will get a total assistance of Rs. 8000 for family oriented schemes out of which Rs. 2666 will be subsidy. The subsidy will be shared equally between the central and the state governments. The plan provision is for meeting the state share of subsidy. During Eighth plan it is proposed to cover 280000 families.

200 (ii) (4) Allied Programmes of IRDP

201 Scheme for strengthening Administration (Block level)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 275.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 54.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme, the Department of Rural Development has approved 295 posts of extension officers, 81 posts of village level workers and 79

posts of overseers, in addition to the regular staff for the implementation of the special programme of IRDP and allied programmes under the centrally sponsored schemes. The expenditure will be shared in the ratio of 50:50 between centre and the State Governments. However, 487 numbers of additional staff posted in the Block for whom central sanction has not been received will have to be supported for the implementation of IRDP. Provision is intended for meeting the State share on this account.

202 (5) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Under the DWCRA programme 300 groups will be formed to undertake economic activities with a view to provide employment to rural women. The programme was under implementation in Palakkad, Wayanad, Idukki, Malappuram and Kannur Districts during Seventh Plan. During 1990-91, Kozhikode district has also been taken up for implementation of the programme. So far 885 groups have been formed. A group consists of 15-20 women. The scheme is under implementation with assistance from government of India and UNICEF on the following pattern:

	G.O.I.	State Govt.	UNICEF
Staff cost reimbursible	...	...	10
Training Infrastructure	...	...	2
Income generating activity	15	15	15
	15	15	27

The outlay anticipated for the scheme for 1991-92 is Rs. 57 lakhs. Out of Rs. 57 lakhs, 27 lakhs will be met by reimbursement from UNICEF, which included Rs. 10 lakhs for meeting the staff in full and Rs. 2 lakhs for the training infrastructure. The remaining 30 lakhs will be equally shared by central and State Governments.

200 (6) Training--TRYSEM Infrastructure

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is strengthening of training infrastructure under TRYSEM. The activities proposed include setting up of Block level training cum service centres for production of processed food items, supply of audio-visual equipment for training of IRDP beneficiaries/TRYSEM trainees etc. Outlay is for meeting the State share.

800 (7) Expenditure on other Programmes

(7) Rehabilitation of TRYSEM Trainees

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 600.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 95.00 lakhs)

A very large number of trained educated youth under TRYSEM had not settled due to various reasons. Majority of these trainees find it difficult to get finance for starting economic development activities, because their families have already availed of the IRDP assistance. At the same time most of these families continue to be below the poverty line. It is therefore proposed to provide financial assistance to 3500 families who are below the poverty line. As in the case of IRDP 1/3 of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000 per family would be provided as subsidy to the selected families.

(8) Monitoring Cell for IRDP

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Government of India have approved a scheme for the establishment of a monitoring cell at the State head quarters for the effective monitoring of the poverty alleviation programmes under IRDP. Provision is for meeting the establishment charges of the staff in the monitoring cell at the State head-quarters.

(9) KERAMS—Kerala Rural Development and Marketing Society

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Marketing outlets for IRDP products have been provided by Kerala Rural Development and Marketing Society (KERAMS) Thiruvananthapuram. The beneficiaries of IRDP who are engaged in the production of various cottage industries products, household utensils handicraft items etc., require marketing support. A State level organisation has been established at Thiruvananthapuram to provide the facility. The amount provided is to meet the recurring expenditure of the organisation.

1 02 2505 00 Rural Employment

01 National Programme

(10) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

(State share—20%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 7900.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 1450.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at creating additional employment opportunities in the rural areas. Under the scheme the Panchayats are empowered to undertake any type of project feasible in the locality such as roads, houses, buildings, economically productive assets, social forestry, individual beneficiary schemes for SC/ST etc. Government of India will meet 80% of the total cost. From the total outlay 6% will be set apart for housing programme for SC/ST (Indira Awas Yojana). Excluding the administrative cost and the amount for IAY, the outlay earmarked for the programme will be spent through the DRDAS

and panchayat in the ratio of 20:80 for creating employment opportunities in rural areas.

It is proposed to generate 180 lakh mandays of employment during 1991-92. Provision proposed is the 20% State share of the outlay.

The programme was started during 1989-90. The achievement made under the programme include:—

	lakhs
Amount spent through DRDAs|	
Blocks	2820.83
Amount spent through	
Panchayats	3641.52
Total	6462.35
Mandays generated	231.79

The total outlay for the programme during 1990-95 and 1991-92 is given below:

	1990-95	1991-92
State Share	7900.00	1450.00
Central Share	31600.00	5800.00
Total Provision	38500.00	7250.00

1 02 2506 00 Land Reforms

103 Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (State share)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 55.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is towards the 50% state share for the schemes for modernisation of the Survey Department, strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records.

104 Financial Assistance to the Assignees of surplus Land (State share) 50%

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Financial assistance will be provided to the assignees of surplus land for the development and cultivation of the land assigned to them. The scale of assistance is Rs. 2500 per hectare as grant. The outlay proposed is the 50% state share for the scheme. Out of the total outlay Rs. 6.00 lakhs is set apart for special component plan and Rs. 1.50 lakhs for tribal sub plan.

1 02 2515 00 Other Rural Development Programmes

003 Training

(1) Extension Training Centres

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 105.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 21.00 lakhs)

The provision is intended for imparting training to the extension officers of the Rural Development Department and other rural functionaries, voluntary associations etc. in the three Extension Training centres, Mannuthy, Kottarakkara and Taliparamba. Infrastructure development support and recurring expenditure for the three institutions are being met from this outlay.

(2) Establishment of State Institute for Rural Development

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Institute started under EEC aided programme aims to impart training to various functionaries in the field of Rural Development. The outlay includes allocation for buildings, equipment, teaching aids, infrastructure development etc. for the Institute.

101 (a) Panchayati Raj**(i) Training Institutions in Local Administration**

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

A Central training institute in support of local Administration namely "The Kerala Institute of Local Administration" has been established by the State at Killannur in Thrissur District during 1990-91. Consequent on the opening of the above Institute, the regional institutions at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode have been wound up. The Institute is imparting short term training in Local Administration to officials and non-officials of panchayats. The outlay earmarked is for meeting the training expenses of the Institute.

(ii) Publication of Panchayat Raj Journal

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Panchayat Department is publishing a monthly journal viz. 'Panchayat Raj' for giving publicity for the various developmental activities, Government programmes etc. among rural people. The amount proposed under the scheme is for the printing and publication of the periodical.

(iii) Untied Funds to Panchayats for Local Level Plan Schemes

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10,000.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 1900.00 lakhs)

As part of decentralisation, the panchayats are provided. 'Untied funds' for taking up need based local level programmes included under the Annual District Action Plans. Local need based schemes and employment generating schemes such as drinking water, sanitation, environmental improvement and programmes to increase agricultural production in the villages etc. are mainly included. The works under this programme are to be executed directly by the panchayats through functional committees.

Kerala State Rural Development Board

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 600.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Rural Development Board undertakes remunerative development schemes like

construction of shopping centres, market stalls, bus stands, lodging houses, office buildings etc. These schemes are mainly intended for the economic uplift and overall development of rural areas. The Board undertakes the above schemes in rural areas subject to availability of funds on the specific request of the panchayats. The funds required by the Board for the implementation of remunerative development schemes are raised by the Board by open Market borrowing by floating debentures with the permission of Reserve Bank of India on state Government guarantee.

102 Community Development**(1) Civil Works****(a) Major Works**

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(b) Minor Works

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

There are 14 blocks without permanent Headquarters building. The rented premises in which they are functioning at present are too inadequate for the varied activities undertaken. It is therefore proposed to construct buildings for these blocks in a phased manner.

The amount proposed under the head "Minor works" will be utilised for maintenance of Government owned Block offices and V. E. O's offices.

(ii) Purchase of Vehicles

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The amount proposed is for the purchase of 25 vehicles for providing to Blocks where vehicles are either not available or not in running condition.

(iii) Publication of Monthly Journal Gramabhoomi

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The Rural Development Department publishes a bimonthly Journal "Gramabhoomi" and also a development guide every year for the wider publicity of development activities. The scheme has been transferred to non-plan from 1991-92 onwards.

(iv) Home Science Wing, Kottarakkara

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1.00 lakh
 „ 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

(v) Home Science Wing, Taliparamba

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1.00 lakh
 „ 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The provision is intended for training expenses for organizing training on nutrition programmes for

balawadi functionaries, block functionaries, Mahila Samajam Workers etc. Honoraria, stipend etc. are also incurred from the provision. The provision proposed for VIII plan is for accommodating the expenditure during 1990-91. The scheme has since been transferred to non-plan.

(vi) Information Centres of Blocks

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The outlay is intended for strengthening the information centres of Blocks as an effective information window to the rural people on development schemes.

(vii) Training for Mahila Samajams

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

Some of the activities like training members of Mahila Samajams on child care nutrition, health, development of leadership qualities, legal literacy, home management, economic activities etc., will be taken up under this programme.

(viii) Renovation of Drinking Water Wells

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 145.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 17.00 lakhs)

Many drinking water wells used by the weaker sections in the rural areas are damaged which make

them susceptible to contamination resulting in rapid spread of water borne disease. Under this scheme it is proposed to give assistance to these families to renovate the existing wells.

Community Development Programme

(ix) Special component plan

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

(x) Tribal sub plan

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

Schemes benefiting scheduled caste and scheduled tribes will be taken up under community development utilising the outlays earmarked.

800 Other Expenditure

(1) People's Action for Development (PAD--K)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

People's action for Development helps the voluntary organisations in the formulation of suitable projects for securing assistance from the council for Advancement of people's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART). The outlay is to meet the expenditure on salary of staff and other requirements.

1 03 0000 00 III SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

2551 00 Hill Area

01 Western Ghats

Accelerated Development of Western Ghats
(Special Central Assistance outside State plan)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3000.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 600 00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is expected as Special Central Assistance for the implementation of various schemes under the Western Ghats Development programme during 1991-92. These schemes are intended for socio economic growth with emphasis on eco-restoration and eco-preservation in the Western ghats region.

02 Development of Backward Areas

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 450 00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 110.00 lakhs)

The scheme is being implemented in Kasaragod, Wayanad, Malappuram and Idukki districts which are identified as the most backward regions in the state. The various infrastructure and economic development activities proposed to be implemented in these districts are provision of drinking water, health care facilities, minor irrigation, soil and water conservation, development of markets, etc. Since Kasaragod is the most backward district, 50% of the outlay is set apart for developmental activities in this district. The 1991-92 provision includes Rs. 20.00 lakhs for special component plan and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for tribal sub plan. The remaining 10 lakhs is meant for general programmes in the districts of Wayanad, Malappuram and Idukki. The implementation of the programmes under this scheme will be based on an action plan to be prepared by the respective Collectors every year.

1 04 0000 00 IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

2701 00 Major and Medium Irrigation:

The total investment in major and medium irrigation till the end of Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. by the end of March 1990 was Rs. 759 crores, creating a potential for irrigating about 3.79 lakh ha. gross. The ten completed irrigation schemes irrigate a gross area of 1.47 lakh ha., and the seven ongoing schemes through partial commissioning irrigate a gross area of 2.32 lakh ha. till the end of March 1990. The outlay for the VII Plan was Rs. 280 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 287.8 crores. The targeted ayacut to be irrigated was 1.95 lakh ha. (gross) and the achievement was 25.035 ha. (gross).

The objective of the Eighth Five Year Plan is the completion of all the ongoing schemes spilling over from the Third and Fourth Plan periods and to attain its full benefit. Out of the 18 ongoing major and medium irrigation schemes, Kallada, Pazhassi, Periyar Valley, Chimoni-Mupli, Kuttiady, Kanhirapuzha and Chitturpuzha-Moolathara are proposed to be completed in all respects by 1991-92 and 1992-93. Works are in progress in Muvattupuzha, Karapuzha and Idamalayar. The schemes, Kakkadavu, Kuriarkutty-Karappara, Beyporepuzha (Chaliyar), Meenachil, Attappady, Vamanapuram, Banasurasagar are in different stages of investigation, design or starting of preliminary works. The works on these schemes will be in full swing by the beginning of the next Plan.

The outlay proposed for the Eighth Plan for major and medium irrigation scheme is Rs. 26000 lakhs. By spending this amount it is programmed to bring an additional area of 223263 ha. gross, under irrigation. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 6237 lakhs. It is expected that an area of 51609 ha. gross can be brought under irrigation by 1991-92 by spending this amount.

The following are works proposed to be undertaken during the Eighth Plan period and Annual Plan 1991-92.

A. Major Irrigation Schemes**(1) Kallada**

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8800.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3200.00 lakhs)

This is a World Bank assisted scheme. The scheme consists of a masonry dam across Kallada River in Kollam District with a pick up weir at Ottakal and a system of canals to irrigate a gross area of 92800 ha. The preliminary work on the scheme was started in 1961 and the major works in 1966 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1329 lakhs. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 37383 lakhs. The expenditure upto 3/90 is Rs. 29585 lakhs and the ayacut achieved till the end of 3/90 is 20,000 ha. (gross). The budget outlay for the

year 1990-91 is Rs. 3000 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 8800 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 3200 lakhs. The project is expected to be completed by 1992-93. It is also proposed to start phase II work of the scheme after stabilising the adjacent of phase I programme by the end of 1993-94.

(2) Pamba

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 550.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The project comprises of a barrage at Maniyar across Kakkad river and a net work of canals to irrigate an area of 49456 ha. (gross) in Alleppey and Pathanamthitta Districts, utilising the tail race waters of Sabarigiri H. E. Project. The preliminary work of the scheme was started in 1961 and major work in 1964 at an estimated cost of Rs. 384 lakhs. The latest approved cost of the project is Rs. 4297 lakhs and the present anticipated cost is Rs. 6341 lakhs. The expenditure upto 3/90 is Rs. 5575 lakhs. The ayacut achieved till 3/90 is 48480 ha. (gross). The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 400 lakhs. The scheme is programmed to be completed during 1990-91 (except for Kaviyoor Branch beyond 6th Km.). An outlay of Rs. 550 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 400 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 for meeting establishment charges and clearing pending bills and to settle the accounts in all respects.

(3) Periyar Valley

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 700.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The scheme comprises of the construction of a barrage at Bhoothathankettu across Periyar River and a system of canals and distribution to irrigate an area of 85600 ha. (gross) of land in Ernakulam District by utilising the tail race discharge from the completed hydel schemes in Muthirapuzha, a tributary of Periyar together with the controlled release from the Ennakkal Dam. The scheme as originally conceived was estimated to cost Rs. 348 lakhs as per 1951 schedule of rates. The works on the scheme was commenced in 1956 and partial commissioning was effected in 1967. Since then, the scope of the scheme was enlarged by including a High Level Canal. The latest approved Cost is Rs. 3971 lakhs and the present anticipated cost is Rs. 6304 lakhs. The expenditure upto 3/90 is Rs. 652 lakhs. The ayacut achieved upto 3/90 is 76492 ha. (gross). The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 500 lakhs. The outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 700 lakhs. The outlay proposed during 1991-92 is Rs. 200 lakhs. The project is targetted to be completed by 1991-92.

(4) *Chiturpuzha—Moolathara*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of the Moolathara regulator, Kunnamkattupathy weir and Thembaramadakku weir in place of the old ayacut and remodelling and extending the canal system for sufficient water distribution in Palakkad District. The scheme was started in 1963 with an estimated cost of Rs. 106 lakhs. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 2080 lakhs for irrigation a revised ayacut of 29202 ha. (gross). The expenditure upto 3/90 is Rs. 1940 lakhs and an ayacut of 25571 ha. (gross) has been achieved till 3/90. The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 75 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan, for meeting establishment charges and clearing pending bills during 1990-91. It is proposed to complete by 1991-92. The outlay proposed is Rs. 100 lakhs.

(5) *Kuttiadi*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of a masonry dam across Kuttiadi river at Peruvannamuzhi with a canal system to irrigate an area of 35850 ha. (gross) in Kozhikode District. The work was started in 1962 at an estimated cost of Rs. 496 lakhs. In 1973 the scheme was partially commissioned. The revised estimated cost of Rs. 4485 lakhs was approved by the Central Water Commission. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5500 lakhs. The expenditure upto 3/90 is Rs. 5150 lakhs request ayacut achieved is 34710 ha. (gross). The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 50 lakhs. The works on "strengthening of dam" is in progress and the project can be completed by the year 1991-92. An amount of Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

(6) *Pazhassi*

...

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1800.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 340.00 lakhs)

This is a diversion scheme across Valappattanam river to provide irrigation in 23050 ha. (gross) of land in Kannur District. The preliminary work was started in 1962 and major work in 1964 at an estimated cost of Rs. 442 lakhs. The latest revised cost of the scheme is Rs. 7736 lakhs. The ayacut achieved till 3/90 is 11456 ha. (gross) and the expenditure upto 3/90 is Rs. 7112 lakhs. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 200 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1800 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The project is programmed to be completed by 1992-93 upto Parassinikadavu aqueduct in RBC. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 340 lakhs.

(7) *Kanhirapuzha*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1700.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 320.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages construction of an earth dam with a masonry spillway across Kanhirapuzha to provide irrigation facilities for an area of 21852 ha. (gross) in Palakkad District. The scheme was started in 1961 with an estimated cost of Rs. 365 lakhs. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 5978 lakhs. The expenditure upto 3/90 is 4974 lakhs. The achievement of ayacut till the end of 3/90 is 15489 ha. (gross). The budget allotment for 1990-91 is Rs. 330 lakhs. The outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 1700 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 320 lakhs. The scheme is proposed to be completed during 1993-94.

(8) *Muvattupuzha*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4500.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

The scheme consists of a dam across Thodupuzha River at Malankara and a system of canals and distributarises at an estimated cost of Rs. 2086 lakhs as in 1975. The revised cost of the scheme is Rs. 8925 lakhs. The anticipated target is to irrigate an area of 39046 ha. (gross) in Idukki, Ernakulam and Kottayam Districts. The expenditure upto 3/90 is Rs. 3855 lakhs. The budget provision for 1990-91 is Rs. 400 lakhs. The outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 4500 lakhs. The scheme is programmed to be completed by Ninth plan period. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 400 lakhs.

(9) *Chimoni-Mupli*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of a Dam across Chimoni River at Echippara. The water stored is to be let down into the river to be picked up downstream to irrigate the Trissur Kole lands through the existing diversion and canal system. The scheme was started in 1975 with an estimated cost of Rs. 633 lakhs. The latest revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 3615 lakhs and the ultimate irrigation potential is 26000 ha. (gross). The intention is to stabilise the first crop and to take an additional crop from the low lying area, the water requirement of which is proposed to be met from Chimony reservoir. This is an infrastructure work to be provided by the NABARD assisted Trissur Kole Development Scheme. The expenditure upto 3/90 is Rs. 2466 lakhs. The outlay for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 500 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 1200 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 500 lakhs. The scheme is programmed to be completed by 1991-92.

10. *Idamalayar*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3000.00 lakhs)

(" " 1991-92 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The project is a diversion scheme for irrigating 43190 ha. (gross) of land lying in Periyar basin in

Alwaye and Parur Taluks of Ernakulam District and Mukundapuram Taluk in Trissur District. The source of water is the Idamalayar H.E. project which has already been completed and also the run off from the free catchment upstream of Bhoothathankettu. The scheme was started in 1981 and the original estimated cost was Rs. 1785 lakhs. The revised cost is Rs. 6740 lakhs. The expenditure upto 3/90 is Rs. 2205 lakhs. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 200 lakhs. The outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 3000 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 200 lakhs. The scheme is proposed to be complete during Ninth Five Year Plan.

(11) *Kuriarkutty - Karappara*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 524.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs.)

The project was originally conceived to irrigate the draught stricken area of Palakkad District to an extent of 23472 ha. (gross) utilising the tail race water from Kuriarkutty H.E. Project work on this project was started in 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1036 lakhs and the latest estimated cost is Rs. 4881 lakhs. In view of the objections raised by the Environmental Department of Government of India, the work on the scheme was terminated. Expenditure upto 3/90 is Rs. 158 lakhs. No provision was made for the year 1989-90. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 5 lakhs. The Eighth plan outlay is Rs. 524 lakhs.

The scheme required revision and a decision at higher level is yet to be taken. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(12) *Kakkadavu*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 530.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Nil.)

This project envisages the construction of a dam at Kakkadavu across Kariyangode River to irrigate an area of 41760 ha. (gross) in Kannur and Kasargod Districts. The original estimated cost of the project was Rs. 1335 lakhs. The investigation of the project was completed in 1975, and the preliminary works started on 1979. Due to objection of the people residing the water spread area of the project, the Government appointed an Expert Committee headed by Chief Engineer, Central Water Commission for a detailed re-study of the whole project. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government. The present estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5100 lakhs. The project is at a standstill since 1983. Till 3/90 Rs. 199 lakhs had been spent on the scheme. The budget outlay is nil for the year 1989-90 as well as for 1990-91. A decision on higher level is anticipated to start the works. An outlay of Rs. 530 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(13) *Chaliyar (Beyyore puzha)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 125.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The revised scheme envisages construction of a storage reservoir by constructing a dam across Chali-puzha at Pothundi at an estimated cost of Rs. 37800

lakhs. It also makes use of the tail race waters from the various H.E. Projects that are to be constructed Chaliyar and Pandiyar-Punnappuzha. The scheme when completed will have benefits such as irrigation, drinking water supply, protection from flood damages, water for industrial use and power generation. The expenditure till 3/90 is Rs. 90 lakhs. The ultimate project potential is 108035 ha. (gross). The project is in the investigation stage. There is no outlay for 1989-90 as well as for 1990-91. The outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 125 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1991-91. The scheme will spillover to the Ninth Five Year Plan.

B. Medium Irrigation Schemes.

(14) *Attappady*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of a masonry dam at Chittur in Attappady and a canal system to irrigate 8370 ha. (gross) of land in Palakkad District. The work of this project was started in 1975. The original estimated cost of the project was Rs. 476 lakhs. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 5000 lakhs. The project is in the initial stages of execution. The expenditure upto 3/90 is Rs. 709 lakhs. The budget provision for 1990-91 is Rs. 30 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 4.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed during 1991-92 is Rs. 30 lakhs.

(15) *Karapuzha.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2600.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

The scheme is to construct an earth dam across Karapuzha at Vazhavatta. This envisage the construction of a storage reservoir and canal system to irrigate an area of 9300 ha. (gross) in Wayanad District. The original estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 760 lakhs which was revised to Rs. 1335 lakhs in 1980. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 4066 lakhs. The work of this project was started in 1975. Expenditure upto 3/90 is Rs. 1889 lakhs. The budget provision for 1990-91 is Rs. 200 lakhs. The outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 2600 lakhs. The project can be commissioned by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, and completion will spillover to Ninth Plan. The outlay proposed for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 250 lakhs.

(16) *Vamanapuram*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 665.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of a dam at Valayanki across Kallar, tributary of Vamanapuram River and a net work of canals to irrigate an area of 18014 ha. (gross) of land in Thiruvananthapuram District. The work of this project was started in 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1982 lakhs. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 3640 lakhs. The expenditure upto 3/90 was Rs. 299 lakhs. Budget allotment to the year 1990-91 is Rs. 35 lakhs. The project is in the initial stages of execution. The proposed outlay for the

Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 665 lakhs. This project is expected to be completing during the Ninth Five Year Plan. The outlay proposed for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 35 lakhs.

(17) *Meenachil*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The scheme consists of reservoir in Meenachil basin at Cherripad and a system of canals to irrigate an area of 14510 ha. (gross) in Kottayam District. The work of this project was started in 1980. The original estimated cost was Rs. 3500 lakhs. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 4956 lakhs. Expenditure upto 3/90 is Rs. 105 lakhs. The budget allotment for 1990-91 is Rs. 20 lakhs. The project is in the initial stages of execution. The proposed outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 100 lakhs. This scheme is proposed to be completed only during the Ninth Five Year Plan. The outlay proposed for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

18. *Banesurasagar*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 125.00 lakhs)
(" 1981-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs.)

The scheme consists of a dam across Karamanathodu a tributary of Punnamaram River and a canal system to irrigate 4800 ha. (gross) of land in Wyanad District by using the tail race waters of the Hydro Electric Project of K.S.E. Board. The work of this project was started in 1979 at an estimated cost of Rs. 800 lakhs. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 1789 lakhs. Expenditure upto 3/90 was Rs. 147 lakhs. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 5 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 125 lakhs. This project will be completed during Ninth Five Year Plan. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. lakhs.

(19) *Bridge-cum-Regulator at Chamravattom*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 300.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of a Bridge cum-Regulator at Chamravattom across Bharathapuzha at an estimated cost of Rs. 875 lakhs. The (ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 8660 ha. gross) in Malappuram District. The work of this project was started in 1985. The main objectives of the project are (i) to make sufficient quantity of water available for the Lift Irrigation Schemes up stream so that the second crop in these lands can be stabilised and an additional third crops can be raised in an area of 400 ha. (ii) to prevent intrusion of Saline water up stream and (iii) to connect the coastal towns of Ponnani and Tirur. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1327 lakhs. The expenditure up to 3/90 was Rs. 147 lakhs. The Budget allotment for 1990-91 is Rs. 25 lakhs.

The proposed outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 300 lakhs. This project will be completed during the Ninth Five Year Plan. The outlay proposed for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 40 lakhs.

(20) *Bridge-Cum-regulator at Kanakkankadavu*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The scheme is for construction of a bridge-cum-regulator at Kanakkankadavu across Chalakudy

river at an estimated cost of Rs. 235 lakhs. The regulator is intended to benefit an area of 2600 ha. of paddy fields by preventing the entry of salt water. A bridge across Chalakudy river will increase the communication facilities and help the development of the region. The expenditure till the end of March 1990 is Rs. 75.83 lakhs. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 10 lakhs. Outlay proposed for 1990-91 is Rs. 1 lakh. The Eighth Plan outlay proposed for the project is Rs. 250 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to speed up the work of the scheme.

(21) *Research, Survey and Investigation and share for Kerala Engineering Research Institute*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 800.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to carry on studies on optimum utilisation of water for irrigation and other purposes. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 150 lakhs to carry on the investigation and research studies. Out of this an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is earmarked for the studies conducted by KERI and to conduct hydrological and meteorological studies and survey in the river basins for formulating integrated river valley projects. It is also proposed to carry the investigation work of the schemes Kerala Bhavan's Mananthavady Noolpuzha etc. during the plan period. An amount of Rs. 700.00 lakhs is proposed for Research, Survey and Investigation and Rs. 100 lakhs for Kerala Engineering Research Institute during the Eighth Plan period. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 150 lakhs for Research Survey Investigation and Rs. 25 lakhs for Kerala Engineering Research Institute.

(22) *Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (IMTP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 101.50 lakhs)

U. S. assisted Irrigation Management Training Project was set up in Centre for Water Resources Development and Management in May 1989 as part of irrigation management programme initiated by the US aid and Government of India. The objective of the programme include training various group of professionals and beneficiaries in irrigation management organising specialised seminars and work shop in irrigation management and studies on project performance, evaluation and improvement through action research programme. The project is also intended to set up a technology transfer cell for disseminating information in irrigation management projects. Eighth plan outlay proposed for the programme is Rs. 400 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 101.50 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to meet the expenditure in connection with programme.

(23) *Kuttanad Water Balance Study (Dutch Aided)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 2.5 lakhs)

Kuttanad Water Balance Study Project is a Dutch aided programme. The final report of the study will be submitted to the authorities shortly, consisting among other things a detailed plan for the overall development of Kuttanad region. The project will be taken up for implementation with foreign aid and

loans from financial institutions. The amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-91 to finalise the project report and to initiate the preliminary works of the project during the year itself. The outlay proposed for the scheme for Eighth plan period is Rs. 25 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to finalise the work in connection with the preparation of project report and other preliminary works on the scheme.

(24) *Modernisation of other projects*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 48.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to rectify the defects in the canal system in the old project and to achieve better utilisation of water storage by reducing the water losses to the minimum. An amount of Rs. 81 lakhs is proposed during 1990-91 to initiate schemes for the modernisation of project and water management system. Under these schemes Neyyar and Malampuzha Irrigation schemes are to be taken up for modernisation and Thanneermukkom and Kattampally for replacement of shutter etc. The outlay proposed for the Eighth plan for the scheme is Rs. 200 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 48 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to carry out the programmes.

1042702 Minor Irrigation

The total investment in minor irrigation schemes till the end of VII Plan period was Rs. 8854.00 lakhs. The area brought under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes by the end of VII Plan was 129253 ha. (net) or 155955 ha. (gross).

The outlay of the Seventh Plan for Minor Irrigation was to spend Rs. 5000 lakhs (Rs. 4300 lakhs for surface water and Rs. 700 lakhs for ground water development) to create additional benefit to an area of 40730 ha. (net) or 52645 ha. (gross). Against this Rs. 4291 lakhs was spent and an additional area of 39587 ha. (net) or 49895 ha. and an add (gross) were brought under irrigation.

The following strategy is proposed to be adopted in the planning of minor irrigation schemes during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

(a) As lift irrigation schemes are most ideally suitable schemes for the terrain of Kerala, more importance is proposed to be given to this type of schemes;

(b) Top most priority for restoration of maximum number of completed schemes which have been damaged due to want of repairs will be given;

(c) 10% of the outlay for minor irrigation schemes is proposed to be utilised on schemes benefiting Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(d) In selecting schemes under minor irrigation, the policy is to give top priority to those districts, where the proportion of irrigated area is comparatively low and the potential for minor irrigation is high;

(e) Maximum utilisation of external aid and Institutional finance; and

(f) Preparation of basin-wise master plans, identifying new shelf of schemes for tapping the remaining resources by way of minor irrigation schemes.

The outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan for Minor Irrigation works is Rs. 10500 lakhs (Rs. 8500 lakhs for Surface Water Development and Rs. 2000 lakhs for Ground Water Development). Since lift irrigation and minor irrigation class I and class II works are ideally suited in Kerala condition more emphasis is given for these types of works during the VIII Plan period. The next priority is given to the repairs and maintenance of minor irrigation works and for the scheme to benefit Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe classes. Emphasis is given for restoration of maximum number of completed schemes which were damaged for want of repairs and maintenance.

The following are the schemes proposed to be taken up during the VIII Plan period and Annual Plan 1991-92.

(1) *Lift Irrigation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2500.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to bring an area of 2000 ha. (net) or 3000 ha. (gross) by completing the maximum number of spill over schemes under lift irrigation during 1991-92. The outlay proposed for this during 1991-92 is Rs. 400 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 2500 lakhs is proposed during the VIII Plan period.

(2) *Minor Irrigation Class I*

(Outlay for 1990-91 Rs. 2000.00 lakhs)

" 1991-92 Rs. 375.00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 375 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to complete all the spill over schemes under Minor Irrigation Class I works and bring an area of 1875 ha. (net) or 2815 ha. (gross) under irrigation. The outlay proposed for Eighth plan is Rs. 2000 lakhs.

(3) *Minor Irrigation Class II P. W. D.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1500.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to complete all the spill over minor irrigation Class II P.W.D. works already taken up to irrigate an area of 1250 ha. (net) or 1250 (gross). An amount of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to complete all the works already taken up. The proposed outlay for Eighth Plan is Rs. 1500 lakhs.

(4) *Repairs to damages caused to M. I. structures.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to bring an area of 2500 ha. under irrigation by repairing the minor irrigation structures. The outlay proposed is Rs. 250 lakhs. The outlay proposed for Eighth plan period is Rs. 600 lakhs.

(5) *Community Irrigation Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 500.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to have integrated minor irrigation schemes in all chronically water deficit areas in the State. The programme at augmenting the existing capacity of surface water and ground water facilities for irrigation. Amount of 100 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to implement schemes to benefit 500 ha. of area and to complete the spill over works already taken up. The outlay proposed for Eighth plan is Rs. 500 lakhs.

(6) *Minor Irrigation Works in I.P.D. Felah Units*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 300.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 50.00lakhs)

The proposed outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is to complete all the spill over works already started and to implement schemes to irrigate 250 ha. of area during 1991-92. The outlay proposed for Eighth plan is Rs. 300 lakhs.

(7) *Minor Irrigation—Special Component Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 800.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

During 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs is proposed for special component plan to implement schemes to irrigate an area of 400 ha. for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. The outlay proposed for Eighth plan is Rs. 800 lakhs.

(8) *Minor Irrigation Tribal Sub-Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 under Tribal Sub Plan to irrigate an area of 135 ha. for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 200 lakhs.

(9) *Detailed investigation of Minor Irrigation Works and preparation of integrated plans*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs proposed for 1991-92 is to meet the expenditure in connection with the Survey and investigation of minor irrigation works and strengthening the Surface Water Development Organisation to enable them to draw up integrated plans for irrigation. The outlay proposed for Eighth plan is Rs. 100 lakhs.

02. *Ground Water Development*005. (i) *Investigation and Development of Ground Water Resources*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 520.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 125.00 lakhs)

This continuing scheme is for pin pointing the location for different types of extraction structures like open well, filter point well, bore well, shallow bore

well and tube well etc. Preparing hydrogeological report of different districts of the State, Collection water level, data on observation wells, clearance of minor irrigation schemes etc., are also intended under this head. The outlay proposed for the Eighth Plan period is Rs. 520 lakhs and for 1991-92 Rs. 125 lakhs.

(ii) *Schemes for strengthening Ground Water Organisation in the State. State Share*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 220.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

This is a 50% centrally assisted scheme, for strengthening ground water organisation in respect of equipment. Eventhough the Department have acquired heavy drilling machines, which can be engaged to mainly in accessible areas, smaller machines that can be engaged in all terrains and costing less for farmers must be acquired. Also many latest hydrogeological equipment, geophysical equipment, laboratory equipment which will speed up the investigation for ground water survey are also to be purchased. An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 as State share for this scheme. The outlay proposed for Eighth plan is Rs. 220 lakhs.

(iii) *Scheme for Hydrology and design wing*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

The aim of the scheme is to collect and synthesise the hydrological data required for ground water studies water Balance studies and Engineering Research for the development of Ground Water resources of the State. The proposed outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs for 1990-91 is to carry on the work on the scheme and to continue the major ongoing schemes, of Ground Water Department. An amount of Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth plan. The amount proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 6 lakhs to carry on the programmes.

Other ongoing schemes

(iv) *Scheme for collection of basic statistics on well use*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 38.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme. The objective of the scheme is to collect basic statistics on ground water extraction structure in the State and the total draft of ground water for various needs. Another important information to be collected under this scheme is the actual irrigation potential of different types of wells. The scheme envisages collection of cent per cent data of these structures in a number of study plots identified in different physiographic and socio-economic zones. These informations collected from the study plots will be analysed, grouped and extrapolated to assess the different aspects of ground water development in the State.

The scheme has been started by collecting cent per cent statistics on ground water structures from three Community Development Blocks, one in Thiruvananthapuram, one in Kochi and one in Thrissur and the collection and compilation of statistics from

these blocks will be completed by the year 1990-91. The target fixed for remaining four years of the Eighth plan is collection of basic statistics from the representative study plots from the State and compilation of the same for the whole State.

The outlay proposed during Eighth plan period for the scheme is Rs. 38.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to implement the scheme.

(v) *Scheme for ground water conservation and recharge*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 210.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to identify zones of recharge to ground water and implement schemes for induced/artificial recharge and ground water conservation structures, such as subsurface membranes, storage tanks, recharge wells etc. The studies will be started in Kollam district with the programmes to understand the recharge pattern to the deep coastal aquifers of the district and explore measures construct effective recharge structures to augment the recharge to the aquifer system. The work in this connection will be taken up on a phased manner starting from the exploration works. The expenditure on this include cost of works, purchase of equipments staff and other contingent expenses. It is envisaged that individual schemes will be worked out to make the beneficiaries involved in this programme availing institutional financing to meet at least 50% of the cost. The outlay proposed for Eighth plan is Rs. 210 lakhs and that of 1991-92 is Rs. 35 lakhs to carry out the programme.

(vi) *Ground Water Development in Specified Areas*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 410.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is supply of irrigation water through the construction of tube wells and bore wells in specified areas where congenial agro-climatic and hydrogeologic environment exist for successful implementation of the scheme.

The programme would consist essentially of three components viz.

1. identification of suitable areas for implementation;
2. mobilisation of willing beneficiaries; and
3. selection of site and construction of wells and installation of pumpsets. The department will arrange to the selection of site, construction of well and fitting with pumpsets making use of the budgetary resources. Major expenditure on this programme viz. storage tank and laying of distribution system etc. will have to be arranged by the beneficiaries themselves either individually or collectively as the case may be. The expenditure on tank, pipes, pump house, electric connection etc., will have to be borne by the beneficiaries for which they can make use of the institutional financing. All necessary technical support will be provided by the department. Priority will be given under this programme for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of the society. The Irrigation wells constructed under

this programme can be used by the farmers as there own source of irrigation individually or collectively depending on the yield of well and nature of land holdings.

The area identified for the operation of this scheme in the VIII Plan period is Onattukara in Kollam and Alappuzha districts and Chittoor in Palakkad district. The type of wells to be constructed in Onattukara is tube wells and that of Chittoor is bore wells. Physical target fixed under this programme for five years is construction of 100 tube wells to irrigate 2000 ha. of coconuts and construction of 500 bore wells to irrigate 2125 ha. of sugarcane. The outlay proposed for VIII Plan is Rs. 410 lakhs and that of 1991-92 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

(vii) *Scheme for Community Irrigation Wells*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages to develop and supply ground water through bore/tube wells for providing irrigation. Due to the fact that the land holding is small one bore/tube well can provide irrigation to a number of farmers. It is envisaged that with an average command of 18 ha. for a bore well a small group of 10 or 15 farmers having an area of 8 ha. of land can be provided with a borewell to be used as a community irrigation wells. The cost of the Department on this scheme is only on the structure and pumpset. The farmers group well make use of the institutional financing for laying the distribution and minor conveyance. The physical target proposed for the Eighth Plan period is construction of 550 such irrigation wells and providing pumpsets to irrigate 3700 ha. of cash crops. The outlay proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Plan period is Rs. 250 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to implement the scheme.

(viii) *Scheme for compensation of failed wells in the State*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 88.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 14.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to eliminate the risk of failure of wells, which is identified as a major bottleneck in adopting well irrigation. The scheme will be implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme with 50% central assistance. The scheme envisages to fully reimburse the cost of construction of an irrigation well which fails to provide certain minimum quality of water on completion. The benefit of this scheme will be given to those farmers who avail credit, facilities of nationalised banks for the construction of well. An amount of Rs. 88.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan period as State share for the implementation of the programme and Rs. 14 lakhs for 1991-92.

(ix) *Scheme for Control and regulation of Ground Water draft*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 24 .00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The scheme is prepared with the objective of implementing the legislation on the control and regulation of ground water exploitation. The scheme envisages to collect and analyse necessary basic data, preparation of registers and relevant records that are necessary

for taking effective steps to implement the same. As envisaged in the proposed Bill, proper monitoring and effective regulation of ground water draft will be carried out by the department in the notified areas so as to enable the implementing agency to keep track of the construction of different types of wells and ground water use. Wells for large scale ground water development in the notified areas will be allowed to be taken up only on the strength of permit as a measure to monitor and regulate the ground water draft. The expenditure on this scheme is mainly on staff, equipment, stationary and service charges. The total expenditure of this scheme for the five years is worked out to Rs. 24 lakhs. The amount proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 3 lakhs.

(x) *Scheme for training technical and scientific personnel in the Department*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The objective of the scheme is to provide training for the technical and scientific personnel of the department in the relevant fields of scientific source finding technology of well construction and ground water conservation and management. Training facilities available within the country and elsewhere will be made use of for the personnel working in this department under this scheme.

The outlay proposed for Eighth Plan period is Rs. 5 lakhs. An amount Re. 1 lakh is proposed for 1991-92 to implement the scheme.

104270500 **Command Area Development**

(Out by for 1990-95 Rs. 5000 lakhs
1991-92 Rs. 970.00 lakhs.)

This is 50 % centrally assisted programme. The ultimate aim of Command Area Development is maximisation of agricultural production by effecting equitable distribution of water to agricultural fields by introducing scientific practice of farming and water management. The main activities are construction of field channels, and field drains, land levelling, land shaping, introduction of warabandhi etc. in the already completed irrigation scheme in the State. Command Area Development programme gained momentum only during the last years of the VII Plan period.

The approved outlay of command area development programme during the VII Plan period was Rs. 2,900 lakhs in the State share. The total expenditure on the programme during the VII plan period was Rs. 1,475 lakhs. The potential created by using this amount was 42,583 ha. of land by constructing field channels.

The outlay proposed for the VIII Plan period for Command Area Development Programme in the State share is Rs. 5,000 lakhs to construct filed channels and implement other schemes to benefit an area of 29,485 ha. of land. An amount of Rs. 970 lakhs is proposed as state share for 1991-92 to implement schemes to benefit an area of 10,000 ha. of land. Government of India has accepted the proposal of the State. Government for inclusion of four newly completed irrigation

schemes viz. Pamba, Periyar Valley, Kuttiady and Chitturpuzha in CADA scheme. The amount proposed is intended to implement schemes in the already completed irrigation schemes and the newly included four schemes.

1 04 2711 00 **Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion**

Flood Control Programme

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2500.00 lakhs.

„ 1991-92 Rs. 200.00 lakhs.)

Till the beginning of the Seventh Plan Rs. 1197 lakhs was spent on flood control programme to protect an area of 22338 ha. The Seventh Plan outlay for flood control works was Rs. 750 lakhs to protect an area of 5115 ha. Against this Rs. 773.82 lakhs was spent and area protected by flood control works was 9729 ha. Thus by the end of seventh Plan the cumulative total of physical achievement is protection of 32067 ha. of land by spending Rs. 1971 lakhs. The major works done under this sector are construction of embankments, retaining walls, bed bars, permeable groynes etc. to protect the thickly populated banks of rivers from the ravages of flood.

The VIII Plan envisages mainly the implementation of the proposals included in the short range plan for flood control programme in the State and also for carrying out the necessary investigation for the long range Plan and for the reclamation of river banks. For this an amount of Rs. 2500 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan. During 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed. It is intended to complete as many spill over works already taken up, and for improvements of the Thottappally spill way and allied works, for the purchase of one dredger and for investigation works. The physical target utilising this amount is protection of 3200 ha. of land additionally, by constructing 2.5 kms of embankment and 3.50 kms. of drainage channels

Anti-Sea Erosion

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2700.00 lakhs lakhs;

Special Central Assistance Rs. 3600.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 (Outlay-State share Rs. 530.00 lakhs

Special Central Assistance Rs. 670.00 lakhs

This is a centrally assisted programme and central assistance upto 66 2/3% is available for original sea wall construction and 50% for the reformation of old sea wall.

The total expenditure on anti sea erosion works till the end of VII Plan period i.e. by the end of March 1990 was Rs. 9155 lakhs. The cumulative physical achievement by the end of VI Plan period was completion of 311.37 kms of new sea wall and 43.12 km. of reformation of old sea wall to standard size as per phase I, and 9.30 km. of new sea wall and 0.37 km. of reformation works as per Phase II.

The VIII Plan programme under anti-sea erosion envisages completion of spill over balance works as per Phase I programme, completion of 25% of the Phase

II programme, to implement schemes for stabilisation of inlets and protection of coasts adjacent to inlets, to carry out coastal erosion studies, data collection and evaluation studies and for the experimental studies. During the VIII Plan an amount of Rs. 6300 crores is proposed for Anti Sea erosion works. Of this Rs. 2700 lakhs is by State share and Rs. 3600 lakhs by way of Special Central assistance. During 1991-92 the completion of the remaining 4 km. of new sea wall as per Phase I and reforming 8 km. damaged sea wall out of the remaining 23 km. damaged length as per Phase I Programme and completion of 5 km. new sea

wall and 6 km. of reformation works as per phase II are proposed. Out of Rs. 1200 lakhs proposed for 1991-92 Rs. 530 lakhs is the State share and Rs. 670 lakhs is by way of Special Central assistance as per the norms existing for sharing of expenditure by State and Centre. The protection of the boundaries of the nation is absolutely necessary, and sea erosion is a national calamity in terms of washing away land and crops and human and animal lives are lost. Therefore it is proposed that Government of India should provide an outright grant for sea erosion works.

1 05 2301 00 Power

The total investment in Power Development the end of VII Plan period in the State was Rs. 115.430 lakhs. The installed capacity of the ten completed hydro electric generating stations of Kerala Power System as on March 1990 is 1476.5 MW, with an annual power generation potential of 5620 MU. The approved outlay on Power Development in the State for the VII Plan 1985-90 was Rs. 39680 Lakhs. Against this the actual expenditure comes to Rs. 37419 lakhs.

Out of the total targeted addition of 530 MW installed capacity during the VII Plan period 465 MW has been added to the power system by commissioning the 390 MW Idukki Stage II and 75 MW Idamalayar projects. Kallada Power House works are progressing. Kakkad dam works are completed and power house structure almost over. Erection of generating machinery is in progress. The World Bank aided Lower Periyar Project, Power tunnel driving is over and lining in progress. Excavation for dam pressure shaft, surge and power house are in progress. The works on all other small and diversion projects are progressing and are in various stages. Works on Pooyankutty H.E. Projects and the Brahmapuram combined Cycle Plant could not be commenced during the VII Plan period for want of sanction for forest clearance in respect of Pooyankutty and fuel linkage in respect of Brahmapuram from Government of India.

The present annual energy requirement of the state is about 7200 MU. At normal monsoon year the ten completed hydro electric project have an annual generating potential of about 56200 MU of energy. Together with States available share of about 1600 MU against the allocated share of 2071 MU from central sector thermal/atomic power stations, the system capacity at present is about 7200 MU just enough to meet the present demand. If there is unrestricted power supply at required voltage level the present demand may go upto about 9000 MU.

Schemes with a total annual energy generation potential of about 1300 MU are under implementation and all these schemes will be commissioned by 1993 or there about. Small schemes which attract very little environmental problems with a total energy potential of 1073 MU can be taken up and 240 MU can be added on the VIII Plan and 833 MU can be added in the IX Plan. An extension of the existing Kuttiady Power Station is also proposed to be taken up and completed in the VIII Plan. States share from the central sector stations at the end of VIII Plan will be around 3000 MU. Thus the system capacity at the end of VIII Plan 1995 will be about 10268 MU.

If there is unrestricted power supply at required voltage level the requirement in 1994-95 will be about 15000 MU at 11% rate of demand growth and the turn of the century the demand would be about 25,275 MU or more.

Thus there will be a shortage of about 4750 MU. This gap can be filled up by central investment in power plants, by giving encouragement to setting up captive

power plants and generation through private investments. It is also necessary to strengthen the interstate transmission lines to enable the state to draw its full share of power from the central sector power grants in the Southern region.

Since there are number of problems and bottlenecks in tapping hydro electric power, there is an urgent need to go in for non hydel power projects. The three diesel stations of existing capacity of 270 MW proposed (at Kasaragode 60 MW, Vadakara 120 MW, and at Brahmapuram 90 MW) should be taken up for execution and commissioning during VIII Plan period itself. Sanction for fuel linkage by Government of India is the main bottleneck in getting investment sanction for going ahead with the implementation of these projects. A gas line should be drawn from Bombay High to Kerala urgently so that gas can be made available to Kerala to start gas based power stations.

More central investment in this core sector is essential to meet the increasing demand of power and to raise the per capita power consumption in Kerala which is far below the national average (148 kwh as against 214 kwh).

The average revenue realisation of power in Kerala as on 1988-89 is about 56.59 ps. per unit of energy. This is far below when compared to the average realisation of other neighbouring states. (Karnatak, 68.61 ps. per unit, Andhra Pradesh 61.33 ps. per unit, Maharashtra 77.5 ps. per unit, Gujarat 85 ps. per unit). There is scope to increase the present tariff rate of KSEB to take up more viable projects and implement the same utilising the internal resources.

For a need based power plan with reference to the present status of various ongoing projects and new projects to be taken up the investment required would be about Rs. 3113 crores during the Eighth Plan period and Rs. 220 crores during the Annual Plan 1991-92. Taking into the increasing demand of power and the limited resources of the State, and outlay of Rs. 980 crores is proposed for VIII Plan and Rs. 155 crores for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

The following are the schemes proposed to be implemented during the VIII Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92.

A. *Hydel Generation*(1) *Idamalayar (75 MW—320 MU)*

Both the units of the power station were commissioned in February 1987. Some rectification works required for the power tunnel were also carried out after taking a shut down for the Power Station. Some protective work required at the down stream of the dam are being arranged.

(2) *Idukki Stage III (376 MU)*

The project envisages augmentation of Idukk reservoir by diversion of waters of the adjacent Kallar

and Erattayar streams in order to yield additionally 376 MU of energy annually at Idukki Power Station. The project was approved by Planning Commission in March 1975 at an estimated cost of Rs. 400 lakhs. The latest assessed cost of the project is Rs. 1,459 lakhs (1986). The total expenditure of the project till the end of March 1990 is Rs. 1445 lakhs. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

(3) *Sabarigiri Augmentation (125 MU)*

The project envisages diversion of the waters of Upper Moozhiyar to the Kakki reservoir and of Kullar, Gaviar and Meenar stream into the Pamba reservoir of the existing Sabarigiri H.E. Project. The project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1972 as part of Sabarigiri H.E. Schemes at a cost of Rs. 127 lakhs. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1122 lakhs. The expenditure of the project till the end of March 1990 is Rs. 963 lakhs. The budget outlay for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 79 lakhs.

(4) *Idukki Stage II (390 MW)*

The three units (130 MW each) of the power station were commissioned in October, 1985, March 1986 and August 1986 respectively. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 6,800 lakhs (1986). The expenditure upto the end of March 1990 is Rs. 6945 lakhs. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 40 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed for these four projects for the VIII Plan period and Rs. 80 lakhs for 1991-92 to complete the works in all respects and close the accounts.

(5) *Kakkad (50 MW—262 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2529.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 900.00 lakhs)

The Kakkad H.E. Project is a tail race development of the existing Sabarigiri H.E. Project. The scheme was approved by Planning Commission in 1976 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,860 lakhs. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 7012 lakhs. The total expenditure of the scheme till the end of March 1990 is Rs. 4483 lakhs. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 1100 lakhs. The Dam works have completed. Power tunnel driving of 7252 m. has been completed out of a total of 7707 m. IC tunnel driving of 2960 m. completed out of a total 3160 m. Power House structure almost over. Erection of EOT crane completed. Erection of generating machinery is in progress. It is programmed to complete the project by 1992-93. The outlay proposed for VIII Plan is Rs. 2529 lakhs and Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 900 lakhs.

(6) *Azhutha Diversion (57 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 287.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 125.00 lakhs)

The project envisages construction of a small weir and diversion tunnel to divert the water of Azhutha River to Idukki reservoir. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 370 lakhs. The work was started in 1988. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 80 lakhs.

The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 125 lakhs. The works on the project has commenced and is gaining momentum. Out of 4000 m. tunnel driving required 822 m. has been completed. The outlay proposed for the VIII Plan is Rs. 287 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 125 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92. As per present programme it is proposed to commission the project by 1992-93.

(7) *Kallada (15 MW—53 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 543.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 243.00 lakhs)

This is a low headed hydel project with a dam toe power station in the ongoing Kallada Irrigation Scheme for utilising the irrigation releases for power generation. The project envisages installation of a small length of penstock and a power house at the toe of the dam with 2 units of 7.5 MU each to generate 53 MU of energy per year. Planning Commission accorded sanction for the scheme in September 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,180 lakhs. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,389 lakhs. The expenditure of the project till the end of March 1990 is Rs. 846 lakhs. The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 300 lakhs. Construction of the dam toe power house building is in progress. EOT crane has been erected and erection of generating machine is in progress. The outlay proposed for VIII Plan is Rs. 543 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 243 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. It is proposed to commission the project by 1991-92.

(8) *Lower Periyar (180 MW—493 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 6696.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2400.00 lakhs)

This is a tailrace development project in the Periyar basin, just below the Neriamangalam Power Station. The scheme was approved by the Planning Commission in February 1983 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,843 lakhs. The scheme is partly financed by the World Bank as per IBRD loan agreement No. 2582/IN signed in December, 1985. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 14,000 lakhs. The expenditure on the project till the end of March, 1990 is Rs. 7304 lakhs. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 2900 lakhs. Power tunnel driving is over and lining is in progress. Excavation for Dam pressure shaft surge and power house are in progress. The outlay proposed for VIII Plan is Rs. 6696 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 2400 lakhs. As per present schedule it is programmed to commission the project by 1992-93.

(9) *Malampuzha Small Hydro Electric Project (2 MW - 6.4 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 314.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 49.00 lakhs)

The irrigation releases from the existing Malampuzha Dam, through the left bank canal is proposed to be utilised for power generation under this scheme by constructing a power station at the toe of the dam. Planning Commission accorded sanction for the scheme costing Rs. 295 lakhs in December, 1985. The latest assessed cost is Rs. 345 lakhs in 1988. The expenditure of the scheme till the end of March 1990 is Rs. 46 lakhs.

The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 250 lakhs. Orders placed for generating equipment contract also awarded for the construction of power house building and works started. The VIII Plan outlay proposed is Rs. 314 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 49 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. It is programmed to complete the project by 1991-92.

(10) *Madupetty Small H.E. Scheme (2 MW—6.4 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 275.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 72.00 lakhs)

The project aims at constructing a dam toe power station at the existing Madupetty Dam and utilise the water release to Munnar Head Works (Pallivasal Power Station) for power generation. The project costing Rs. 292 lakhs was approved by Planning Commission in December 1985. The latest assessed cost is Rs. 332 lakhs (1988). The expenditure on the project till the end of March 1990 is Rs. 60 lakhs. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 203 lakhs. Order placed for the generating equipment. Excavation for power house building almost over. The VIII Plan outlay proposed is Rs. 275 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 72 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. It is programmed to complete and commission the project by 1991-92.

(11) *Malankara Small H. E. Scheme (6 MW-36 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 411.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The project envisages construction of a dam toe power station at the Malankara dam (of Movattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project) under construction. The project was approved by Planning Commission in August, 1986 at an estimated cost of Rs. 7680 lakhs (1985). The latest cost is Rs. 997 lakhs. The expenditure on the project till the end of March, 1990 is Rs. 86 lakhs. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 100 lakhs. First stage of excavation for power house completed. Tenders for power house building being invited. Tenders received for supply and erection of generating equipment are being processed. The VIII Plan proposed is Rs. 411 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. An additional amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is expected from Power Finance Corporation for this project. It is programmed to commission the project 1992-93.

(12) *Peppara Small H. E. Scheme (3 MW-11.5 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 363.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 140.00 lakhs)

The project envisages the utilisation of the drinking water supply release and the surplus yield from the existing Peppara Dam for power generation by constructing a dam toe power station. The project was approved by Planning Commission in August 1986 at a cost of Rs. 393 lakhs. The latest assessed cost is Rs. 567 lakhs. The expenditure on this project till the end of March 1990 is Rs. 4,000 lakhs. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 200 lakhs. Contract awarded for construction of power house building. Orders also placed for supply and erection of generating equipment.

Sanction from Forest Department received for commencing works and power house civil works have been commenced. The VIII Plan proposal is Rs. 363 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 140 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. An additional amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is expected from Power Finance Corporation for this project. It is programmed to commission the project by 1991-92.

(13) *Chimony Small H.E. Scheme (2.5 MW-6.5 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 336.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The Project envisages utilisation of the regulated releases from Chimony Irrigation Project by constructing a dam toe power station. The project was approved by Planning Commission in August, 1986 at a cost of Rs. 314 lakhs. The latest assessed cost is Rs. 360 lakhs (1988). The expenditure on the project till the end of March 1990 is Rs. 24 lakhs. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 100 lakhs. Contract has been awarded for construction of power house building. Orders are also placed for supply and erection of generating equipment. Sanction from Forest Department has been received for commencing works and power house civil works have commenced. The VIII Plan proposal is Rs. 363 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 140 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. An additional amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is expected from Power Finance Corporation for this project. It is programmed to commission the project by 1991-92.

(14) *Pooyankutty Small (240 MW-645 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 6005.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The project envisages construction of a concrete dam across Pooyankutty river and a saddle dam to create a reservoir with an effective storage capacity of 1021 Mm³, water conductor system comprising tunnel associated surge shaft LPP and surface of penstock and a surface power station with two units for 120 MW each.

Planning Commission approved the project in September, 1986 at an estimated cost Rs. 25,000 lakhs. The expenditure of the project till the end of March, 1990 is Rs. 441 lakhs. The budget outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 5 lakhs. First stage excavation for power house is hearing completion. Orders have been placed for supply and erection of generating equipment. The outlay proposed for the VIII Plan is Rs. 336. An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. It is programmed to commission the project by 1992-93.

(15) *Kuttiar Diversion (36.6 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 210.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

This small project envisages diversion of waters of Kuttiar of Muvattupuzha basin to Idukki reservoir by constructing small weir and diversion tunnel at an estimated cost of Rs. 214 lakhs (1988). Preliminary and enabling works and land acquisition works are in progress. The outlay proposed for the VIII Plan is Rs. 210 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs is

proposed for 1991-92. It is expected that the project will be commissioned by 1992-93.

(16) *Vadakkapuzha Diversion* (12 MU)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 144.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The project envisages diversion of waters Vadakkapuzha of Muvattupuzha river by providing a small weir and pumping over 12 m. height into Idukki reservoir. Preliminary and enabling works and land acquisition works are in progress. The outlay proposed for VIII Plan is Rs. 144 lakhs and Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 60 lakhs to carry out the work of the project. It is programmed to commission the project by 1992-93.

(17) *Vazhikkadavu Diversion* (24 MU)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 185.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Rs. 80.00 lakhs.)

This project envisages diversion of the waters from the up-stream catchment of the Meenachil River to Idukki Reservoir by constructing a small diversion weir and a diversion tunnel of 2900 m. long. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 185 lakhs. Preliminary and enabling works and land acquisition works are in progress. The outlay proposed for VIII Plan is Rs. 185 lakhs and Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 80 lakhs. It is programmed to commission the project by 1992-93.

(18) *Peringalkuthu L. B. Extension* (16 MW-38 MU)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Planning Commission accorded sanction for the project in 5/89. The project envisages installation of an additional pipe line 790 m. long from the tunnel exit of the existing P.L.B. Project and a Power Station with an installed capacity of 1 x 16 MW for better utilisation of the inflow of the existing scheme. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 902 lakhs. Preliminary and enabling work and land acquisition works are in progress. The outlay proposed for VIII Plan is Rs. 1472 lakhs with an expected Power Finance Corporation loan assistance Rs. 1322 lakhs and Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 50 lakhs. An additional loan assistance of Rs. 450 lakhs is expected for Power Finance Corporation loan assistance Rs. 1322 lakhs and Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 50 lakhs. An additional loan assistance of Rs. 450 lakhs is expected for Power Finance Corporation for this project. It is programmed to commission the project by 1992-93.

(19) *Kuttiyadi Tailrace* (2.5 MW-15 MU)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The project envisages utilisation of the regulated discharge from the existing Kakkayam Power Station of Kuttiyadi H. E. Project for Power Generation in a Power Station to be installed further downstream over a head of 21 m. The tail waters of Kakkayam Power Station will be diverted to the proposed Kuttiyadi

Tailrace Power Station by constructing a 2.35 m. high and 7.62 m. long diversion weir across the tailrace channel of the Kakkayam Power Station. The water will be carried by a 605 m. long Power Channel, a forebay tank and a penstock of 60 m. length to the Power Station with 2 units of 1.25 MW each. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 397 lakhs. Preliminary and enabling works and land acquisition works are in progress. The outlay proposed for VIII Plan is Rs. 100 lakhs and an expected Power Finance Corporation loan assistance of Rs. 297 lakhs, and Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 50 lakhs. An additional loan assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs is expected from Power Finance Corporation for this project during 1991-92. It is programmed to commission the project by 1992-93.

(20) *Peechi Mini Hydrel Scheme* (1.5 MW-5MU)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 244.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

The irrigation releases from the existing Peechi Irrigation Reservoir through the right bank canal is proposed to be utilised for Power Generation over a head of 19 M (av.) by installing a Power Station with one unit of 1.5 MW capacity at the downstream of the dam. The State Government has accorded sanction for the scheme in 10/89. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 244 lakhs. Preliminary works will be commenced during the current year. The outlay proposed for the VIII Plan is Rs. 244 lakhs and Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 120 lakhs. It is programmed to commission the project by 1992-93.

(21) *Chembukadavu, Stage I*

Mini H.E. Scheme (2.25 MW-4 MU)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 425.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The project envisaged development of Power in Chalipuzha River by a Mini H.E. Scheme over a head of about 37 m. A small trench type 35.5 m. long diversion weir, a 50 m. long desilting tank, a 365 m. long open channel, a forebay tank of size 20 m. x 20m. x 9 m., a penstock of 97.5 m. long and a Power Station with 3 units of 0.75 MW are the main components of the scheme. The State Government accorded sanction for the scheme in 10/89. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 425 lakhs. Preliminary works will be commenced during the current year. The outlay proposed for VIII Plan is Rs. 425 lakhs and Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 100 lakhs. It is programmed to commission the project in 1992-93.

New Major Hydro-Electric Schemes

(22) *Boothathankettu* (30 MW-60 MU)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2550.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The project envisages utilisation of the surplus waters at Boothathankettu Barrage across Periyar River, over a head of 10 m. to generate 60 MU per annum. The project report is now under scrutiny in CEA. The total estimated cost of the project is

Rs. 3283 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for the scheme in 1991-92.

(23) *Kuttiady Extension (50 MW - 100 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1467.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

Due to inadequate storage capacity full utilisation of the inflow into the existing Kuttiady Reservoir is not achieved. Capacity addition (one unit of 50 MW) the existing Power Station is proposed under the scheme for more utilisation of the inflow. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1967 lakhs. The project report is under scrutiny in CEA. Outlay required for 1991-92 is Rs. 200 lakhs. The scheme is programmed to be commissioned in 1994-95.

(24) *Pallivasal Rehabilitation (60 MW)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1900.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

This is to replace the existing very old Pallivasal Power Station which was established in 1940-50s. The proposal envisages extension of Power Tunnel, construction of a pressure shaft and an underground Power Station with 3 units of 20 MW (in place of existing 37.5 MW total capacity). As the location of Power Station is fixed at a higher elevation, the tail waters from the Power Station will flow directly in to the Sengulam Reservoir without pumping as is being done now. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5000 lakhs. Project report for the scheme is under scrutiny in CEA. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(25) *Advance action on New Schemes*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3419.00 lakhs)
,, 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 3419 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan period to initiate works on new major projects viz Athirappally, Kuriarkutty-Karappara, Mananthavady, Pambar etc. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

(26) *New Small HE Projects*

Anakayam (8 MW — 34 MU)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 970.00 lakhs)
,, 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs

Anakayam HE project has been cleared by the CEA Sanction from the Department of Environment, Government of India and Planning Commission, is expected shortly. It is programmed to commence main works during 1991-92. The outlay proposed to the VIII Plan is Rs. 970 lakhs and for 1991-92 Rs. 50 lakhs. It is programmed to commission the project by 1995-96.

(27) *Maniyar (10 MW - 36.6 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1200.00 lakhs)
,, 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The project report is under resulting in CEA and sanction is expected during the year. An amount of

Rs. 1200 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan and Rs. 50 lakhs for 1991-92 to start work of the project. It is programmed to commission the project by 1994-95.

(28) *Chembukkadavu Stage II (9 MW — 16.9 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1228.00 lakhs)
,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The project report on the project is ready and will be forwarded to CEA soon. It is programmed to commence works on the project in 1991-92. An amount of Rs. 1228 lakhs is proposed to VIII Plan. Rs. 20 lakhs for 1991-92 to start work on the project. It is expected to commission the project by 1994-95.

(29.) *Mangalam (0.5 MW - 1.2 MU)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 148.00 lakhs)
,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The project report is under consideration by the State Government and sanction is expected shortly. An amount of Rs. 148 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan period and Rs. 20 lakhs for 1991-92 to commence works on the project. It is expected to commission the project by 1994-95.

(30.) *Other Small Schemes*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1601.00 lakhs)
,, 1991-92 Rs. 41.00 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 160 lakhs for VIII Plan and Rs. 41 lakhs for 1991-92 is proposed to initiate advance action on Small H. E. Project viz., Adakathodu, Pasukkadavu, Poozhithodu, Chathankottanada, Stage II, Vanchiyam, Bhavalipuzha Stage I to IV, Onipuzha etc. The sanction for these project is expected soon.

B. Thermal/Diesel Power Station

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 16000.00 lakhs)
,, 1991-92 Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

As an immediate solution to meet the load demands it is proposed to establish a gas based thermal power station of capacity 1200 MW at Vypscn near Cochin, a 90 MW gas turbine power plant at Brahmapuram, Cochin, 60 MW Diesel Station at Kasargode, 120 MW Diesel Station in Vadakara. It is programmed to start the work and commission any one or two projects during the Eighth Plan period itself. For that an amount of Rs. 16000 lakhs is proposed during the Eighth Plan period. Rs. 600 lakhs is proposed during year 1991-92 to initiate action on the above scheme.

C. Transmission and Distribution

The transmission projects under implementation in the State comprise of:--

400 KV lines and substations,
220 KV lines and substations,
other lines and substations.

(32.) *Transmission (World Bank Aided Projects)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20000.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 4000.00 lakhs)

Transmission projects under World Bank Loan No. IBRD/2582/In under implementation comprises of the following items:—

1. 400 KV lines—Nil
 400 KV substation at Thrissur at an estimated cost Rs. 1916 lakhs with 1 x 315 MVA capacity.
2. 220 KV lines (including length of lines)
 Idukki-Lower Periyar DC line (35 KM)
 Lower Periyar - Kochi DC line (65 Kms)
 Lower Periyar - Thrissur DC line (100 Kms)
 Thrissur - Kozhikode DC line (115 Kms)
 Kozhikode - Kannoor DC line (98 Kms)
 Thrissur - Palakkad DC line (55 Kms)
 Kannoor - Kasarkode DC line (90 Kms)
3. **22 KV S/Stns.**

	Capacity MVA	Estimated Rs. lakhs
1. 220 KV S/Stn. Kochi	2 x 160	1114.00
2. 220 KV Sub/Stn. Kannoor	7 x 20	369.91
3. 220 KV Switching Station at Kozhikode (Arikkode)	..	92.36
4. 220 KV Sub/Stn	1 x 160	530.39
5. 220 KV Sub/Stn Palakkad	2 x 160	625.58

Site levelling at Thrissur and Kannur have been completed. Construction of a substation building, foundations, and other enabling works are in progress. Contract for erection of yard including erection structures, equipment and stringing of bus have been awarded. Major equipment for all stations have been ordered. Cable and battery for Thrissur and Kannur substations, 11 KV switch gear were ordered and received. Transformers, 420 KV CBs assisters and a portion of ITs are yet to be received. Thrissur is programmed to be temporarily commissioned by 31-12-1990 and permanently commissioned by 31-3-1991. Kannur substation targeted for commissioning by 9/91. L.A. procedure is almost over for 220 KV switching station. The station is expected to be completed by 9/91. Acquisition procedure is underway, and expected to be finalised during this financial year. The station is programmed to be commissioned by 12/91.

Site levelling and enabling works are in progress at Palakkad L.A. procedure is in progress for the site at Kasargode.

Procurement activities for the additional equipments for all substations are required due to technical reasons and also for Palakkad and Kasargode have been started.

Programme for 1991-92

1. Completion of supply of additional equipment and C & R panels.

2. Completion and commissioning of Kannur Palakkad, Kochi & Kozhikode stations, Thrissur-Kozhikode, Thrissur- Palakkad, Lower Periyar-Kochi and Kozhikode-Kannur lines.

3. Taking over land and partial construction of Kasarkode substation, Balance works at Kochi sub station.

4. Completion of supply of line towers, substation equipment conductors, accessories etc.

33. *Other Transmission Lines and Substations*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10000.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1625.00 lakhs)

The transmission and distribution system in Kerala is presently facing much hardships in maintaining the specified voltage and meet the peak load demand. This is mainly due to the inadequacies of transmission and distribution lines, substations and reactive compensation. Transmission lines and substations are proposed on the basis of computer studies. The scope of the Eighth Plan transmission lines and substations covering 8 nos. of 220 KV and 53 nos. of 110 KV substations (including upgradation) have been finalised by CEA. An outlay of Rs. 350 crores would be required for the transmission works. Rs. 200 crores including Rs. 3 crores for spillover liability, Rs. 27 crores for 7th Plan spillover schemes and Rs. 170 crores for Eighth Plan new schemes have been proposed for the Transmission (Normal) Schemes. The balance of Rs. 180 crores would be availed of as loan from PFC.

The outlay proposed for VIII Plan for transmission normal is Rs. 10000 lakhs and Rs. 1625 lakhs for the year 1991-92. Transmission lines and substations of which Rs. 10 crores is posed for loan from Power Finance Corporation. An amount of Rs. 1000 lakhs is expected as loan from Power Finance Corporation for VIII Plan period.

The substations and connected lines targeted to be commissioned during 1991-92 are shown below:

110 KV	66 KV
1. Kilimanoor	1. Peroorkada
2. Sasthamkotta	2. Pathirappally
3. Kavanad	3. Mundakkayam
4. Kayamkulam	4. Wellington
5. Kumarakam	5. Sreekantapuram
6. Piravam	
7. Panoor	
8. Mulleria	
9. Kunnamangalam	
10. Puzhayangadi	
11. Thalipparamba	
12. Adimali	

In addition this about 150 ct.km. of transmission lines are proposed to be reconducted during the year 1991-92.

34. *Distribution--Normal*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3500.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 700.00 lakhs)

During the year 1991-92 it is programmed to give 80000 number of service connections installation of 650 transformers and 15000 street lights and extending 550 ct. km. 11 KV lines and 1100 ct.km. LT lines. To implement the programme an amount of Rs. 700 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. The outlay proposed for distribution normal for the VIII Plan is Rs. 3500 lakhs.

35. *Special Component Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3700.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 700.00 lakhs)

Under Special Component Plan it is programmed to give electric connection to 550 harijan colonies and to give 5500 service connections. It is also programmed to provide 2200 street lights and installing 350 transformers by extending 600 ct.km. LT lines and 300 ct.km. of 11 KV lines, during 1991-92. For this the outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is proposed. An amount of Rs. 3700 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan to implement Special Component Plan Schemes.

36. *Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 300.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

During 1991-92 it is programmed to give electric connection to 35 girijan colonies and give 350 number of service connections. It is also programmed to instal 35 transformers and 150 street lights in the Tribal colonies by extending 30 ct.km. 11 KV lines and 60 ct.km. LT lines. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to implement the programme. The outlay proposed for Tribal Sub Plan during the VIII Plan period is Rs. 300 lakhs.

37. *Rural Electrification*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4000.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 700.00 lakhs)

Under Rural Electrification Programme it is programmed to implement maximum number of schemes under of REC assisted works during the Plan period. For that an amount of Rs. 4000 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan. An amount of Rs. 700 lakhs is proposed for 1991,92 to implement the following scheme.

Sl. No.	Particulars	1991-92 physical target
IV. REC--Normal		
(i)	LT Line (ct. kms.)	1,300
(ii)	11 KV line (ct. kms.)	250
(iii)	Transformers (Nos.)	270
(iv)	Agl. Service connection (Nos.)	1,000
(v)	Other service connection (Nos.)	75,000
(vi)	Street lights (Nos.)	3,500

38. *Other System Improvement Works*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 400 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan and Rs. 150 lakhs for 1991-92 to implement the system improvement works in other areas. Power Finance Corporation loan assistance is also anticipated for this programme.

39. *Master Plan for Cities*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3000.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 800.00 lakhs)

The scope of work under this scheme includes installation of Gas Insulated Substations, 66 KV U.G. Cables, enhancing capacity of EHT substations, strengthening of 11 KV net work, Installing 11 KV switching station, etc. The estimated cost of Master Plan works is Rs. 64.44 crores. An outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92. The outlay proposed for the VIII Plan Rs. 3000 lakhs.

To improve the power distribution system of the three cities viz., Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode, was prepared and included in the World Bank aided Kerala Power Project.

The Scheme is intended for the following:

- (1) To maintain satisfactory voltage level
- (2) To avoid load shedding
- (3) To reduce supply interruptions
- (4) To ensure more reliable supply
- (5) To reduce energy losses

The scheme envisages enhancing capacity of EHT substations, strengthening of 11 KV net work, providing adequate number of distribution transformers and installing 11 KV switching stations.

40. *System Improvement Programme under CIDA Assistance (Capacitor Installation, etc.)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2000.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The project comprises of the following components:

- (a) Establishment of a Water Management Centre for K.S.E. Board.
- (b) Replacement of defective instrumentation in the Idukki Arch Dam monitoring net work.
- (c) Independent turbine performance testing.
- (d) Procurement of additional spares for Idukki Power Station (Stage II).
- (e) Installing VAR compensation equipment.

VAR compensation to the extent of 762 MVAR is proposed to be installed in the transmission and sub-transmission system for voltage improvement and power factor correction. This component had been originally envisaged under World Bank Loan. Now this is proposed under CIDA assistance utilising the balance

amount under Idukki Stage II Project. The total cost of the system improvement project is estimated as Canadian Dollars 32,893,000. The agreement between CIDA and SNC for the installation of the capacitors in Kerala system is expected to be finalised in the near future. CEA has also taken up the matter with CIDA. It is expected that the whole work can be completed by 1992-93 first half. An outlay of Rs. 2000 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 Eighth Plan Rs. 200 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

41. *The Institutional Development Programme under World Bank Projects*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The I.D.P. component of World Bank aided Kerala Power Project comprises of the following items:—

- (1) Commercial Accounting System and Fixed Asset inventory.
- (2) Tariff restructuring study
- (3) Organisation and Management and MIS Study (Phase I and II).
- (4) Data Processing study and implementation.
- (5) Staff training programme.

An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan and Rs. 75 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

42. *Survey and Investigation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

For survey and investigation works, proposed outlay for VIII Plan is Rs. 500 lakhs. This is for carrying out extensive investigation works for new HE/thermal/Nuclear and Mini/Micro schemes in the State as well as for collection of hydro meteorological data of all the river basins in the State.

Survey and Investigation works in respect of the various projects are being continued for the preparation of project report/furnishing further details and data required by CEA in respect of schemes, the project report of which are under scrutiny in CEA.

A number of Small/Mini/Micro Projects have been identified in various river basins in the State and detailed investigations are being done. Project reports for about 10 schemes are currently under preparation. For 1990-91, the approved outlay for survey and investigation is Rs. 80 lakhs. The proposed outlay for VIII Plan is Rs. 500 lakhs. A amount of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(43) *Training Centre at Moolamattom*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

According to the amended Rule 3 of the I.E. Rules 1956 it is obligatory for power utilities to employ trained and licensed persons as operators and maintenance staff of generating stations of installed capacity 100 MW

and above with the associated substations. For training and licensing existing O & M personnel of the Board and the new recruits, a training Centre has already been established under the Board at Moolamattom with the infrastructural facilities available there. During 1989-90 that short term in course on distribution was conducted. Another short term course on generation with the help ESCI was also arranged.

Now the orientation course for two weeks for the newly recruited staff is being conducted for a batch of 30 nos. at a time. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan of 1991-92. The outlay proposed for the VIII Plan is Rs. 50 lakhs.

(44) *Renovation & Modernisation of Existing Power Stations: (Sabarigiri, Neriamangalam & Peringalkuthu)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 110.00 lakhs)

Renovation and Modernisation schemes for the generating Station namely, Sabarigiri (6 x 50 MW) Neriamangalam (3 x 15 MW), and National Committee on R & M. Later M/S C.G.E. Canada has made a proposal involving renovation and uprating of Sabarigiri. Based on their study KSEB has prepared a project on R & M of Sabarigiri with an estimated cost of Rs. 31 crores. During July 1989 a team from CEA, PFC and BHEL visited Sabarigiri. The Committee is of opinion that the renovation works have to be taken up first and uprating has to be taken up separately. According a revised estimate of Renovation alone of Sabarigiri H.E. Project has already forwarded to PFC/CEA. With an estimated cost of Rs. 2018 lakhs. The first phase of Renovation activity is to carry out the capital maintenance of all units, for which had placed purchase order for the procurement of 8 items with total cost of Rs. 179.32 lakhs to M/s. BHEL. Also Telex order for capital over haul of one unit at Sabarigiri with an estimated cost of Rs. 36.78 lakhs were given to M/s. BHEL. Detailed order is being prepared. Draft Project report on Renovation of Sabarigiri as per CEA guidelines is being prepared.

Proposals for three other stations such as Sholayar (3 x 18 m) Pallivasal (3 x 5 MW + 3 x 7.5 MW) Sengulam (4 x 12 MW) were also forwarded to CEA/to PFC & BHEL visited Peringalkuthu and Shalayar to finalise the Renovation activities. They have finalised the words to be included in the Renovation/upratings activities. The Draft Project report of these project as per CEA guidelines also being prepared.

The other stations such a Neriamangalam and Pallivasal have to be visited by the joint team for finalising the Renovation/uprating activities. In case of Sengulam, since the total estimate is less than 5 crores the visit of joint team is not necessary. The DPR is being prepared.

For Renovation and modernisation, Rs. 90 lakhs is approved by Planning Commission for 1990-91 for which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 100 lakhs Rs. 110 lakhs is the proposed outlay for 1991-92 and Rs. 800 lakhs is proposed to be availed of as PFC loan.

45. *Modernisation of load despatch stations including carrier communication system*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

Modernisation of load despatch station including carrier communication system has been approved by the Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs. 2946 lakhs. An interim L. D. System at a cost of Rs. 80 lakhs is being implemented. This is independent of the main L. D. System being proposed. There is a proposal for the modernisation of communication system at a cost of Rs. 9700 lakhs with the assistance of Power Finance Corporation.

An amount of Rs. 250 lakhs (Rs. 150 lakhs for modernisation of load despatch station and Rs. 100 lakhs for modernisation of carrier communication system), proposed during the VIII Plan period and Rs. 70 lakhs (Rs. 20 lakhs for modernisation of load despatch station and Rs. 50 lakhs for modernisation of carrier communication system) for the Annual Plan 1991-92 to implement the modernisation schemes.

(E) *Non Conventional Source of Energy Schemes to be implemented by K. S. E. B.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 500.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

Power generated in Kerala is mainly from hydro electric project solely depending on the monsoon, which being erratic for the past several years resulted in power shortage. Hence it became necessary to go in for other sources, preferably non conventional energy sources.

Our important renewable sources of energy are from wind, ocean waves, solar, biomass etc. As for as Kerala is concerned there are opportunities for sanction of Energy and from wind KSEB has installed a 100 KW Pilot wind electric generator at Kottamala as an experimental measure and its performance is under close observation. It is proposed to instal a wind farm of 1.1 MW capacity at Kottamala near the existing pilot plant and two more wind farms, KSEB has also plans for installing solar photo voltaic and solar thermal plants at suitable location for energy generation.

An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan for KSEB to implement schemes for the development of power from non conventional source.

Schemes to be implemented by ANERT

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 600.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Agency for Non Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT) is the nodal agency in the State for the implementation of National programme on improved chulahs, solar thermal extension programme, solar photovoltaic programme, wind mapping, wind monitoring and other similar project for the development of non conventional sources of energy and implementation of Integrated Rural Energy Programme. The important schemes programmes

proposed to be implemented by ANERT during the VIII Plan period and Annual Plan 1991-92 are given below. Total outlay progressed for VIII Plan for ANERT to implement schemes for the development of non conventional sources of energy is Rs. 600 lakhs and that for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 50 lakhs. For IREP an outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan and Rs. 60 lakhs for annual plan 1991-92.

(i) *Community and Institutional biogas development*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Emphasis is to be given to large biogas plants making use of animal during night soil and mixed domestic wastes. Necessary R & D is to be carried out feasibility studies done and demonstration pilot plants set up. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan and Rs. 1 lakh for annual plan 1991-92.

(2) *Biomass development*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Biomass programmes include gasifiers, energy plantation, pirolysters and biomass briquetting. Provision required for R & D efforts, fabrication and testing of pilot models and supplementary assistance for centrally, assisted projects. The outlay proposed for Eighth Plan is Rs. 25 lakhs and for 1991-92 is Rs. 3 lakhs.

(3) *Solar Thermal Energy Programme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 80.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

Demonstration devices of solar water heaters, cookers, dryers to be installed in public buildings and other strategic locations. Preliminary studies have been conducted for Copra and Rubber. Provision is required to supplement central subsidies available and also to ensure proper maintenance and repair of the demonstration units. The amount proposed for Eighth Plan is Rs. 80 lakhs and for 1991-92 is Rs. 8 lakhs.

(4) *Photo voltaic*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Photo voltaic electricity is cost effective for lighting, electric fencing, powering, communication equipment and other such selected application in remote isolated locations. Panels are to be purchased through Government of India, control units and other accessories are to be procured from open market. Specific systems for location application units will have to be proposed and tested. The demonstration units have to be properly maintained and effective parts replaced. The outlay proposed for the above programmes for the Eighth Plan is Rs. 100 lakhs and that for 1991-92 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

(5) *Wind Energy Development*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 11.00 lakhs)

The National Wind Mapping and Wind monitoring programme are being implemented with 90% central assistance. Feasibility studies on wind farms are to be done. The wind mill pumping demonstration programme which is another centrally assisted scheme is also proposed to be implemented in the State. A demonstration programme on wind electric battery chargers is also proposed to be implemented. Developmental works is to be done on small wind electrical generators, and automatic wind data recorders. Modifications to the existing wind mills pumping system to meet the local requirement is also to be done. The amount proposed for the programme for the Eighth Plan period is Rs. 100 lakhs and for 1991-92 is Rs. 11 lakhs.

(6) *Energy from Urban and Agricultural Wastes*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The feasibility of establishing large plant for the utilisation of urban and agro wastes for energy generation through biodigestion pyrolysis or briquetting is to be examined project reports prepared and pilot plants set up. The amount proposed for Eighth Plan period is Rs. 15 lakhs and for 1991-92 is Rs. 2 lakhs.

(7) *Other Sources of Energy*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 14.00 lakhs)

Micro hydel projects through a conventional sources involve unconventional technologies and considerable environmental benefits. They have low gestation periods. Suitable locations have to be identified, feasibility examined, project reports prepared and demonstration, plants to be set up. The amount proposed for Eighth Plan is Rs. 150 lakhs and for 1991-92 is Rs. 14 lakhs.

(8) *Urjagam Project*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Urjagam is a hamlets where the energy needs of cooking, lighting and irrigation are met mostly or entirely by the use of fuel, fuel efficient devices and non conventional source of energy. The strategy is to set-up one urjagam in each parliamentary constituency at the first instance. The DNES has sanctioned the first Urjagam project in the State viz., Appapara. Similar projects are to be set up in coming years. Under the Urjagam project major portion of the project cost is being met by DNES and ANERT will have to meet the part of the cost. The amount proposed for the Eighth Plan is Rs. 20 lakhs and for 1991-92 is Rs. 1 lakh towards the State share for implementing the programmes.

(F) *Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programmes (IREP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.000 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

This is a programme implemented with central assistance with the manifold objectives of developing a reliable data base for rural energy planning, planning optimal matching of end use with sources, so as to get the best mix of energy sources and technologies to meet the developmental needs of the reforms and to support and propagate locally available, renewable energy sources.

The programme is being implemented in the selected Rural Development Blocks in the State and by the end of 1989-90. 4 such blocks were covered and it is proposed to add 4 more blocks on 1990-91. Thus there will be 8 IREP blocks in the different parts in the State by the beginning of 1991-92 for implementing the programmes. An amount of Rs. 400 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Plan period and Rs. 60 lakhs for 1991-92 to implement the programmes under IREP. The details of programmes with outlays proposed are given below.

<i>Schemes proposed to be implemented under Integrated Rural Energy Programme</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>	
	<i>Outlay proposed for VIII plan</i>	<i>Outlay proposed for 1991-92</i>
1. Installation of Fixed chulahs	60.00	10.40
2. Distribution of portable chulahs	10.00	1.00
3. Installation of Solar PV lamps	40.00	7.50
4. Distribution of Solar Tricycle	15.00	2.00
5. Installation of Solar TV	25.00	4.00
6. Distribution of Solar Cookers	3.00	0.42
7. Installation of Solar water heaters	12.00	2.25
8. Installation of Solar still	1.00	0.15
9. Distribution of improved Bullock carts	2.00	0.25
10. Installation of wind mill pumping system	3.00	0.65
11. Distribution of frictionless footvalves	1.00	0.12
12. Distribution of Hot boxes	1.00	0.18
13. Distribution of Grameen Sheethal units	2.00	0.22
14. Distribution of high efficiency Kerosene stoves	2.00	0.36
15. Maintenance and repair of existing systems	10.00	2.00
16. Extension, publicity and awareness	10.00	1.00
17. Wind farm feasibility studies	5.00	0.75
18. Micro hydel feasibility study	4.00	0.50
19. Training	5.00	0.75
20. Survey and studies	8.00	1.75
21. Office equipment, vehicles and other expenses	181.00	23.75
Total	400.00	60.00

1 06 0000 00 VI INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

INTRODUCTION

Industrial development in Kerala during the eighties evinced a declining trend. The share of the secondary sector to the State's Net Domestic Product, in real terms, declined from 22.8 per cent in 1980-81 to 21.3 per cent in 1988-89, showing a decrease of 1.5 per cent over eight years. The share of the secondary sector in the National Economy, on the other hand, increased by 2.5 per cent from 23 per cent to 25.5 per cent during the period. Further, the growth of manufacturing sector in the State evinces a long term decline. The annual average rate of growth of the manufacturing sector has declined drastically from 4.04 per cent in the seventies to 1.22 per cent in the eighties. As a corollary to the stunted growth of the industrial sector of the State the employment opportunities have been stagnating, while the number of unemployed persons, especially of the educated unemployed persons, is on the increase. The gravity of the situation is evident from the fact that Kerala with 3.7 per cent of the population of the country accounts for 10 per cent of the total job seekers.

The main reason for the tardy industrial development of the State can be traced to the low public sector outlay under the sector "Industry and Minerals", during the past plans. During the First Five Year Plan only less than 2 per cent of the State sector outlay was set apart for this sector. During the Second, Third and Fourth Plans, the outlay under "Industry and Minerals" sector was only 7 to 8 per cent. During the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans there was slight improvement in the matter of allocation of funds to this sector with 11 per cent and 8 per cent respectively of the total State Plan outlay. The State Plan outlay for this sector during Seventh Plan was only around 10 per cent.

Central sector investment in the industrial sector of the State as well as long term credit from the Central Financial Institutions was also not encouraging in the past. Central industrial investment in the State during the First Five Year Plan was practically nil. Though there was substantial improvement in the development of the industrial sector during the Second Five Year Plan in the country, the investment in Kerala was only 0.1 per cent of the total public sector investment. Although there was slight improvement in the situation since then the Central investment in the State continued to be much less than the proportion of State's population to that of all India. The share of Central investment in the State has been on the decline since the beginning of seventies. The share of central investment in the State with a total population of 3.7 per cent of the Indian Union declined from 2.9 per cent in 1971-72 to 1.6 per cent in 1988-89.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan "Industry and Mining" is being treated as a thrust area. The State sector outlay under "Industry and Minerals" for Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 600 crores, which shows an increase of 190 per cent in money terms over the

Seventh Five Year Plan approved outlay of Rs. 207 crores. The share of this sector in the total State sector outlay has increased from about 10 per cent in the Seventh Plan to a little over 14 per cent in the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is expected that the Central sector industrial investment in the State during Eighth Five Year Plan would be much higher than in the past. 73.4 per cent of the State sector outlay is for the benefit of the rural sector.

During Eighth Five Year Plan more emphasis is being given to Village and Small Industries, which are capable of generating more employment opportunities. The main emphasis under small scale industries is on creation of more infrastructure facilities like industrial development plots, industrial estates, growth centres etc. Enhanced incentives like investment subsidy, margin money loan, provision of technical knowhow through the proposed Industrial Promotion and Co-ordination Bureau etc., are proposed.

The programmes under traditional industries like coir industry and handloom industry are aimed at giving full employment to those who are already employed in these industries on a part time basis. The main emphasis in the programmes under coir industry is to make available more husk and fibre to the scarce areas by introducing mechanised defibering of raw husk in areas where raw husk is available in plenty and transporting the fibre to the scarce areas. Schemes under coir industry also aim at increasing productivity in the spinning and manufacturing sectors by adopting modernisation and mechanisation. Under the 'handloom industry' sector it is proposed to have 20 per cent increase in employment over the present level, in terms of mandays. This is going to be achieved by implementing the scheme of rehabilitation of loomless weavers and also by introducing improved looms having higher productivity.

The strategy adopted under khadi and village industries would enable to create more employment opportunities in the rural areas. The existing khadi production centres would be revitalised in order to stabilise the existing level of employment. Special emphasis has been given for the promotion of village industries. In addition to the 25 existing village industries under the purview of the State khadi and village Industries Board, 74 new village industries have been added to the list of industries and many more are proposed to be included. Sericulture is proposed to be extended in the State on a large scale for the first time. The target fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is 28,000 acres. The estimated additional employment from this sector during the Plan period would be of the order of 1.2 lakhs.

Revival of the loss making public sector industries is one of the major objectives of the Plan programmes under Large and Medium Industries. Funds required for margin money, working capital, installation of balancing equipment, etc., have been provided under first priority. Outlays required for expansion and

diversification have also been provided. Development of electronics industry, starting of electronic technology parks, development of computer software etc. have been given utmost importance. Higher financial support has been proposed for the state industrial financing agencies (KSIDC and KFC) for starting more industrial units in the private joint sectors. Higher outlays have been proposed under the existing incentive schemes and certain new incentives have also been proposed.

It is estimated that the outlays proposed under the sector "Industry and Minerals" would enable to generate an additional employment of about 6.65 lakhs during Eighth Plan period. Of this 5.80 lakhs would be in the Village and Small Industries Sector and 0.85 lakh in the Large and Medium Industries Sector. No additional employment is expected from the Traditional Industries of Coir and Handloom Industries, as the programmes under these are aimed at stabilising the existing level of employment. Small Scale Industries occupies the first position in the matter of creation of additional employment with 4 lakhs followed by 1.2 lakhs from Sericulture. Additional employment to the tune of 0.5 lakh is expected from Village Industries and 0.1 lakh from Handicrafts.

The programme contents of the various schemes proposed under different sectors are given below:

1 06 285100 Village and Small Industries

Small Scale Industries

The role of small scale industries sector in the economy of Kerala is very crucial. Kerala's high density of population and excessive pressure on land, coupled with the failure to achieve a satisfactory growth in industrialisation has resulted in unemployment, especially among the educated youth, on a phenomenal scale. Further investment employment ratio is much higher in the large and medium sector. In this context the development of small scale industries sector as one of the dynamic and promising sectors of the State's economy during the Eighth Five Year Plan to generate as much employment as possible and achieve economic growth of the State, is an imperative need.

The growth of small scale sector in Kerala in terms of number of units, investment, employment and production of goods and services is steady and spectacular. It was aimed at increasing the number of registered small scale units to 51,500, investment to Rs. 622.00 crores, employment to 3.42 lakh persons and value of goods and services added by the sector to about Rs. 1570.00 crores by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The present indications are that the achievements would be much higher than the targets. At the end of 1989-90, the number of registered small scale units rose to 63,698, the investment reached to Rs. 853.58 crores, the level of employment increased to 3.82 lakh persons and the value of goods and services produced by the sector crossed over to Rs. 1745.00 crores. Apart from the efforts of departmental agencies such as the Directorate of Industries and Commerce and the District Industries Centres, the professional and promotional agencies including the Small

Industries Development Corporation, Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation, Centre for Management Development and Small Industries Service Institute and the financial institutions and commercial banks such as the Kerala Financial Corporation, scheduled banks and state and district co-operative banks played important role along with the efforts of entrepreneurs in the State in achieving such an impressive growth of small scale industries in Kerala.

An imaginative and massive development policy is conceived for the growth of small scale industries in Kerala during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The approach to this sector for the Eighth Plan will be full utilisation of the educated and intelligent man power of Kerala and the scarce capital which has few attractive investment avenues and exploitation of the natural resources under agricultural, mineral, marine sectors etc. Infusing greater dynamism into the existing organisational set up, professionalising the administrative machinery, introducing comprehensive training covering entrepreneurship development programmes and technology, making available ready and sound project reports with systematic technical support and services, creating better infrastructure facilities through acquisition of land, construction of buildings, roads etc., improving the raw material supply and marketing of products, providing increased financial assistance, incentives and concessions etc. form the vital element of the strategy for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The Eighth Five Year Plan proposals for small scale industries sector have been formulated entirely in consonance with the issues involved in the development of the sector. Industries based on local resources, market potential and available skills such as rubber plastics, agro-based, marine based, electronics etc. are proposed to be developed on a priority basis. More emphasis will be given for the development of industries in thrust areas which will generate sizeable employment opportunities and enhance the share of small scale sector in value addition to the State's economy. Priority will be given for thrust areas in providing financing incentives and concessions and allotting industrial sheds. Schemes to start industrial complexes for attracting NRI investment, prototype development and promotional centres, industrial growth centres, etc have been included in the Plan proposals. The incidence of industrial sickness is higher in Kerala compared to the national average. Greater stress will, therefore, be given for revitalisation of sick units and for prevention of sickness by strengthening the monitoring and implementation agencies. As there is a strong need to professionalise the activities of the Department of Industries and Commerce so as to enable it to function more effectively as a promotional body it is proposed to establish an Industrial Promotion and Co-ordination Bureau which can spearhead the task of revitalising and revamping the outlook and approach of the department.

The proposed approach will call for a much higher order of allocation of funds for small scale industries sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan for yielding meaningful results in the years to come. It is estimated that about Rs. 1000.00 crores will be the quantum of institutional credit available for investment in the sector during the Plan period. It is further assumed that for this level of investment matching contribution to the

order of Rs. 133.14 crores from Central and State Governments and other agencies is required. Thus an amount of Rs. 100.00 crores is proposed as the State share for the sector for the Eighth Five Year Plan period. In addition an amount of Rs. 23.00 crores is anticipated as central assistance for centrally sponsored Programmes and Rs. 9.84 crores as external assistance from UNDP and Dutch Government. Besides a substantial amount would be raised by way of contribution of the private sector. Thus the aggregate investment in small scale industries sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan period by the Central and State Governments, financial institutions, external agencies commercial banks and private sector will be of the order of Rs. 1,200.00 crores. The total investment consists of 8.33 per cent towards State share, 1.94 per cent Central share, 0.82 per cent assistance from external agencies, 83.33 per cent by way of funding by financial institutions and commercial banks and the balance 5.58 per cent being contribution of the private sector.

The strategy for small scale industries sector for the Plan will enable this sector to emerge as a major tool for mitigating the problem of unemployment in State. The targets set for the Plan consist of starting 50,000 new small scale industrial units with an aggregate investment of Rs. 1500.00 crores. With such a magnitude of investment the sector will be able to create additional employment opportunities for 4 lakh persons and generate goods and services valued at Rs. 3500.00 crores. In other words, it is envisaged to invest an average amount of Rs. 3 lakhs in a unit, achieve an employment of 8 persons per unit and attain a level of production of goods and services worth Rs. 7 lakhs per unit during the Plan period. It is thus anticipated that by the end of 1994-95, there will be 1.13 lakh registered small scale industrial units in the State with an aggregate investment of about Rs. 2350.00 crores, employing 7.82 lakh persons. The value of goods and services produced by the sector at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan is estimated to be the order of Rs. 5250.00 crores.

Out of the total amount of Rs. 100.00 crores proposed as State Plan outlay an amount of Rs. 56.26 crores (56.26 per cent) is intended for providing direct assistance to entrepreneurs by way of seed capital loan, investment subsidy, assistance to women's industries, margin money loan, assistance to industrial cooperative societies and grant for purchase of improved tools and equipment etc. The total amount suggested for development of infrastructure facilities such as setting up of industrial growth centres, industrial growth complexes, estates and development plots and modernisation of production units and service centres works out to Rs. 22.45 crores (22.45 per cent). The provisions proposed for schemes under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs. 12.50 crores (12.50 per cent) and Rs. 2.75 crores (2.75 per cent) respectively. The balance of Rs. 6.04 crores (6.04 per cent) is intended for other schemes. About 75 per cent of the outlay is for the benefit of the rural sector.

Of the total outlay of Rs. 10,000.00 lakhs proposed as State Plan, an amount of Rs. 7332.00 lakhs (73.32 per cent) is intended for continuing the ongoing schemes started during the Seventh Five Year Plan

or earlier. The rest of the outlay, i.e., Rs. 2668.00 lakhs (26.68 per cent) is set apart for implementing new schemes. Besides, certain schemes have been identified for implementation at district level. The allocation of funds for District Plans during the Eighth Five Year Plan works out to Rs. 7537.00 lakhs (75.37 per cent).

Against the total outlay of Rs. 10,000.00 lakhs proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 1450.00 lakhs has been budgeted for the year 1990-91. As 1991-92 will be the second year of the Plan period a higher outlay, i.e., Rs. 1600.00 lakhs is proposed as State Plan. This much of investment is the minimum requirement for continuing the on-going schemes and implementing the new schemes envisaged in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The physical targets set for the Annual Plan 1991-92 include starting of 10,000 new industrial units with an investment of Rs. 300.00 crores, employment opportunities for 80,000 persons and production of goods and services to the tune of Rs. 700.00 crores.

The schemes proposed under the small scale industries sector for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) and the Annual Plan (1991-92) are briefly discussed below.

Direction and Administration

(1) *Training of Departmental Personnel*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme officers of the Department of Industries and Commerce will be deputed to different institutions within and outside the State for attending training courses in project formulation, industrial management etc. for upgrading their knowledge and skills for the growth of small scale industries in the State. The Plan provision is for meeting the travelling and other expenses of officers deputed under the scheme. The outlay proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 8.00 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 2.00 lakhs is meant for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(2) *District Industries Centres—Salary and Allowances—State Share*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The establishment costs of the staff working in the District Industries Centres and Taluk Industries Offices are met from the provision made under the scheme. 50 per cent of the expenditure required for the scheme is being shared by Central Government. It is anticipated that the pattern of assistance will be continued during the Eighth Five Year Plan also. During the Plan period a new organisation, namely, Industrial Promotion and Co-ordination Bureau will be set up for the growth of small scale industries in the State and the staff required for the Bureau will be redeployed from the Directorate of Industries and Commerce and the District Industries Centres. The salary and other allowances of the officers so redeployed will also be

met from the provision of this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed as 50 per cent State share of the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan and the outlay suggested for 1991-92 is Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

(3) *District Industries Centres—Construction of Buildings*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Scheme envisages construction of office buildings for the District Industries Centres. Construction of buildings for nine centres have almost been completed under the scheme. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to take up construction of buildings for the District Industries Centres at Wayanad

Ernakulam, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta and complete the spill over works at certain centres. The target for 1991-92 is to complete the on-going works and to take up new works at Wayanad and Ernakulam. The outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 100.00 lakhs. Of this, an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is intended for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

Technical Assistance and Information Services

(4) *Assistance to Industries Associations*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The Kerala State Small Industries Association, the Kerala State Women's Industries Association and other similar organisations play vital role for the growth of small scale industries in the State. The activities of these organisations will have to be diversified during the Eighth Five Year Plan period so as to make them trend setters in the promotion of small scale industries. Hence an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan for providing grant-in-aid to the above organisations. The outlay suggested for 1991-92 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

(5) *Industrial Promotion and Co-ordination Bureau—State Share*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Industrial Promotion and Co-ordination Bureau is a new organisation conceived to fulfil the long felt need for developing adequate technical consultancy service and support to small scale entrepreneurs. The Bureau is intended to be organised as a centre with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme. The Bureau will be invested with adequate financial and administrative powers that are necessary for its effective functioning as a professional agency.

The objectives of the Bureau are the following:—

- (i) Provide all technical consultancy services including services of certified consultants and technical experts wherever necessary;
- (ii) Prepare project profiles and detailed project reports for small scale entrepreneurs;
- (iii) Identify products that are market competitive;

(iv) Organise market studies, feasibility studies and potential surveys;

(v) Act as a technology dissemination centre for entrepreneurs;

(vi) Supervise the implementation of the Single Window Clearance Scheme for starting industries;

(vii) Promote better quality standards in manufacture of products in small scale sector; and

(viii) Ensure effective liaison between the entrepreneurs and the administrative departments, financial institutions and other promotional agencies.

The mode of working of the Bureau is conceived as outlined below:—

- (a) Organise dispersed resource group personnel in the department to function as experts in various functional areas;
- (b) arrange apprenticeship industrial training for fresh engineering graduates and diploma holders;
- (c) provide services of certified consultants to needy entrepreneurs; and
- (d) arrange expert advice from recognised research and development institutions to entrepreneurs.

Under the component of organising dispersed resource groups, about 40 personnel of the Department of Industries and Commerce, from various ranks will be provided in-depth and highly intensive training in groups of 10 each in selected thrust areas and functional fields. This training will be done in collaboration with the various development and research institutions of the Country using the resources allocated to the Bureau. Out of the trained personnel, 20 officers selected purely on merit will be given training abroad with UNDP assistance in selected areas. These personnel will continue to work in the Directorate and the District Industries Centres but shall form the task teams for the Bureau. The Bureau shall formulate tasks as and when the need arises and shall assign it to small teams to be requisitioned from out of these resource personnel to be developed. Once the task is completed within the time frame, it will be further processed and finalised by the Bureau and the team will be disbanded till further need arises.

Under the component of apprenticeship industrial training, a group of 50 fresh graduate engineers and diploma holders in various disciplines will be given intensive training in product identification, project development and management in selected areas for a period of four months. On completion of this part of the training, they will be required to assist the Bureau for a further period of eight months in all aspects of the promotional work of the Bureau. After completion of the period of apprenticeship, those who desire to start industries of their own will be given the usual assistance to entrepreneurs on a priority basis.

Under the component of arranging certified consultants, experts in various areas of industry, who are prepared to work as consultants in the small scale sector will be empanelled in a list of certified consultants with the Bureau. When the Bureau feels that an earnest entrepreneur needs very close support and guidance and constant nurturing, the entrepreneur is committed to a

certified consultant. This component will be used extensively in the matter of nursing sick industries back to health.

Under the fourth component, the services of experts from recognised research and development institutions will be made available for brief periods when expertise is required in specific areas. Thus the Bureau is conceived as a model agency for the development of small scale industries in the State.

The Bureau shall have two main divisions, namely: the technical consultancy division and the project division. The technical staff required for the Bureau will be redeployed from the Directorate of Industries and Commerce and the District Industries Centres, to the extent possible. All the ministerial staff for the Bureau will also be appointed by redeployment from the Department to the extent possible. The expenditure envisaged for the Bureau includes the expenses for carrying out the proposed functions, cost of construction of buildings, expenses for purchase of computers and for arranging the facilities such as data bank, information centre, costs for preparation of project profiles, project reports, market surveys, feasibility reports, training of resource personnel, apprenticeship industrial training fees for certified consultants and experts and administrative expenses. The outlay proposed for the Bureau for the Eighth Five Year Plan as State share is Rs. 50.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is set apart as the provision for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(6) *Entrepreneurship Development Programme Including Advanced Craftsmen Training*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

(„ 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to provide training to prospective entrepreneurs through professional agencies such as the Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation, Centre for Management Development etc. In addition to the routine training programme, advanced craftsmen training in various skills will also be organised under the scheme. The target for the Eighth Five Year Plan is to give entrepreneurship development training and advanced craftsmen training for 3000 persons. In order to meet the expenses for payment of grant to the institutions for organising the training programmes and giving stipend to the participants of the programme an outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is suggested with a physical target of 500 trainees under both the components of the programme. The scheme is proposed to be implemented as District Plan.

(7) *Subsidy for Project Preparation and Technical Knowhow*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(„ 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Under this scheme subsidy will be provided to small scale entrepreneurs to purchase technical knowhow from national laboratories and research institutions. Wherever there is lack of expertise in preparation of project reports for industrial units promoted in the

thrust areas identified, the project reports purchased by the entrepreneurs from recognised institutions and consultancy organisations will also be subsidised under this scheme. The outlay proposed for the scheme for the Eighth, Five Year Plan is Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Of this, the amount intended for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Loan to Small Scale Entrepreneurs

(8) *Seed Capital Loan to Entrepreneurs*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2000.00 lakhs)

(„ 1991-92 Rs. 280.00 lakh)

The scheme envisages payment of soft loans to entrepreneurs other than the beneficiaries of margin money scheme and investment subsidy programme. Usually the loan amount will be limited to 50 per cent of the margin money demanded by banks and financial institutions for giving term loans and working capital loans. Though the upper limit of the loan amount has been fixed as Rs. one lakh, the average amount disbursed as seed capital loan during the previous years works out to less than Rs. 25,000 per beneficiary. Therefore, during the Eighth Five Year Plan, the scale of finance under the scheme will be raised considerably and the coverage of the scheme will be expanded. Moreover, the financial assistance given under the scheme for revitalisation of sick small scale units is similar to that of seed capital loan. Therefore, the scheme for revitalisation of sick small scale industrial units will be discontinued from 1991-92 onwards. Instead, this financial assistance required for revival of viable sick small scale units will also be given from the provision under this scheme. Altogether 7000 small scale industrial units will be covered under the scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan period and for the purpose an outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs is proposed. The target for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is 750 units and financial outlay set apart is Rs. 280.00 lakhs. The scheme is included under those which are proposed to be implemented under District Plan Programme.

Marketing Assistance

(9) *Trade Fairs and Exhibitions*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(„ 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to organise trade fairs and exhibitions of small scale industrial products and setting up of permanent stalls for display and sale of products manufactured by small scale units. The outlay proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 50.00 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 4.00 lakhs is suggested as 1991-92 Annual Plan provision.

(10) *Prototype Development and Promotional Centres*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to set up prototype development and promotional centres in the industrial estates started for thrust areas such as electronics, rubber, plastics, agro-based and marine-based industries.

Under this scheme office building, with necessary facilities will be set up in selected industrial estates so as to accommodate sub-centres of institutions like Electronics Research and Development Centre, Electronics Regional Testing Laboratory, Central Food Technology Research Institute, Marine Products Export Development Authority etc. Experts from these organisations will work in the sub-centres with personnel from the Department of Industries and Commerce and provide the technical assistance for promoting industries in the respective areas. Payment for assistance and services rendered by technologists and experts from parent institutions will also be met under this scheme. Two centres will be started during the Eighth Five Year Plan and for this purpose an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed. During the Annual Plan 1991-92, steps will be taken to establish one centre under the scheme and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is suggested.

(11) *Subsidy for Advertisement of Small Scale Industrial Products*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Nil)

This scheme aims at providing subsidy to small scale industrial units in thrust areas for advertising of their products through various media such as television, radio, newspapers, cinema slides etc. The rate of subsidy will be fixed on the basis of the media used for advertisement. The outlay suggested for the scheme for the Five Year Plan period is Rs. 2.00 lakhs. This is a scheme under District Plan Programme.

Industrial Programme for Women

(12) *Small Scale Industries Promoted by Women Entrepreneurs*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The scheme contemplates payment of financial assistance by way of managerial grant, investment subsidy and training expenses to small scale industries promoted by women entrepreneurs provided that 80 per cent of the total workers in the units are females. As part of the efforts for the development of women and forging more opportunities in all walks of life, it is felt necessary to expand the coverage of the scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Therefore an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period with a provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. The scheme is included under District Plans.

Industrial Co-operatives

(13) *Beedi Industrial Cooperative Societies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1.00 lakh)
(„ 1991-92 Nil)

This scheme envisages providing grant, share capital and loan assistance to beedi industrial co-operative societies and central co-operatives of beedi workers. As the assistance given under the scheme is on a tapering basis and all the existing beedi co-operatives have already availed themselves of the financial assistance under the scheme only a token provision of Rs. one lakh is

proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan and the entire amount have already been earmarked for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

(14) *Industrial Co-operative Societies by Women*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme financial assistance by way of grant, share capital and loan are given to industrial co-operative societies promoted by women entrepreneurs. The share capital assistance under the scheme will be in the ratio of 1:6 without any ceiling of amount. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Of this an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is set apart as the Plan provision for the year 1991-92. The amount is intended for giving share capital contribution, loan and managerial assistance to existing industrial co-operative societies as well as new societies. This scheme is proposed to be implemented under District Plans.

(15) *Industrial Co-operative Societies by Others*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

This scheme also contemplates payment of managerial grant, loan and share capital contribution to industrial cooperative societies promoted by entrepreneurs other than women and SC/ST entrepreneurs. The pattern of share capital assistance under the scheme will be in the ratio of 1:4. As part of the strategy to encourage the growth of cooperatives during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, increased assistance is contemplated by way of managerial grant. Therefore an outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the Plan period. The outlay suggested for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs, which is intended for providing share capital contribution and managerial assistance to existing industrial cooperative societies and societies that may be newly formed. This is a District Plan Scheme.

(16) *Cooperative Societies Promoted by Entrepreneurs in Mini Industrial Estates.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The infrastructure facilities available in the Mini Industrial Estates are either un-utilised or under utilised for want of modernisation and renovation. Therefore it is proposed to revitalise the mini-industrial estates by forming cooperative societies of entrepreneurs who occupy workshops in the estates. The expenses required for developmental works and modernisation of the buildings of the estates will be shared by Government by share capital contribution to the societies which intend to avail themselves of the facilities. The maximum amount of assistance under the scheme will be fixed after assessing the requirement of funds for the modernisation scheme. The outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 20.00 lakhs of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs is intended for the Annual Plan 1991-92. This is a District Plan Programme.

Functional Industrial Complexes(17) *Functional Industrial Estate for Rubber at Malappuram*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 140.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The functional industrial estate at Malappuram is a project which is conceived as a common facility service centre for rubber industries in the State. The construction of buildings and erection of machinery required for the project have almost been completed. The outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs proposed for the project for the Eighth Five Year Plan is intended for completion of the spill over works and meeting the revenue expenditure of the project. The outlay suggested for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

(18) *Industrial Growth Complexes in Thrust Areas and for Attracting NRI Investment*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Nil.)

Setting up of industrial growth complexes in thrust areas like rubber, agro-based, marine based and electronics and starting industrial estates for attracting NRI Investment are the major objectives of the scheme. As the outlay suggested for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 5.00 lakhs and the entire amount has been set apart for the current years budget, no provision is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(19) *Industrial Infrastructure Development in Kerala with Dutch Assistance—State Equity*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The Industrial Infrastructure Development in Kerala is a project proposed to be implemented by the Small Industries Development Corporation with bilateral assistance from Government of Netherlands. The project has two components, namely, expansion of facilities in the existing industrial estates and starting of two new industrial estates. The activities envisaged under the expansion scheme consists of construction of three different types of workshops in the vacant land available in ten major industrial estates and development of other infrastructure facilities. Two new industrial estates, one each at Padusserry in Palakkad District and Ananthapuram in Kasaragod District will also be set up under the project. About 62443 square metres of working space for accommodating 271 industrial units will be created on completion of the project.

The total cost of the project is estimated as Rs. 11.75.00 lakhs. to be invested in two stages. It is expected that the project will be financed by the Government of Netherlands under their bilateral assistance programme. Of the total cost, Rs. 822.50 lakhs (70 per cent) is anticipated as central assistance by way of 70 per cent as loan and 30 per cent as grant. The balance of Rs.352.50 lakhs (30 per cent of the project cost) has to be met by the State Government as equity share. The project has yet to be approved by the funding agency and Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed as State equity for the Eighth Plan. The amount proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs which will be released to the

Small Industries Development Corporation only after getting the approval of the project by the agencies concerned.

(20) *Industrial Growth Centres—State Share*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1500.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

The industrial growth centre is a new concept introduced by Government of India with a view to providing almost all infrastructure facilities like land, buildings, electricity, water supply, etc., in a compact area for development of industrial units. Under this concept, two growth centres of not less than 1000 acres of land in each centre will be developed in Kerala during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Accordingly action has been taken to set up the growth centres at Chertalla in Alappuzha District and Thalassery in Kannur District. These centres will be fully developed with all the facilities required for setting up of large, medium and small scale industries. The project is eligible to get 50 per cent central assistance. An outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs is proposed as State share for the project for the Eighth Five Year Plan period. The provision for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 250.00 lakhs. The amount is intended for meeting the expenditure for acquisition of land, development of infrastructure etc.

(21) *Development Plots and New Industrial Estates*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This scheme envisages setting up of industrial development plots and new industrial estates in areas other than those covered under the growth centre project. Improvement of facilities in the existing industrial development plots, acquisition of land for setting up of new development plots, construction of industrial estates wherever vacant land is available etc. are the activities contemplated under the scheme. The outlay proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 300.00 lakhs, of which Rs. 50.00 lakhs is intended for the Annual Plan 1991-92 for meeting the expenditure for modernisation and improvement of facilities in the existing industrial development plots, land acquisition charges, construction costs etc. This is a District Plan Programme.

Interest Subsidy(22) *Recoupment of the Loss by Interest*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme entrepreneurs who have availed themselves of loans upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs from the Kerala Financial Corporation and who are prompt in repayment of instalments are given interest subsidy at the rate of 3.5 per cent. The provision proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 20.00 lakhs. Of this, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the current year's budget. The committed liability under the scheme is estimated to the order of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Therefore, the entire amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is suggested for the Annual Plan 1991-92 for clearing the accumulated liability under the scheme and the scheme may not be continued further.

Rural Industrialisation

- (23)
- District Industries Centres—Rural Artisans Programme—State Share*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme is intended for providing subsidy to rural artisans for purchase of improved tools and machinery for starting new tiny industrial units. The subsidy portion is limited to one third of the cost of tools and machinery purchased subject to the approved monetary ceiling. 50% of the cost of the scheme is anticipated as central assistance. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed as State share of the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to extend financial assistance under the scheme to 3000 rural artisans during the Annual Plan 1991-92. Hence, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed as the State share for the Annual Plan 1991-92. This is one of the schemes proposed to be implemented under District Plan Programme.

- (24)
- District Industries Centres—Margin Money Loan—State Share*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 28.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages to provide margin money loan to small scale entrepreneurs subject to a ceiling of 50 per cent of margin money required for receiving term loan or working capital loan from banks and financial institutions. It is anticipated that 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme will be received as central assistance as this is a continuing scheme. The target set for the Eighth Five Year Plan is to cover 1000 small scale units and the outlay proposed as 50 per cent State share is Rs. 150.00 lakhs. The Annual Plan provision suggested is Rs. 28.00 lakhs with a view to give margin money loan to 200 entrepreneurs during 1991-92. This is a District Plan Programme.

Revitalisation of sick small scale Units

- (25)
- Subsidy for Preparation of Rehabilitation Project Reports*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

Under this scheme the expenses for preparation of project reports for revival of sick small scale industrial units will be subsidised. The outlay proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 15.00 lakhs and the provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The scheme is proposed to be implemented under District Plan Programme.

- (26)
- Assistance for Revitalisation of Sick Small Scale Industrial Units*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Nil)

Margin money loan, term loan and loan for repayment of sales tax arrears to sick units identified

as potentially viable are the types of assistance rendered under the scheme. These type of loans are similar in nature of financial assistance given under seed capital loan to entrepreneurs. Therefore, in future financial assistance for revival of sick small scale industrial units will be given from the provision earmarked for seed capital loan to entrepreneurs and the scheme for revitalisation of sick small scale industrial units will be discontinued. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget estimate for 1990-91 for assistance for revitalisation of sick small scale units. Therefore, the same amount is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan also. The scheme is included under District Plan Programme.

Investment Subsidy

- (27)
- State Investment Subsidy*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2825.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 380.00 lakhs)

The objective of this scheme is to provide capital investment subsidy to small scale industrial units. The pattern of assistance is 5 per cent of capital investment limited to a maximum of Rs.3.00 lakhs per unit. Besides, 5 per cent additional subsidy to small scale industries started in thrust areas and in Cochin Export processing Zone area are also envisaged under the scheme. In the context of the discontinuance of the Central Investment Subsidy, the importance of this programme has increased tremendously. Therefore, the operation of the scheme will be extended to all districts in the State and the outlay has been enhanced considerably during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Hence an outlay of Rs. 2825.00 lakhs is proposed with a physical target to assist 6000 units during the Plan period. The Plan provision suggested for 1991-92 is Rs. 380.00 lakhs and the physical target works out to 800 units. This scheme is included under District Plan Programme.

Departmental unit

- (28)
- Development and Service Centre for Plastics and Rubber—UNDP Assisted Scheme—State Share*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the upgradation of the existing common facility service centre at Changanacherry into a fullfledged development and service agency for plastics and rubber industries so as to accelerate the growth of such industries in the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is anticipated that UNDP assistance will be received for the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan for construction of buildings, installation of machinery and equipment and other development works. The Plan provision suggested for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Other Schemes

- (29)
- Special Assistance to Small Scale Units in Cochin Export Processing Zone*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
 Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

An export processing zone has been set up at Kochi to establish an industrial estate for 100 per cent

export oriented industries. The State Government has to provide the external infrastructural facilities such as roads, electricity, water supply, etc. Besides, the State Government have announced a package of incentives such as investment subsidy, grant for payment of statutory dues, electricity and water charges etc., to small scale industrial units started in the estate. The Eighth Five Year Plan outlay for implementing the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The provision suggested for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

(30) *District Level Awards to Entrepreneurs*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakhs)

The scheme envisages distribution of awards on district basis to small scale and tiny industrial units. The outlay proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 4.00 lakhs. For the Annual Plan an amount of Rs. 50,000 is suggested. The amount of cash awards will be limited to Rs. 3000 for small scale units and Rs. 2000 for tiny units.

(31) *Industrial Potential Surveys and Industry Related Studies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Potential surveys on specific type of industries and industry related studies on revitalisation of selected sectors, perspective plans for selected industries, study on sickness in selected type of industries, studies for ancillarisation, market studies etc., are the specific studies contemplated under the scheme. In order to meet the expenditure for conducting the above surveys and studies, an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is suggested for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Of this an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1990-91. The balance amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 in order to complete the surveys and studies during the first two years of the Five Year Plan.

(32) *Payment of Royalty to Patent Rights*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1.00 lakh)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Nil)

The scheme is intended for payment of royalty to patent rights for developing new devices and innovations relating to small scale industries. The outlay proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 1.00 lakh. No provision is suggested for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(33) *Rehabilitation of Production Units and Services Centres of SIDCO*

(Outlay for 1990-5Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

There are 12 production units and services centres managed by the Small Industries Development Corporation. Most of the units are not working properly for want of modernisation, renovation and replacement of machinery and equipment and repair to buildings

and structures. Therefore it is proposed to carry out maintenance to buildings and replace the old and obsolete machinery and equipment. In order to enable the Corporation to implement the rehabilitation project an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs will be given to the Corporation as State Equity during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Of this Rs. 50.00 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan Budget for 1990-91. The balance amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be released to SIDCO during 1991-92 in order to complete the rehabilitation activities during the first two years of the Eighth Plan so that the fruits of rehabilitation efforts would be available during the Eighth Plan period itself.

(34) *Employment Generation Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil.)

The objective of the scheme is to implement new job oriented schemes, programmes and or projects during the course of the Eighth Five Year Plan period so as to provide as much of employment opportunities as possible to the educated unemployed youth in the State. The outlay proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Special Component Plan

(35) *Package of Assistance to Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 775.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 155.00 lakhs)

The package of assistance conceived under this scheme consists of construction and allotment of workshops, entrepreneurship development programme, loan and grant assistance for starting small scale industries, investment subsidy, grant for payment of rent, statutory dues, electricity and water charges interest on loan etc., to scheduled caste entrepreneurs. The package has mainly two components, namely grant and loan. However, the scale of finance under each component will be decided by the District Level Working Group. The outlay proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 775.00 lakhs and for the Annual Plan 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 155.00 lakhs is suggested. The scheme is included under District Plan Programme.

(36) *Industrial Growth Centres—Construction of Workshops to Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs—State Share*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 350.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages construction and allotment of workshops to scheduled caste entrepreneurs in the industrial growth centres being set up at Chertala and Thalassery. Acquisition of land, construction of workshops, development of infrastructure facilities such as roads, water supply, electricity etc., are the activities envisaged under the scheme. As the industrial growth centre is a programme sponsored by Government of India, 50 per cent of the expenditure under the scheme is anticipated as central assistance. The outlays suggested as State share for the scheme

for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan are Rs. 350.00 lakhs and Rs. 50.00 lakhs respectively. This is included under District Plan Programme.

(37) *Industrial Co-operative Societies Promoted by Scheduled Castes*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 125.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

This scheme has two components, namely, grant and share capital assistance to industrial co-operative societies prompted by scheduled caste entrepreneurs. The outlays proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 are Rs. 125.00 lakhs and Rs. 20.00 lakhs respectively. The scheme is proposed to be implemented under District Plan Programme.

Tribal Sub Plan

(38) *Package of Assistance to Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 145.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

Similar to the scheme proposed under special component plan, the package of assistance contemplated under this concept also consists of construction of workshops, entrepreneurship development programme, loan and grant and investment subsidy for starting small scale industries, grant for payment of rent, statutory dues, electricity and water charges, interest on loan etc., to scheduled tribe entrepreneurs. The scale of finance under each component will be decided by the District Level Working Groups. The outlays proposed for the programme for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 are Rs. 145.00 lakhs and Rs. 35.00 lakhs respectively. The scheme is proposed to be implemented under District Plan Programme.

(39) *Industrial Growth Centres — Construction of Workshops to Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs—State Share*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

This scheme also envisages construction and allotment of workshops to scheduled tribe entrepreneurs in the industrial growth centres being set up at Chertalla and Thalassery. Acquisition of land, construction of workshops, development of infrastructure facilities etc., are the activities envisaged under this scheme. As the industrial growth centre is a programme sponsored by Government of India, 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme is anticipated as central assistance. The outlays suggested as State share for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan are Rs. 80.00 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs respectively. The scheme will be implemented under District Plan Programme.

(40) *Industrial Co-operative Societies Promoted by Scheduled Tribes*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

This scheme also has two components namely, provision for grant assistance and payment of share capital contributions to industrial co-operative societies promoted by scheduled tribe entrepreneurs. The outlays

proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 are Rs. 50.00 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs respectively. The scheme is proposed to be implemented under District Plan Programme.

103. Handloom Industry

Handloom Industry provides direct employment to about 1.5 lakh people and indirect employment to about 1 lakh people in the State. Co-operativisation of handloom was the basic aim of the development programmes implemented by the Central and State Governments during the last four decades. At the end of 1989-90 there were 592 Primary Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the State. Out of these 460 Societies (77 per cent) were working while 48 societies were dormant and 84 societies were under liquidation. About 62 per cent of the handlooms in the State are in the Co-operative sector. Production of handloom cloth in 1989-90 is estimated as 105 million metres, of which 58 per cent is produced in the co-operative sector, 2 per cent in the corporate sector and 40 per cent in the private sector. The state sector outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 22 crores and the entire amount is for the benefit of the rural sector.

The main objective of handloom industry for the Eighth Five Year Plan is increasing the present level of employment by 20 per cent in terms of mandays. This is proposed to be achieved by reorganising and revitalising the existing handloom weavers' co-operative societies, organising more societies wherever necessary, bringing more looms into the co-operative fold and enrolling more workers into the co-operative fold. A rehabilitation cum production programme for 1000 weavers residing in compact areas by giving a package of assistance — financial, technical, managerial, infrastructure etc. is proposed to be implemented during the Eighth Plan period. The Kerala State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd. HANTEX started in 1964 is the Apex body for the primary handloom societies. It distributes necessary inputs, processes goods produced by member societies and markets them. The Apex Society is working on loss for the last few years, due to several reasons. A thorough reorganisation of the working of HANTEX is proposed during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The product-mix is proposed to be changed periodically to suit the taste of customers and intensive training to be given to sales personnel. A design cell with necessary experts and equipment will be set up. A Market Research and Intelligence Cell is also proposed to be set up in the HANTEX. As Sericulture is going to be extended to large areas during Eighth Five Year Plan, a scheme for silk weaving in handloom primary co-operative societies is proposed. A brief description of the schemes proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and 1991-92 is given below:—

1. *Production Oriented Schemes:*

A—Co-operatives Sector:

(1) *Share capital loan to weavers:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakh)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

(State Share—50%)

The provision is for giving Share Capital loan to weavers of cottage and factory type Handloom Weavers'

Co-operative Societies. 600 weavers will be benefited by this scheme during 1991-92.

(2) *Government Share participation in Primary Industrial Co-operative Societies:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakh)

The outlay provided is for strengthening the share capital base of the primary cottage and industrial weavers co-operative societies by giving share capital contribution by Government. It is targeted to assist 40 Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies under the scheme during 1991-92.

(3) *Managerial assistance in Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The amount is intended for reimbursing the cost of salary of Secretary/Manager of the Handloom Societies. 10 Societies will be benefited by this scheme during 1991-92.

(4) *Expansion and Organisation of factory type Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 11.50 lakhs)

The provision is intended for the expansion of the existing factory type Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies and for the organisation of new factory type Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies. The target fixed for 1991-92 is 5 societies.

(5) *Modernisation of looms in factory and cottage type Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakh
(State Share—50%)

The provision is for giving financial assistance the factory and cottage type Handlooms Weavers Co-operative Societies for modernising the existing looms. It is estimated to modernise 1000 looms during 1991-92.

(6) *Purchase and distribution of looms to loomless weavers of Cottage type Primary WGS.*

(State Share 50%)
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs Grant)
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 80.00 lakhs (Loan)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 7.00 lakhs (Grant)
Rs. 14.00 lakhs (Loan)

The outlay provided is for giving assistance to the cottage and factory type Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies for the purchase and distribution of new looms to loomless weavers. It is estimated that 750 weavers can be assisted by providing new looms like Chitharanjan and Ichakaranji looms during 1991-92. These improved looms would increase productivity and quality enabling the weavers to earn higher income.

(7) *Loan to Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies for the construction of warehouse:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

The provision is for giving loan to those Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies having own land for constructing buildings for warehouses.

(8) *Expansion of Dye house and establishment of new ones:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages assistance to the cottage and factory type Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies for setting up new dye houses or expanding the existing dye houses. It is expected that 5 societies can be assisted during the year 1991-92 under this scheme.

(9) *Working capital loan to Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 9.30 lakhs)

Provision is for giving working capital loan/margin money loan to the deserving dormant and other Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies which require immediate financial assistance for proper functioning.

(10) *Revitalisation of idle and dormant Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

As per the scheme financial assistance will be given as 50% grant and 50% loan for the revitalisation of idle and dormant Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies enabling them to function properly.

(11) *Handloom Apex Society—Investments (Share Capital) Contribution to Hantex*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The provision is for giving share participation assistance by Government of Kerala for strengthening the Share Capital base of the Kerala State Handloom Weavers Apex Society (Hantex).

(12) *Setting up of market research and intelligence cell and design cell in Hantex.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay is intended for setting up of a cell in Hantex for giving advice regarding production control, procurement and marketing of products according to demand trend and taste in the market. The expenses of staff design experts and expenses for training etc will be met from this provision.

(13) *Revitalisation of Hantex*

Outlay for 1990-95— Rs. 100.00 lakh
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed under the scheme is for revitalising the Kerala State Handloom Weavers Apex Society by extending financial assistance so as to clear pressing liabilities, reorganise the present set up and to improve the financial position so as to equip the Apex Society to render better service to the member societies.

(14) *Construction of Godown/Workshed/Processing Centres/show rooms of Apex and Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies: Share & Grant*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 14.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme NCDC will give 75% of the total cost as loan to the State Government. The State Government, in turn will release the assistance amount as 50% loan, 25% share and 20% grant to the beneficiary societies in advance. The beneficiary societies will have to contribute 5% cost in advance the case of Apex Society the pattern of assistance is 75% loan and 25% share.

(15) *Silk Weaving in Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The provision is to give assistance for improving the infrastructural facilities in the Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies which desire to start Silk Weaving and also to meet the training expenses. It is expected to assist 2 Co-operative Societies under the scheme during the year 1991-92.

Corporate Sector:(1) *Share capital contribution to Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 — Rs. 100.00 lakh
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The provision is for giving share capital to the Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation for strengthening its share capital base.

(2) *Setting up for a market research and intelligence cell and design cell in the Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The provision is intended for setting up of a cell in Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation for giving advice regarding production control, procurement, and marketing of product according to demand, trend and taste in the market. The expenses of Staff, design experts and expenses for training etc. will be met from this provision.

(3) *Financial Assistance for setting up of Rawmaterial bank to the KSHDC (Loan)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The amount is for giving margin money loan to the Raw Material Bank engaged in the supply of raw-materials to the Handloom Sector.

(4) *Financial assistance for setting up of Raw-material bank and for giving subsidy for yarn at a reasonable rate through Hantex and KSHDC (grant)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The provision is for giving grant for setting up of Raw Material Bank and for giving subsidy towards establishment cost and other service charges to the Hantex and the KSHDC for distribution of Hank yarn at a reasonable rate to weavers.

(c) *Rehabilitation-cum-production programme for loomless Weavers*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 350.00 lakhs)
,, 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The provision is intended for providing a package assistance to the weavers in clusters.

It is a comprehensive scheme aiming at the overall development of the weavers by providing necessary infrastructural facilities, Technical guidance and service facilities with the co-operation of other department, Agencies. Financial assistance for providing houses house-cum-workshed, improved looms and accessories and other common facility service centres will be provided under the scheme.

II. Training and Extension(1) *Training and Award of Scholarship to Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 28.00 lakhs)
,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The provision is for giving stipend to the weavers who undergo training in Handloom Weaving through Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies/Hantex/Hanveev and institutions including training in Chitharanjan looms.

(2) *Training of employees of Co-operative Societies:*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 3.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakhs)

The provision is to meet the expenses towards training to the employees of the Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies who are deputed to the institutuin like co-operative Training College, Poojappura.

- (3) *Establishment of an Institute of Textile Technology:*
(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay 1991-92 Rs. 10.50 lakhs)

The outlay is for meeting the expenditure in connection with the establishment of the Handloom Training Institute of Kannur and for the implementation of the training programme undertaken by it.

III. Welfare Schemes:

- (1) *Construction of house-cum-workshed for handloom weavers. (Grant & Loan) State Share 50—*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for giving financial assistance to the weaver members of the Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies for construction of house-cum-workshed. It is proposed to assist 700 weavers under this scheme during 1991-92.

- (2) *Contributory thrift fund: (State Share—50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakhs)

The provision is for giving construction to weavers in the co-operative and corporate sectors. The State and Central Government will contribute amount subject to a limit of Rs. 90 each per weaver as matching contribution.

- (3) *Stipend to children of weavers to undergo training in National Institute of Handloom Technology:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.20 lakhs)

The provision is for giving stipend to the children of weavers who undergo diploma courses in the Institute of Handloom Technology or similar institutions 5 candidates will be assisted by this scheme during the year 1991-92.

(IV) Administration and Direction:

- (1) *Strengthening of Staff in the Directorate and Sub Offices:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for meeting the establishment charges of the staff in the Directorate and in the Sub Offices who are engaged in the implementation of Handloom Development schemes.

- (2) *Establishment of market research and Export Promotion:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

The outlay is for meeting the establishment charge of the staff in the Planning and Monitoring cell in the Handloom Directorate.

- (3) *Handloom Survey:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The provision is meant for meeting expenses towards arrear claims in respect of the 1986 Handloom survey and meeting expenses regarding conducting of new survey for updating the data of previous survey.

(V) Special Component Plan:

The following eight production oriented schemes are included under Special Component Plan.

- (1) *Expansion and Organisation of Factory Type Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies (Grant & Loan)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 16.00 lakhs)

- (2) *Training of Scheduled Caste Members in Handloom Weaving:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

- (3) *Government Share Participation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 27.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

- (4) *Share Capital Grant*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 0.70 lakh)

- (5) *Modernisation of Looms*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

- (6) *Purchase and Distribution of Looms to Loomless Weavers (Grant & Loan)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 9.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

- (7) *Managerial Grant*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 0.10 lakh)

- (8) *Construction of House-cum Workshed*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

(VI) Tribal Sub Plan:

The following 5 production oriented schemes have been included under Tribal Sub Plan.

- (1) *Expansion and Organisation of Factory and Cottage Type HWCS—(Grant & Loan)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 70.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

- (2) *Government Share Participation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

(3) *Share Capital Grant to Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies for STs*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 3.20 lakhs)

(4) *Training of STs in Handloom Weaving*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

(5) *Purchase and Distribution of Looms to Loomless Weavers (Grant & Loan)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 4.50 lakhs)

104. Handicrafts

The outlay proposed for the development of handicrafts industry in the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 700.00 lakhs as against the budgeted outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs and estimated expenditure of Rs. 332.05 lakhs for the sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, emphasis will be given to modernise and diversify the activities of handicrafts promotional agencies such as the Kerala State Handicrafts Development Corporation, Kerala Artisans, Development Corporation and the Kerala State Bamboo Corporation and improve the working of handicrafts primary co-operatives and the Apex Society. Besides, stress will be given for implementing incentive schemes and welfare measures especially incentives to craftsmen for purchase of raw materials. Of the total outlay Rs. 255.00 lakhs (36.43 per cent) is proposed for strengthening the capital base of the three promotional agencies, Rs. 150.00 lakhs (21.43 per cent) for improving the activities of the handicrafts cooperative societies, Rs. 100.00 lakhs (14.28 per cent) for providing incentives to craftsmen by way of purchase subsidy and the balance of Rs. 195.00 lakhs (27.86 per cent) for other schemes including Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. The entire amount of Rs. 700.00 lakhs proposed is for continuing the on going schemes started during the Seventh Five Year Plan or earlier and no new scheme has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Schemes costing Rs. 249.00 lakhs (35.57 per cent) are intended for implementation at district level. The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 85.00 lakhs, as against the budgeted outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs for 1990-91. The entire outlay is intended for the benefit of the rural sector. Brief description of schemes proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) and Annual Plan (1991-92) under the handicrafts industry is given below.

Assistance to Co-operatives(1) *Grant to Handicrafts Primary Co-operative Societies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The Plan provision is intended for improving the working of the handicrafts primary cooperative societies by providing grant for the purchase of land, construction of buildings and meeting other establishment costs

Under the scheme, emphasis will be given to revitalise the status of handicrafts primary societies by reviving as many societies as possible, liquidating societies found not revivable and forming new societies wherever feasible. The outlay proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 50.00 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 8.00 lakhs is intended for the Annual Plan 1991-92. The scheme is included under District Plan Programme.

(2) *Investment in Handicrafts Apex Society*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The Plan provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is for providing share capital contribution to Kerala State Handicrafts Apex Society during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. The outlay intended for 1991-92 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The share capital assistance received from Government will be utilised by the apex society for strengthening the capital base of the apex society in order to extend assistance to the primary societies.

(3) *Share Capital Contribution to Handicrafts Primary Co-operative Societies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 7.50 lakhs)

Under this scheme, share capital assistance to primary handicrafts co-operative societies is given in the ratio of 1:4 subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 per society. The Plan provision proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 50.00 lakhs and that for 1991-92 is Rs. 7.50 lakhs. This is one of the schemes included under District Plan Programme.

(4) *Interest Subsidy*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme, the loss of interest incurred by district cooperative banks due to lending to handicrafts primary cooperative societies at concessional rate of interest is subsidised. The outlays proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 are Rs. 15.00 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs respectively.

(5) *Training in Handicrafts*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages to arrange advanced training in handicrafts to individual craftsmen and members of handicrafts primary co-operative societies. The training to participants will be given by a master craftsman. Payment of remuneration to the master craftsman and stipend to the trainees are the expenses anticipated under the scheme. The outlays proposed for the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 1991-92 are Rs. 20.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh respectively.

(6) *Grant for Purchase of Improved Tools and Equipment*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages payment of grant to individual craftsmen for purchasing improved tools and equipment for starting handicrafts industries. The assistance under the scheme will be limited to fifty per cent of the cost of tools purchased by the craftsmen. The outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 9.00 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 2.00 lakhs is intended for the Annual Plan 1991-92. This is a scheme included under District Plan Programme.

Assistance to Corporations(7) *Kerala State Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 125.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The activities of Kerala State Handicrafts Development Corporation include procurement and distribution of raw materials to craftsmen, marketing of their products, exhibition and sale of products through emporia, exports of handicrafts products, etc. The activities envisaged by the Corporation for the Eighth Five Year Plan consists of renovation and modernisation of existing show rooms, opening of new emporia, setting up of raw materials-cum-procurement centres and construction of house-cum-workshops to artisans. In order to improve the capital base of the Corporation for implementing the development activities during the Eighth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs is proposed. The provision suggested for 1991-92 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(8) *Kerala Artisans' Development Corporation Ltd.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Setting up of primary production units of carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, masons, potters and cobblers and making arrangements for marketing their products are the functional responsibilities of the Kerala Artisans' Development Corporation. In order to strengthen the capital base of the Corporation for implementing the above programmes for the welfare of traditional artisans Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan are proposed as Plan provisions.

(9) *Kerala State Bamboo Corporation Ltd.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Bamboo Corporation is the only agency in the State engaged in the procurement and distribution of raw materials to traditional bamboo workers and marketing of products. The activities envisaged by the Corporation for the Eighth Five Year Plan include opening of new raw material depots and procurement centres, diversification of products by manufacturing bamboo boards, bituminised bamboo mats, reinforced and collapsible bamboo boxes as

packing material etc., and providing raw material subsidy and welfare measures to individual bamboo workers. For implementing the above activities more effectively, the capital base of the Corporation has to be improved considerably. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed as Plan assistance to the Corporation during the Eighth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

Welfare Measures(10) *Old Age Pension to Craftsmen*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to provide old age pension to craftsmen who are above the age of sixty years. The Eighth Five Year Plan provision for continuing the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs is intended for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(11) *Subsidy for Raw Materials Sold through the Depots of Apex Institutions*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages to provide subsidy to raw materials supplied to craftsmen through the Handicrafts Development Corporation, the Apex Society and the Central Lapidary Society. The assistance under the scheme will be limited to 25 per cent of the cost of raw materials sold through the above institutions. The provision proposed for implementing the scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 100.00 lakhs and the outlay suggested for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(12) *Craftsmen Welfare Fund*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

(" 1991-92 Nil)

The Plan provision is the Government share to the craftsmen welfare fund. No provision is suggested for the scheme for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(13) *Special Component Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

In order to provide a package of assistance such as subsidy for purchase of tools and equipment, training in handicrafts and other incentives to craftsmen belonging to Scheduled Castes, a provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five year Plan under Special Component Plan. Financial assistance to handicrafts co-operative societies promoted by scheduled castes will also be given under the scheme. The outlay suggested for the scheme for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. This is one of the schemes proposed to be implemented under District Plan Programme.

(14) *Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The package of assistance similar to that offered to Scheduled Caste craftsmen will be given to craftsmen belonging to Scheduled Tribes under this Tribal Sub-Plan. For the purpose an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan, and a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is suggested for the Annual Plan 1991-92. This is included under District Plan Programme.

105 Khadi and Village Industries

The Khadi and Village Industries Board has been providing employment opportunities to large number of villagers through its own production centres, registered institutions, co-operative societies and individual enterprises. The Board has set up a large number of khadi production centres during the eighties. The scope of village industries under the Board has increased considerably as, in addition to the 25 existing village industries under the purview of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, 74 new village industries have been added to the list of industries and many more are proposed to be included. The Board has taken up new ventures by forming federation of match manufacturers, manufacture of toilet soap, rubber products, assembling of electronic equipment etc. The Board also proposes to take up some more industries. Special emphasis has been given for the promotion of village industries during Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 14.50 crores is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 2.90 crores for the Annual Plan 1991-92. The entire amount is intended for the benefit of the rural sector.

Completed Schemes as on 31-3-1990—Spill Over Liability(1) *Construction of Workshed for Khadi Production Centres*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Nil)

Khadi and Village Industries Board has taken up the construction of a large number of khadi production centres during the eighties. The programme is almost over. The outlay proposed is for meeting the spill over liability which will be over during 1990-91. No provision is needed during 1991-92.

(2) *Establishment of Central Sliver Project at Ettukudukka in Kasaragod*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Nil)

A central sliver project has been established at Ettukudukka in Kasaragod for the supply of quality sliver to the departmental khadi production centre at Payyannur. The work has been completed. The provision of Rs. 25 lakhs made in the Annual Plan 1990-91 is for the completion of the project. No provision has been made for the year 1991-92.

(3) *Infrastructure Development for Major Projects*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Nil)

Khadi and Village Industries Board has taken up certain major projects like manufacture of rubber products, toilet soap, assembling of electronic items etc. The outlay proposed is to provide infrastructural facilities including building, vehicles, managerial and technical support etc. during 1990-91. No outlay is proposed for 1991-92.

(4) *Appointment of Core Technical Staff*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Nil)

The outlay is intended to meet the cost of minimum essential staff for implementing certain essential schemes of the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Continuing Schemes(5) *Revitalisation of Departmental Khadi Production Centres*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

There are 348 khadi production centres under the direct control of Khadi and Village Industries Board. Several of these units are not working properly as several equipment are out of order. The outlay proposed is for repairing looms, charkas etc. of these centres. 100 production centres are proposed to be revitalised during 1991-92. The outlay for 1991-92 includes provision for completing dye-house at Kizhakkambalam and sliver project at Ettukudukka.

6. *Revitalisation of Village Industries*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 225.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The Khadi and Village Industries Board, during the last two years, has revitalised a number of small scale industrial units. Federations of soap and match industrial units have been formed. Also the Board has obtained sanction of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to start a federation of rubber industries and is awaiting the sanction to start one for leather Industries. At present there are 2076 Village Industries Co-operative Societies under Khadi and Village industries Board. Majority of these are either sick or defunct. The outlay is meant for revitalising these village industries by forming federation and by other methods.

(7) *Interest Subsidy and Margin Money to Village Industries*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 260.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The proposal is for giving interest subsidy to cover the difference between the Board's actual lending rate of 4 per cent and the priority sector lending rate of 12.5 per cent. The existing as well as new village industries will be benefited by this scheme. The provision also

includes funds required for paying a portion of the margin money to the prospective entrepreneurs will have to meet for availing themselves of institutional finance to start village industries.

(8) *Financial Assistance to Supplement the Pattern of Assistance of Khadi and Village Industries Commission*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The pattern of assistance being extended by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is inadequate in Kerala on account of the high wage rates prevailing in the State and also of the high cost of building materials and other inputs. Further, managerial assistance, not contemplated in the pattern of assistance of the Commission has to be paid to man certain industrial units. The outlay proposed is for providing supplementary assistance to the village industries for capital expenditure, share participation and managerial assistance.

(9) *Information and Publicity and Training*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for giving adequate publicity regarding financial assistance offered by the Khadi and Village Industries Board and Khadi and Village Industries Commission and also to meet the expenses for giving training to the supervisors of the Khadi and Village Industries Board and artisans of various trades.

(10) *Establishment of Marketing Outlets (including Taluk Level Sales Depots)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The Khadi and Village Industries Board propose to start marketing complexes at all District Headquarters during Eighth Plan. Accordingly sites have been selected for the complexes at Alappuzha, Ernakulam Palakkad, Kannur and Kottayam. Steps have been taken to obtain sites in the remaining District Headquarters also, so that all the 14 complexes can be constructed during the plan period itself. It is also proposed to open sales depots in Taluk headquarters, as a step towards promoting the marketing of the products of the Khadi and Village Industries sector. The outlay proposed is for starting district level marketing complexes and taluk level sales depots.

(11) *Establishment of Raw Material Depots*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

In order to improve the working of village industries it is proposed to provide forward and backward linkages to these industries. It is therefore proposed to start raw material depots in all districts to supply scarce raw materials like chemicals and other controlled commodities. Three depots will be opened during 1991-92.

(12) *Special Component Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 225.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 33.00 lakhs)

The Khadi and Village Industries Board is paying special attention for the development of Khadi and Village Industries sponsored by entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes. The scheme envisages to provide a package of assistance such as assistance for acquisition of modern tools and equipment, training in khadi and various village industries, share participation in village industries co-operative societies, welfare measures etc. for the benefit of scheduled caste entrepreneurs.

(13) *Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The outlay is meant for giving financial assistance to khadi and village industries units started by Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs.

New Schemes

(14) *Setting up of a Design Centre for Khadi*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for starting a design centre for khadi. This scheme aims at introducing new designs for khadi cloth.

Kerala State Palmyrah Products Development and Workers Welfare Corporation Ltd. (KELPALM)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

KELPALM was incorporated in November 1985 with the objective of product development and welfare of palmrah workers. The authorised share capital of the company is Rs. 50 lakhs and the paid up share capital Rs. 7 lakhs. The Corporation proposes to promote 3 production units towards product development viz (i) Palmyrah Fibre Processing Unit (ii) Soft Drink Factory and (iii) Brush Unit. The palmyrah fibre processing unit costing Rs. 64 lakhs would provide direct employment to 97 persons and in direct employment to large number of village artisans. The soft drink making unit, with a total cost of about Rs. 21.48 lakhs would enable to provide direct employment to 24 persons and indirect employment to 500 workers. The Corporation also proposes to provide necessary support services such as procurement of raw materials, quality control of products, training of workers, marketing of products manufactured by co-operative societies of palmyrah workers etc. The outlay proposed is for giving share capital and grant to the Corporation.

106 Coir Industry

Coir industry is the most important traditional industry of Kerala with long years of historical back

ground. About 85 per cent of coir and 90 per cent of coir products of the country are manufactured in Kerala. The State produces retted golden fibre while other states produce unretted brown fibre. Total number of workers including part-time workers in the state is estimated to be 4.30 lakhs. Of late, this industry has been experiencing great difficulties both in the supply and demand fronts. The organised industry has been experiencing acute shortage of raw material viz. husk and fibre inspite of several regulatory measures by the Government including the latest three point levy system. On the demand side, there has been fall in demands of coir and coir products in the traditional markets. There has been continuous and drastic fall in the export of coir and coir products since the midsixties. These adverse factors have resulted in partial unemployment of thousands of coir workers. For the last several years coir workers in the co-operative sector have been getting work for less than 100 days in an year. At the same time brown fibre industry with machines for defibering of unretted (dried) husk is thriving elsewhere in the country.

A Special Task Force has been constituted, in this context, to study the various aspects of coir industry and recommend suitable measures for the revitalisation of the industry. The Task Force has recommended several measures to make available adequate raw material to the industry by introducing mechanical defibering of raw husks. The Task Force has also suggested several measures to introduce modernisation in the sectors of spinning and manufacturing by making use of improved equipment and other infrastructural facilities. Reorganisation of coir co-operative societies has been given utmost importance. Adequate measures have been suggested for the promotion of internal and export markets. The Task Force has also paid adequate attention in recommending steps for the promotion of research and development activities as also for the welfare of workers engaged in the industry. An amount of Rs. 30 crores has been provided for the development of coir industry during Eighth Plan, under State sector. The entire amount is for the benefit of the rural sector.

The schemes under Coir Industry for the Eighth Five Year Plan have been formulated in line with the recommendations of the Special Task Force. Outlays under existing schemes for giving financial assistance for the purchase of improved equipment have been substantially enhanced to include financial assistance for defibering machines, treadle ratt, improved looms etc. New Schemes included under this head are based on the recommendations of the Special Task Force. A brief description of the schemes proposed to be implemented under this sector is given below.

Coir-Co-operatives.

(i) *Interest subsidy*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation (COIRFED) and Primary Coir Co-operative Societies which satisfy the norms prescribed by NABARD are given cash credit accomodation at a concessional rate of interest under NABARD cash

credit scheme to meet their working capital requirements. Interest subsidy is given at 6.5% to District Co-operative Banks and 4.5% to State Co-operative Banks so as to enable the COIRFED and Primary Societies to avail themselves of the loans at concessional rate of interest. The outlay proposed is for giving interest subsidy to State Co-operative Banks and District Co-operative Banks.

(2) *Godowns for Marketing Federation and Primary Societies— Subsidy*

(Outlay for 1190-95 3.01 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 0.01 lakh)

Under the State scheme, the Coir Marketing Federation and the Primary Coir Co-operative Societies are eligible for subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1.25 lakhs and Rs. 5,000 respectively per godown. Under the NCDC assisted scheme, the COIRFED, Manufacturing Societies and Primary Societies are eligible for a maximum subsidy of Rs. 6 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 80,000 respectively per godown. NCDC has now revised their pattern of assistance. This provision is for meeting the spill over commitments.

(3) *Working Capital Loan for Coir Co-operatives.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 177.50 lakhs.)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs.)

Working capital loan is given to newly registered societies for starting work and to those societies which are not eligible for institutional finance, but could be revived by giving working capital loan. The provision proposed is for giving working capital loan to such coir co-operative societies.

(4) *Loans for Coir Co-operatives and Marketing Federation for Construction of Godowns.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.51 lakhs.)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 0.01 lakh)

According to this scheme financial assistance by way of loan is given to COIRFED and Primary Coir Co-operative Societies for construction of godown building. Loan upto a maximum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs per godowns is given to the COIRFED and to a maximum of Rs. 15,000 per godown to Coir Co-operative Societies under the State Share. Under the NCDC assisted scheme 60% of the total cost is given as loan subject to a maximum of Rs. 9 lakhs, Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 1.20 lakhs to the COIRFED, Manufacturing Societies and Primary Coir Co-operative Societies respectively. NCDC has now revised their pattern of loan assistance. The outlay provided is for meeting the spill over commitments.

(5) *Grants to Wipe Out Loss of Coir Societies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Several Coir Co-operative Societies are not eligible for institutional finance due to heavy loss sustained by them. In order to wipe out the loss these societies are given a one time assistance. The provision is for giving one time assistance to these societies in order

to revive them and to make them eligible for working capital assistance.

(6) *Coir Co-operatives—Establishment of Processing Units—Share portion.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs 15.00 lakhs)

The scheme is implemented with NCDC assistance. 65% of the cost of establishing processing unit will be reimbursed to the State Government by NCDC as loan, 26% of the cost is paid by State Government as share capital to the Society and remaining 9% is to be collected as share of members. The outlay proposed is for meeting the State's share for implementing the scheme.

(7) *Investment in Coir Societies to Avail NCDC Assistance for Godowns.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

NCDC have revised their pattern of loan assistance for construction of godowns. As per the revised pattern 55% of the total costs provided as loan through Kerala State Co-operative Bank. 45% will have to be met by the State Government as share of which 25% will be reimbursed by NCDC to State Government as loan and the remaining 20% is State Government's share. The provision is to meet the State Government's share.

Coir Corporation

(8) *Loans to Kerala State Coir Corporation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for giving loan to Kerala State Coir Corporation to be used as margin money for trade promotion expenses and working capital.

(9) *Share Capital to Kerala State Coir Corporation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs.)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Coir Corporation is engaged in production and marketing of coir products of small producers. The share capital base of the Coir Corporation has to be strengthened for the expansion of its activities. The outlay proposed is for giving share capital to the Corporation.

(10) *Loans to Foam Mattings India Ltd.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for giving financial assistance by way of loan and share for the revival of the factory "Foam Mattings India Ltd." which has re-started production.

Coir Board Schemes (State share)

(11) *Opening of Sales Depots*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 80.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs.00.50 lakh)

Financial assistance in the form of grant is given to Coir Marketing Federation for opening and running sales depots for marketing the products of Coir Co-operative Societies. As per the norms prescribed by Government of India, financial assistance by way of subsidy of Rs. 30,000 in the first year, Rs. 20,000 in the second year and Rs. 10,000 in the third year per depot is given to Coirfed. 50% of the assistance is borne by Government of India. It is also proposed to open new regional ware houses and show rooms under the programme of re-organisation of Coir Industry with Central assistance. The provision is the State's share to implement the programme.

(12) *Expansion of Coir Co-operatives—Grant-in-aid for Managerial Assistance*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

Managerial subsidy is given for meeting the salary of Secretary/Business Manager in the Coir Co-operatives. 50% of the cost is met by Government of India. The provision is meant for meeting the State share of the expenditure, in line with the recommendation of the Special Task Force on Coir Industry.

(13) *Subsidy for Purchase, Modernisation and Renovation of Ratts, Looms, Equipment, etc.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The scheme is intended to provide financial assistance for purchase, modernisation and renovation of equipment required by Coir Co-operative Societies. Two thirds of the assistance is loan and one third grant. Coir Co-operative Societies are eligible for financial assistance for purchasing equipment like ratt, including treadle ratt with or without motor, willowing machine, cleaning machine, combing machine, defibering machine, shearing unit, etc., and for construction of soaking tank, smoke shed, beating shed, ratt shed, looms and equipment required by Mats and Mattings Co-operative Societies and other items approved by the Coir Board from time to time. 50% of the financial assistance will be met by Government of India. The outlay is intended for meeting State's share of the subsidy portion.

(14) *Loan for Purchase, Modernisation and Renovation of Ratts, Looms, Equipment etc.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 180.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme, two thirds of the financial assistance for the purchase, modernisation and renovation of machinery and equipment required by Coir Co-operatives are provided as loan and 50 per cent of the expenditure will be met by Government of India

through Coir Board. The amount provided is for meeting State's share of the loan assistance.

(15) *Share Capital Investment in Coir Co-operatives*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 110.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for share participation by Government in the Coir Societies to strengthen its share capital base. The provision is to meet the State's share being 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme.

(16) *Rebate and Discount Sale of Coir and Coir Products*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 600.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 115.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for meeting the expenditure in connection with the rebate sale of coir and coir products 50 per cent Central assistance is expected.

(17) *Assistance for Construction of Workshops*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The scheme is intended for providing grant to small scale coir products manufacturing units for the construction of workshop, subject to a maximum of Rs. 6000 per workshop. 50 percent of the cost will be met by the Central Government.

(18) *Medicare Programme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 0.01 lakh)

The scheme envisages provision of various medical facilities such as additional bed, supply of medicines and vitamins, conduct of medical camps, health education camp etc., for coir workers. 50% of the cost is borne by the Central Government. The amount provided is for meeting the State's share to implement the scheme.

(19) *Assistance for Modernisation and Diversification Schemes of COIRFED*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to modernise the production units under COIRFED and also to manufacture new value added Coir Products during the year. 50% of the assistance will be met by the Central Government.

Other Schemes

(20) *Development of Coir Industry and Husk Control*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 175.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The provision is for meeting the expenditure in connection with the continuance of staff, mobile squad, police personnel etc., of the department and expenses of project offices.

(21) *Training to Personnel of Coir Co-operatives/Department*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The scheme is for imparting training to the supervisory staff of Coir-Co-operative Societies and Department personnel. It is also proposed to meet the training expenses of Coir workers on treadle ratts and for spinning varieties of yarn in demand by manufacturing sector. Coirfed need purchase only the varieties of yarn required by them and the financial assistance from Government need be given only to those societies which produce yarn of varieties in demand.

(22) *Introduction of Levy System for Collection of Husks*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The outlay is to meet the expenditure for implementing the three point levy system for the collection of husk, introduced since May 1988 and for meeting travel expenses of non-official members of various committees. The outlay will also be utilised for purchasing new vehicles in place of condemned ones.

(23) *Publicity and Propaganda Including Trade Exhibition and Publication of Bulletin*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

The provision is meant for meeting the expenditure on multi-media propaganda for Kerala Coir through advertisements, organisation of exhibitions, trade fairs and carnivals and for giving grant assistance to Coir Corporation, Coir Federation and Coir Societies for publicity efforts including participation in trade fairs and exhibitions. It will also be utilised for the publication of a monthly News Bulletin (on Coir Industry) in Malayalam.

(24) *Price Fluctuation Fund*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Creation of price fluctuation fund is a condition stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India for availing institutional finance by COIRFED as a measure of safety against any loss that may be sustained as a result of fluctuation in price. The amount provided is for contribution by State Government at approved percentage on the value of outright purchase made by Coir Marketing Federation from Primary and Manufacturing Societies.

(25) *Welfare Measures*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Under this scheme, assistance for setting up and running nurseries is given to Coir societies for the benefit of children of working women. Financial

assistance as grant will be given to each selected unit at Rs. 7,000 for purchase of land, Rs. 34,000 for construction of building and Rs. 11,000 for meeting recurring expenses. The outlay is to meet the expenses.

(26) *State Contribution to Coir Development Fund*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

A fund is proposed for sponsoring research and development programmes connected with coir industry with emphasis for diversification through research institutions, universities, educational institutions, manufacturing institutions etc. It is also proposed to award prizes for product innovation, quality of product, new designs etc. The outlay includes provision to set up a Research and Development Cell in the Coirfed. The provision is meant to meet the above expenditure.

(27) *Contribution to Coir Workers Welfare Fund*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 45.45 lakhs)

The outlay is intended for paying Government contribution to the Coir Workers Welfare Fund, being constituted by collecting the share of employers and employees. The fund will be utilised for giving pension, assistance for physically disabled workers, educational grant to children of workers etc.

(28) *Kerala State Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation-Loan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The provision is for giving loan to Kerala State Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation towards margin money and trade promotion expenses.

(29) *Model Coir Factories - Investment and Loan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.02 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.02 lakh)

Arrangements have been made to establish three model Coir factories at Alleppey one in public sector and two in the Co-operative sector to manufacture Coir Products to suit the changing market tastes. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for this during the year 1990-91. Token provision for 1991-92 is given to meet the spill over expenditure.

(30) *Assistance for Acquisition of Retting, Beating and Spinning Yards by Coir Co-operatives (loan)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The Coir Co-operative Societies do not get loan for acquiring land required for retting, beating and spinning yards from financial institutions or from Government of India. The provision is for giving loan of Rs.1 lakh each to selected, Coir Co-operative Societies for this purpose.

New Schemes

(a) *Fibre Production and Spinning*

(31) *Price Support to Coir Co-operative Societies in Northern Districts to Compensate for Higher Production Cost on Account of Suspension of Levy System*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to suspend levy system of husk collection in the 7 northern districts from Trissur onwards. As a result of this the Coir Co-operative Societies in these districts will be forced to purchase husk at rates higher than the prevalent levy price. This will result in increased cost of production and the societies will not be in a position to compete with the private sector. In order to compensate for this it is proposed to give a subsidy based on the quantum of yarn supplied by the society to Coirfed. The provision is to meet the expenditure.

(32) *Transport Subsidy to Coirfed and Primary Societies for Purchase and Distribution of Fibre Produced in the Mechanised Defibering Mills in the Co-operative Sector of the Northern Districts*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The surplus Coir fibre produced in the mechanised defibering units of the northern districts will be made available to the deficit southern districts. In order to enable the Coirfed and Primary Societies to implement the scheme on an economical basis it is proposed to give a subsidy to meet the transport charges of fibre from the northern districts to southern districts and for meeting the charges on warehousing facilities. The provision is meant for giving transport subsidy to Coirfed and coir co-operative societies engaged in transporting Coir fibre from the northern districts.

(33) *Subsidy to Primary Coir Co-operative Societies for Collection of Husk from the Open Market over and above the Quantity Collected through Levy System, and for Efficiency in Husk Fibre output rates.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Under the levy system it has not been possible to collect the full requirement of husk by the Societies. Therefore, in order to give full employment to the workers the societies have to be encouraged to purchase husk, over and above the levy scheme also. Hence, it is proposed to give a subsidy to the coir co-operative societies in the southern districts where levy is in force to compensate the higher cost paid by them for husks purchased outside the levy system.

The provision will also be used for giving incentive to coir societies which produce better husk/fibre (yarn) output so as to increase the efficiency of the Societies. The incentive for higher husk/fibre (yarn) output efficiency will be given to Societies in the northern districts also.

- (b) *Re-organisation and strengthening of Co-operative Sector and creation of infrastructural facilities*
- (34) *Establishment of a monitoring cell in the Coir Development Directorate*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.96 lakhs)
 Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

A thorough reorganisation of the Coir Co-operative Societies is contemplated in the VIII Plan. The working of the reorganised Coir Societies has to be monitored at all levels especially in view of the high rates of financial assistance routed through these organisations. The provision is to meet the establishment charges of the monitoring cell.

- (35) *Appointment of a Special Officer and Constitution of a committee for the re-organisation of the Co-operative Sector*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

A thorough enquiry on the working of the coir Co-operative Societies is proposed to be conducted by a senior special officer assisted by a non official Committee consisting of reputable and non-controversial Co-operators and social workers. The Special officer is to look in the ways and means of avoiding wastage, liquidation of Societies incurring trade loss consistently, delimitation of area of operation, abolition of dual membership etc. and to suggest measures for revitalisation of the working of societies, amalgamation of small and non viable Societies etc. to increase management efficiency and to maximise participation of workers in the management. The outlay proposed is to meet the establishment charges, salary and allowances of the special officer and the minimum supporting staff and the travel expenses of the committee.

(c) *Manufacturing Sector*

- (36) *Transport Subsidy to Small Scale Producers for dyeing the coir in the Public Sector dye house*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The modern dye houses set up by the Coir Board as well as the Kerala State Coir Corporation are not being utilised by the small scale producers on account of extra expenditure they have to incur for transporting of yarn and fibre for dyeing in these dye houses. Therefore, the objective of setting up the dye houses, namely improving the quality of Coir Products has not been achieved. In order to induce the Small Scale producers to make use of the modern dye house facilities it is proposed to give a subsidy on the transport charges of yarn and fibre to the dye houses, and back to the small scale producer and Co-operative Societies making use of the facilities. The outlay proposed is meant for the giving the above subsidy.

- (37) *Two Joint Sector for the manufacture of treadle ratts, looms and other Coir manufacturing machinery, one at Beypore and another at Cherthala.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

In the proposed reorganisation of Coir industry several items of machines like treadle ratts, combing

machine (defibering), looms, and other Coir manufacturing machinery and equipment are proposed to be introduced. In order to manufacture these machinery to joint sector industrial units one at Beypore and another at Cherthala are proposed. The provision is for share capital contribution by Government in these manufacturing units.

(d) *Promotion of Marketing*

- (38) *Consultancy Charges*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakh)

It is necessary to curb the tendency to proliferate the number of show rooms under the Coir Corporation, Coirfed and other Primary Product Manufacturing Societies. The opening of new show rooms must be on the basis of comprehensive marketing strategy. It is therefore, proposed to appoint a professional Marketing Consultant to prepare a detailed marketing plan for Coir and Coir Products so as to prepare future marketing plans. The provision is to meet the cost of the marketing consultancy.

- (39) *Strengthening of Market Development Cells in the Coir Corporation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
 Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

It is necessary to strengthen the Market Development Cells of Coirfed and Coir Corporation so as to handle their responsibilities more efficiently. The provision is to subsidise partially the cost of these Market Development Cells.

107. *Sericulture*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2700 lakhs)
 Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 350 lakhs)

India ranks second next only to China, among the Silk producing countries of the world. Sericulture Industry has been in existence since pre-Christian era. But in Kerala Sericulture is of very recent origin. Sericulture was experimented for the first time in the Kanthalloor-Marayoor area of Idukki District in the State in 1986-87 under the Western Ghats Development Programme with technical assistance from the Central Silk Board. The programme was extended to Palakkad district during the next year. During 1988-89 sericulture was extended to four more districts viz. Kasaragod, Wayanad, Alappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram. As at the end of 1988-89 an area of 467 hectares (1167 acres) have been brought under sericulture. During 1989-90 an additional area of 613 ha. (1533 acres) has been brought under sericulture making the total area under sericulture in the State at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan to about 1080 ha. (2700 acres)

The programme of sericulture in the State has been proved to be successful and there was all round demand for extension of area under sericulture in the remaining districts as well. The State Planning Board, therefore, constituted a Special Task Force to study the prospects of sericulture in the State during Eighth Five Year Plan,

in all its details. Based on the report of the Special Task Force the State Government decided to extend Sericulture to all the 14 districts in the State. The State Government has declared sericulture as a cottage industry and has decided to implement the programme under the auspices of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, for the time being, until a full-fledged Department of Sericulture is set up.

Programme Targets for the Eighth Five Year Plan:

(i) *Mulberry Cultivation:*

On the lines of the recommendations of the Special Task Force it was decided to extend Sericulture to an area of 28,000 acres in the State, at an average rate of about 2,000 acres per district, with variations in area among districts depending on the agro-climatic conditions and cropping patterns of each district. In order to reap the full benefit of sericulture from the entire area during the Eighth Plan period itself it has been decided to bring the entire area of 28,000 acres under mulberry cultivation during the first three years itself. A target of 5250 acres has been fixed for the first year (1990-91), 10,000 acres for the second year (1991-92) and 12,750 acres for the third year (1992-93). Mulberry cultivation will be undertaken as monocrop, wherever free land is available and in other places as intercrop, mostly in coconut gardens. Irrigation facilities will be made available to the mulberry crop, wherever possible. K2 mulberry cuttings which have good yield potential for succulent and quality leaves are recommended for planting. Since sericulture is an entirely new occupation in Kerala, arrangements are being made to supply the planting materials to the farmers, during the first two years. It is proposed to raise mulberry saplings in 'Kissan Nurseries' and to supply 3 to 4 months old saplings to the farmers for planting in their fields.

(ii) *Silk Work Rearing:*

The planting of mulberry cuttings/saplings has to be done during the pre-monsoon showers of May-June so that the plants can withstand the torrenial, south-west monsoon. Through the adoption of package of practices for mulberry cultivation, the first leaf crop will be ready after 6 months of planting. The farmers can conveniently take up at least two rearings of 100 DFLs (Disease-Free Layings) each per acre during the first year and thereafter 5 crops of 200 DFLS each from second year onwards depending upon season and facilities available with them. For these farmers without rearing facilities in their residential houses, separate rearing houses have to be constructed. Also adequate rearing equipment, to rear atleast 200 DFLs at a time, viz. rearing trays, rearing stands, mountages etc are necessary. Credit facilities shall be arranged through commercial banks and other financial institutions to meet the expenditure connected with mulberry cultivation, purchase of pumpset and other works for extending irrigation facilities, construction of rearing houses, purchase of rearing equipment etc. In order to make the programme a success, supply of inputs, imparting of training and establishment of various infrastructural facilities are planned.

(iii) *Farmers Training:*

As the farmers in the State are new to Sericulture adequate training in various operations of sericulture will be given to the farmers. A total of about 28,000

farmers will be trained during the first three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan. As part of the programme a study tour of the farmers will be conducted for one week to the sericultural areas in Kerala and to States like Karnataka to enable them to understand the process involved in sericulture and also to instil confidence in them on the advantages and profitability of the occupation. Intensive practical training will be given to the farmers in mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing through the State Government Sericultural Training Centres or Central Silk Board Units.

(iv) *Demonstration-cum—Training Centres:*

Three full-fledged Demonstration cum Training Centres are proposed to be established in the State one each during the first three years.

(v) *Demonstration Plots:*

It is proposed to establish, Demonstration plots of half an acre each in farmers' fields in order to convince the farmers on the advantages of adopting package of practices in mulberry cultivation. By the end of the third year total of 280 demonstration plot will be established, that is at the rate of 20 plots per district, on an average, five plots each in the first two years and 10 plots in the third year.

(vi) *P2 Farms:*

Eight P2 farms are proposed to be established in the State for the production of quality P1 seed for further rearing by approved seed growers. Of these, two farms would be established during the first year, one during the second year, three during the third year and two during the fourth year.

(vii) *Registered P1 Seed Farmers:*

560 licensed seed growers will be selected throughout the State for the production of quality seed to the grainages. Selection of the registered seed growers will be over by the fourth year of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(viii) *Grainages:*

9 Grainages are proposed to be established, one each in the districts of Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Thrissur, Alappuzha, Idukki, Pathanamthitta, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram, in a phased manner. Two grainages will be started during the first year, three each during third and fourth years and one during the fifth year.

(ix) *Chawki Rearing Centres:*

The success of silk worm rearing depends on the health of the young worms. Since the farmers of the State are new to the occupation, chawki rearing centres are proposed to be established at selected places in each district. A total 560 chawki rearing centres CRCs are proposed to be established throughout the State, distributed over five years. These CRCs will be established under the auspices of Panchayat/District Sericultural Co-operative Societies by availing institutional finance and financial assistance from NCDC. However, of these 560 CRCs, 14 CRCs will be started under the State Sector, one in each district, as model centres to

give guidance and technical support to the remaining CRCs in the district. It is estimated that a CRC is able to handle about 1 lakh DFLs per year.

(x) *Cocoon Market:*

In order to enable the farmers to dispose of the cocoons in time 4 full fledged cocoon markets are proposed to be organised one each at Uduma (Kasaragod district), Thrissur, Alapuzha and Kollam. These markets would be established only by the third year of the Eighth Five Year Plan. For the interim period 6 cocoon purchase centres will be started during the first year itself at Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Thrissur, Alapuzha and Kollam.

(xi) *Silk Reeling Units and Stifling Chambers:*

264 multi end (10 basin-CSRT1) reeling units will be established throughout the State spread over the five year period. Of these, 250 units will be started under the auspices of the Panchayat/District Sericultural Co-operative Societies and 14 under the State Government one in each district. 94 stifling chambers will be established in the State, of which 24 will be under the central Silk Board during the first year and the remaining 70 under the State Government during the third year at the Eight Plan at the rate of 5 in each district, on an average.

(xii) *Sericultural Research and Development Institute:*

A full-fledged Sericultural Research and Development Institute will be started in the State at a suitable place, preferably during the fourth year of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Sufficient provision for building equipment, cost of staff and recurring expenditure has been made in the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay.

Implementing Agency:

The programme is being implemented by a Technical Directorate in the Khadi and Village Industries Board under the control of the Industries Department. The sericulture operations upto cocoon production is proposed to be implemented under the auspices of the Panchayat Sericultural Co-operative Societies. The District Level Apex Sericultural Co-operative Societies will take up the responsibility of running P2 Farms, Grainages, Cocoon processing and Reeling Centres, Cocoon Market etc., Well trained Sericultural Extension Officers will be posted in each district to supervise and co-ordinate all the activities.

Financial Outlay:

An amount of Rs. 27 crores is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan under the Industries Sector of the State Plan Programmes. Rs 3 crores have been budgeted for the first year of the Eighth Plan. An amount of Rs. 3.50 crores is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92. Institutional Finance will be made available for the various developmental activities. Assistance from NCDC will be available for setting up various infrastructural facilities by Co-operative Societies organised under the programme. Financial assistance will also be made available for the appropriate components of the programme from funds available under Special Employment Programmes. The entire benefits goes to the rural sector. Sericulture is proposed to be implemented as District Plan Programme

The year-wise distribution of physical targets for the Eighth Five Year Plan is given in the following table.

SERICULTURE: YEAR-WISE BREAK-UP OF PHYSICAL TARGETS

Programme	I Year (1990-91)	II Year (1991-92)	III Year (1992-93)	IV Year (1993-94)	V Year (1994-95)	Total (1990-95)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1) Area under mulberry Cultivation (ha.)	2100 (5250 acres)	4000 (10000 acres)	5100 (12750 acres)	..	..	11200 (28000 acres)	..
(2) Rearing Houses (Nos.)	3000	6000	8000	..	..	17000 Bank Finance	..
(3) Farmers' Training (No. of farmers)	5250	10000	12,750	..	..	28,000	Plan Finance
(4) Demonstration cum Training Centres (No.)	1	1	1	..	..	3	do.
(5) Demonstration Plots Nos. (½ acre)	70	70	140	..	..	280	do.
(6) P2 Farms (Nos.)	2	1	3	2	..	8	do.
(7) Registered P1 Seed Farmers (Nos.)	50	54	189	267	..	560	do.
(8) Grainage (Nos.)	2	..	3	3	1	9	do.
(9) Chawki-Rearing Centres:							
(a) Public Sector (Nos.)	14	..	..	..	..	14	do.
(b) Co-operative Sector (Nos.)	..	90	189	158	109	546	Bank Finance & NCDC Assistance
Total (a+b) (Nos.)	14	90	189	158	109	560	

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(10) Cocoon purchasing:								
(a) Centres (Nos.)	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6 Plan finance
(b) Cocoon market (Nos.)	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	do.
(11) Cocoon Stiffing Chamber (500 Kg capacity)								
(a) By Central Silk Board (Nos.)	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	CSB funds
(b) By State Government	..	..	..	70	..	..	70	Plan funds
Total (a+b)	24	..	..	70	..	..	94	
(12) Reeling Unit (10 basin CSRT1 Multi end)								
(a) State Sector (Nos.)	3	3	3	8	..	..	14	Plan finance
(b) Co-operative Sector (Nos.)	10	40	40	50	100	50	250	Bank finance & NCDG funds
(13) Sericulture Research & Development Institute	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	Plan finance

108. Powerloom Industry

There are 17 Powerloom Co-operative Societies in the State with a total of 577 Powerlooms. Besides there are 175 Powerloom in 31 Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies. Rest of the 3539 powerlooms in the State are in the Private Sector. The Powerlooms in the Co-operative Sector are not working properly for want of working capital and facilities for marketing. The thrust under Powerloom Industry during Eighth Five-Year Plan would be on the revitalisation of dormant Powerloom Industrial Co-operative Societies. A scheme for setting up of new powerloom is also proposed to be implemented an amount of Rs. 4 crores has been provided under this for the eighth Plan. 80 per cent of the benefit goes to the rural Sector. A brief description of the schemes proposed to be implemented under Powerloom Industry is given below:

(1) Training in Powerloom Weaving:

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakh)
(,, for 1991-92—Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The provision is intended for giving stipend to trainees in Powerloom Weaving at a rate of Rs. 250 per month and for meeting the rent of building, cost of raw-material, spare parts etc. Training will be imparted through demonstration-cum-training centres at Thiruvananthapuram or any other approved institution.

(2) Establishment of a Service Centre for Powerloom:

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(,, for 1991-92—Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The outlay provided is for the establishment of service centre for Powerloom.

(3) Revitalisation of existing Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies:

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 36.00 lakhs)
(,, for 1991-92—Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The provision is intended for the revival of 10 dormant Powerloom Industrial Co-operative Societies in a phased manner.

(4) Strengthening of the existing Pre-loom Processing Centre (Weaving and Sizing)

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(,, for 1991-92—Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The outlay proposed is for strengthening the existing Pre-loom and Post-loom processing units in the State.

(5) Share Capital grant to Scheduled Caste members of Powerloom Co-operative Societies:

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(,, for 1991-92—Rs. 2.00 lakh)

The provision is for giving share capital grant to the Scheduled Caste members of the Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies.

(6) Expansion and organization of new Powerloom Co-operatives and starting of new processing centres:

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(,, for 1991-92—Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

The provision is intended for giving grant to new Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies for the setting up of pre-loom processing facility centres.

(7) Organisation of new Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies—Investment Subsidy:

(Outlay for 1990-95—Rs. 45.00 lakhs)
(,, for 1991-92—Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

The outlay is for giving investment subsidy for the organisation of new Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies.

(8) Share capital loan to new Powerloom Co-operative Societies:

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The outlay is for providing loan facility to the members of the newly organised Powerloom Weavers Industrial Co-operative Societies subscribe fully

their shares in the society. Government will lend @ Rs. 375 per weaver for the share value of Rs. 500.

(9) *Share participation by Government to new Powerloom Co-operative Societies (Grant & Loan)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for the Government share participation in the existing and the new Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies to make them eligible to avail themselves of the maximum quantum of financial assistance from Government and from State financial agencies.

(10) *Margin Money loan:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The provision is for giving margin money loan to the Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies so as to enable them to raise further working capital from financial institutions.

(11) *Managerial grant*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The outlay is for giving financial assistance towards payment of salary of staff and for electrification of looms.

(12) *Organisation of Powerloom Weavers Apex Co-operative Society: (Grant & Loan)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakh)

The provision is meant for giving financial assistance for organising an Apex Co-operative Society of Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies. The outlay will be utilised for giving investment subsidy and for investments in fixed assets such as land, building and machinery.

(13) *Setting up of new Powerloom Units (Grant & Loan)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 120.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakh)

The provision is for giving financial assistance by way of loan and grant to individuals for setting up of new Powerloom Units. It is also meant to meet the training expenses including stipend to the entrepreneurs who propose to set up individual Powerloom Units. The target fixed for 1991-92 is to set up 60 units.

200. Cashew Industry

Share Capital contribution to Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1500.00 lakhs
Outlay for Rs. 1991-92 Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

There are 274 cashew factories in the State employing 1.11 lakhs persons. The cashew industry is facing acute scarcity of raw-material viz raw cashewnuts. Cashew workers, in recent years, could be provided with work only for less than 100 days in a year for want of raw nuts. The Government of Kerala is implementing several measures for the welfare of cashew workers, including minimum wages and other statutory benefits. The State is also implementing a programme of monopoly procurement of cashewnut produced in the State in order to mitigate the problem of scarcity

of nuts to the industry. The cashew processors-exporters, in their effort to maximise profit, wanted to reduce the wage component which forms a substantial portion of the processing cost. Certain processors closed down their factories on the pretext of non-availability of rawnuts and resorted to cottage type processing, in order to evade the obligation of paying the statutory minimum wages to the workers. Government of Kerala, in that context, took over the closed down factories and in order to manage these factories Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation was formed. This corporation has under its control 70 factories. Many of these factories require substantial modernisation and provision of additional infrastructural facilities. It is proposed to modernise these factories in order to increase productivity and thereby increase the working results of the Corporation. The outlay provided is meant for giving share capital to the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation and also to implement programmes meant for the development of cashew industry. 75% of the benefit will go to the rural sector.

Industries (Other than V SI)

1 00 2852 00 Large and Medium Scale Industries

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 600 crores, set apart in the Eighth Plan for the Industry and Minerals Sector, an amount of Rs. 375 crores is proposed towards the programmes under large and medium scale industries. During the Plan period, emphasis will be given to effective implementation of the promotional schemes and the programmes drawn up by the developmental agencies such as KSIDC Ltd. and KFC with a view to attracting more private investment in the industries sector of the State. An outlay of Rs. 140 crores has been proposed as State assistance to these schemes. Equal importance has been given to the completion of projects already taken up by the State Public Sector Industries. These include those meant for the modernisation/rehabilitation of sick undertakings. Moreover, projects aimed at maximisation of benefits from the existing facilities in the State sector units have also been included.

Besides, the projects for product diversification as well as expansion which are aimed at improving the financial viability of certain public sector units have also been included in the plan. The programmes under computer software development will be given due importance during the plan period. An outlay of Rs.10 crores has been proposed towards these programmes. In addition to these, certain new incentive schemes have been included in the Plan as recommended by the Steering Committee on Industry and Mining. 66 per cent of the benefit will go to the rural sector.

During the Annual Plan period 1991-92, the promotional schemes and institutions are proposed to be provided with 37.5 per cent of the total outlay under Large and Medium Industries Sector. In addition to this, Government commitment remaining to be paid towards the projects being implemented by various State sector units like Kerala Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd. Traco Cable Company Ltd. and Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd. has been proposed to be provided fully in 1991-92. The KSEDC Ltd. and SILK, the major holding companies will be provided with higher outlays than those for the current year.

02 Cement and Non-Metallic Mineral Industries

205 Cement

(1) Malabar Cements Limited

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 750.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

This company has set up a unit at Walayar in Palakkad district with a capacity to manufacture 4.2 lakh tonnes of portland cement per annum. Though this unit commenced commercial production in 1984, it could not attain the rated capacity utilisation due to various reasons. The major factor that has been upsetting the working of the Company and its financial projections right from its inception is the quality and availability of its main raw material viz. limestone. Because of the low capacity utilisation in the first two years of operation, the resource problem was not felt so seriously. But from the third year, the handling requirement of material increased to 20 to 24 lakh tonnes per annum as against the equipment capacity of 12 lakh tonnes. The Company has taken active steps to implement certain projects aimed at improving the benefits from the existing capacity of their cement plant with the financial assistance of the State Government, during Eighth Plan period.

The projects taken up by the Company for implementation during the Eighth Plan period are those for (i) augmenting capacity of the mining equipment and replacement of equipment which have given full life; (ii) up-dating process control and instrumentation system and (iii) modernisation of the crushing conveying system. A total expenditure of Rs. 1200 lakhs is proposed to be incurred on these projects during the Plan period. The State Government will invest Rs. 750 lakhs in these projects as shown below:

Name of Project	Total Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	State Sector Outlay proposed for 1990-95 (Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Augmenting capacity of Mining Equipment and Replacement of Old ones	300.00	300.00
(2) Modernisation of Crushing Conveying System	700.00	350.00
(3) Updating process Control and Instrumentation System	200.00	100.00
Total	1200.00	750.00

As part of the programme for augmenting the capacity of the mining equipment, all the three shovels which have given full life had to be replaced with new hydraulic shovels. One of them has been replaced recently. The other two shovels are to be replaced immediately. The entire cost of this programme, i.e. Rs. 300 lakhs, is proposed to be met through State

assistance. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided in the current year's Budget. Of the balance, an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Annual Plan period, 1991-92.

(2) Travancore Cements Limited

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Nil.)

This company which is now in the State Sector proposes to implement two projects during the Eighth Plan period. The first project envisaging modernisation and process conversion to dry process involves an investment of Rs. 750 lakhs. The State will provide an assistance of Rs. 250 lakhs as equity contribution towards this project. The second project proposed to be implemented as a diversification programme envisages manufacture of spray plaster and textured coating. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 96 lakhs. The State Government will invest Rs. 50 lakhs in this project as equity contribution. A total outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed to be provided towards above two projects of the Company during Eighth Plan period.

600 Others

(1) Kerala Special Refractories Limited

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1500.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The Company incorporated as a State sector unit has taken action to establish a factory at Perumon in Kollam district for the manufacture of 12,000 tonnes of special grade refractory items per annum. The delay in the finalisation of financing pattern and getting clearance from financial institutions resulted in the escalation of the project cost. The parameters of the project have been revised in consultation with the foreign collaborators, M/s. Tiajpromexport of USSR and the MECON, the engineering consultants. The revised project envisaging implementation of the first phase with six items of refractories in the product mix and costing Rs. 62.42 crores has been cleared by the State Government. As per approval, the State Government has to invest Rs. 1860 lakhs in this project as share capital contribution.

The company has acquired the land required for the project. Agreement with the foreign collaborators for supply of technical know-how has been signed. The State Government have released Rs. 398 lakhs towards this project till the end of Seventh Plan period. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs towards this project during the Eighth Plan period. Budgeted outlay for the current year for the project is Rs. 40 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan period 1991-92.

(2) Chalakudy Refractories Limited

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Company is implementing a revival programme including diversification of production by utilising the infrastructure facilities already created.

The diversification programme involves manufacture of calcined Koalin, refractory bricks, special shape and mortar etc. Total cost of the revival programme has been estimated at Rs. 112 lakhs. The State Government will invest Rs. 100 lakhs in this project during 1990-95. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for the current year. Of the balance, Rs. 20 lakhs will be provided during 1991-92.

(3) *Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Limited*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Company has drawn up certain projects for implementation during the Eighth Plan period. One of the projects proposed by the Company is for manufacturing ceramic wares and refractory bricks involving a total investment of Rs. 75.47 lakhs. The State Government is expected to invest Rs. 30 lakhs as equity contribution towards this project, already approved. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been included in the Budget for 1990-91. Of the balance, an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92. Besides this, the Company has proposed to acquire more than 13 ha. of mining land at Madayi Village of Kannur district. The entire cost of Rs. 45 lakhs is expected to be met by State's equity contribution. The Company has also proposed to implement a project for the manufacture of 810 MT of Matt Finished Glazed Tiles per annum as a diversification programme. The State Government will provide Rs. 15 lakhs as equity contribution towards this Rs. 40 lakhs project. Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the Eighth Plan as State assistance for the above three projects of the Company.

(4) *Kerala Ceramics Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 460.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Ceramics Ltd., which was under the fold of the Holding Company: "Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Limited," has become an independent unit recently. This company has been working on loss continuously for the past few years. In order to put their working on sound footing, the Company has drawn up certain projects for implementation during the Eighth Plan period. They are those for (i) the manufacture of Bone China Crockery and stone-ware, (ii) Mechanisation of Mining, (iii) Expansion and Modernisation of Sanitaryware Division and (iv) Installation of Drier-cum-Pulveriser. The total cost of these four projects has been estimated at Rs. 460 lakhs which is proposed to be met by way of equity contribution from State Government. Of this, an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1991-92 as equity contribution to the bone china crockery and stone ware manufacturing project which is estimated to cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. The other three projects viz. mechanisation of mining, expansion and modernisation of sanitaryware division and installation of drier-cum-pulverises which are estimated to cost Rs. 60 lakhs, Rs. 300 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs respectively are proposed to be taken up for implementation from the third year of the Eighth plan period onwards.

(5) *Kerala Construction Components Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Nil.)

This company has proposal to take up two projects one for the modernisation and full capacity utilisation in their existing factory and for starting two new units for the manufacture of sandline bricks. These projects are estimated to cost Rs. 70 lakhs and Rs. 200 lakhs respectively. The State Government will invest Rs. 14 lakhs in the first project and Rs. 36 lakhs in the second project during Eighth Plan period, as equity contribution.

05. *Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries*

205. *Chemical and Pesticides*

(1) *Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 750.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd. has taken steps to implement two projects during the Eighth Plan period one for the expansion of the capacity of its mineral separation plant and another for the manufacture of titanium sponge. The first project is meant for meeting the raw material requirement of its titanium dioxide plant and that of the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. This project which was originally estimated to cost Rs. 1284 lakhs had been approved by the State Government in 1983. As per approval the State Government had to invest Rs. 375 lakhs in this project. The balance cost was proposed to be mobilised from national financial institutions. Owing to delay in the implementation, the cost of the project has been revised to Rs. 4500 lakhs. As per the revised project the State Government has to invest Rs. 1500 lakhs as equity contribution towards this project. In the meanwhile, it has been proposed to handover this project to the Travancore Titanium Products for implementation. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided in the current years' Budget. In addition to this, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92. The second project envisaging manufacture of 1000 tonnes of titanium sponge per annum is estimated to cost Rs. 6000 lakhs of which the State Government has to provide Rs. 2000 lakhs as equity contribution. This project is proposed to be taken up for implementation in 1992-93. A total outlay of Rs. 750 lakhs is proposed to be provided to the above two projects (mineral separation plant, Rs. 250 lakhs and titanium sponge project, Rs. 500 lakhs) of the Company during the Eighth Plan period.

(2) *Travancore Titanium Products Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 25-00 lakhs)

This company is at present engaged in the manufacture of titanium dioxide. It depends on the Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., another State sector unit engaged in the production of titanium dioxide, for its raw material viz. ilmenite. But the latter is not in a position to supply the required quantity of ilmenite to this company as the production of ilmenite in their

mineral separation plant is not sufficient to meet even the rawmaterial requirement in the titanium plant. It has been decided to expand the capacity of the mineral separation plant to one lakh tonnes per annum. The KMML has already acquired the mining land required for the expansion project. There is a proposal to handover this project to the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. for implementation. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

(3) *Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.*

(Outlay 1990-95 Rs. 500.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. Nil)

The Company proposes to implement two projects during Eighth Plan period with State assistance. These projects are for the manufacture of Hexachloro Cyclopentadiene, an import substitution product and Membrane cell. The Company has already located foreign knowhow for the first project estimated to cost Rs. 1600 lakhs. The State Government is to provide Rs. 400 lakhs as equity contribution towards this 5000 tonnes per annum capacity project. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs to this project during the Eighth Plan period. The membrane cell manufacturing project, envisaging an annual capacity of 100 tonnes, is estimated to cost Rs. 3000 lakhs. The State Government is expected to provide Rs. 700 lakhs as equity contribution towards this project. Of this, Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth plan period.

06 *Engineering Industries*

102. *Transport Equipment Industries*

Kerala Automobiles Limited

(Outlay 1990-95: Rs. 430.00 lakhs
Outlay 1991-92: Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

This company is now engaged in the manufacture of three wheelers including autorikshaws, pick up vans etc. The Company has taken action to implement two projects during the Eighth Plan period, one for enhancing its three wheeler manufacturing capacity from 7000 numbers to 20000 numbers per annum by 1993 and another for the manufacture of three wheeler baby cars. In addition to the expansion proposed, the Company has initiated action to install certain balancing equipment for taking up more job works from VSSC. The total expenditure on the expansion and modernisation programme has been estimated at Rs. 460 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 265 lakhs is proposed to be provided for Eighth Plan period as State assistance towards this programme including installation of balancing equipment.

The implementation of the three wheeler baby car project is proposed as a diversification programme. The proto-type is being developed by the Company. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 485 lakhs. The Government is expected to invest Rs. 165 lakhs in this project as equity contribution. Of this,

an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided in the current year's Budget. In addition to this, an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

103. *Other Engineering Industries*

(1) *Kerala Hitech Industries Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 1100.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 450.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd. incorporated as a fully Government owned company on June 19, 1989 has taken active steps to set up a project for the manufacture of systems and components required for aerospace and defence applications. The product mix includes Rocket Motor Cases, Titanium Alloy Gas Bottles, Liquid Engines, control system components, aerospace systems like Tankages, structures, mechanism etc. The Company has signed the Memorandum of Understanding with the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for supply of technical know-how and buy back of products manufactured. The implementation of the project is fast progressing. Commercial production is scheduled to commence from April, 1992.

The project cost of Rs. 3860 lakhs is proposed to be mobilised through equity contribution of Rs. 1300 lakhs from State Government and term loan of Rs. 2560 lakhs from national financial institutions. The State Government has provided Rs. 200 lakhs in 1989-90. The balance equity of Rs. 1100 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the first two years of the Eighth Plan. Of this, an amount of Rs. 650 lakhs has been provided in the current year's Budget. Balance of Rs. 450 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and State Bank of Travancore have already sanctioned the term loan of Rs. 2560 lakhs, including a foreign currency loan of Rs. 812 lakhs for the project.

(2) *Steel Industries Kerala Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 2240.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: 350.00 lakhs)

The Company engaged in the promotion of steel and iron based industries in the State has already promoted two subsidiary companies viz., Autokast Limited and Steel and Industrial Forgings Limited and established certain steel based industrial projects such as Steel Fabrication unit at Cherthala in Alappuzha district and Ship Breaking Unit at Azhikkal in Kannur district. Besides, the Company has been entrusted with the management of two State sector units viz., Metal Industries Limited and Scooters Kerala Limited and certain other units such as General Engineering Workshop, Thuravoor and Foundry Unit at Ottappalam. Most of the units under the fold of this company have been working on loss for the past few years. In order to put them on sound footing the company has drawn up certain expansion/diversification/revival programmes for implementation during the Eighth Plan period.

The Company has taken steps to install some balancing equipment in the Autokast Limited. An amount of Rs. 275 lakhs is required for this purpose. The Government has to provide Rs. 90 lakhs towards this project. In addition to this, the Company has to clear some commitments in connection with the acquisition of land at Cherthala. An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed to be provided for clearing these commitments. The Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd. also has got some commitments as per agreement with the financial institutions. The fund required for this purpose, i.e. Rs. 175 lakhs, is proposed to be provided during the Plan period. Besides, the Company has proposal to set up a bombshell manufacturing unit as a diversification programme, the cost of which has been estimated at Rs. 30 crores. The State Government has to invest Rs. 10 crores in this project as equity contribution. Of this, an amount of Rs. 400 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Eighth Plan period.

The expansion projects proposed by the Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd for implementation during the Eighth Plan period include those of the General Engineering Workshop at Thuravoor, Foundry Unit at Ottappalam, Ship breaking unit at Azhikkal and Steel Fabrication Unit at Cherthala. The Company has taken active steps to revive the foundry unit of the Metal Industries Limited at a total cost of Rs. 110

lakhs. The State Government will provide Rs. 50 lakhs as equity contribution to this project. The company has also proposed to manufacture Light Diesel Engines as a diversification programme of the Scooters Kerala Ltd.

In addition to the above projects, the Steel Industrials, Kerala Ltd has initiated action to set up some new projects for the manufacture of Turbine Components, High Pressure Industrial Cleaners, Heavy Duty Diesel Engines and Bitumen/Oil Drums. Moreover, the Company has proposed to establish a Galvanising Plant at Alappuzha in collaboration with KSEB and a Carpentry Unit at Thuravoor. The total cost of the project to be taken up by the Company during the Eighth Plan period has been estimated at Rs. 99.50 crores. These projects, on completion, will create more than 3000 new employment opportunities. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 2240 lakhs as State assistance towards these projects during the Eighth Plan period. Budgeted outlay for these projects during 1990-91 is Rs. 335 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 350 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Annual Plan, 1991-92.

The details of the projects proposed by the Company and the Project wise outlays proposed to be provided during the Plan period are given in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2

PROJECTS PROPOSED BY STEEL INDUSTRIALS, KERALA LIMITED

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Name of Company/Project	Total Project Cost	Financing Pattern		Proposed Equity Contribution by Government	Employment Potential (Nos.)	
		Equity from State Government	Term Loan from Financial Institutions			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Expansion of General Engineering Workshop, Thuravoor	300.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	50.00	159
2 Expansion of Foundry Unit, Ottappalam	140.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	45.00	107
3 Expansion of Steel Fabrication Unit, Cherthala	120.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	25.00	50
4 Expansion and Diversification of Ship Breaking Unit, Azhikkal	300.00	110.00	190.00	70.00	5.00	155
5 Manufacture of Turbine Components	450.00	150.00	300.00	75.00	..	240
6 Manufacture of High Pressure Industrial cleaners	325.00	110.00	215.00	100.00	..	150
7 Manufacture of Light Duty Diesel Engines (Diversification of Scooters Kerala Ltd.)	600.00	200.00	400.00	150.00	10.00	350
8 Manufacture of Heavy Duty Diesel Engines	2500.00	850.00	1650.00	450.00	..	550
9 Manufacture of Bitumen Oil Drums	800.00	265.00	535.00	50.00	..	550
10 Manufacture of Bomb Shells (Diversification of SIFL)	3000.00	1000.00	2000.00	400.00	..	425
11 Setting up of Carpentry unit at Thuravoor	240.00	80.00	160.00	40.00	..	110
12 Galvanising Plant	250.00	125.00	125.00	50.00	..	85
13 Revival of Foundry Unit of Metal Industries Ltd.	110.00	55.00	55.00	50.00	15.00	125
14 Autokast Limited	640.00	455.00	185.00	350.00	125.00	..
15 Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd.	175.00	175.00	..	175.00	75.00	..
Total	9950.00	3855.00	6095.00	2240.00	350.00	3056

203. *Electrical Engineering Industries*(1) *Transformers and Electricals, Kerala limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

This company which is one of the major public sector manufacturing units in the state is implementing a rehabilitation scheme jointly sponsored by the State Government, all-India financial institutions and State Bank of Travancore. According to this scheme, the State Government have invested Rs. 400 lakhs in the last three years of the Seventh Plan. This has helped the Company to improve its performance substantially. The turnover of the Company reached a level of Rs. 4233 lakhs in 1989-90 from Rs. 1466 lakhs in 1986-87. Further, the rehabilitation scheme included restructuring of the capital base of the Company so as to reach a Debt Equity Ratio of 1.5 :1 in a phased manner. This envisages a total equity investment of Rs. 400 lakhs by the State Government. In addition to these, the Company has drawn up a programme for replacement/modernisation of plant and equipment with Government assistance. The total State investment proposed towards this programme is estimated at Rs. 800 lakhs. As approved under the rehabilitation scheme the Company has entered into an agreement with M/s Hitachi of Japan in 1988 for extension of collaboration in the manufacture of EHV Transformers. The Company has to pay technical know-how fee to the collaborators. A total outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the Eighth Plan period as State assistance to the programmes to be implemented by the Company. An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs has been included in the current year's Budget. Of the balance, Rs. 150 lakhs will be provided during 1991-92.

(2) *Traco Cable Company Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 800.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The Company has taken up a major project in 1986 for manufacturing 7.3 lakh CKM of jelly filled telephone cables per annum. The work relating to this project, being set up at Thiruvalla in collaboration with M/s. General Cable International Inc. of U.S.A. is almost complete. The cost of this project which was originally estimated at Rs. 1840 lakhs has been revised to Rs. 2756 lakhs. As approved, the State Government has to invest Rs. 838 lakhs in this project as equity contribution. Of this, an amount of Rs. 761 lakhs has been released till the end of March, 1990. Balance equity of Rs. 77 lakhs is proposed to be provided during Eighth Plan period.

In the meanwhile, the Company has initiated active steps to modernise its existing factory at Irimpanam in Ernakulam district. The machines in this factory are more than twenty five years old. The Company has recently entered into an agreement with the State Electricity Board for the supply of items like aluminium conductors, the major products of the unit at Irimpanam. The Company has to step up the production capacity of the factory in order to execute the additional supply orders. The Company has drawn up a modernisation/expansion programme involving a total investment

of Rs. 2959 lakhs. The State assistance towards this programme has been estimated at Rs. 818 lakhs. Of this, an amount of Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed to be provided during Eighth Plan period.

The Company has proposal to expand the capacity of the Jelly filled telephone cable project at Thiruvalla to 14.6 lakh CKM by the end of Eighth Plan. The total cost of the proposed expansion is estimated at Rs. 1500 lakhs. The State Government will provide Rs. 223 lakhs as equity contribution to this project during Eighth Plan period. The balance cost will be met through internal generation and term loan from national financial institutions. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Annual plan period, 1991-92 towards the modernisation programme for the Irimpanam unit of the Company (Rs. 33 lakhs) and the balance equity contribution to the Jelly filled telephone cable project (Rs. 17 lakhs)

(3) *United Electrical Industries Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The implementation of the rehabilitation scheme taken up by the company is fast progressing. The targetted production of KWH meters aimed at 22000 single phase and 3000 poly phase meters per month will be achieved during the current financial year. The monthly average production has already reached a level of 21,000 single phase meters and 2500 poly phase meters. The Company proposes to implement the third stage of expansion of meter manufacturing capacity by two lakh numbers per annum from 1992-93 onwards. This project would cost Rs. 160 lakhs. The State Government proposes to invest Rs. 80 lakhs in this project during Eighth Plan period. Besides, the Company has initiated action to manufacture a new product viz., Electronic Ballast for Fluorescent Lights with the technical assistance of Central Power Research Institute. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is expected as State assistance for this project which is proposed to be completed by June, 1992. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs towards this project during 1991-92.

(4) *Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co., Ltd.*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 1500.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

This company which was one of the subsidiaries of the Kerala State Industrial Enterprises has become an independent unit. It has manufacturing units at Mamala in Ernakulam district, Kundara in Kollam district and Olavakkot in Palakkat district. It has recently set up another unit in Kasargod district at a total cost of Rs. 1853 lakhs for the manufacture of 3000 number of Brushless Alternators for General purpose per annum. The State Government have provided Rs. 563.09 lakhs till the end of Seventh Plan period out of its commitment of Rs. 619 lakhs towards this project. The balance equity contribution of Rs. 55 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1990-91. The unit has been commissioned in August, 1990.

The Company has started work in 1986 for establishing a project for the manufacture of Brushless Alternators for Automobiles at an estimated cost of Rs. 510

lakhs. The State Government had to invest Rs. 200 lakhs in this project as equity contribution. Of this, an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs was released during the Seventh Plan period. The balance equity of Rs. 165 lakhs is proposed to be provided during Eighth Plan period. The Company has taken action to complete this project as expeditiously as possible. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Annual Plan period, 1991-92 for this project.

The Company has programme for the modernisation and expansion of its existing units at Mamala Olavakkot and Kundara. The total cost of this programme involving renewal and replacement of old and outdated machineries and equipment, has been estimated at Rs. 2780 lakhs. The State has to invest

Rs. 1105 lakhs in this scheme in order to enable the company to mobilise the required funds from financial institutions. Of this, an amount of Rs. 930 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan period. In addition to the above, the Company has proposed to start some new units for the manufacture of Nickel Cadmium Cells, Special Type (variable speed) Motors, Electrical Control Equipment etc. A total outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs is proposed to be provided as State assistance towards the projects proposed to be implemented by the Company during Eighth Plan period.

The details of projects to be implemented by the Company and the Project-wise outlays proposed are given in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3

PROJECT PROPOSED BY KERALA ELECTRICAL ALLIED ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED

Name of Projects	Total Project Cost	Financing Pattern		Proposed Equity Contribution by Government		Employment (in Nos)	
		Equity form State Govt. Instns.	Term Loan form financial Period	Eighth Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan		
							(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. General Purpose Alternators Project		1853.00	619.00 (+25.00*)	1209.00	55.00	..	105
2. Automobile Alternators Project		510.00	200.00	295.00	165.00	100.00	252
3. Expansion and Modernisation of Existing Units at Mamala, Olavakkot and Kundara		2780.00	1105.00	1675.00	930.00	..	1000
4. Manufacture of Electrolytic Starters		450.00	180.00	270.00	50.00	..	150
5. Manufacture of Nickel Cadmium Cells		1200.00	480.00	720.00	50.00	..	200
6. Manufacture of Variable Speed Motors		1500.00	600.00	900.00	100.00	..	735
7. Integrated Stampings and Lamination Cutting Unit		1500.00	600.00	900.00	100.00	..	500
8. Electrical Control Equipment Manufacturing		500.00	200.00	300.00	50.00	..	300
Total		10293.00	3984.00 (+40.00)	6269.00	1500.00	100.00	3242

* Investment Subsidy

(5) *Metropolitan Engineering Company Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

This company is implementing a rehabilitation scheme which was estimated to cost Rs. 93 lakhs. The State Government has released an amount of Rs. 45 lakhs in 1988 in order to enable the company to implement the rehabilitation programme aimed at stabilisation of its operations. As part of this programme the Company proposes to install certain balancing equipment for which an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is required during the Eighth Plan period. In addition to this, the Company has initiated action to diversify its product line utilising the available infrastructure. The diversification programme involves manufacture of CT and CTPT, welding transformers, current transformers etc. A total outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed

to be provided during Eighth Plan period as State assistance towards the programmes taken up by the Company for implementation during this period. Of this, an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been included in the current year's Budget. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

07 *Telecommunication and Electronics Industries*004) *Research and Development**Electronic Technology Parks*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 750.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The State Government have taken effective steps to establish three electronic technology parks in the State one each at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode

for the development of electronics industry in Kerala by providing an environment for innovation and a forum for exchange of ideas and experiences. It will open up avenues for faculty, engineers and prospective entrepreneurs to develop in a common trans disciplinary culture, each understanding and depending on other's inputs for launching successful economic ventures. It will further facilitate development of in-house technology and reduce dependence on foreign technology. These parks will be provided with all the facilities for marketing, quality assurance and standardisation of products, consultation, trainings etc. A separate body is being set up for managing these parks. A total investment of Rs. 15 crores is proposed for these three parks. The State Government is expected to provide Rs. 750 lakhs for the implementation of this scheme. The balance amount for investment will be mobilised from national financial institutions like ICICI, IDBI and IFCI having special schemes for supporting such ventures. An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been included in the current year's Budget towards the preliminary expenses connected with the establishment of these parks. Of the balance State assistance, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for the year, 1991-92.

(190) *Investment in Public Sector and other Undertakings Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited*

Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 6000.00 lakhs)

Outlay 1991-92: for Rs. 1000.00 lakhs)

The Corporation, set up in 1973 with the major objective of promoting electronics industries in the State has so far set up nine manufacturing divisions of its own, eight subsidiary companies and five joint sector projects. The Corporation and its subsidiary companies manufacture a very wide span of electronic products ranging from the basic electronic raw materials which integrate into components, the components into equipment and the equipment into systems. Some of the units under the Corporation have been working on loss for the

past few years due to various reasons. The Corporation has drawn up a programme for the expansion/diversification/modernisation of its manufacturing divisions and the subsidiary companies during Eighth Plan period. These projects are aimed at improving the working results of the manufacturing divisions and subsidiary companies of the Corporation and on completion these would help them to attain a sales turnover of Rs. 479 crores by the terminal year of Eighth Five Year. Plan from the present level of around Rs. 160 crores. The Corporation will give much emphasis on areas like computer software development during the Plan period. Additional employment opportunities to be created through the projects, during the Plan period will be 4200.

The total investment on the projects proposed by the Corporation is estimated at Rs. 150 crores which includes spill over commitment of the Seventh Plan (ie. Rs. 1193 lakhs). A portion of the investment, ie. Rs. 766 lakhs will spill over to Ninth Plan. The project proposed to be implemented through the manufacturing divisions of the Corporation alone would cost Rs. 77.61 crores. The State Government will invest Rs. 60 crores as share capital contribution towards the projects to be implemented by the Corporation and its subsidiaries during the Eighth Plan period. Of this, an outlay of Rs. 10 crores will be set apart for projects under Computer Software Development. The Corporation will raise Rs. 81.85 crores by way of term loan from financial institutions and another amount of Rs. 8.15 Crores through internal generation for financing the balance cost of the projects proposed. An amount of Rs. 800 lakhs has been included in the Plan Budget for 1990-91 as State assistance towards the projects taken up by the Corporation. Of the balance equity contribution, an outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

The details of projects proposed by the Corporation for implementation during the Eighth Plan period and the project wise State sector outlays proposed are given in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4
PROJECTS PROPOSED BY KERALA STATE ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Name of Division/Subsidiary	Nature of the Project	Total Investment Proposed during Eighth Plan Period	Financing Pattern			State sector outlay Proposed for 1991-92	Employment Potential (in Nos.)
			Equity Contribution by State Government	Own Funds	Term Loan from Financial Institutions		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Manufacturing Divisions							
(i) Controls Division	Expansion and Diversification	1117.00	150.00	100.00	867.00	..	200
(ii) Cybernetics Division	Expansion/Diversification						
(a) Expansion/Diversification		1145.00	585.00	..	560.00	70.00	350
(b) Computer Software Development	Diversification	1000.00*	1000.00	..	..	40.00	900
(iii) Communication Division	Expansion and Diversification	1700.00	275.00	325.00	1100.00	165.00	840
(iv) Special Products Division	Expansion	630.00	165.00	75.00	390.00	85.00	275
(v) Industrial Electronics Products Division	Revitalisation and Expansion	639.00	520.00	..	119.00	70.00	25
(vi) Consumer Electronics Division	Revitalisation and Expansion	650.00	650.00	..	..	100.00	200
(vii) Printed Circuit Board Division	Expansion	500.00	160.00	..	340.00	30.00	100
(viii) Traffic Signals Division	Expansion/Upgradation	300.00	50.00	80.00	170.00	50.00	30
(ix) Central Quality Assurance Department	Upgradation	80.00	45.00	35.00	..	..	..
Total (A)		7761.00	3600.00	615.00	3546.00	610.00	29.20

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
B. Subsidiary/Associate Companies								
(i)	Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	Expansion	1332.00	60.00	200.00	1072.00	..	} 280
(ii)	Keltron Crystals Ltd.	Expansion/Modernisation/Diversification	515.00	156.00	..	359.00	50.00	
(iii)	Keltron Resistors Ltd.	Expansion	227.00	107.00	..	120.00	..	
(iv)	Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	Diversification	220.00	73.00	..	147.00	..	
(v)	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd.	Downward Integration/Expansion/Diversification	575.00	200.00	..	375.00	100.00	
(vi)	Keltron Counters Ltd.	Diversification	150.00	60.00	..	90.00	30.00	
(vii)	Keltron Projectors Ltd.	Diversification	20.00	20.00	..	..	..
(viii)	Keltron Power Devics Ltd.	Revitalisation/Expansion	985.00	395.00	..	590.00	175.00	
(ix)	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	Revitalisation/Expansion	215.00	95.00	..	120.00	35.00	
Total (B)			4239.00	1166.00	200.00	2873.00	390.00	280
(c)	New Viable Projects in the Thrust Areas		3000.00	1234.00	..	1766.00	..	1000
Total (C)			3000.00	1234.00	..	1766.00	..	1000
Total (A+B+C)			15000.00	6000.00	815.00	8185.00	1000.00	4200

08 Consumer Industries

202 Textiles

(1) Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 750.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The Corporation has under its fold four Spinning mills viz. the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kozhikode, Kottayam Textiles, Ettumanoor, Prabhuram Mills Chenganoor and the Edarikode Textiles, Kottakkal. Apart from these, the Corporation is engaged in the production and marketing of hosiery products and elastic tapes and distribution of hank yarn to handloom weavers in Kerala through the yarn banks set up at Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur. In addition to these mills and manufacturing units, the Corporation is managing the affairs of the Sitaram Textiles Limited and Malappuram Co-operative Spinning Mills which have been declared as Relief Undertakings.

During the Seventh plan period, the Corporation concentrated mainly on completion of the spinning mill projects taken up by it during the earlier plan period and also to complete the works relating to the modernisation of three sick textile mills, the management of which has been vested with the Corporation. Accordingly the first phase of the Edarikode Textiles with an installed capacity of 12500 spindles has been completed. The modernisation schemes launched in 1988-89 for Kottayam Textiles and Prabhuram Mills are nearing completion. The implementation of the

modernisation scheme for Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills started in 1989-90 is scheduled to be completed in 1991-92

The projects proposed by the Corporation for implementation during the Eighth Plan period are aimed at improving the viability of the four mills under its control. It proposes to expand the installed capacity of the Kottayam Textiles and Prabhuram Mills to 25000 spindles each alongwith the third phase of the modernisation schemes to be implemented in these mills during the Eighth Plan period. The third phase of the modernisation scheme proposed for the three sick mills would cost Rs. 1400 lakhs. The State Government is expected to invest Rs. 700 lakhs in this modernisation project as share capital contribution. Of this, an outlay of Rs. 506 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan period. In the case of Edarikode Textiles it is proposed to expand the capacity to 20,000 spindles in a phased manner during the Plan period. An outlay of Rs 100 lakhs is proposed towards this Rs. 300 lakhs project. The Corporation has also proposed to modernise the Central Testing Laboratory at a total cost of Rs. 35 lakhs. Besides, it will continue the operations of the yarn banks set up for distribution of yarn at fair prices to the handloom co-operatives. A total outlays of Rs. 750 lakhs is proposed to be provided to the Corporation during the Eighth Plan period. Of this, an amount of Rs. 65 lakhs has been provided in the plan Budget for 1990-91. Besides, an outlay of Rs. 75 lakh is proposed for the year 1991-92.

The details of projects proposed by the Corporation and the projectwise State sector outlays are summarised in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5

PROJECTS PROPOSED BY KERALA STATE TEXTILE CORPORATION LTD.

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Name of Project	Total Project cost	Financing Pattern		Proposed Equity Contribution by Government		Employment (in Nos.)
		Equity from State Government	Term Loan from Financial Institutions	Eighth plan period	Annual plan 199-92	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Second Phase of the Modernisation scheme in Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills	358.00	108.00	250.00	69.00	30.00	..
(ii) Expansion of Edarikode Textiles	300.00	100.00	200.00	100.00	30.00	200
(iii) Modernisation of Central Testing Laboratory	35.00	35.00	..	35.00	5.00	5
(iv) Yarn Banks	50.00	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	..
(v) Third Phase Modernisation and Diversification of Kottayam Textiles	300.00	150.00	150.00	125.00	..	..
(vi) Third Phase Modernisation, Expansion and Diversification of Prabhuram Mills and Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills	1100.00	550.00	550.00	381.00	..	250
Total	2143.00	983.00	1160.00	750.00	75.00	455

(2) *Sitaram Textiles Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-91 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This company was under lay off from 22nd October, 1987 mainly due to financial problems. In 1988, the State Government declared it as a Relief Undertaking and entrusted its management with Kerala State Textile Corporation Limited. The working of the mills has been re-started on 10th June, 1988. Now this company is implementing a rehabilitation scheme prepared on the basis of the recommendations made by M/s. South India Textile Research Association who have conducted a techno-economic study on this unit. The project report on the rehabilitation scheme which has already been approved by the State Government envisages a total investment of Rs. 230 lakhs including the cost of expansion of spindleage. The expansion of spindleage is proposed through installation of ring frames as the Company is having excess capacity in the preparatory section and also building facility in the spinning department. The entire cost is expected to be met by the State Government as the chances for getting institutional finance are remote because of the accumulated overdue position of term loan already availed. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Eighth Plan period as State assistance towards the programme of the Company. Of this, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been included

in the Plan Budget for 1990-91. It is proposed to provided an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs during 1991-92.

(3) *Trivandrum Spinning Mills Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

Since its inception in 1962 this company, having a spindleage of 25200 numbers was incurring heavy losses. In 1975, it was forced to stop its operation due to outdated technology employed. The Company implemented a modernisation scheme in 1977 at a total cost of Rs. 125.82 lakhs mobilised from the State Government and financial institutions viz. IDBI and IFCI. This scheme was completed in 1981. But due to financial constraints certain critical areas of modernisation could not be taken up. However, the Company could improve its operation and earn profit during the period from 1978 to 1981. Since then it is working on loss. The Company has now taken steps to implemenent two projects one for the modernisation of existing ring frames at a total cost of Rs. 350 lakhs and another for the installation of additional plant and machinery at a total cost of Rs. 242 lakhs as the second phase of rehabilitation. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed to be provided as State assistance towards these two projects during the Eighth Plan Period. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1990-91. Besides, it. is proposed to provide Rs. 35 lakhs during 1991-92

(4) *Co-operative Spinning Mills*(a) *Trichur Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 238.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The first phase of the spinning mills project implemented by this company was commissioned in August, 1986 with 12,000 spindles. The Company has started implementation of the project for enhancing the capacity to 25000 spindles the cost of which has been estimated at Rs. 547.47 lakhs. The State Government has to invest an amount of Rs. 238 lakhs as equity contribution in this expansion programme. This amount is proposed to be provided during the Eighth Plan period. The company has got sanction from the financial institutions viz. the IDBI and IFCI for the term loan required for this project. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1991-92 towards this project in addition to the amount of Rs. 50 lakhs provided in the Plan Budget for the current year.

(b) *Alleppey Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 130.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This company registered in 1981 received an industrial licence in 1987 to set up a spinning mill project with a capacity of 25000 spindles in the district of Alappuzha. The implementation of this project was delayed due to various reasons. The Company has acquired 19 acres of land at Kareelakulangara near Kayamkulam in Alappuzha district. Construction of factory buildings has been started and orders for plant and machinery placed. A total investment of Rs. 172 lakhs has already been made towards this project. The project is now proposed to be implemented in two phases. The first phase with latest available technology of Open End Spinning has been estimated to cost Rs. 560 lakhs. The entire production of the unit can be marketed in the State itself. The State Government has to invest Rs. 256 lakhs as equity contribution in this project. Of this, an amount of Rs. 122 lakhs was provided during the Seventh Plan period. The balance assistance of Rs. 130 lakhs will be provided during the Eighth Plan period. Of this, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been included in the current years Budget. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

(c) *Malappuram Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 122.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This mills having an installed capacity of 25056 spindles and employing 1015 persons was remaining closed from May 1988 to July 1990. The Government declared it as a Relief Undertaking in 1990 and entrusted its management with the Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd. The Company is implementing a rehabilitation scheme drawn up in consultation with financial institutions and banks. The Government have provided an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs for clearing the overdue interest payable to the IFCI and for meeting the expenses connected with the reopening

of the mills. The Company has taken steps to improve the performance of the mills by providing additional facilities such as generator sets, combor machines and lap formers. This programme is estimated to cost Rs. 122 lakhs. Since the mills is a Relief Undertaking and large amounts are due to financial institutions and banks, the State Government has to meet the entire cost through equity contribution. It is proposed to provide this amount during the Eighth Plan period. Of this, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan period 1991-92.

(d) *Cannanore Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

This mills is the first textile mills set up in the Co-operative sector in the State. The Mills employing 900 persons at present is having an installed capacity of 32000 spindles including 4000 doubling spindles. Of these, 13200 spindles are in totally worn out condition. The Blow room machine is about 30 years old. The Company has taken action to implement a modernisation scheme envisaging replacement and installation of various equipment and machineries. On completion of this project, the rate of capacity utilisation of the mills would increase to 90 per cent from the present level of 75 per cent. The State sector assistance towards this Rs. 325 lakhs project has been estimated at Rs. 30 lakhs. The balance cost will be met through internal generation of Rs. 35 lakhs and term loan of Rs. 260 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

600 *Others*(1) *Forest Industries (Travancore) Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 35 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Nil)

This company is now engaged in the manufacture of furniture and wooden joinery items using rose wood, teak wood and other varieties of hardwood. The Company would have to take up manufacture of furniture and joineries using soft wood such as rubber wood in future in view of the non-availability of hardwood in required quantities. In order to undertake this project, the Company proposes to establish new facilities such as exclusive factory building (Bay) adjoining the present bay and to install certain new machineries. The Company has already acquired an Ascu Treatment Plant, one of the facilities required for implementation of the new project. An outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Eighth Plan Period as State assistance towards this project.

(2) *Travancore Rayons Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 100 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. Nil)

This company is implementing a rehabilitation scheme approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in September 1989. The State Government released the first instalment

(amounting to Rs. 59 lakhs) of their share of financial assistance towards this scheme in January, 1990. The financial institutions have released the first instalment of term loan in February, 1990. The additional funds for meeting the working capital requirement have been sanctioned by the consortium of banks in January, 1990. The State Government proposes to provide Rs. 100 lakhs to the Company for implementing the rehabilitation programme during Eighth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs has been included in the Plan Budget for the year 1990-91.

80 General

003 Industrial Education—Research and Training Centre for Management Development

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 100 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Centre established in 1979, with the main objective of enriching the management policies and practices through programmes of study, training and research, provides management consultancy and advisory services to the manufacturing, service and development sectors in the State. The Centre offers a number of programmes, general as well as organisation based, in different areas of management for the practicing managers. It also organises Entrepreneurial Development programmes sponsored by Government agencies and institutions such as Directorate of Industries and Commerce, IDBI and IFCI on a continuing basis since 1983. The Centre proposes to strengthen its ongoing management development and entrepreneurial development programmes for the industries sector and cater to similar programmes for sectors like agriculture, water resources and co-operation. The Centre proposes to take up specific studies relating to State public sector undertakings. In order to carry out the proposed activities, the Centre requires financial support from the State Government for meeting the recurring and non-recurring expenses during the Eighth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Plan period as State assistance. Of this, an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

800 Other Expenditure

(1) Kerala Financial Corporation

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 2000.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs: 410.00 lakhs)

This corporation was formed in 1953 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 to aid small scale industries in the State. The Corporation provides term loan upto a maximum of Rs. 60 lakhs in individual cases under the IDBI Refinance scheme. Though the main thrust of the Corporation is towards small scale industries, it extends financial support to medium scale industrial units also. The total paid up share capital of the Corporation was Rs. 2410 lakhs as on 31-3-1990. Of this, the State Government and IDBI held shares worth Rs. 2386 lakhs (Rs. 1193 lakhs each). The Corporation sanctioned term loan amounting to

Rs. 401.35 crores to 13,459 units as on 31-3-1990. Against this, it disbursed Rs. 267.58 crores. The total amount of loan sanctioned to small scale sector upto the end of March, 1990 was Rs. 284.22 crores constituting 70.82 per cent of the total sanctions.

The Corporation has drawn up a programme for financing the small scale industries sector on a large scale during Eighth Plan period. Accordingly, the Corporation proposes to extend financial assistance to 11,200 industrial projects during this period. A total loan assistance of Rs. 51 crores is proposed to be sanctioned, seventy per cent of which will be reserved for small scale sector units including those under special schemes meant for women. Ten per cent of the assistance will be for medium scale units, tourism related projects etc. The balance twenty per cent will be canalised for financing small road transport operators. The units to be assisted by the Corporation are expected to generate 1,14,000 additional employment opportunities. The total disbursement during the Plan period has been targetted at Rs. 49 crores. As per the resource mix fixed by the IDBI in consultation with State Government, the funds required for disbursement has to be mobilised by way of share capital contribution from the State Government, matching share contribution by IDBI, refinance loan from IDBI, issue of bonds and plough back of own resources. The State Government proposes to provide Rs.2000 lakhs during the Eighth Plan period as equity contribution to the Corporation so as to enable it to avail itself of the institutional finance required for its activities during the Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 410 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

(2) Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 7500.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 850.00 lakhs)

The Corporation incorporated in July, 1961 provides promotional and financial assistance to industries in the medium and large scale sectors in the State. It mainly concentrates on identification of investment opportunities, preparation of project profiles, securing letters of intent and industrial licences, negotiation for technical collaboration, arranging institutional finance, land and utilities like power and water etc. Among the industrial units assisted so far by the Corporation, more than 120 units have completed their projects and started commercial operations. The aggregate value of gross fixed assets of these units was estimated at above Rs. 430 crores.

The Corporation proposes to concentrate on large scale projects in order to attract major private sector industrial houses to the State during the Eighth plan period. The Corporation has drawn up programmes accordingly. The Corporation proposes to assist more than 400 projects falling under different categories of the industrial sector such as chemical, rubber based, engineering and mineral based. The total investment in these projects by way of share capital contribution and loan assistance by the Corporation during the Eighth Plan period has been estimated at Rs. 165 crores. An investment of Rs. 2400 lakhs (share capital contribution of Rs. 700 lakhs and loan assistance of

Rs. 1700 lakhs) is proposed for the year 1991-92. The total expenditure of the Corporation including investment on projects during 1991-92 has been estimated at Rs. 3400 lakhs against the anticipated income of Rs. 2200 lakhs leaving a deficit of Rs. 1200 lakhs. The funds required for the activities of the Corporation are to be mobilised through Governments equity contribution, market borrowings, refinance loan from IDBI, revenue receipts from assisted units etc. A total outlay of Rs. 7500 lakhs is proposed (share capital contribution of Rs. 5000 lakhs and market borrowings of Rs. 2500

lakhs) as State assistance towards the activities proposed by the Corporation for Eighth Plan period. Of this, an amount of Rs. 650 lakhs is provided in the Budget for the year 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 850 lakhs (Rs. 650 lakhs as share capital contribution and Rs. 200 lakhs as market borrowings) is proposed as State assistance towards the programmes of the Corporation for the year 1991-92.

The details of projects proposed to be assisted by the Corporation during Eighth Plan period are given in Table 6.6.

Table-6.6

PROJECTS UNDER TAKEN OR TO BE UNDER TAKEN BY KERALA STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category Project	Products & Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentative District)	Cost	Financing Pattern		Likely Investment by KSIDC		Employment Potential (Nos.)	
					Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	Potential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Food Processing										
1	Trivandrum Flour Mills Limited	Wheat Flour Product: 3000 T	Thiruvananthapuram	220.00	85.00	135.00	..	39.00	39.00	48
2	TSK Roller Flour Mills (P) Limited	Wheat Flour: 80 x 300 T	Malappuram	133.00	44.35	88.65	..	88.65	88.65	57
3	Silver Star Sea Foods Limited	IQF Shrimps: 400 T Frozen Sea Foods: 700 T	Alappuzha	81.00	27.00	54.00	..	54.00	54.00	62
4	Geo Sea Foods Limited	IQF Shrimps: 1200 T	Ernakulam	137.00	48.00	89.00	..	89.00	89.00	82
5	Cochin Frozen Food Exports Limited	IQF and Block Frozen Sea Foods: 1300 T	Alappuzha	108.00	36.50	71.50	..	71.50	71.50	115
6	Amalgam Foods Limited	Dehydrated Marine Products: 2400 T	do.	180.00	60.00	120.00	..	80.00	80.00	123
7	Prince Roller Flour Mills Limited	Wheat Flour Products: 15000 T	Palakkad	109.00	36.33	72.67	..	72.67	72.67	48
8	Golden Eats Limited	Potato Finger Chips: 2400 T	Idukki	82.00	27.30	54.70	1.90	33.00	34.90	30
9	Koluthara Exports Limited	IQF Sea Foods: 1600 T	Alappuzha	210.00	70.00	140.00	2.90	80.00	82.90	90
10	Integrated Rubian Exports Limited	IQF Shrimps: 5760 T	do.	595.00	300.00	295.00	30.00	..	30.00	250
11	Rectified Spirit	75 lakh litres	Thrissur	921.00	307.00	614.00	78.50	..	78.50	158
12	IQF Shrimps	1000 T	Ernakulam	143.00	47.60	95.40	5.00	60.00	65.00	50
13	Wheat Flour Mill	Wheat Products 20000 T	Palakkad	130.00	45.00	85.00	..	85.00	85.00	60
14	Cocoa Processing Unit	Malted Foods, Malted Extracts, Chocolates etc. 20100 T	Idukki	600.00	200.00	400.00	52.00	..	52.00	250
15	High Fructose Syrup (from Tapioca)	3000 T	Thrissur	120.00	40.00	80.00	10.40	50.00	60.40	80
16	Coconut Processing Complex	Coconut Cream: 300 T Coconut Milk Powder: 300 etc. Oleoresins- 300 T	Kottayam	1000.00	335.00	665.00	33.50	..	33.50	360
17	Spices Complex	300 T	Alappuzha	128.00	42.00	86.00	6.30	60.00	66.30	80
18	Ready-to-Eat snack Foods	2000 T	Thiruvananthapuram	515.00	171.50	343.50	26.00	..	26.00	125
19	Soluble Tea	150 T	Idukki	300.00	100.00	200.00	78.00	90.00	168.00	100
20	Soluble Coffee	600 T	Kottayam	400.00	133.00	267.00	20.00	90.00	110.00	150
21	Pine Apple & Mango Products	3500 T	do.	200.00	67.00	133.00	10.00	90.00	100.00	100
22	Fruit & Vegetable Canned Products	1000 T	Thiruvananthapuram	100.00	33.70	66.30	3.50	30.00	33.50	70
23	Curry Powder	150 T	Alappuzha	45.00	15.00	30.00	1.50	30.00	31.50	20
24	Instant Noodles	3000 T	Thiruvananthapuram	200.00	67.00	133.00	6.70	90.00	96.70	90
25	Protein Isolate	900 T	Kollam	375.00	125.00	250.00	25.00	90.00	115.00	150
26	Frozen Meat	2500 T	Palakkad	120.00	40.00	80.00	6.00	80.00	86.00	130

TABLE 6.6

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/ Project	Products & Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentative/ District)	Financing pattern			Likely Investment by KSIDC			Emoloyment Potential (Nos.)
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
27	Hydrolised Lactose	1200 T	Kottayam	200.00	67.00	133.00	13.40	90.00	103.40	125
28	Micro Protein Food (from Fungus- based Glucose)	2000 T	Kollam	200.00	67.00	133.00	6.70	90.00	96.70	100
29	Cashew Foods	300 T	Ernakulam	125.00	42.00	83.00	4.20	60.00	64.20	75
30	Baby Marines Ltd. IQF Shrimps:	2000 T	do.	110.00	37.00	73.00	3.70	60.00	63.70	80
31	Export Oriented Brewery	50000 HL	Thrissur	1100.00	366.00	734.00	36.60	..	36.60	550
Sub Total I				8887.00	3082.28	5804.72	461.80	1752.82	2214.62	3808
II. TEXTILES										
1	Garment Project	Readymade garments: 2.8 lakh pes.	Kozhikode	101.00	34.00	67.00	4.30	66.00	70.30	100
2	Polypropylene Yarn	2000 T	Alappuzha	980.00	327.00	653.00	90.00	..	90.00	500
3	Export Oriented Spinning Mill	25000 Sples.	Pathanamthitta	1200.00	400.00	800.00	60.00	..	60.00	700
4	Sewing Thread & Industrial Yarn	12500 Sples.	Kollam	1350.00	450.00	900.00	135.00	..	135.00	1000
5	Fibre Dyeing Plant	900 T	Thrissur	120.00	40.00	80.00	6.00	60.00	66.00	90
6	Arcylic Worsted Spun Yarn	2400 sples.	Thiruvananthaouram	150.00	50.00	100.00	10.00	90.00	100.00	150
7	Doubled & Twisted Yarn	550 T.	do.	120.00	40.00	80.00	8.00	60.00	68.00	60
8	Textile Processing Unit	6.5 million mts.	do.	235.00	78.00	157.00	7.80	90.00	97.80	300
9	Cotton Weaving Unit	1.6 million mts.	Pathanamthitta	130.00	43.00	87.00	4.30	60.00	64.30	35
10	Acrylic Fibre	15000 T	Kollam	11500.00	3834.00	7666.00	575.00	..	575.00	1000
11	Polyster Filament Yarn	15000 T	Thrissur	12000.00	4000.00	8000.00	400.00	..	400.00	600
12	Health Care Apparel	Baby Diapers: 5 lakh pieces	Ernakulam	150.00	50.00	100.00	5.00	60.00	65.00	60
Sub Total II				28036.00	9346.00	18690.00	1305.40	486.00	1791.40	4595
III. PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS										
1	Chancellor Papers Ltd.	Duplex Board 1440T	Idukki	252.00	84.00	168.00	10.00	80.00	90.00	90
2	Kerala Paper & & Boards Ltd.	Duplex Board: 5300 T	Alappuzha	285.00	95.00	190.00	10.50	75.00	85.50	129
3	Newsprint & Glazed Magazine Paper	Newsprint:20000T Magazine Paper: 20000 T	Kasaragod	7500.00	2500.00	5000.00	250.00	..	250.00	750
4	Tissue Paper	45000 T	Ernakulam	3000.00	1000.00	2000.00	100.00	..	100.00	500
5	Metallised Paper	1000 T	Alappuzha	600.00	200.00	400.00	40.00	..	40.00	140
6	Carbonless Paper	2500 T	Kozhikode	462.00	154.00	308.00	15.40	90.00	105.40	250
Sub Total III:				12099.00	4033.00	8066.00	425.90	245.00	670.90	1859

Table 6.6

**PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/Project	Products and Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentative District)	Financing Pattern			Likely investment by KSIDC			Employment Potential (Nos)
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	
1()	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
IV. RUBBER PRODUCTS										
1	Geo Rubber Exports Ltd.	Disposable Gloves: 36 million pes	Ernakulam	120.00	42.00	78.00	..	47.00	47.00	57
2	Veera Treatwood Ltd.	Rubber Wood Mouldings & Components: 2400 cu. mts.	do.	196.00	70.00	126.00	..	63.00	63.00	50
3	Vaniampara Rubber Co. Ltd.	Technically Modified Natural Rubber: 1800 T	Thrissur	93.00	31.00	62.00	..	62.00	62.00	60
4	Premier Latex Ltd.	Centrifuged Latex: 10000litr	do.	90.00	30.00	60.00	..	54.70	54.70	50
5	Vajra Rubber Products Ltd.	Precured Rubber Thread: 420 T	do.	99.00	33.00	66.00	2.10	66.00	68.10	55
6	Pampa Rubber Ltd.	Crumb Rubber: 2000 T	Pathanamthitta	90.00	30.00	60.00	4.00	40.00	44.00	60
7	Ponmudi Rubber Ltd.	Crumb Rubber: 2000 T	Thiruvananthapuram	90.00	30.00	60.00	..	40.00	40.00	60
8	Elgi Tyres & Rubber Ltd.	Rubber Tread: 6000 T	Palakkad	300.00	100.00	200.00	....	90.00	90.00	200
9	Sreekantapuram Latex Ltd.	Centrifuged Latex: 10000 T	Idukki	90.00	30.00	60.00	4.00	40.00	44.00	50
10	Automobile Tyre & Tubes	11 lakh sets	Palakkad	30000.00	10000.00	20000.00	500.00	..	500.00	1500
11	Rubber-bounded Metal Components	80,000 Nos.	Thrissur	141.00	47.00	94.00	4.70	64.00	68.70	75
12	Modified Rubber & Latex	600 T	Alappuzha	81.00	27.00	54.00	2.70	54.00	56.70	45
13	Rubber Rollers	43600 Nos.	Kottayam	45.00	15.00	30.00	3.00	30.00	33.00	40
14	Latex based Adhesives	150 T	Idukki	36.00	12.00	24.00	2.40	24.00	26.40	25
15	Rubber Components for Electronic Industry	100 T	do.	55.00	18.00	37.00	3.60	37.00	40.60	30
16	Thermoplastic Natural Rubber	1000 T	Kottaayam	200.00	66.70	133.30	13.00	90.00	103.00	150
17	Speciality Houses	5000 T	Pathanamthitta	462.00	154.00	308.00	15.40	90.00	105.40	250
18	Heat Resistant Latex Threads	1200 T	Palakkad	120.00	40.00	80.00	4.00	60.00	64.00	70
19	Rubber Conveyor Belts (Reinforced with Cotton/Nylon)	800 T	Thrissur	1000.00	335.00	665.00	33.50	..	33.50	190
20	Fan Belts & V-Belts	9 lakh Nos.	Kottayam	471.00	157.00	314.00	31.50	90.00	121.50	300
21	Chlorinated Rubber	650 T	Ernakulam	415.00	138.00	277.00	13.80	60.00	73.80	80
22	Surgical Rubber Goods	11.5 lakh Nos.	Kottayam	300.00	100.00	200.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	200
23	Rubber & Canvas Footwear	3 lakh Nos.	Pathanamthitta	100.00	33.00	67.00	3.30	60.00	63.30	225

Table 6.6

**PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category Project	Products and Annual Capacity	Location Final/Tentative District	Cost	Financing Pattern		Likely Investment by KSIDC			Employment Potential (Nos)
					Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
24	Rubber Products for Offshore Applications	1000 T	Alappuzha	300.00	100.00	200.00	20.00	90.00	110.00	185
25	Hospital & Paediatric Sheetings	600 T	Thiruvananthapuram	276.00	92.00	184.00	9.20	90.00	99.20	130
26	Technically Specified Natural Rubber	2758 T	Pathanamthitta	120.00	40.00	80.00	4.00	60.00	64.00	60
27	Injection Moulded Rubber Components	450 T	do.	295.00	98.00	197.00	30.00	90.00	120.00	120
28.	Elastic Threads	500 T	Palakkad	200.00	67.00	133.00	6.70	90.00	96.70	75
29	Radial Tyres for Automobiles	10 lakh Nos.	Kollam	40000.00	13333.00	26667.00	133.00	..	133.00	1000
30	Oil Seal and Oil Rings	Rs. 2 crores (Worth)	Alappuzha	165.00	55.00	110.00	11.00	90.00	101.00	80
31	Rubberised Coir Products	1500 T	Kollam	105.00	35.00	70.00	3.50	60.00	63.50	75
32	Chemical Impregnation of Rubber Wood	2000 T	Ernakulam	150.00	50.00	100.00	5.00	65.00	70.00	80
33	Cylinder Liners	500 T	Kottayam	105.00	35.00	70.00	3.50	60.00	63.50	70
34	KTC Tyres (India) Ltd (rehab)	Scooter Tyres & Tubes 5 lakh Nos.	Malappuram	150.00	35.00	115.00	..	20.00	20.00	374
Sub Total IV:				76460.00	25478.70	50981.30	881.90	1966.70	2848.60	6071

V. BASIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS (INCLUDING PLASTICS)

1	Travancore Sulphates Ltd.	Mixed Sulphate salts of Aluminium, Iron & Titanium 3000 T	Thiruvananthapuram	142.00	47.50	94.50	6.50	..	6.50	67
2	Alwaye Fertilizer Industries (P) Ltd.	Magnesium Sulphate: 13500 T Zinc Sulphate: 1500 T	Ernakulam	175.00	42.00	133.00	..	73.00	73.00	83
3	Green Valley Chemicals (P) Ltd.	Potassium Sulphate: 18750 T Sodpium Sulphate: 2190 T Ferric Oxide 3750 T Magnesium oxide: 3375 T	Thiruvananthapuram	300.00	100.00	200.00	..	90.00	90.00	150
4	Synthetic Camphor	600 T	do.	270.00	90.00	180.00	23.40	90.00	113.40	1235
5	Decorative & Industrial Paints	2500 T	Alappuzha	360.00	120.00	240.00	31.20	90.00	121.20	75
6	Corrugated PVC Pipes	1050 T	do.	180.00	60.00	120.00	6.00	60.00	66.00	70
7	Texil Carbon India Ltd.	Activated Carbon: 6700 T	Ernakulam	2700.00	900.00	1800.00	90.00	..	90.00	170
8	Epoxy Resins	2000 T	do.	560.00	186.00	374.00	30.00	..	30.00	75
9	Bisphenol-A	15000T	do.	1500.00	500.00	1000.00	50.00	..	50.00	150

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category Project	Products and Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentatives) District	Financing Pattern			Likely investment by KSIDC			Employment Potential (Nos.)
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
10	Cyclo Hexanone	6000 T	do.	500	165.00	335.00	33.00	..	33.00	120
11	Synthetic Heat Transfer Fluids	SHT Fluids:2000 T Diphenyl Oxide 1000 T	do.	2000.00	666.00	1334.00	66.60	..	66.60	150
12	Poly Vinyl Alcohol/ Poly Vinyl Acetate	2000 T	Palakkad	300.00	100.00	200.00	26.00	90.00	116.00	120
13	Nylon Monofilament yarn	600 T	Thiruvananthapuram	855.00	285.00	570.00	85.00	..	85.00	170
14	Polypropylene Filament yarn	2000	Ernakulam	980.00	327.00	653.00	90.00	..	90.00	200
15	Premier Morarji Chemical Co Ltd. (Div.)	Sulphuric Acid 15000 T	Alappuzha	130.00	25.00	105.00	8.33	42.00	50.33	78
16	Gemini Solvant (P) Ltd.	Ethyl Acetate: 900T	Kannur	75.00	25.00	50.00	47.00	..	47.00	35
17	Profitcar Pipes Ltd.	Rigid PVC Pipes	Ernakulam	161.00	53.60	107.40	3.60	67.00	70.60	42
18	Phosphatic Fertilizers	Super Phosphate 66000 T Diamonium Phosyate 77000 T	Thrissur	3000.00	1000.00	2000.00	100.00	..	100.00	1500
19	Nitrogyneous Fertlsers	Ammonium Nitrate 3000 T Urea & NPK 3600 T Mixture	Kozhikode	30000.000	10000.00	20000.00	500.00	..	500.00	3000
20	Methyl Parathion	500 T	Malappuram	200.00	65.00	135.00	6.50	90.00	9650	85
21	Explosives Accessories	Detonators/ Fuses- 10 millionNos.	do.	150.00	50.00	100.00	10.00	90.00	100.00	60
22	Insoluble Sulphur	1500 T	Pathanamthitta	350.00	116.00	234.00	11.60	90.00	101.60	150
23	Acetic Anhydroxide	7500 T	Kannur	850.00	283.00	567.00	28.30	..	28.30	350
24	Sulphonated Alkylqtes	4000 T	do.	470.00	156.00	314.00	31.20	90.00	121.20	200
25	Acid Slurry	3000 T	Alappuzha	165.00	55.00	110.00	5.50	90.00	95.50	85
26	Neoprene & Hyplan	5800 T	Thiruvanthapuram	60.00	20.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	34.00	30
27	Alginic Acid Sodium Alginate	60 T	Kollam	54.00	18.00	36.00	3.60	30.00	33.60	30
28	Nylon Filter cloth	5 lakh units	Pathanamthitta	205.00	68.00	137.00	6.80	90.00	96.80	90
29	Redmud Plastics Corrugated sheet	200 T	do.	215.00	72.00	143.00	10.80	90.00	100.80	100
30	Ultra Marine Blue	1000 T	Kottayam	111.00	37.00	74.00	3.70	60.00	63.70	55
31	Bitumen Emulsion	5000 T	Kannur	114.00	38.00	76.00	3.80	60.00	63.80	60
32	PVC Doors & Windows Profiles	675 T	Kottayam	400.00	133.00	267.00	13.30	90.00	103.30	250
33	VAM Products	PVC Alcohol 100 T PVC Acetate 1500 T	Ernaulam	300.00	100.00	200.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	199
34	Pressure Sensitive Adhesive Tapes	8.4 million mts.	Pathanamthitta	120.00	40.00	80.00	8.00	60.00	68.00	80
35	Precision Moulded Pastic Articles	150 T	Kollam	90.00	30.00	60.00	6.00	60.00	66.00	54
36	PET Multilayer Bottles	600 T	Palakkad	300.00	100.00	200.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	100

TABLE 6.6

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/Project	Products and Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentative District)	Financing Pattern		Likely investment by KSIDC				Employment potential (Nos)
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
37	Palu Polymers India Ltd.	HDPE/PP multiwall Bags/Film 360T	Thrissur	82.00	27.00	55.00	2.70	55.00	57.70	45
38	Gallic Acid	100 T	Wynad	120.00	40.00	80.00	6.00	60.00	66.00	50
39	Red Phosphorous	300 T	Pathanamthitta	150.00	50.00	100.00	5.00	90.00	95.00	60
40	Trimethyl Propane	20000 T	Kottayam	300.00	100.00	200.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	75
41	Diphenyl Amine	600 T	Kollam	250.00	83.00	167.00	16.60	90.00	106.60	85
42	Alfa Naphthyle Amine	375 T	Pathanamthitta	150.00	50.00	100.00	5.00	90.00	95.00	100
43	Polyurethane Foam Cloth	3 million sq. mts.	Palakkad	350.00	117.00	233.00	11.70	90.00	101.70	100
44	A cetophenone	1000 T	Alappuzha	180.00	60.00	120.00	12.00	90.00	102.00	80
45	Hydroquinone	500 T	Kannur	100.00	33.00	67.00	6.60	60.00	66.60	45
46	Sodium Pentachloride	330 T	Alappuzha	102.00	34.00	68.00	3.40	60.00	63.40	50
47	Epichlorohydrin	6000 T	Ernakulam	800.00	2500.00	5500.00	250.00	..	250.00	800
48	Chemical Intermediates	100 T	Palakkad	600.00	200.00	400.00	30.00	..	30.00	200
49	Alkyl Phenol	Nonyphenol 2000T Dodecyl Phenol 2000 T	Ernakulam	675.00	225.00	450.00	45.00	..	45.00	300
50	Oxo Alcohol	600 T	do.	2000.00	650.00	1350.00	65.00	..	65.00	400
51	Novaldiamine	300 T	do.	500.00	165.00	335.00	33.00	90.00	123.00	200
52	Industrial Alcohol	6 million litres	Kollam	300.00	100.00	200.00	20.00	90.00	110.00	85
53	HDPE Jerry Can	2 lakh Nos.	Alappuzha	48.00	16.00	32.00	3.20	30.00	33.20	55
54	Alkyl phosphate	800T	Ernakulam	180.00	60.00	120.00	12.00	90.00	102.00	75
55	Hydraxy Cumarin & Diethyl Aniline	90 T	Kollam	150.00	50.00	100.00	10.00	90.00	100.00	50
56	Vinyl Acetate Monomer	5000 T	Palakkad	810.00	270.00	540.00	27.00	..	27.00	230
57	Copper Glad Laminates	2 lakh sq. mts.	Idukki	600.00	200.00	400.00	20.00	..	20.00	230
58	Zircon Opacifiers	2000 T	Kollam	300.00	100.00	200.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	150
59	Benzyl Compound	300 T	Malappuram	120.00	40.00	80.00	6.00	60.00	66.00	110
60	Pottassium Nitrate	1000 T	Kasargod	90.00	40.00	60.00	4.50	60.00	64.50	100
61	Polyester Filament Grade Resin	5000 T	Malappuram	1000.00	335.00	665.00	69.00	..	69.00	500
62	Pthaldic Anhydride	40000 T	Ernakulam	6000.00	2000.00	4000.00	300.00	..	300.00	600
63	Diaceton Alcohol	3000 T	Malappuram	1000.00	336.00	664.00	33.60	..	33.60	400
64	Plasticizers	3000 T	do.	200.00	65.00	135.00	13.00	90.00	103.00	80
65	MAPO (Methyl Azry binyl Phosphene Oxide)	2.5 T	Kozhikode	180.00	60.00	120.00	12.00	90.00	102.00	80
66	Leather Chemicals	600 T	Palakkad	200.00	67.00	133.00	12.40	90.00	102.40	75
67	Toluene Di-isocyanate	1000 T	Alapuzha	2000.00	665.00	1335.00	66.50	..	66.50	500

TABLE 6.6

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/ Project	Products & Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentative/ District	Financing pattern			Likely Investment by KSIDC			Employment Potential (Nos.)
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
68	Rigid PVC Pipes	400 T	Ernakulam	162.00	54.00	108.00	10.80	90.00	100.80	55
69	Polymide	5 T	Thiruvananthapuram	700.00	233.00	467.00	46.60	..	46.60	250
70	Polypropylene Corrugated Boards	600 T	Alapuzha	200.00	65.00	135.00	13.00	90.00	103.00	75
71	Fibre Glass Tape	600 T	Kannur	150.00	50.00	100.00	10.00	90.00	100.00	75
72	Plast-wood	Synthetic Wood; 1500 T	Kasargod	300.00	100.00	200.00	10.00	90.00	100.00	175
73	Biaxilly Oriented Polypropylene Film	1000 T	Thrissur	1000.00	330.00	670.00	50.00	..	50.00	120
74	Plastic Tanks	3000 T	Kozhikode	200.00	65.00	135.00	13.00	90.00	103.00	75
75	PVC Separators	40 million Nos.	Palakkad	200.00	67.00	133.00	14.00	90.00	104.00	80
76	PF moulding Powder	900 T	Alapuzha	120.00	40.00	80.00	4.00	60.00	64.00	70
77	CNSL Resins	6000	Kollam	81.00	27.00	54.00	5.40	30.00	35.40	45
78	Sheet moulding Compounds	1000 T	Kasargod	250.00	83.00	167.00	16.60	90.00	106.60	120
79	Furana Resins	100 T	Kannur	200.00	65.00	135.00	6.50	90.00	96.50	75
80	Acetylene Gas	0.4 million cu. mts.	Ernakulam	45.00	15.00	30.00	1.50	30.00	31.50	25
81	Picolines	30000 T	do.	3000.00	1000.00	2000.00	100.00	..	100.00	300
82	Extrusion Coated Substrates	1800	Alapuzha	120.00	40.00	80.00	4.00	60.00	64.00	60
83	Moulded Plastic Furniture	3.06 lakh chairs	Thrissur	218.00	73.00	145.00	7.30	90.00	97.30	80
84	Organo Tin Compounds	200 T	Idukki	195.00	65.00	130.00	6.50	75.00	81.50	100
85	Thermo-formed containers	500 T	Wynad	195.00	65.00	130.00	9.75	90.00	99.75	110
86	Oxalic Acid & Diethyl Lxalate	1200 T 600 T	Ernakulam	294.00	98.00	196.00	9.80	90.00	99.80	100
87	Benzaldebyde & Benzoic Acid	400 T 400 T	do.	262.00	87.00	175.00	8.70	90.00	98.70	130
88	Benzoate Plasticisers	3600 T	Kollanm	369.00	123.00	246.00	12.30	90.00	102.30	125
89	Decorattive Laminates	1 million sq. mts	Pathanamthitta	500.00	267.00	233.00	16.70	90.00	106.70	300
90	Methyl Methacrylate	3000 T	Ernakulam	2500.00	835.00	1665.00	83.50	..	83.50	1000
91	Vicory Chemicals	Ni rochloro Benezenes: 1200 T	do.	165.00	55.00	110.00	5.50	90.00	95.50	90
92	Phosphorous Chemicals	1220 T	Alapuzha	900.0	300.00	600.00	30.00	..	30.00	300
93	E hambu ol & Procane	50 T & 150 T	Pathanamthitta	180.00	60.00	120.00	6.00	90.00	96.00	90
94	Benzyl Compounds	1550 T	Kottayam	300.00	100.00	200.00	10.00	90.00	100.00	120

TABLE 6.6

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/ Projects	Products & Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentative/ District	Financial pattern			Likely Investment by KSIDC			Employment Potential (Nos.)
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
95	Dye Intermediates	300 T	Alappuzha	261.00	87.00	174.00	8.70	90.00	98.70	100
96	Pectin	300 T	Kollam	81.00	27.00	54.00	2.70	30.00	32.70	45
97	Alpha Olefin Sulphonate (AOS)	15000 T	do.	300.00	100.00	200.00	10.00	90.00	100.00	125
98	Wire Enamel	900 T	Thrissur	180.00	60.00	120.00	6.00	90.00	96.00	110
99	Engine - Coatings	600 T	Malappuram	250.00	85.00	165.00	8.50	85.00	93.50	120
100	Poly Acetal	1000 T	Ernakulam	2000.00	667.00	1333.00	66.70	..	66.70	800
Sub-Total V				90957.00	30189.10	60767.90	3124.98	5617.00	8741.98	20715
<i>VI. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals</i>										
1	Moal Kerala Ltd.	Nitrous oxide: million ltr.	Palakkad	78.00	26.00	52.00	5.70	..	5.70	41
2	Affiliated Medical Equipment Ltd.	Disposable Hypedermic needles 16 MI Nos.	Ernakulam	282.00	94.00	188.00	7.88	60.00	67.88	121
3	Malabar Organics Ltd.	Methyl Dopa: 15 T Ibu Profane: 72 T	Kozhikode	258.00	86.00	172.00	15.00	75.00	90.00	100
4	Bulk Drugs (1)	Pyrazinamide: 9.00 T 1st Sorbitol: 3.75 T Salbutamol: 0.75 T Nifedipine: 3.00 T	Ernakulam	141.00	47.00	94.00	2.40	56.40	58.80	105
5	Bulk Drugs (2)	Trimethoprine: 6.0 T Mebendazole: 2.50 T Salbutamol: 0.3 T	Wayanad	180.00	60.00	120.00	9.00	90.00	99.00	110
6	Anhydrous Dextrose	3750 T	Thiruvananthapuram	156.00	52.00	104.00	5.20	75.00	80.20	62
7	Enzymes	10 T	Idukki	400.00	133.00	267.00	20.00	90.00	110.00	120
8	Hepatitis-B-Vaccine	1 million doses	do.	141.00	47.00	94.00	4.70	90.00	94.70	70
9	D-Naprozen & Cimitidine	8 T	Thiruvananthapuram	195.00	65.00	130.00	13.00	90.00	103.00	85
10	Metronidazole & Trimidazole	10 T	do.	192.00	64.00	128.00	9.60	90.00	99.60	80
11	Melenic Esters	425 T	Kottayan	600.00	200.00	400.00	20.00	..	20.00	150
12	Empty Hard Gelatine Capsules	600 million Nos.	Thrissur	450.00	150.00	300.00	30.00	90.00	120.00	120
13	Paparazine Salts	150 T	Alappuzha	180.00	60.00	120.00	9.00	75.00	84.00	50
14	Ethambutole & Procane	45 T	Palakkad	180.00	60.00	120.00	12.00	90.00	102.00	60
15	Ibu Profane	30 T	do.	195.00	65.00	130.00	6.50	90.00	96.50	75
16	Shyvas Gujarat Inject Ltd.	IV Fluids: million bottles	do.	730.00	345.00	385.00	90.00	..	90.00	150

TABLE 6.6

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/ Project	Products & Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentative) District	Financing pattern			Likely Investment by KSIDC			Employment Potential (Nos.)
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
17	Pharmaceutical Corporation (IM) Kerala Ltd. (Exp.)	Arishtam, Thylam, etc. 4.75 m. ltrs. Tablets. 10 million Nos. Kashayachooram, Bhasmam etc. 409 T	Thrissur	238.00	100.00	138.00	..	78.00	78.00	183
Sub Total VI				4596.00	1654.00	2942.00	259.98	1139.40	1399.38	1682
VII. Mineral-Based Industries										
1	Euro Tiles Pvt. Ltd.	Hollow Clay Tiles: 1 m. pairs	Pathanamthitta	141.00	47.00	94.00	..	58.00	58.00	63
2	Cochin Minerals & Rutiles Ltd.	Synthetic Rutile: 10000 T	Ernakulam	750.00	300.00	45.00	450.00	..	45.00	200
3	West Coast Graines Ltd.	Polished Granite slabs & Tiles: 24000 Sq. mts.	Kasaragod	297.00	103.00	194.00	12.00	48.00	60.00	175
4	Wired, Figured & U glass	4.65 lakh Sq. mts.	Alappuzha	1650.00	550.00	1100.00	82.50	..	82.50	290
5	Glass Wall & Flooring Tiles	10000 T	Thrissur	1350.00	450.00	900.00	67.50	..	67.50	500
6	Sanitary Wares	1200 T	do.	245.00	82.00	163.00	16.40	..	16.40	75
7	White Cement	3000 T	Kannur	450.00	150.00	300.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	250
8	East West Granites Ltd.	Granite Slabs: 4000 Sq. mts.	Ernakulam	300.00	100.00	200.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	200
9	Bone China Ware	200 T	Kollam	312.00	104.00	208.00	10.40	90.00	100.40	180
10	HT Insulators	Pin Insulators, Post Insulators, etc. 6000 T	Alappuzha	1900.00	630.00	1270.00	63.00	..	63.00	280
11	Ceramic Fibre	6000 T	Thiruvananthapuram	600.00	200.00	400.00	30.00	..	30.00	550
12	Graphite Mining & Beneficiation	2000 T	Idukki	200.00	66.00	134.00	13.20	90.00	103.20	100
13	Ballclay Beneficiation	10000 T	Kollam	75.00	25.00	50.00	5.00	30.00	35.00	35
14	Hollow Perforated Bricks	35 million Nos.	Thrissur	375.00	125.00	250.00	25.00	90.00	115.00	200
15	Porcelain Table Ware	23000 T	Kollam	1500.00	500.00	1000.00	50.00	..	50.00	450
16	Direteous Sanitary Wares	6000 T	Thrissur	1350.00	450.00	900.00	135.00	..	135.00	750
17	Polyester Concrete	1500 T	do.	125.00	42.00	83.00	4.20	60.00	64.20	80
18	Silicon Metal & Calcium Silicide	2500 T	Alappuzha	1320.00	440.00	880.00	44.00	..	44.00	650
19	Glass Wool	4000 T	do.	580.00	190.00	390.00	38.00	..	38.00	370
20	Glass Shells & Glass Tubes	25 million Nos. 6 million Nos	do.	675.00	225.00	450.00	45.00	..	45.00	320
21	Injection Glass Vials	3000 T	do.	250.00	83.00	167.00	12.50	90.00	102.50	275

TABLE 6.6

**PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/ Project	Products & Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentative/ District)	Financing pattern			Likely Investment by KSIDC			Employment Potential (Nos.)
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
22	Land Crystal Glass	300 T	do.	225.00	75.00	150.00	7.50	75.00	82.50	110
23	Toughened Safety Glass	Sq. m ts.	do.	1500.00	500.00	1000.00	50.00	..	50.00	750
24	Tabular Alumina	8000 T	Kasaragod	750.00	250.00	500.00	50.00	..	50.00	300
25	Quartz Crystal	2.5 million pes.	do.	287.00	96.00	191.00	9.60	..	9.60	130
26	Fly Ash Bricks	6 million Nos.	Alappuzha	60.00	20.00	40.00	2.00	30.00	32.00	30
Sub-total VII :				17267.00	5803.00	11464.00	847.80	841.00	1688.80	7303

VIII. Metal & Metal Products

1	Stable Steels Ltd.	Alloy Steel Castings: 2000 T	Palakkad	219.00	73.00	146.00	5.00	84.00	89.00	116
2	Mahalakshmi Jewellery Ltd.	Plain & Studded Gold Jewellery: 600 kg	Ernakulam	98.00	32.00	66.00	3.38	36.00	39.38	84
3	Aluminium Powder	1000 T	Kasaragod	105.00	35.00	70.00	5.25	40.00	45.25	60
4	Aluminium Extrusions	5000 T	Alappuzha	900.00	300.00	600.00	45.00	..	45.00	136
5	Iron Powder	2000 T	Kollam	525.00	175.00	350.00	35.00	..	35.00	89
6	Stainless Steel Sinks	30000 Nos.	Kozhikode	81.00	27.00	54.00	5.00	32.00	37.00	50
7	Aluminium Casing for Capacitors	50 million Nos	Thrissur	300.00	100.00	200.00	20.00	90.00	110.00	140
8	Alumium Collapsible Tubes with plastic Nozzles	200 million Nos	Alappuzha	300.00	100.00	200.00	10.00	90.00	100.00	145
9	Venkal Jewellery	Gold Jewellery: 1200 Kg.	Ernakulam	135.00	45.00	90.00	..	54.00	54.00	45
10	Sponge Iron	6000 T	Kasaragod	1500.00	500.00	1000.00	100.00	..	100.00	220
11	Steel Re-rolling Mill	Steel Rods & Bar: 33000 T	Kozhikode	600.00	200.00	400.00	100.00	150.00	250.00	109
12	Domestic Refrigerators	5000 Nos	Kollam	720.00	240.00	480.00	48.00	..	48.00	270
13	Domestic Sewing Machines	50000 Nos	Pathanamthitta	400.00	133.00	267.00	25.00	90.00	115.00	180
14	Roller Bearings (Cylindrical & Others)	2.3 lakh Nos	Palakkad	2100.00	700.00	1400.00	210.00	..	210.00	1000
15	Mopeds	5000 Nos	Kottayam	700.00	233.00	467.00	35.00	..	35.00	850
16	Hosiery Knitting Needles	40 million Nos	Kannur	439.00	146.00	293.00	22.00	90.00	112.00	105
17	Scissors	One million Nos	Pathanamthitta	315.00	105.00	210.00	10.50	90.00	100.50	150
18	Cylinder Liners	2400 T	Kasaragod	105.00	35.00	70.00	7.00	60.00	67.00	100
19	Ferro Alloys	1000 T	Alappuzha	96.00	32.00	64.00	3.20	34.00	37.20	65
20	Industrial Link Chains	1500 T	Palakkad	300.00	100.00	200.00	20.00	90.00	110.00	150
21	Aluminium Grills	670 T	Thrissur	72.00	24.00	48.00	2.40	36.00	38.40	50

TABLE 6.6

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/ Projects	Products & Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentative/ District)	Financial pattern		Likely Investment by KSIDC			Employment Potential (Nos.)	
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	Potential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
22	Non-Ferrous Pressure Die Castings	1000 T	Kollam	175.00	58.00	117.00	11.60	90.00	101.60	100
23	HT Fasteners	2000 T	Thiruvananthapuram	335.00	112.00	223.00	22.40	90.00	112.40	200
24	Pollution Control Equipment	Rs. 400 lakhs (worth)	Thrissur	135.00	45.00	90.00	4.50	60.00	64.50	75
25	Parabolic Leaf Springs	1200 T	do.	1200.00	400.00	800.00	40.00	..	40.00	360
26	Mini Steel Plant	5000 T	Palakkad	970.00	323.00	647.00	32.30	..	32.30	300
27	Hi-Tech Engineering Unit	1000 T	Thrissur	450.00	150.00	300.00	36.00	90.00	126.00	180
28	High Pressure Industrial Cleaning Unit	2500 Nos	Alappuzha	225.00	75.00	150.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	100
29	High Pressure Pumps	1000 Nos	Palakkad	150.00	50.00	100.00	10.00	90.00	100.00	80
30	Industrial Blowers & Fans	2500 Nos	Alappuzha	125.00	42.00	83.00	4.20	64.00	66.20	60
31	Oil Foundry Tabular Goods	5000 T	Ernakulam	6500.00	2166.00	4334.00	216.00	..	216.00	600
32	High HP Diesel Engines	250 Nos.	Kannur	4000.00	1666.00	2334.00	166.60	..	166.60	1000
33	Flexible Pipe Joints	1000 T	Kozhikode	600.00	200.00	400.00	40.00	..	40.00	400
34	Portable Electric Tools	24000 Nos.	Wynad	175.00	58.00	117.00	5.80	90.00	95.80	80
35	Electric-mechanical Machines	2 lakh Nos.	Kollam	110.00	36.70	73.30	7.50	60.00	67.50	100
36	Printing Plates	10 lakh sq. mts	Ernakulam	540.00	180.00	360.00	36.00	..	36.00	200
37	Wind Milk Pumps	2500 Nos.	Palakkad	111.00	37.00	74.00	7.60	37.00	44.60	70
38	Diamond Cutting Tools	17000 Nos.	Wynad	80.00	27.00	53.00	2.70	53.00	55.70	75
39	Sub-Structurals for Ships	5000 T	Ernakulam	300.00	100.00	200.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	215
40	Fluice Reflex Valves	Rs. 13 crores	Kottayam	180.00	60.00	120.00	12.00	50.00	62.00	150
41	Sintered Products	100 T	Kozhikode	75.00	25.00	50.00	33.50	50.00	83.50	70
42	Non-ferrous Foundry	400 T	Thrissur	117.00	39.00	78.00	3.90	60.00	63.90	75
43	Alloy Steel Castings	1250 T	Palakkad	75.00	25.00	50.00	3.50	50.00	53.50	65
44	Sophisticated Process Equipment	2400 T	Ernakulam	200.00	65.00	135.00	13.00	90.00	103.00	350
45	Automobile Body Building	100 Nos.	Malappuram	75.00	25.00	50.00	3.35	50.00	53.35	100
46	Anti-Friction Bearing	2.5 lakh Nos.	Kozhikode	1500.00	500.00	1000.00	50.00	..	50.00	800
47	Industrial Link Chains	1500 T	Alappuzha	300.00	100.00	200.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	165
48	Cutting Tools	2 million Nos.	Kottayam	125.00	42.00	83.00	4.20	63.00	67.20	90
49	Shock Absorbers	7.5 lakh Nos.	Kollam	468.00	156.00	312.00	15.60	90.00	105.60	210

TABLE 6.6

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/Project	Products & Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentative District)	Financing pattern			Likely Investment by KSIDC			Employment Potential (Nos.)
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
50	Automobile Coil Springs	8000 T	Palakkad	225.00	75.00	150.00	7.50	90.00	97.50	150
51	Construction - Repair Yard for Barges, Bridges, trawlers, etc.		Ernakulam	250.00	85.00	165.00	8.50	90.00	98.50	200
52	Ancillary to Ship Yard		do.	200.00	65.00	135.00	6.50	80.00	86.50	120
53	Marine Pump Valves & Accessory		do.	150.00	50.00	100.00	5.00	90.00	95.00	100
54	Machinery Centre		do.	200.00	65.00	135.00	13.00	90.00	103.00	120
55	Small Diesel Engines	25000 Nos.	Alappuzha	252.00	84.00	168.00	8.40	90.00	98.40	180
26	Binding Machines	100 Nos.	Pathanamthitta	110.00	37.00	73.00	3.70	70.00	63.70	60
57	Stainless Steel Vacuum Flasks	3 lakh Nos.	Kottayam	400.00	135.00	265.00	13.50	90.00	103.50	250
58	Stainless Steel Flexible Hoses	1 million Running metres	Kollam	500.00	175.00	325.00	35.00	90.00	125.00	300
59	Enamelled Copper Wire		do.	200.00	67.00	133.00	6.70	90.00	96.70	120
Sub-Total VIII :				31793.00	10935.70	20857.30	1646.78	3419.00	5065.78	11984

IX. Electrical Industry

1	Electric Motors	Induction motors, Capacitor, etc., 3.5 lakh Nos.	Idukki	310.00	105.00	205.00	10.50	90.00	100.50	180
2	Electric Fans	Ceiling fans, Pedestal fans, Cabin fans, etc.: -8 lakh Nos.	Wynad	117.00	39.00	78.00	7.80	60.00	67.80	110
3	Electric Resistance Wire	60 T	Thrissur	190.00	63.00	127.00	9.50	90.00	99.50	120
4	Electric Switches	7.5 lakh Nos.	Wynad	60.00	20.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	34.00	40
5	Voltage Stabilizers	1000 Nos. (100 VA-1KVVA)	Thiruvananthapuram	75.00	25.00	50.00	3.50	30.00	33.50	50
6	Special Purpose Transformers	50000 Nos.	Pathanamthitta	200.00	67.00	133.00	6.70	90.00	96.70	100
7	Rotating Electrical Machinery		Quilon	100.00	35.00	65.00	3.50	60.00	63.50	100
8	Heavy Duty Battery Chargers		Palakkad	51.00	17.00	34.00	3.40	30.00	33.40	30
9	Electric Switch Gears	5000 Nos.	Kollam	100.00	34.00	66.00	3.40	60.00	63.40	100
10	Flat Cable Connectors	500000 pes.	Kasaragod	250.00	83.00	167.00	16.60	90.00	106.60	200
11	Electric Insulation Materials		Kannur	80.00	27.00	53.00	2.70	30.00	32.70	50
12	Automobile Service Centre with facility for Computerised Scanning		Thrissur	150.00	50.00	100.00	7.50	90.00	97.50	30

TABLE 6.6

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/ Projects M	Products & Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentative/ District)	Financing pattern		Likely Investment by KSIDC			Employment Potential (Nos.)	
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan		Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)
13	Aluminium Alloy Conductors		Kollam	150.00	50.00	100.00	5.00	90.00	95.00	100
14	Flame Retardant Low Fibre Cable	20000 km.	Thiruvanan- thapuram	600.00	200.00	400.00	20.00	..	20.00	150
15	Elevators & Escavators	500 Nos.	Thrissur	200.00	65.00	135.00	6.50	90.00	96.50	75
16	Auto—Electrical	1.8 lakh Nos.	Kozhikode	200.00	168.00	132.00	6.80	90.00	96.80	75
17	Dash Board Instru- ments (Electrical)	5 lakh Nos.	Alappuzha	300.00	100.00	200.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	195
18	Electrical Home Appliances	5 lakh Nos.	Kollam	1400.00	465.00	935.00	46.50	..	46.50	700
19	Mini-Micro Hydel Sets	100 MW	Kottayam	810.00	270.00	540.00	40.50	..	40.50	300
20	GLS Lamps & Fluro- scent Tubes	10 m. Nos. & 2 m. Nos.	Palakkad	270.00	90.00	180.00	13.50	90.00	103.50	200
21	Equipment for Railway Electrification		do.	720.00	240.00	480.00	24.00	..	24.00	300
22	Condensors for Ships & Railways		Alappuzha	500.00	135.00	365.00	13.50	90.00	103.50	250
23	Products Required for Railway & Defence		Kannur	1000.00	335.00	665.00	67.00	..	67.00	350
24	Pressure Transducers		Kollam	200.00	67.00	133.00	6.70	60.00	66.70	150
25	Energy Saving Lamps		Kasaragod	700.00	234.00	466.00	23.40	..	23.40	300
26	Electric/Electronic Taperacorders	100000 Nos.	Thiruvanan- thayuram	810.00	270.00	540.00	54.00	..	54.00	500
27	Speciality Cables	120000 km.	Kottayam	300.00	100.00	200.00	10.00	90.00	100.00	150
28	Electric Timers & Control Elements		Idukki	210.00	70.00	140.00	7.00	93.00	100.00	150
29	Stepper Motors & Variable speed motors		Wynad	400.00	135.00	265.00	27.00	90.00	117.00	200
30	Uniterrupted Power Supply System		Kottayam	105.00	35.00	70.00	3.50	60.00	63.50	50
31	Power Conditioning Equipment	500 Nos.	Thiruvanan- thapuram	120.00	40.00	80.00	8.00	60.00	68.00	85
32	Halogen Lamps	1 million Nos.	Ernakulam	200.00	66.00	134.00	6.60	90.00	96.60	120
33	Domesic Electric Shock Protector		Thiruvanan- thapuram	100.00	33.00	67.00	3.00	60.00	63.30	60
34	Photo Voltaic System		do.	100.00	34.00	66.00	5.10	60.00	65.10	65
35	Switch Mode Power Supply	75000 Nos.	Ernakulam	200.00	50.00	150.00	5.00	90.00	95.00	70
Sub-total IX :				11278.00	3717.00	7561.00	497.00	2043.00	2540.00	5705

TABLE 6.6

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/ Projects	Products & Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentative/ District)	Financing pattern		Likely Investment by KSIDC				Employment Potential (Nos.)
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
X. <i>Electronics</i>										
1	Krishna Software Engg. (P) Ltd.	Computer Software: 110 Nos	Thiruvananthapuram	75.00	25.00	50.00	..	50.00	50.00	69
2	Adtech Power Systems Ltd	Power systems, computer peripherals etc: 35600 Nos.	do.	84.00	28.00	56.00	2.55	56.00	58.55	85
3	O/E/N India Ltd. (Exp.)	Miniature Relays, connectors etc.	Ernakulam	700.00	150.00	550.00	80.00	50.00	130.00	200
4	BPL Systems & Projects Ltd. (Mod.)	Power Line carrier communication equipment etc.	Palakkad	112.00	32.00	80.00	..	80.00	80.00	80
5	Transmatic Systems Ltd. (Div.)	High Speed Dot meters printer . OTC:850 XL:1000 Nos.	Thiruvananthapuram	73.00	14.00	59.00	..	39.00	39.00	40
6	Electronic Cordless Telephones	Rs. 3 crores (worth)	Palakkad	50.00	10.00	40.00	..	30.00	30.00	250
7	Hard Ferrite Magnets	100 T	Kollam	405.00	135.00	270.00	20.25	90.00	110.25	379
8	Video Cassette	1200 million Nos.	Kozhikode	1450.00	485.00	965.00	48.50	..	48.50	345
9	Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors	100 million pcs	Wynad	612.00	204.00	408.00	20.40	..	20.40	200
10	Miniture Relays	3 million Nos.	Kasaragod	300.00	100.00	200.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	120
11	DC Micromotors	6 lakh Nos.	Kasaragod	300.00	100.00	200.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	350
12	Piezo Electro-ceramic Transducers	25 million Nos.	Kannur	700.00	233.00	467.00	23.30	..	23.30	300
13	Colour TC Deflection Components	2 million pieces	Thiruvananthapuram	200.00	66.70	133.30	13.50	90.50	103.50	120
14	Electronic TV Tuners	2 million units	Kollam	185.00	62.00	123.00	6.20	90.00	96.20	110
15	Magnetic Head	2 million Nos.	Wynad	180.00	60.00	120.00	12.00	75.00	87.00	100
16	Cermet Variable Resistors	4 million pieces	Pathanamthitta	135.00	45.00	90.00	4.50	60.00	64.50	65
17	Non-liner Resistors	10 million pieces	Idukki	230.00	85.00	155.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	150
18	HV Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors	5 million pieces	Pathanamthitta	170.00	57.00	113.00	5.70	90.00	95.70	85
19	Electro-mechanical magnetos	2 lakh Nos.	Kottayam	180.00	60.00	120.00	9.00	90.00	99.00	100
20	Loud Speakers	2 lakh Nos.	Alappuzha	90.00	30.00	60.00	6.00	30.00	36.00	60
21	Continuous Computer Stationery	120 million Forms	Thiruvananthapuram	175.00	58.00	117.00	5.80	90.00	95.80	50
22	Extrusion Coated Substrates	1600 T	Malappuram	120.00	40.00	80.00	6.00	60.00	66.00	80
23	Jelly Filled Telephone Cables	12 LKM	Alappuzha	2000.00	665.00	1335.00	66.50	..	66.50	400

TABLE 6.6

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category Projects	Products & Annual Xapacity	Location (Final/Tentative/ District	Financing patter		Likely Investment by KSIDC			Employment Potential (Nos.)	
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan		Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
24	Optical Fibre Cable	0.5 LKM	do.	4500.00	1500.00	3000.00	150.00	..	150.00	500
25	TV Tube Shells (1)	Colour: 1 million Nos	do.	6000.00	2000.00	4000.00	200.00	..	200.00	600
26	TV Tube Shells (2)	Black & White 0.5 lakh Nos.	Kollam	2000.00	500.00	1500.00	50.00	..	50.00	400
27	Nickel Cadmium Cells	Sealed Type & Vented Type: 2 million Nos.	Pathanamthitta	700.00	235.00	465.00	47.00	..	47.00	250
28	Multi-Access, Radio Relay Systems	100 Nos.	Kozhikode	250.00	83.00	167.00	8.40	90.00	98.40	200
29	Electronic Control Equipment	Electronic Ty-stier Control Systems: 200 Nos.	Palakkad	500.00	166.50	333.50	33.30	90.00	123.30	300
30	Computer Software	200 packages	Thrissur	75.00	25.00	50.00	3.50	30.00	33.50	30
31	Electronic Speed Controller & Auto-Taxi metres	50000 Nos.	Kozhikode	81.00	27.00	54.00	2.70	30.00	32.70	60
32	Electronic Energy metres	15000 Nos.	Kasaragod	300.00	100.00	200.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	150
33	Electronic Toys	3 lakh Nos.	Wynad	300.00	100.00	200.00	20.00	90.00	110.00	170
34	Special Integrated Circuits	5 lakh Nos.	Idukki	1000.00	333.00	667.00	33.30	..	33.30	300
35	Video Play Heads	3 lakh Nos.	Kollam	2000.00	665.00	1335.00	66.50	..	66.50	400
36	Carbon Track Potentio Metres	6 million Nos.	Wynad	250.00	83.50	166.50	16.70	90.00	106.70	120
37	Rectifiers	75000 Nos.	Pathanamthitta	150.00	50.00	100.00	7.50	60.00	67.50	60
38	Power Semi Conductor Devices	3.5 lakh Units	do.	132.00	44.00	88.00	8.80	60.00	68.80	90
39	Line Jack Unit	1.5 lakh Nos	Ernakulam	250.00	100.00	150.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	150
40	Micro processor Computer	50000 Nos.	Thiruvanan-puthapuram	200.00	67.00	133.00	6.70	90.00	96.70	120
41	Multiplexing Equip-ment & Open Wire Systems	74 Nos.	do.	700.00	235.00	465.00	23.50	..	23.50	500
42	Thick Film Hybrid Micro circuits	75 Nos.	Kollam	810.00	270.00	540.00	27.00	..	27.00	600
43	Printed Circuit Boards	2.3 lakh sq.ft.	Ernakulam	260.00	87.00	173.00	8.70	90.00	98.70	100
Sub total X :				28984.00	9405.70	19578.30	1118.80	2240.00	3358.80	8838
XI Miscellaneous Industries										
1	Calicut Printing Complex	Printing: 444 lakh Impressions	Kozhikode	126.00	42.00	84.00	..	54.00	54.00	78
2	Salar Solvent Extrusions Ltd. (Exp.)	Rice Bran Oil: upto 12000 T	Thrissur	35.00	5.00	30.00	3.45	..	3.45	15

TABLE 6.6

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/ Project	Products & Annual Capacity	Location Final/Tentative District	Financing pattern			Likely Investment by KSIDC			Employment Potential (Nos.)
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
3	Anand Oil Extractions Ltd.	Solvent Extracted oil: 12000 T	Ernakulam	185.00	82.00	103.00	8.40	76.00	84.40	5
4	Syngems (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Rough Synthetic Gems: 29300 Kg	Palakkad	345.00	115.00	230.00	..	71.20	71.20	60
5	Suramel Feeds Ltd.	Cattle Feed: 66000 T	Ernakulam	710.00	236.00	474.00	30.00	..	30.00	150
6	Higashimaru Feeds (India) Ltd.	Aquo Culture High Energy feeds: 7500 T	Alappuzha	435.00	145.00	290.00	37.70	..	37.70	66
7	Auto Friction Components (India) Ltd.	Breake Linings for Automobiles	Thiruvananthapuram	48.00	7.20	40.80	..	40.80	40.80	77
8	Environmental Control Equipment	Pollution Control Equipment 2000 T	Ernakulam	500.00	166.70	333.30	16.70	90.00	106.70	300
9	Programme Logic Control	50 Nos.	Kasaragod	400.00	133.00	267.00	26.60	90.00	116.00	150
10	Decorative Laminates	1 million sq. mts	Pathanamthitta	300.00	100.00	200.00	15.00	90.00	105.00	80
11	Vacuum Cleaners	50000 Nos	Kozhikode	350.00	116.70	233.30	11.70	90.00	101.70	95
12	Scientific Instruments	Electro-optical Instruments, Analytical Instruments etc. Rs. 3 crores	Wynad	225.00	75.00	150.00	7.50	90.00	97.50	300
13	Medical Instruments	Portable X-Ray Equipment: 2.5 lakhs Nos.: Medical Instruments: 300 Nos.	Idukki	580.00	193.00	387.00	19.30	..	19.30	375
14	Printing Machinery	Offset printing Presses: 70 Nos. (with Accessories)	Pathanamthitta	350.00	117.00	233.00	11.70	90.00	101.70	175
15	Air & Gas Compressors	1500 Nos	Kozhikode	270.00	90.00	180.00	9.00	90.00	99.00	150
16	Room Air Conditioners	3600 Nos.	Kottayam	120.00	40.00	80.00	6.00	60.00	66.00	170
17	Bicycles	25 lakh Nos.	Kollam	3000.00	1000.00	2000.00	100.00	..	100.00	850
18	Leather Products	3 lilion Pairs	Malappuram	150.00	50.00	100.00	7.50	90.00	97.50	100
19	Printing Ink	10 T	Kozhikode	75.00	25.00	50.00	2.50	30.00	32.50	50
20	Fibre Glass Cloth	150 T	Kollam	120.00	40.00	80.00	8.00	60.00	68.00	90
21	Spray Plasters & Textured Coatings	Spray Plasters: 5000 T textured Coatings: 500 T	Kollam	100.00	35.00	65.00	3.50	65.00	68.50	75
22	Business Forms	15 million Nos.	Thiruvananthapuram	125.00	42.00	83.00	4.20	60.00	64.20	80
23	Boat & Trawler Buildings	100 Nos.	Ernakulam	200.00	67.00	133.00	6.70	90.00	96.70	100
24	Solar Energy Systems & Cells	One million Nos.	Palakkad	700.00	233.00	467.00	23.30	..	23.30	250
25	Southern Refineries Ltd.	Re-refining of Waste Lubricating oil: 6000 T	Thiruvananthapuram	556.00	185.00	371.00	18.55	..	18.55	200

TABLE 6.6

**PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY KERALA STATE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/ Projects	Products & Annual Capacity	Location (Final/Tentative/ District)	Financial pattern		Likely Investment by KSIDC				Employment Potential (Nos.)
				Cost	Share	Loan	Share	Loan	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
26	Moidu's Medicare	Super Speciality Hospital with 200 Beds	Kozhikode	100.00	50.00	50.00	..	50.00	50.00	120
27	Photosensitive Plates	1 million sq. mts	Ernakulam	200.00	67.00	133.00	6.70	90.00	96.70	100
28	Compost	2000 T	do.	81.00	27.00	54.00	2.70	30.00	32.70	30
29	Conductive Silicon Elastomeric Compunds	150,000 litres	Pathanamthitta	180.00	60.00	120.00	6.00	90.00	96.00	85
30	Phototype setting Unit	1 lakh pages	Thiruvananthapuram	85.00	28.00	57.00	3.80	30.00	33.08	50
31	FRP Products	200 T	Kollam	90.00	30.00	60.00	3.00	30.00	33.00	60
32	Domestic Microwave Ovens	10,000 Nos.	Thiruvananthapuram	150.00	50.00	100.00	5.00	90.00	95.00	80
33	Disposable Lighter	2 million Nos.	do.	150.00	50.00	100.00	7.50	80.00	87.50	100
34	Metro Security Tickets	5000 metres	do.	150.00	50.00	100.00	5.00	90.00	95.00	90
35	Eutetic Welding Electrodes	100 T	Kollam	120.00	40.00	80.00	6.00	60.00	66.00	80
36	Solvent Extraction Plant	Coconut Oil from Cake: 10000 T	Ernakulam	195.00	65.00	130.00	9.75	90.00	99.75	110
37	Veneers & Laminations (India) Ltd. (Rehab.)	Decorative Veneers	Pathanamthitta	60.00	20.00	40.00	8.00	5.00	13.00	68
38	Wood House Ltd. (Rehab)	Decorative Venees	Thrissur	30.00	10.00	20.00	5.00	25.00	30.00	70
Sub Total XI :				11596.00	3887.60	7708.40	445.75	2087.00	2352.75	5133
Grand total (I to XI)				321953.00	107532.08	214420.92	11016.09	21836.92	32853.01	77693

Notes: (1) Of the likely investment by KSIDC, shown above, the total investment expected to be made during the Eighth Plan is Rs. 165 crores (comprising share capital of Rs. 65 crores and loan of Rs. 100 crores) and the balance will spill over to the next Plan. Part-payment for some of the ongoing projects has already been made before 1990-91.

(2) Some of the projects listed above may not materialise, but other projects not envisaged now are likely to get through

(3) *Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Limited*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 2300.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd., one of the holding companies of the State Government was managing eight Government owned companies. Two of these units viz. the Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Limited and the Kerala Ceramics Limited have become independent units. Another unit, viz. the Trivandrum Rubber Works Limited is now being managed by the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation Limited. The Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd. has taken steps to implement certain

diversification/expansion/modernisation projects during Eighth Plan period with a view to improving the performance of its subsidiaries. The major project-requiring financial support from the State Government during the Plan period include the Fatty Acid Project and Solvent Extraction Project of Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., expansion of Pharmaceutical Plant of Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Alpha Olefin Sulphonate Project of Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd. and Wood Cement Particle Board Project and Medium Density Fibre Board Project of Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd. The Company has also drawn up schemes for the rehabilitation of all the subsidiaries which are running on loss for the past few years.

The works relating to the Aspirin Project of the Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd. is almost complete. The plant is proposed to be provided with certain back up facilities such as boilers, generators, ice plant etc. This would cost Rs. 60 lakhs. Besides, the Company has proposed to take up manufacture of fine chemicals and formulations in order to utilise fully the infrastructure facilities in its chemical plant. This project is estimated to cost Rs. 275 lakhs. The State Government is to invest Rs. 100 lakhs in this project as Equity contribution.

The Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited has proposal to expand its pharmaceutical formulation capacity during the Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 500 lakhs. The State's equity contribution towards this project has been estimated at Rs. 165 lakhs. The Company also proposes to manufacture 15 tonnes of basic drugs like Trimethoprim, Piroxian, Rantidine etc. per annum. The State equity contribution towards this Rs. 175 lakhs project is estimated at Rs. 58 lakhs. Another project proposed by the Company is for the manufacture of Rs.5 crore worth veterinary products per annum. The investment on this project has been estimated at Rs. 275 lakhs of which the State Government has to share Rs. 90 lakhs as equity participation.

The Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited has taken steps to put a Fat Splitting and Distillation Plant of 18 tonnes per day capacity. This plant will facilitate higher recovery efficiency of glycerol from oil, flexibility in the choice of oils since any vegetable oil can be used for manufacturing soap after splitting into fatty acids and glycerol and reduction in energy requirements in the saponification and glycerol recovery sections of the soap plant. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 525 lakhs. The State Government has to invest Rs. 175 lakhs in this project. The Company will set up a 10,000 tonnes per annum capacity solvent extraction plant at a total cost of Rs. 600 lakhs. The State assistance towards this project has been estimated at Rs. 200 lakhs.

The Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Limited has drawn up two projects for the automation of the Cake Plant and manufacture of Alpha Olefin Sulphonate. The first project is for enhancing the output in its soap plant by providing automation stamping and wrapping machines. It will enable the Company to achieve the rated capacity. The total cost of Rs. 60-lakhs is proposed to be mobilised by way of State assistance. The Second project proposed by the Company is for the manufacture of Alpha Olefin Sulphonate for captive consumption and outside sales. This 1500 tonnes per month capacity plant would cost Rs. 500 lakhs. It is proposed to invest Rs. 175 lakhs in this project as States share contribution.

The Travancore Plywood Industries Limited proposes to take up two projects, one for the manufacture of wood cement particle board and another for medium density fibre board costing Rs.8.00 crores and Rs. 40 crores respectively. The State Government will invest Rs. 250 lakhs each in these two projects during Eighth Plan period.

In addition to the above projects, the holding company has drawn up rehabilitation schemes for the subsidiaries with the financial support of the State Government and national financial institutions like IRCI, IDBI and IFCI. Total cost of these schemes has been estimated at Rs. 11.97 crores. The State will provide Rs. 565 lakhs towards these schemes during Eighth Plan in order to attract institutional finance for their implementation.

A total outlay of Rs. 23 crores is proposed to be provided during the Eighth Plan period towards State assistance for the projects proposed by the Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Limited. Of this, an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs will be provided during 1991-92. The details of projects proposed by this Company and the State sector outlays towards them are shown in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7

PROJECTS PROPOSED BY KERALA STATE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Company/Project	Total project Cost	Financing Pattern		Proposed Equity Contribution by Government		Employment Potential (Nos.)
		Equity from State Government	Term Loan from Financial Institutions	Eighth Plan period	Annual Plan 1991-92	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) <i>Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd.</i>						
(i) Back up Facilities for Aspirin Plant	60.00	60.00	..	60.00	15.00	..
(ii) Manufacture of Fine Chemicals and Formulations	275.00	100.00	175.00	100.00	..	100
(b) <i>Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.</i>						
(i) Manufacture of Veterinary Products	275.00	90.00	185.00	90.00	..	150
(ii) Basic Drugs Manufacturing Project	175.00	58.00	117.00	55.00	10.00	50
(iii) Expansion of Pharmaceutical Formulations Plant	500.00	165.00	335.00	165.00	..	250
(iv) Rehabilitation Programme	479.00	479.00	..	250.00	25.00	..

Table 6.7

PROJECTS PROPOSED BY KERALA STATE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Name of Company/Project	Total Project Cost	Financing Pattern		Proposed Equity Contribution by Government		Employment Potential (Nos.)
		Equity from State Government	Term Loan from Financial Institutions	Eighth Plan period	Annual Plan 1991-92	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(c) Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.						
(i) Fatty Acid Project	525.00	175.00	350.00	175.00	25.00	45
(ii) Solvent Extraction Project	600.00	200.00	400.00	200.00	..	80
(iii) Expansion of Vanaspathi plant	210.00	70.00	140.00	70.00	..	18
(iv) Modernisation of Soap Plant	180.00	60.00	120.00	60.00	..	..
(v) Rehabilitation Programme	225.00	110.00	115.00	50.00	25.00	..
(d) Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.						
(i) Automation of Cake Plant	60.00	60.00	..	60.00	10.00	..
(ii) Alpha Olefin Sulphonate Project	500.00	250.00	250.00	175.00	..	..
(ii) Rehabilitation Programme	125.00	75.00	50.00	75.00	15.00	..
(e) Travancore Plywood Industries Limited						
(i) Wood Cement Particle Board Project	800.00	250.00	550.00	250.00	..	100
(ii) Medium Density Fibre Board Project	4000.00	1300.00	2700.00	250.00	..	100
(iii) Rehabilitation Programme	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	25.00	..
(f) Trivandrum Rubber Works Limited						
Rehabilitation Programme	268.00	93.00	175.00	90.00	50.00	..
(g) Energy Conservation Schemes for Subsidiary companies						
	50.00	50.00	..	25.00	..	..
Total (a to g)	9407.00	3745.00	5662.00	2300.00	200.00	893

(4) State Investment Subsidy

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 1500.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

The State Government is operating a scheme for providing investment subsidy equal to ten per cent of the capital invested subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs to all the new as well as expansion/diversification projects to be set-up in all the districts in the State. The rate of subsidy for units to be located in the Kollam and Pathanamthitta districts and Exports Processing Zone at Kochi has been enhanced to 15 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. In addition to this, the Government is providing special capital subsidy for certain specific industries like electronics industries, rubber based industries and engineering industries. A large number of projects are expected to come up in the State as a result of the industrial development programmes proposed to be implemented by various agencies during Eighth Plan Period. An amount of Rs. 1500 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Plan period for the operations of this scheme. Of this, an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs has been included in the current year's Budget. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

(5) Preparation of Feasibility/Project Reports

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The State Government is operating a scheme for providing fifty per cent of the cost of preparing project/feasibility/market reports required for industries to be set up in the State. Consequent on the implementation of programmes proposed for the development of the industrial sector of the State during Eighth Plan period, a large number of new projects are expected to be established in the large and medium scale sector. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed for the operation of this scheme during the plan period. During the Annual Plan Period 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 10 lakh is proposed to be provided towards this scheme.

(6) Kerala State Export Trade Development Council

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 125.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This council was set up in 1987 for promoting export from the State. It could not achieve its targets so far due to various reasons. It has only a skeleton staff at present. Even the sanctioned posts could not be filled up for want of finance. The Council propose

to strengthen its activities connected with trade information, product development, market development, management services etc. In order to carry out the proposed activities efficiently, it proposes to create twenty new posts to man the functional divisions in the Council. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 108 lakhs would be required for strengthening and reorganising the administrative set up of the Council and another amount of Rs. 116 lakhs for establishing facilities like the Trade and Exhibition Centre at Kochi as recommended in the Action Plan prepared by the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi. An outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Eighth Plan Period in order to enable the Council to carry out its activities. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the Plan Budget for the current year. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(7) *Industrial Development Areas and Growth Centres*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 1500.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The State Government is operating a scheme for providing land with all infrastructure facilities required for establishing large and medium scale industrial units. Accordingly, some industrial development areas have been set up in various districts of the States. It is proposed to identify suitable land in the districts where there are no developed areas for establishing industries and to provide with necessary infrastructure facilities during the Eighth Plan period. In addition to this, the State Government has taken active steps to establish two 'Industrial Growth Centres' one at Cherthala in Alappuzha district and another at Thalassery in Kannur district with Central assistance. A total outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs is proposed towards the cost of establishing 'Industrial Development Areas' and State's share of setting up Industrial Growth Centres' during Eighth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for the current year. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs for 1991-92 towards this scheme.

(8) *Rehabilitation of Sick Public Sector Undertakings*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 700.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

There are around sixty manufacturing units in the State Public Sector in Kerala. Most of them are more than fifteen years old. These units could not implement their modernisation schemes in time due to number of reasons. As a result they have become 'sick' and require urgent rehabilitation. Rehabilitation of these units is urgent for the well being of thousands of persons employed in these units. In order to put these units on sound footing, the State Government have taken measures to rehabilitate them by availing

financial assistance from national financial institutions like IDBI, IFCI and IRCI. The units, which have implemented their rehabilitation schemes by this time, could improve their working results substantially. Some others are planning to implement their programmes during the Eighth Plan period itself. In addition to the projects of companies mentioned in earlier paragraphs (eg. KSIE limited etc.), the State Government have to assist certain units for implementing their rehabilitation schemes under preparation. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is proposed towards State assistance for the rehabilitation of the sick public sector industries during the Eighth Plan period. Of this, an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

(9) *Investment on New Viable Projects of Public Sector Industries*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The Steering Committee on Industry and Mining constituted in connection with the formulation of Eighth Five Year Plan of the State has identified a large number of projects suitable for establishment in Kerala. Some of these projects are proposed to be taken up in the State Public Sector either by the existing companies or by incorporating new units in the coming years. Moreover, the State Government will have to invest in the ventures to be taken up in other sectors by large scale industrial houses. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Plan period for investment in such ventures.

(9) *Investment in Shares and Debentures of Joint Stock Companies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The State Government has been operating a scheme for the purchase of shares and debentures of profit making joint stock companies working in the State. This has helped the State to earn revenue through dividend etc. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is suggested for the operation of this scheme during the Eighth Plan period.

(10) *Interest Subsidy for Providing Soft Loan/Development Loan to Sick Large and Medium Industrial Units*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

This is a new scheme recommended by the Steering Committee on Industry and Mining for implementation during the Eighth Plan period. The sick industrial units which are potentially viable are to be given finance in the form of soft loan and development loan with subsidised rate of interest for their rehabilitation. The major financial institutions of the State viz. the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation

Limited and Kerala Financial Corporation are proposed to be entrusted with the programme of providing this type of loans to sick units. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed to be provided to these institutions during the Eighth Plan period towards interest subsidy connected with this scheme.

(11) *Special Capital Subsidy for Pioneer Units*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250 lakhs)
(" " 1991-92 Nil)

Some of the taluks in the State are not having any major industrial units at present. As a measure for promoting industrialisation of the State and thereby reducing regional imbalances in terms of economic growth, it has been proposed to attract large scale industrial units to every taluk in the State by offering suitable incentives. Accordingly, it has been recommended by the Steering Committee on Industry and Mining to provide special capital subsidy (in addition to the assistance under the investment subsidy scheme in operation) to the first major units with a capital investment of Rs. 5 crores and above and employment of 250 or more coming up in the taluks where there are no such units at present. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed to be provided for meeting the expenses connected with the operation of this scheme during the Eighth Plan period.

(12) *Special Assistance to Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.*

(Outlay for 1990-95; Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Nil)

Being a promotional agency of the Government the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation is required to undertake several development works for the industrialisation of the State. It has to conduct studies, seminars, meetings etc. as and when required by the Government. The Corporation finds it difficult to meet the expenses connected with these activities from their accounts. Hence, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs as special assistance to the Corporation so as to enable it to undertake the development works during the Eighth Plan period.

(13) *Subsidy for the Purchase of Captive Power Generating Sets*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(" " 1991-92: Rs Nil)

The State is facing power shortage for the past few years. It had to resort to power cut and load shedding which in turn forced the industrial units to stop their operations during this period. It has been proposed to encourage installation of captive power generating sets by the manufacturing units in the State in order to avoid lock out and loss of production due to power shortage. As an incentive, it is proposed to provide subsidy (five per cent of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs in each case) to the industrial units for the purchase of captive power generating sets. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for the operation of this scheme during Eighth Plan period.

(14) *Special Fund for Strengthening Engineering Capabilities*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(" " 1991-92: Nil)

A large number of engineering industrial units are working in the State. These units are engaged in the manufacture of items such as electrical machineries, assembling of three wheelers etc. repairing of automobiles and manufacture of office equipment. In order to compete with the counterparts in other states, in the marketing of products, their capabilities are to be strengthened through research and special studies. It is proposed to start an organisation for the promotion of Research and Development activities in Engineering Industry during Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for the operation of this scheme during the Eighth Plan period.

1 06 2853 00 Mining

The programmes aimed at the maximum exploitation of the mineral resources in the State have been duly considered and included in the Plan. Projects for the commercial utilisation of the deposits already identified will be given more emphasis during the Plan period. The proposal for the establishment of the Kerala Mineral Development Corporation has been included in the Plan. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed to be provided as State assistance towards the Corporation during the Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been suggested for the continuance of the programmes to be implemented by KMEDP. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 5 crores proposed for the mining sector, it is proposed to provide Rs. 250 lakhs for meeting the expenses connected with strengthening of the Department of Mining and Geology and its district organisations. As part of this, the Department will set up district offices in all the 14 districts during the plan period. 60 per cent of the outlay is intended for the benefit of the rural sector.

02 *Regulation and Development of Mines*

003 *Training of Department Personnel*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 4.00 lakhs)
(" " 1991-92: Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The technical personnel of the State Department of Mining and Geology are being trained to get them acquainted with the latest techniques in the areas of mineral exploration. The programme of imparting training to the technical officers by deputing them to the technical organisations of specialised areas is proposed to be continued during the Eighth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. four lakhs is proposed for meeting the expenses connected with this programme during the Plan period. An amount of Rs. 50,000 is proposed towards this scheme for the Annual Plan period, 1991-92

004 *Research and Development*

(1) *Mineral Investigation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 39.00 lakhs)
(" " 1991-92: Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The Department of Mining and Geology has located several deposits of clays, limeshell, graphite, gemstones etc. during the Seventh Plan period. Now it proposes intensive exploration and inventorying of the

mineral deposits in the State so as to establish their commercial viability. Attention will be given specifically to major deposits such as bauxite, kaolin, gold, graphite, mica, silica sands and limeshell. It is expected that such specific exploration programmes will enable the Department to promote a number of small and medium scale mineral based industries in the State. An outlay of Rs. 39 lakhs is proposed for meeting the expenses connected with the investigation programmes on the above minerals. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. three lakhs for Annual Plan, 1991-92 for the investigation activities connected with quantitative assessment of decorative and ornamental stones etc. and the engineering geological studies for the microphydel projects suggested by the State Electricity Board.

(2) *Strengthening of Chemical Laboratory*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

The Department propose to strengthen the Chemical Laboratory already established by it. Steps have been taken to install modern equipment required for carrying out physical tests on clays and graphite, the major minerals of the State. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for mobilising such equipment and for purchasing chemicals required for the analytical tests of mineral samples collected through the exploration division of the Department. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided in the Plan Budget for 1990-91. In order to continue the programme, it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

102 *Mineral Exploration*

1. *Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

This project was started in 1977 with UNDP assistance and completed in two phases, the first one from 1977 to 1979 and second from 1982 to 1984. The major objectives were exploration of specified mineral deposits of the State such as gold, gemstones, graphite, iron ore and integrated survey of an area of 16500 sq. kms. demarcated as project area. On exploration, commercially workable deposits of gold, gemstones and graphite were identified in the State. It is now proposed to carry out and complete certain spill over exploration programmes that could not be completed during the previous plan period. In view of the vast potential for development of both kaolinic and refractory clays, it is proposed to complete the exploration to prove reserves of various types of clay for promoting suitable industrial units.

During the Eighth Plan period the project will also concentrate on investigation for bauxite in Nileswer-Kumbala areas of Kasaragod and Kannur Districts, investment for graphite deposits in Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Idukki districts, detailed exploration for black granite (Dolorite) and other coloured granites in Idukki, Kottayam, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Kannur and Kasaragod districts and investigations for development of gemstones in parts of Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam districts primary gold in Maruda, Manucheeni, Thannikka,

davu, Aruvakod and Ponkunnu in Malappuram districts and in Venmani, Thariod, Chundale and Meppadi in Wayanad district and for placer gold in Chaliyar and Punnapuzha rivers in Malappuram and Thuppanadupuzha in Palakkad districts. In addition to these, it has been proposed to obtain assistance for consultancy and a few essential equipment to start a pilot scale placer gold mining. A project has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India for this purpose. The UNDP team which had discussions with the State Government officials in April, 1989 has tentatively agreed to this proposal which involves an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs by the State Government and US dollar of 0.2 million by the UNDP.

A total outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed as State assistance towards the programmes proposed to be implemented by the project during Eighth Plan period. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs to the project during 1991-92.

(2) *Kerala Mineral Development Corporation:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The detailed investigation conducted by the Department of Mining and Geology and Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project in the State during the past have proved several economically workable deposits of gold, graphite, gemstones and clays. It has been decided to create a nodal agency in the name "Kerala Mineral Development Corporation in order to accelerate mineral development activities in the State and to consolidate the achievements in this regard. The KMEDP has submitted the project profiles for graphite mining and beneficiation units in Chirakadavu in Kottayam district and Nagapuzha and Vadakode in Ernakulam district, to the Government. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed as State assistance to the proposed Mineral Development Corporation during the Eighth Plan period. Of this, an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the Plan Budget for current year, and an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

800 *Other Expenditure*

(1) *Kerala Mineral Squad:*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 29.00 lakhs)
(" 1991-92: Rs. 3.25 lakhs)

The Department of Mining and Geology has set up a 'Mineral Squad' in 1985-86 with Head-quarters at Thiruvananthapuram for preventing illicit mining and movement of the valuable mineral resources of the State. The working of the 'Squad' has been very effective in checking clandestine mining in the State and enhancing revenue collections from the mining sector. The Government have already sanctioned the formation of another mineral squad, with head-quarters at Kozhikode for the northern parts of the State. An outlay of Rs. 29 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the Eighth Plan period for meeting the expenses towards purchase of vehicles and salaries and allowances of staff attached to these mineral squads. It is proposed to provide Rs. 3.25 lakhs for the operation of the squads during 1991-92.

(2) *Construction of Administrative Block for the KM and Department of Mining and Geology*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 58.00 lakh

„ 1991-92: Rs. 10.00 lakh

The Department of Mining and Geology is presently housed in a private building. This arrangement affects its efficient and smooth functioning. The laboratory of the Department is also working in a private building. Action has already been taken to construct a building in the premises of the Kerala Mineral Development and Exploration Project to house the administrative offices of the Department and the KMEIDP. The construction work is entrusted with the Kerala State Construction Corporation Ltd. An outlay of Rs. 58 lakhs is proposed towards the expenses connected with the building construction during Eighth Plan period. It is proposed to provide Rs. 10 lakhs during 1991-92.

Strengthening of the Department of Mining and Geology and its District Organisations:

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92: Rs. 11.75 lakhs)

The Department of Mining and Geology entrusted with the functions in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1967 and the rules framed thereunder proposed to strengthen its mining lease division, exploration division and their activities at the district level. The Department has four regional offices one each at Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Kannur and four district offices at Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Palakkad and Kasaragod for administering mining activities. It has been decided to set up district offices in all the remaining districts before the end of Eighth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed to be provided for meeting the expenses connected with the activities of the Department and its district offices during the Plan period. It is proposed to provide Rs. 11.75 lakhs for the Annual Plan period 1991-92 towards this purpose.

1 07 0000 00 VII TRANSPORT

1 07 3051 00 Ports and Harbours

Besides the major port at Cochin the state has three intermediate ports at Neendakara, Alleppey and Calicut and ten minor ports at Vizhinjam, Trivandrum Quilon, Kodungalloor, Ponnani, Badagara, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Azhikkal and Kasaragod. Out of these ports, landing and shipping operations mainly take place in the ports of Neendakara, Calicut and Azhikkal. The following table gives the trend in the total quantity of cargo handled at these ports and the revenue earned during the last decade.

Year	No. of Vessels	Tonnage M.T.	Revenue earned (Rs. lakhs)
1980-81	618	1,90,846	16.50
1981-82	604	2,55,128	19.47
1982-83	562	1,74,954	11.10
1983-84	444	1,55,766	16.34
1984-85	374	1,75,085	25.19
1985-86	259	63,735	62.07
1986-87	347	90,090	42.46
1987-88	385	82,797	24.12

There has been a steady decline in the traffic handled by these ports during the last decade. There are several reasons for the decline in the traffic. In these ports transport of cargo to ships is done by lighters of small capacity which only can be berthed alongside the open piers. This increases the number of handlings at these ports. These ports also lack amenities for the supply of fuel, oil, fresh water etc. to ships. It may be mentioned that in the fifties the traffic handled in these ports was of the order of 7 lakh tonnes. The development of these ports is essential for reducing the pressure on the major port of Cochin. In recent years there has been a deliberate shift in the emphasis from the old roadstead ports and open piers to the development of sheltered harbours for small crafts like coastal steamers, self propelled cargo barges, medium to large off shore fishing vessels etc. It is necessary to equip these ports with modern infrastructure facilities such as deep drafted channels, cargo handling equipments transit sheds and godowns etc. The progress made, in this direction during the seventh plan period was slow due to the low order of investment under this sector. Even construction of breakwaters at Beypore and wharf at Neendakara could not be completed during the plan period.

When the Water ways from Quilon to Ernakulam is Commissioned as National Water way, both the passenger and cargo movement through ports like Neendakara and Alleppey will increase considerably. It is anticipated that export of spices, tea, coir products etc. through these ports will pick up. If adequate facilities are provided these ports could handle a sizeable portion of the foodgrains moved into the state every year. Therefor new programmes are proposed for the development of Neendakara and Alleppey ports. With the establishment of the Thermal Power Sta-

tion at Kayamkulam, a full time coal handling terminal at Kayamkulam will become necessary. Similarly intensive oil drilling proposed by the ONGC for the exploration of petroleum in the Malabar coast necessitates the improvement of the ports like Beypore and Azhikkal by providing more facilities. Considering these into account suitable provisions are made for the improvements of the ports at Beypore and Azhikkal and for the proposed port at Kayamkulam. Major items which require priority during the Eighth Five Year Plan are completion of construction of wharf, deepening of approach channels and wharf basins, provision of modern cargo handling systems like barges forklifts etc.

A full fledged Hydrographic survey unit will be established with necessary staff for the proper and efficient functioning of the survey organisation.

The Eighth Plan aims at (a) to complete the spill over works, (b) to continue the schemes already approved for shipping operations and (c) to take up new schemes for the over all developments of ports.

(1) *Investigation, Planning and Engineering Studies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The investigation works already taken up are to be completed during the Eighth Plan period. The work of preparation of Project Report and the programme of imparting training to the technical staff are to be carried out. It is also proposed to purchase scientific instruments, books etc. for the purpose of investigation. Amount required to pay the consultancy charges to Central Water and Power Research Station, Lal Bahadur Sastri Centre etc. is also provided under this. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the implementation of the aforesaid programmes during the Eighth Plan period 1990-95 and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

(2) *Construction and Repairs*(i) *Neendakara Cargo Harbour*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 65.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs proposed under this scheme is to provide the minimum required facilities in the Neendakara Cargo harbour. The spill over schemes, such as construction of 80 M wharf, electrification and yard lighting, Construction of open transit sheds and administrative buildings, water supply arrangements etc. will be completed during 1990-95. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is set apart for the annual plan 1991-92. To carry out the programmes of extension of present wharf by another 50m, construction of open transit sheds and administrative building, yard illumination, water supply etc.

(ii) *Beypore Cargo Harbour (with Construction Sub Division)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 260.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 102.00 lakhs)

Completion of the spill over construction of break water, construction of wharf of 150m length with along side draft of 4.5m, two transit sheds, providing year surfacing in the area between the wharf and transit shed, yard lighting, drainage, power supply, water supply, connecting link road from Beypore to Calicut etc. are the activities proposed to be take up under this scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 260.00 lakhs is proposed for the above schemes for the Eighth Plan 1990-95. The establishment charges of the construction sub division staff engaged for the construction works will also be met from this provision.

During the year 1991-92 it is proposed to complete the works such as construction of 150 m wharf, two transit sheds, providing yard lighting, water supply, power supply etc. An amount of Rs. 102.00 lakhs is set apart to meet the establishment expenses of construction sub Division and for the completion of the above works during 1991-92.

(iii) *Capital Repairs and Major Additions to piers and other structure.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

Regular capital repairs are essential for maintaining the existing piers at Alleppey, Calicut and Thiruvananthapuram ports in working condition. The godowns at all the minor ports also require capital repairs. It is proposed to replace the damaged girders, rails, sleepers, fenders and boat stage in these port. In order to carry out the aforesaid capital repairs and additions, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

(iv) *Capital repairs and Major addition to floating crafts*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is set apart for the period 1990-95 for taking up the capital repairs and major addition to the floating crafts owned by port department. The departmental floating crafts which are quite old are being used for cargo and rescue operations at various ports. These crafts require capital repairs. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is earmarked for the annual plan 1991-92 to meet the expenditure on the above items.

3. *Dredging and Surveying*(i) *Capital dredging at minor ports*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 61.00 lakhs)

This scheme is intended for deepening the port basins and approach channel of ports at Neendakara, Beypore, Azhikkal, etc. The expenses towards the

requirements of dredging such as fuel and lubricants, wages to pipeline workers, maintenance/repairs to dredgers pipelines and tugs of dredging unit etc. are met from this outlay. An amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan for replacement of spares and for maintenance of crafts. The proposed annual plan outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 61.00 lakhs.

(ii) *Hydrographic Survey in connection with dredging*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

In connection with dredging, pre-dredging surveys and post-dredging surveys are to be conducted by the Hydrographic survey wing. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the eighth five year plan 1990-95 and out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided in the annual plan 1991-92 for conducting the above surveys. A portion of the outlay will be utilised for fixing guide marks before and during the dredging operations at various pgs of Kerala.

4. *Other expenditure*(i) *Purchase of new supplementary equipments for ports department*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 465.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

For the purpose of the ports to be functioned in an efficient manner, it is necessary to procure new and modern crafts like self propelled argo barges, special boats, tugs and boats for dredgers. Therefore Government have accorded sanction for the purchase of speed boats and self propelled cargo barges construction work on three barges are already started and in progress. The outlay provided under this ongoing scheme is to purchase more number of work boats, floating crafts, cargo barges and other equipments as detailed below:

Item	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)
<i>Equipments for dredging operations</i>	
1. Multipurpose pontoon with sand pump	40 00
2. Multipurpose pontoon with excavator	60 00
3. 150 HP steel work boat	40 00
<i>Equipment for Neendakara port</i>	
1. 200 Ton self propeller barges—2 Nos.	100 00
2. 3 Ton forklifts-2 Nos.	10 00
<i>Equipments for Beypore port</i>	
1. 200 Ton self propelled barges—3 Nos.	150 00
2. 3 Ton forklifts—2 Nos.	10.00
<i>Equipments for Alleppey Port</i>	
1. 100 HP wooden work boats-2 Nos.	30.00
2. Tower crane and electrification	5.00
<i>Equipments for Azhikkal Port</i>	
1. 100 HP wooden work boat	15.00
2. 3 Ton forklift	5.00
Total	465.00

(ii) *Purchase of Pipelines for dredging.*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 30.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 13.00 lakhs)

The dredging works in various ports and its approach channels is being carried out by the three old dredgers available in the department. The department will have to spend huge amount every year for the maintenance on these tugs and pipelines. The outlay proposed under this scheme is for procuring three new pipe lines for dredgers. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The provision for the year 1991-92 for the implementation of the above programme is Rs. 13.00 lakhs

(iii) *Tugs for Surveying and dredging*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The three old tugs used at Neendakara and another three tugs of Beypore port will have to be replaced by 200 H.P. tugs. The procurement of 200 H.P. tugs one each at Neendakara and Beypore ports is envisaged under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is set apart for the five year period and Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1991-92.

(iv) *Hydrographic Survey Unit*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-91: Rs. 1.00 lakh)

A scheme for establishing one more Hydrographic survey unit was approved and an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was provided in the seventh plan. But the scheme was not implemented so far due to paucity of funds. The outlay proposed under this scheme is to establish one Hydrographic survey unit for the effective functioning of Hydrographic Survey Wing. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is earmarked for the implementation of the above scheme during 1990-95 and Rs. 1.00 lakh for the year 1991-92.

(v) *Replacement of Engine and other Equipments for vessels and major repairs*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

As the Survey vessels of Hydrographic survey wing are all quite old, frequent repairs and replacement of engine, hull, etc. are needed. In order to carry out the above repair works and for modernisation of the existing crafts an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is set apart for 1990-95 period and Rs. 10.00 lakhs is for the year 1991-92

(vi) *Purchase of Electronic Equipments Survey vessels and Survey Instruments).*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

For the efficient functioning of Hydrographic Survey Wing, more modern equipments including costly electronic equipments are required. It is pro-

posed to purchase a position fixing instrument system called "Trisponder" during 1990-95. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is provided for the five year period for purchasing essential electronic equipment and other survey instruments. A sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1991-92 to purchase the "Trisponder".

(vii) *Formation of Dredging Corporation*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

For the formation of a Dredging Corporation an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for 1990-95 to meet the initial expenses. No provision is made for the year 1991-92.

(viii) *Housing for Port staff*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This scheme is meant for construction of residential quarters for the port staff at various ports. This is a continuing scheme and about fifty per cent of the total staff of the department of Ports and Harbours still requires accommodation facilities. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is set apart for 1990-95 for the implementation of the above scheme. For the year 1991-92 a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is earmarked.

(ix) *Establishment of a Central Workshop and Stores Organisation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme and has to be continued mainly to execute proper maintenance and repairs to floating crafts, to avoid breakdowns. Two workshops, one at Neendakara and the other at Beypore are functioning at present with central stores at Neendakara. It is proposed to establish a central workshop and stores at Cochin where main repair facilities are available. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for the implementation of the scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan period 1990-95. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

(x) *Vizhinjam Cargo Harbour*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 160.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92—Nil)

Eventhough it was proposed to develop Vizhinjam as a Cargo Harbour during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, it could not be taken up so far. Now it is proposed to provide a bunkering and victualling jetty for 10m draught vessels so as to attract those foreign ships now going to Colombo as the international shipping route is at about 10kms away from Vizhinjam Port. This scheme is for providing necessary modification to the existing breakwater, construction of 200m long jetty connected to the breakwater by a going-way, illumination and water supply arrangements. An amount of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is provided for 1990-95. No provision is made for the year 1991-92.

(xi) *Azhikkal Cargo Harbour*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 130.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. Nil)

The major disadvantage of this port is the shallowness at the bar, where the sailing vessels cannot enter or leave when it is fully loaded. There is enough draft inside the port where 42 m long wharf with a hand crane is provided. Timber and tiles are usually loaded from this port for transportation to Maharashtra and Gujarat. Facilities such as providing a wharf length of 100m. with proper illumination and dredging the bar atleast 6 mts. draft, the port can achieve more than 30,000 tonnes of cargo every year. It is also proposed to construct two break waters of 2 km. in length for improving as well as stabilising the approach channel. A sum of Rs. 130.00 lakhs provided for the Five Year Plan 1990-95 to implement the above scheme. No provision is made for the year 1991-92.

(xii) *Alleppey Port*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. Nil)

Alleppey port is very close the major port of Cochin and if this port is developed as a satellite port of Cochin congestion in the Cochin port can be reduced. Since the port is connected to inland canals, cargo can be moved to any part of the State through the Waterways. Some improvements such as provision for erecting two tonne cranes alteration to the transit sheds yard surfacing the area between transit shed and the water front yard lighting modification to boat basin etc. will have to be carried out in this port. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1990-95. For the year 1991-92 no allotment is given.

(xiii) *Kayamkulam Port*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. Nil)

After the establishment of the Thermal Power station at Kayamkulam by the National Thermal Power Corporation it is estimated that at least 2.5 million tonnes of coal will have to be transported to the site annually. Therefore it is proposed to construct one harbour at Kayamkulam to cater 12M draft vessels. The cost of construction is estimated at Rs. 95.00 crores. For the sake of carrying out initial works starting from the third year of the VIII Plan such as investigation design and other connected works an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided in the Eighth Plan 1990-95. No provision is made for the year 1991-92.

1 07 3054 00 *Roads and Bridges***1 07 3054 00 Roads and Bridges**

Among the basic infrastructural facilities which promote economic development, roads and bridge occupy a major role. Rural roads constitute about 85 per cent of the total road length in the State. Rural roads link villages with each other as well as with the

nearest district roads, State or National Highway, Schools, Market places, Railway Stations etc. Almost all Revenue villages in Kerala are connected with roads maintained either by Public Works Department or other agencies like Panchayats, Municipalities, Forest. Department, Electricity Board etc. The State has 92,104 kms of Panchayat roads 19,815 kms of Public Works Department roads, 4,995 Municipal roads Nearly 2,413 kms. Forest roads and 312 kms of other roads, 80 percent of the roads other than Public Works Department are earthen kuncha which are not tared or metalled. The village system in Kerala is quite different from other States in India. There are no cluster of dwelling houses in Kerala. The houses are scattered and are located amidst agricultural land in the villages. About all, the villages are densely populated and the density of population being 654 persons per sq.km. as per 1981 Census which is about three times the all India average. The average area of a revenue village in the State is 30.7 sq.km. as against only 5.7 sq.km. average area a considering all the village in the Country. Similarly the average population of a revenue village in Kerala is about 14102 as against 762 for all the State together. So considering the settlement pattern of Kerala, Censuses village (known as Kara/Desom) is a more appropriate units for making comparison with thaner States. The average area of a Census village in the State is 6.5 sq.km. A sizable percentage of the census villages in the State are not connected by all whether roads. The topography of land, the particular type and layout of villages and dwelling houses and the higher density of population in the State, necessitate a relatively higher road density.

The Public Works Department road of length 19,815 km. are classified in to State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. The following table reveals the total length of roads by type of surface under Public Works Department during 1988-89.

Length of Public Works Department Roads by Type of Surface during 1989.

Cate- gory	Cement concrete	Black topped	Water Bound Maca- dam	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) State Highways	17	2018	13	3	2049
(2) Major District Roads	8	5890	60	24	5982
(3) Other District Roads		7874	406	650	8930
(4) Village Roads	..	857	187	1810	2854
Total		25 16639	666	2485	19815

From 1975 to 1989, the State witnessed a sixfold increase in the number of vehicles while the increase in total road length was 56 per cent and that in the case of Public Works Department roads only 33 per cent. Unless adequate funds are provided in the Plan for the improvement of existing roads which come under local bodies, it will be difficult to cope with the rapid rate of increase in the vehicular traffic that the State will be witnessing in the coming years.

During the Seventh Plan period, as against an outlay of Rs. 122 crores for 'roads' the actual expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 183 crores. Out of this amount, the Village roads accounted for Rs. 72 crores. More expenditure was incurred under the Village roads programme due to the inclusion of 279 road works identified as priority programmes. The works include construction of 278 numbers of roads covering a length of 1,627 km. and a bridge. The total cost of these works is estimated at Rs. 64 crores. At the end of 1988-89, 94 works were completed and 136 were in progress. The work on the remaining 49 numbers are proposed to be taken up and completed by the end of the third year of the Eighth Plan. Moreover, to improve the standards of Panchayat roads, the Public Works Department will have to take over some Panchayat roads every year. Thus the programmes to be included under the village roads are (i) spill over road works under the priority road programme; (ii) development and improvement of the existing village roads under the Public Works Department and (iii) upgradation of Panchayat roads.

In the Seventh Plan, emphasis was given to complete the spill over schemes and improving/developing the existing road net work rather than on increasing the road length. The outlay on Roads and Bridges was insufficient to complete the works undertaken by the department every year. The Sixth Plan ended with a spill over commitment of Rs. 125 crores and at the end of the Seventh Plan, it was about Rs. 82 crores. In order to reduce this, the practice of taking large number of works every year without allocating sufficient funds will have to be discouraged. For instance, in the Works Budget for 1990-91, the total number works listed is 5,582; of which 4,746 works are provided with a token provision of Rs. 100 each. However the Department prepared an action plan during 1988-89 covering a list of 1,503 works as priority works which could be completed at a cost of Rs. 50 crores.

In the Seventh Plan under roads programme, about 60 per cent of the outlay was provided for village roads and 40 per cent on other items of road programmes. The Task Force on Road Development constituted for the formulation of the Eighth Plan has observed that in the Eighth Plan, emphasis should be

given to State Highways and Major District Roads. The Working Group constituted for the formulation of National Plan for Road Development has expressed the view that in the Eighth Plan, emphasis should be given to the standardisation of the existing roads and to the completion of the spill over road works programme taken up in the earlier Plans. According to the Working Group, 25 per cent of the existing roads under State Highways should have two lane pavements and 50 per cent of the roads should have intermediate lane. With regard to Major District Roads, 25 per cent of the existing roads should have black-topped intermediate lane of width 5.5 m.

As regards Rural Roads, the Working Group recommendation is to prepare Master Plans for all districts. Construction of rural roads is undertaken through different programmes like JRY, Special Component Plan, Tribal Sub Plan etc. Some of these roads are earthen or metalled but with insufficient width. It may be necessary to adopt a uniform standard specified by the Public Works Department while constructing roads under such programme which will enable the Public Works Department to take over these roads at a later stage for improvement. As a first step a Master Plan for Rural Roads will have to be prepared with the participation of all implementing departments. The following are the Eighth Plan objectives and strategy for the development of roads in this State.

- (1) To improve the existing network of roads with special emphasis on State Highways and Major District Roads.
- (2) To develop the roads in the important cities so that they could cope with the increase in the traffic
- (3) To provide by-passes with parallel service roads for all towns in the State having more than one lakh population
- (4) To complete all the roads taken up under the MLA Roads Programme.
- (5) To construct approach roads to the jetties wherever necessary
- (6) To limit the construction of new roads to link roads connecting industrial belts and to roads taken up under SCP/TSP
- (7) Top priority will be given for the World Bank aided road programmes during the Eighth Plan period.

03 *State Highways*052 *Machinery and Equipment*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 160.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is proposed as Eighth Plan provision for replacing old machinery and for purchasing new machinery required for mixing conveying and laying bitumen mix for the construction and renewal of road works. A portion of the outlay will be used for the procurement of mobile patch work units as a part of mechanisation of Public Works Department. The proposed outlay for the above programmes during 1991-92 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

102 & 337 *Bridges and Road Works*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 2550.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 550.00 lakhs)

The total length of 31 State Highways in the State is 2049 km. A major percentage of these roads require improvements to the prescribed standards in terms of land width, formation width and pavement width and thickness. Besides, the completion of ongoing works on bridges and culverts as well as reconstruction of some of this weak and narrow bridges/culverts call for substantial funds. The outlay proposed during the Eighth Plan period is for the improvement works of 800 km. of road works and construction of 5 bridges. An amount of Rs. 550.00 lakhs is earmarked for the development and improvement of 160 kms. of road works during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

04 *District and other Roads*800 *Minimum Needs Programme*(i) *Village Roads (MNP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 7500.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 1500.00 lakhs)

The total length of Village roads in the State maintained by the Public Works Department is 2854 kms. Nearly 70 per cent of them are without tarred

surface. An outlay of Rs. 6000.00 lakhs is earmarked for the development of Panchayat roads taken over by the Public Works Department and for widening and developing the roads already under the control of the Department. The entire allocation under village roads is included under District Plan. The priority list of works to be taken will be prepared taking into account the felt needs of each Panchayat. A portion of the outlay is intended for the completion of MLA Roads (2 Roads) Programme already taken up during the Seventh Plan and the spill over schemes. Under MLA Roads Programme, 279 works were taken up. Out of this, 94 works were completed and 136 works are in progress. The remaining 49 works are to be taken up and will be completed in the Eighth Plan itself. The outlay earmarked for bridges and culverts coming under this programme is Rs. 1500.00 lakhs. The physical target fixed for the year 1990-95 is 1500 km. The outlay earmarked for the Annual Plan 1991-92 for development and improvement and for bridges and culverts are Rs. 1300.00 lakhs and Rs. 200.00 lakhs respectively. The physical target estimated for the year 1991-92 for road works is 300 km.

(ii) *Major District Roads*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 3000.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

The total length of major district roads in the State is 5,982 km. A major portion of these roads requires development and improvement such as widening land width and formation width, surfacing and increasing the formation thickness etc. An amount of Rs. 2500.00 lakhs is earmarked for the development and improvement of 1000 km. of roads and Rs. 500.00 lakhs is set apart for bridges and culverts for the Eighth Plan. The outlays proposed for the above items for the year 1991-92 are Rs. 450.00 lakhs and Rs. 150.00 lakhs respectively. The physical target fixed for 1991-92 is 200 km.

(iii) *Other District Roads*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 2500.00 la.hs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 550.00 lakhs)

The length of roads classified under the category of other district roads in the State is 89,30 km. The programme envisages development and improvement of 700 km. of roads to the requisite standards including bituminised tar surfacing in the Eighth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lacs is earmarked for the above programmes and Rs. 500.00 lakhs is for bridges and culverts. The corresponding outlays for these items for the year 1991-92 are Rs. 420.00 lakhs and Rs. 130.00 lakhs respectively and the physical target fixed is 120 km.

(iv) *Special Component Plan—Roads in Scheduled Caste Settlements and Construction of Buildings*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 2060.00 lakhs)

(Outlays for 1991-92: Rs. 410.00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 2060.00 lakhs is earmarked for the construction of approach roads connecting Scheduled Caste Settlements to market places, schools, main roads etc. for the Eighth Plan. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 410.00 lakhs. About 2500 roads works in 1990-95 and 400 road works in 1991-92 are to be taken up. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs, required for the construction of buildings for the Anganwadis, Community Halls, Hostels for S.C. students etc., in the Scheduled Caste Habitats is also included under this provision.

(v) *Tribal Sub-Plan Roads in Tribal Areas*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 440.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The programme envisages construction and improvement of approach roads in Scheduled Tribe Settlements and roads from these areas to schools, market places etc. Outlays to the tune of Rs. 440.00 lakhs and Rs. 80.00 lakhs are provided for 1990-95 and 1991-92 respectively. The physical targets for the construction of roads fixed for 1990-95 and 1991-92 are 250 and 50 respectively.

(vi) *Roads of Economic Importance—50% State Share*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme having fifty per cent central assistance. The scheme is implemented by the National Highway Wing of the Public Works Department. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is earmarked for the development and improvement of the roads of economic importance during 1990-95 and Rs. 50.00 lakhs during 1991-92.

(vii) *Roads in Trivandrum, Cochin & Calicut Cities*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 7100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 717.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is intended for the improvement and development of roads in the Cities of Trivan-

drum, Cochin and Calicut for mitigating the increase in traffic congestion in the area. This is an externally aided project. The expected World Bank assistance is 42% of total project cost of the Kerala Urban Development Project Integrated Scheme. Total amount provided for road programmes is Rs. 101 crores. Out of this, Rs. 30.00 crores is expected as assistance from HUDCO and the balance is provided under the State Plan. Thus the entire amount is provided for this scheme to complete the project during the Eighth Plan itself.

(viii) *Approach Road to Cochin Export Processing Zone*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for completing the construction and improvement works of the approach roads to Cochin Export Processing Zone started during the Previous Plan.

(ix) *Roads for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle Project*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 23.00 lakhs)

The outlays of Rs. 50.00 lakhs and Rs. 23.00 lakhs respectively for the Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 are set apart for the completion of roads from Nedumangad to PSLV Project site at Valiamala and the improvement works of certain other roads which were already taken up.

(x) *Improvements to Roads in Other Municipal Towns*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

(Outlays for 1991-92: Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The scheme is for the continuance of road work already taken up and for the new schemes in the Municipal and Other towns where traffic intensity is very high. The outlay earmarked is for the development and improvement of roads in such Municipalities and other towns to ease traffic congestion. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for the Eighth Plan. The corresponding outlay for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

(xi) *Parallel Service Roads to by-passes*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

A provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs for 1990-95 period is envisaged for the construction of parallel service roads to National Highway by-passes of towns and cities in order to get quick access and other service facilities. The proposed outlay for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

80. *General*004 *Planning, Research, Survey and Investigation*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs during the Eighth Plan is earmarked for the Kerala Highway Research

Institute Trivandrum to enable the institute to undertake research studies on different aspects of road construction and maintenance and also to conduct survey and investigation for the development and improvement of roads and bridges. The outlay given for this item for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The balance amount envisaged for conducting road traffic and transportation surveys identified by the Working Group set up by the State Committee on Science and Technology. The National Transportation Planning and Research Centre will conduct the above surveys on behalf of the above Committee.

107 Railway Safety Works

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 300.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The amount earmarked is for undertaking the construction of approach roads, road over-bridges/underbridges in the important rail-road crossings in the State.

New Schemes

(i) Formation of a Geo-Technical Unit under the DRIQ Board 50% State Share

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme having 50 per cent Central Assistance. A suggestion to create a fullfledged Geo-Technical Unit in the State has emanated from the Director General Road Development Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Accordingly a proposal to set up a Geo-technical unit under the Design Research Investigation and Quality Control Board (DRIQ Board) was placed before the Government. The outlay provided under this is the State Share for the implementation of the Scheme.

(ii) Road Safety works

(Outly for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Task Force constituted for the formulation of Eighth Five Year Plan has recommended to include a separate scheme for implementing road safety works to prevent road accidents due to increase in the traffic intensity. The provision is meant for taking up works such as providing signals at level crossings marking of lanes and pedestrian crossings removals of obstacles from shoulders prevention of slipperiness of roads, providing bus-bay, easing vertical and horizontal curves, providing guard rails, providing traffic islands, illuminating town and city areas and for providing fences and pedestrian tunnels.

(iii) Konkan Railway Corporation

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1500.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

Konkan Railway passes through the West coast States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Goa. The terminal points are Bombay and Mangalore. Kerala

also benefits from this projects since the rail distance between Mangalore and Bombay will be reduced considerably. The share participation of Kerala state is fixed as six per cent of the total cost. The share of our State is estimated as Rs. 1500.00 lakhs for the Eighth Plan. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, no outlay is provided.

1 07 3055 00 Road Transport

The road transport operations in the State are carried out both by public and private sectors, but the private sector enjoys a predominant role. The total number of vehicles registered in Kerala shows a substantial increase during the last two decades. The rate of growth in the number of vehicles from 1970 (78, 168 nos) to 1989 (5.23 lakhs) is 570%. At the same time it can be seen that the growth of motorable roads was only marginal. The vehicle density in the State was 1861 per lakh of population (taking 1981 Census population) and 1219 per hundred sq.kms. of area during the year 1987-88. The corresponding All India figures were 1968 and 410 respectively. But in 1989 respective figures for the State increased to 2056 and 1347. Out of the 5.23 lakh vehicles registered in the State, 2.14 lakhs (41 per cent) were personal vehicles such as scooters/motor cycles, followed by 1.69 lakh (32 per cent) cars, station wagons etc. including taxi cars/jeeps. The reason for this enormous increase on the personal transport vehicles is due to the absence of an effective public transport system.

Another important factor to be considered is the pollution of the atmosphere due to automobile emissions which depends upon various factors such as traffic density, vehicle type, speed, climatological conditions and topography. It is reported that emissions from automobiles contribute to nearly 60 percent of the air pollution in the city environment. The air pollutants such as hydrocarbons, oxides of sulphur, oxides of nitrogen, lead etc. affect human health. Therefore, it is necessary to control the emission of air pollutant from automobiles while planning for development of the Road Transport Sector. Some programmes for emission control are proposed under the scheme 'Modernisation, Automation and Computerisation in the Department of Transport..

The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, the public sector undertaking for passenger transport, is a joint venture of the State and Central Government. It was set up under the provisions of the Road Transport Corporation Act of 1950 and KSRTC Rules 1965. It came into effect as KSRTC from 1-4-1965, by taking over the assets and liabilities of the then Transport Department. At the time of its formation, the Corporation had a fleet strength of 901 buses, 661 schedules on 553 routes, a route length of 17,852 kms, average daily collection of Rs. 1.74 lakhs from 4.6 lakhs passengers, an expenditure of Rs. 1.48 lakhs, a staff strength of 6957 persons and assets worth Rs. 504 lakhs.

At present, the Corporation is the largest Public Sector Undertaking in the State. It is the seventh largest in India under passenger transport in terms of fleet strength. The Corporation owned 3240 buses during 1988-89. The Corporation operated 288 schedules along 3865 routes with a route distance of

1.73 lakh kms. The total number of passengers carried by the Corporation stood at 8545 lakhs and the staff strength is 30146 persons. The average daily collection of the Corporation stood at Rs. 41 lakhs. The accumulated loss of the Corporation accounted for Rs. 123.73 crores in 1988-89. Due to various reasons, the Corporation suffers losses year after year. A higher percentage of overaged buses in its fleet is one of the major reason for the losses incurred by the Corporation.

In order to bring down the losses of the Corporation and make it viable by the end of the plan period, has been proposed the following strategy for the Eighth Plan period.

- (1) Replacement of all overaged buses through a phased programme
- (2) Reduction of schedules in uneconomic routes
- (3) Enforcing effective monitoring of services with a view to improving its efficiency and financial returns
- (4) A rigorous review of the quality of transport services in Trivandrum city and remedial measures taken to improve its efficiency
- (5) A comprehensive survey of important routes which require augmentation of transport services and based on that to provide additional services
- (6) Strengthening the Training facilities in the driving schools of the State Government and the training schools under KSRTC
- (7) Enforcement of Road safety measures in all major cities and towns in the State

In the Eighth Plan, major thrust is given for the replacement of overaged buses. About 40 percent of the buses (1300 nos.) in KSRTC is aged more than seven years, which is considered as the economic life of a bus under Indian conditions. In the Eighth plan it is targetted to commission 2800 buses; of which 1800 will be for replacement of overaged buses. Out of the total investment of Rs. 148 crores envisaged, the amount set apart for the purchase of vehicles is Rs. 137 crores (92 per cent) during the Eighth Plan period. The State Government's share of the Eighth Plan outlay for the Corporation's development activities is Rs. 45 crores. This outlay includes Rs.2 crores set apart for modernisation and computerisation of transport statistics in the Department of Transport.

190 & 004 Kerala State Road Transport Corporation

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 2800.00 lakhs

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 540.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation proposes to invest Rs. 148.00 crores in 1990-95 and Rs. 27.10 lakhs in 1991-92 for its developmental activities. The Corporation proposes to put on road 2800 buses during 1990-95. The major share of the investment is earmarked for the purchase of vehicles.

The source of funds and the item-wise allocation for the years 1990-95 and 1991-92 are as follows:—

(1) *Source of funds*

Source	(Rs. in crores)	
	VIII Five Year Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
State Government contribution (Capital contribution)	28.00	5.40
Central Government contribution (Capital contribution)	14.00	2.70
Assistance from L I C	15.00	3.00
Loan from I D B I	57.00	10.00
T D F C Loan	34.00	6.00
Total	148.00	27.10

(2) *Item-wise financial target*

Item	(Rs. in crores)	
	VIII Five Year Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
Vehicles	137.00	25.00
Buildings and Fixtures	7.50	1.50
Plant and Machinery	1.25	0.25
Research and Automation	1.00	0.10
Others	1.25	0.25
Total	148.00	27.10

The outlay proposed under the scheme is the assistance from State Government by way of capital contribution.

800. *Modernisation, Automation and Computerisation in the Department of Transport*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 200.00 lakhs

Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

In order to carry out the activities of the Department of Transport in a more efficient way, certain modernisation programmes are proposed. A total outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is earmarked for the following schemes for the Eighth Plan 1990-95.

(1) *Controlling of Air Pollution*

According to Rule 116 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989, the pollutants emitted from a petrol engine and from diesel vehicles can be tested by smoke meters and exhaust gas analysers. All urban centres in Kerala have to be provided with these equipments. In the Eighth Plan period Rs. 75.00 lakhs is earmarked to purchase 115 numbers of such equipments. For the Annual Plans 1991-92, the proposed provision is Rs. 12.50 lakhs.

(2) *Starting of Driving School*

The Department proposes to start two driving schools one at Kozhikode and another in any one of the southern Districts in Kerala for giving proper instruction and guidance to the drivers. Government have already accorded sanction to start one driving school at Kozhikode. The amount required for this for the Eighth Plan is Rs. 10.00 lakhs and out of which Rs. 2.50 lakhs is shown for the year 1991-92.

(3) *Starting of new Check Posts and installation of weighbridges*

An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for starting of two new border check posts and installation of two weigh bridges in those check posts. No amount is provided for this scheme for the year 1991-92.

(4) *Installation of weigh bridges in the existing Check posts*

There are seven border check posts in the State. At present three of them are provided with weigh bridges. The remaining four of them have to be provided with weigh bridges in order to check overload in lorries. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for this for the period 1990-95. The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(6) *Installation of computers*

For proper recording of registration particulars, driving licences, permit particulars and details regarding revenue collection, the Department desires to install computers. The outlay for 1990-95 is Rs. 15.00 lakh and for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The approximate cost for the installation of a computer is estimated as Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(6) *Issue of Motor Driving Licences in laminated cards*

According to the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, every driving licence issued or renewed by the Licensing Authority shall be in the laminated cards. Many states have started issuing driving licences in plastic cards embossing photographs. Therefore, the Department proposes to introduce this scheme in all the offices in the State during 1990-95. The outlay set apart for purchasing machines for this purpose is Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1990-95. Out of the above, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is set apart for the year 1991-92.

(7) *Purchase of Cars/Jeeps*

The Department has to provide vehicles, (cars/Jeep) one each to all Regional Transport offices other sub-Regional offices in the State. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan. The Annual Plan outlay for 1991-92 expected is Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

(8) *Introducing Flying squads in District Head quarters and purchase of wireless equipments.*

For the enforcement of the provisions in the Motor vehicles Act and Rules, it is highly essential to have flying squads equipped with wireless sets in all the district headquarters. At present there are three flying squads in Trivandrum, Trichur and Kozhikode with the intention of extending this scheme to other District also for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1990-95 is provided under this scheme. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is earmarked for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(9) *Transport Bhavan.*

The Department proposes to construct a Transport Bhavan to house the office of the Transport Commissioner, Deputy Transport Commissioner, Regional Transport Offices, Trivandrum. At present the Transport Commissioner's office is functioning in an old dilapidated building and the other offices are in rented buildings. The outlays proposed for 1990-95 and 1991-92 are Rs. 25.00 lakhs and Rs. 5.00 lakhs respectively.

1 07 3056 00 Inland Water Transport

The three agencies responsible for the development of water transport in the state are State Water Transport Department (SWTD), Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation (KSINC) and the Irrigation Department. The first two deal with the traffic operations goods as well as passenger. The third one is in charge of the repair and construction of inland canals. The scheme-wise details and the financial requirements are given below:

Training and Research (SWTD)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme it is intended to impart training to the staff and the crew of the department especially new recruits, among syrangans, drivers, mechanics, fitters etc. The department also conducts traffic surveys and hydrographic studies. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the implementation of the above activities for the Five Year Plan period 1990-95. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is set apart for the year 1991-92.

Acquisitions of fleet, Augmentation of Ferry Services and Purchase of New Engines (SWTD)

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 625.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 112.00 lakhs)

The main objective of this continuing Scheme is to construct new boats for the replacement of the old ones and purchase of new engines in a phased manner. Now the construction of two boats is in progress. Tenders for the construction of another 5 boats are being finalised. It is proposed to construct 5 more boats during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. There is a proposal to start boat building yard by the Department to undertake construction of boats. Another scheme for replacing the conventional types of fleets by fibre-glass /ferro cement fast moving types of boats for promoting efficiency is also under the consideration of the Government. An outlay of Rs. 625.00 lakhs is provided for the five years 1990-95 for the above proposals. An amount of Rs. 112.00 lakhs is proposed for the annual Plan 1991-92.

Workshop Facilities (SWTD)

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme it is proposed to implement programmes such as construction of a slip-way intended for the easy hauling and launching of boats for and after repairs, procurement of electric driven winch, motor wire-rope etc. for operating on the slip-way, procurement of modern furnaces, milling machine etc. and acquisition of 2.38 acres of land for the Dock yard. In order to take up the work on the above programmes a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for the Eighth Plan 1990-95 and an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1991-92.

Land, Building and Terminal Facilities (SWTD)

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The main objective of the scheme is to provide the facilities at various stations and in boat routes such as construction and maintenance of station office buildings, waiting sheds, parcel offices, ticket counters, concrete jetties, oil sheds, urinals etc. and erection of fender posts. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for the five years 1990-95 and an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1991-92.

Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation (KSLNC) (including Inland Water Transport Authority)

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 65.00 lakhs)

Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation Limited was amalgamated with the Kerala Shipping Corporation Limited in March 1989 and renamed as "Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation Limited". At present the Corporation carry out both cargo and passenger transportation. It is proposed to implement the following programmes during 1990-95:

Sl. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1990-95 (Rs. lakhs)
	(1)	(2)
(1)	Acquisition of vessels for Cargo Division	1350.00
(2)	Take over of T.K. Pareekuty & Company	35.00
(3)	Coastal Shipping and Inland Water Transport Authority	2000.00
(4)	Augmentation of boats & take over of KSRTC Water Wing	170.00
(5)	Hovercrafts for speed boat service	1000.00
(6)	Construction Workshop/Slipway	300.00
(7)	Research & Training	15.00
(8)	Acquisition of dredger	10.00
(9)	Modernisation of fleet	10.00
(10)	Handling equipments	10.00
(11)	Barge & Boat Building Yard	10.00
(12)	Coastal/Canal Vessels	10.00
(13)	Water Sports & Pleasure trips	10.00
(14)	Infrastructure Facilities	20.00
	Total	4950.00

Out of the total requirement of Rs. 4950 lakhs an amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is the capital contribution from the State Government to the Corporation. An amount of Rs. 200 lakhs will be from the own funds of the Corporation. The balance of Rs. 4350 lakhs is expected as institutional finance for the period 1990-95. A sum of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is provided as capital contribution from the State Government for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

Inland Canal Schemes—50% State Share Irrigation Department

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 160.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

This scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme having a fifty per cent central assistance. Under this major programmes like the improvements and construction of the main Inland Water Transport canal system are taken up. Outlay is provided mainly for the completion of the two spill over schemes viz. Improvements to Cochin-Udyogamandal canal and Improvements to Champakara Canal Stage-II. Modernisation of jetties in Kerala, and the Purchase of dredges and water Hyacinth Harvesters are the other programmes included under this. An amount of Rs. 160 lakhs is provided for the Eighth Plan period as the State share of the scheme. Outlay has been provided only for the first two years with the assumption that the scheme will get 100% Central assistance at least from the third year onwards, as the steps to declare the West Coast Canal as a National waterways are in progress.

Outlay provided for the year 1991-92 for the scheme Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

Inland Canal Schemes—State Sector (Irrigation Department)

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 190.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Renovation of old jetties and construction of new ones, construction of foot bridges, petty improvements

to existing canals by providing side protection, deepening shallow portion to enable easy plying of country and mechanised boats etc. are carried out under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 190.00 lakhs is provided for the completion of spill over works. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is set apart for the year 1991-92. Provision is made only for the first two years on the assumption that the scheme will get 100% central assistance at least from the 3rd year of the eighth plan onwards.

1 09 0000 00 VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

1 09 3425 00 Scientific Research

60. Others

800 Other Expenditure

The State has achieved a premier position in the country as far as the promotion of S & T is concerned. All the same, in absolute terms much more remains to be done if the State has to feel the impact of Science and Technology in developmental programmes.

The proposal for the development of Science and Technology in the Eighth Plan are made in conformity with the guide lines issued by Government of India. The approach enunciated in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the development and application of Science & Technology will be continued in the Eighth Plan also. Particular emphasis will be given to S & T programmes in areas which have been accorded high societal priority. It is proposed to work out Science & Technology programmes as an integral component of the developmental activities of the State. It is aimed at bringing about linkages between the socio economic sectors and existing laboratory/research institutions, voluntary organisations and academic institutions/universities within the State as well as outside. The programmes which would help in employment and income generation will be given importance. Basic research would be supported in specially selected areas to the relevant areas. Voluntary organisations engaged in the Science & Technology activities will be associated in formulation and implementation of State Science & Technology plans. Programmes on popularisation of science, entrepreneurship development, science and society related schemes are proposed to be implemented in the State with some catalytic financial support from the Centre. For decentralised planning, it is proposed to set up a National Resources Data Management System.

Another area of Science & Technology towards which specialised effort would be directed is environmental planning and protection. The State Committee on Science & Technology and Pollution Control Board will be given adequate support to perform their functions in the area of pollution control. The following are the schemes proposed for the Eighth Plan.

- (1) *State Committee on Science, Technology and Environment*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 282.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 65.00 lakhs)

The State Committee on Science and Technology is the agency which carries out Science & Technology development programmes as well as environmental development programmes. The State Committee functions through its Executive Committee and Task Groups.

An outlay of Rs. 280 lakhs is proposed for the State Committee on Science, Technology & Environment for carrying out different activities during the Eighth Plan. The provision includes expenses connected with the operation of thrust area programmes, Entre-

preneurship development programmes and student projects. The outlay will also be utilised for organising and supporting scientific seminars, symposia, workshops, exhibitions, providing grant for participation in international conferences; award of Research Fellowships. Fellowships to scientists and technologists, organising and supporting student projects, student competitions etc., and award of prizes and stipends, operation of the award scheme for young scientists, awards for scientific literature and science journalism in Malayalam, for popularisation of science, for maintenance of Science & Technology library, Science & Technology communication activities, for publication of new letters, bulletins, scientific findings, proceedings of conferences monographs etc., are also included under this outlay. It is also intended to support Science & Technology Schemes for weaker sections, scientific publications and surveys for creating data base and remote sensing, support voluntary organisations on project basis, support activities for identification of appropriate technologies and technology transfer proposals and extend possible institutional grant towards scientific development programmes and coordinate R & D work for Government Departments.

In addition to this outlay special central assistance will be available for meeting the salary and travel expenses of the staff and members of the Committee, its Task Groups and Sub Committees, rent, rates and taxes and other establishment expenses of the Committee. Financial assistance will be given to the institutions such as Sree Chithra Thirunal Institute for Medical Science & Technology, Kerala statistical Institute and Centre for Mathematical Sciences, if found necessary. The following Schemes are proposed to be implemented during the year 1991-92.

- (i) Co-ordinated research programmes in selected areas
- (ii) Assistance to professional bodies for continuing education
- (iii) S & T Schemes for young scientists
- (iv) Environment training programmes for youth
- (v) Support for innovative approaches in S&T
- (vi) S & T awareness programmes for women
- (vii) Software development for S & T communication
- (viii) S & T Information Cell
- (ix) Training of workers and rural people in upgradation of skills
- (x) Publication of Resource Directories and Research results
- (xi) District Science Centre & S & T Museum
- (xii) Industry-Institute interaction
- (xiii) Entrepreneurship Development programmes
- (xiv) STED Project-extension of project profiles
- (xv) Kerala Science congress
- (xvi) S & T for Rural Development

- (xvii) Financial assistance to Sree Chithra Thirunal Institute for Medical Science & Technology
- (xviii) In respect of the two autonomous institutions Kerala Statistical Institute and Centre for Mathematical sciences financial assistance by way of grant-in-aid will be provided, if necessary, after assessing the usefulness of their plan proposals.

(2) *LBS Centre for Science and Technology*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Centre is engaged in research and consultancy services in industrial engineering. Short term courses and training programmes are also conducted by the Centre.

The outlay proposed is for continuing research, training and development activities of the centre, for providing infrastructural facilities and meeting other establishment expenditures. The amount provided under this is the grant from State Government for meeting the above expenditure. The balance requirement will be met from the receipts of the Centre from consultancy service and courses in computer application.

(3) *Kerala Forest Research Institute*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 295.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 55.00 lakhs)

The objective of the Institute is to undertake research and studies in Forestry, wild life management and wood utilisation. The outlay provided under this is for meeting the expenditure required for developing a research centre at Palappilly, infrastructure development at Peechi like extension to the library, establishment of a central laboratory, setting up of additional office space, canteen and hostels for post graduate research students. Provision is also for making improvement in the campus, purchasing essential equipments, meeting the salary and to completing the spill over works such as Teak Museum and Auditorium. The ongoing studies related to ecology of natural forests, increasing the productivity of man made forests, wild life sanctuaries etc., will be continued.

(4) *Centre for water Resources Development & Management (CWRDM)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 255.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The Centre undertakes research projects on water resources potential of the State and studies on the utilisation and management of surface and Ground water.

The outlay is for continuing the Research and Development work of the Centre in the field of water resources development and management. The centre also proposes to continue its programme of imparting training to the officers of the Government Departments like Agriculture, Command Area Development and Irrigation. The construction work on permanent

office building and four laboratory blocks of the centre is continuing and the provision is also for meeting the construction cost.

(5) *Centre for Development Studies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 70.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 14.00 lakhs)

The Centre undertakes research studies on various studies on various aspects of development related to the State and also conducts M.Phil and Ph.D. Programmes. The outlay is for continuing these activities and to meet the expenditure on the development of library and other infrastructural facilities. Other establishment expenditure of the Centre will also be met from this outlay.

(6) *Centre for Earth Science Studies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 350.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The objective of the Centre is to promote high quality research in earth sciences, in an integrated manner for the overall development of the country in general and the State of Kerala in particular.

The outlay provided to the centre is meant for carrying out its R & D activities in the field of earth science. The outlay will also be utilised for developing the library and laboratory facilities and also for meeting the pay and allowances and other establishment expenditure of the Centre.

(7) *National Transportation Planning & Research Centre*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The National Transportation Planning & Research Centre was established in 1982 as an autonomous institute. The Centre conducts studies on traffic and transport problem and environmental planning and transportation relevant to the State. The outlay proposed is for continuing the research projects, for taking up new R & D activities relevant to the development of the State, for meeting the contingent expenses, for the expansion of library and for the purchase of equipments, furniture and fittings. Amount required for the studies connected with highways is provided under the sector "Roads and Bridges".

(8) *Tropical Botanic Garden & Research Institute*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 275.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 55.00 lakhs)

The main objective of the Institute is to promote research and development studies relating to plants of economic importance to India and in particular to Kerala. It is also engaged in programmes of plant improvement and propagation. The outlay provided is for continuing the R & D activities, construction of staff quarters, laboratory, library complex, foot paths and roads in the new campus and water reservoir for growing aquatic plants and also for meeting the establishment expenditure. The ongoing programmes

like the work on Bamboosetum and Palmatum, collections of medicinal plants, studies on the Agastyamala area for rare and endangered species etc. will be continued.

(9) *Agency for Non-conventional Energy & Rural Technology*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 110.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Agency for non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology has been undertaking projects in the field of non-conventional energy sources such as solar energy, wind energy, micro and mini hydro energy etc. This institution organises demonstration, exhibition, seminars and workshops and undertakes propagation of low cost technologies through incentives and subsidies. Its programmes also include Urjagrams, wind mapping and wind Monitoring, provision of solar cookers and Improved chullahs in rural areas etc. The outlay is meant for implementing the above programmes and meeting the above establishment expenditure of the Centre.

(10) *Regional Cancer Centre*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
(" " 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Regional Cancer Centre has contributed in a big way to the treatment of cancer. It functions in collaboration with the State Medical Education Department. The centre has facilities for administering modern treatment in Radiotherapy, surgery and chemotherapy etc. The outlay provided to the centre will be used for meeting the expenses connected with the research activities, construction of building, purchase of sophisticated equipments, hospital and laboratory furniture.

(11) *CSIR Laboratory*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

As a part of the commitments, the State Government have been meeting the cost of land acquired for the Regional Research Laboratory. The State

Government have already initiated steps for acquiring 114.3 acres and 32 sq.m. of land for the laboratory and the outlay provided under this is for the proposed land acquisition cost.

(12) *Centre for Development of Imaging Technology C-DIT*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 280.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The Centre of Development of Imaging Technology is established as a modern scientific research and development centres for Film and Television Technology and is expected to be a National facility in the area of the specialised activity. The research Centre will undertake programmes for technology adaptation and technology absorption of the most sophisticated film and television hardware. It is also the objective of the Centre to train technical personnel in the maintenance of film and video equipments, and organise courses in film and video electronics to set up a centre for conducting research in innovative methods of developmental communication, train and retrain communicators for developmental action, run courses in imaging, development communication, image, aesthetics and film and video production leading to Masters Degree, produce software for technology, dissemination and development communication. The proposed outlay is for developing the infrastructure for the faculty, purchase of equipments, conducting courses and for meeting allied establishment expenses.

(13) *National resources data Management System (NRDMS)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

The Department of Science & Technology, Government of India has programme to assist the State Governments in preparation of resource data, inventories, maps and also activities related to utilisation of remote sensing satellite outputs and for land use planning. The outlay proposed is for meeting the States share of the scheme. The scheme will be implemented through three agencies viz. the Centre for Earth Science Studies State Land Use Board and the State Soil Survey Department.

(14) *I.R.T.C. Mundoor*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The Centre is conducting applied research in the areas of integrated land, waters and biomass management, habitat planning, energy, health and development planning and demonstrating rural employment generation through S & T application. The outlay provided is for supporting the activities of the centre in the areas of rural technology and S & T dissemination.

(15) *Participation in the Government of India—Action Plan for S & T Sector*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The Government of India have approved a 35 point Action Plan in the area of Science and Technology. The Action plan States "Science and Technology programmes will be reviewed to provide emphasis on the needs of the rural society, especially in the area of poverty alleviation, water management and land use". In this context it may be necessary to gear up the S&T activities in the different sectors so as to ensure maximum utilisation of the infrastructure already created. An outlay Rs. 10 lakhs for the Eighth Plan and Rs. One lakh for 1991-92 are provided for participation in the Government of India Action Plan for S & T Sectors.

03 *Environmental Research and Ecological Regeneration*103. *Environmental Education, Training & Extension*

(Outlay for 1990-90: Rs. 100.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

In view of the peculiar Geography, habitation pattern, climate & such other reasons the State is at present faced with a number of environmental problems. Due to the high population density and awareness people are anxious about the ecological impact of various development projects being carried out within the State. There is need to provide correct information, organise systematic environmental education programmes aimed at the public as well as the need for providing the required training and extension activities related to environmental management to officials connected with Government; industries, local bodies etc. Limited studies are also required on specific problems of contemporary nature which cannot be envisaged as a part of long term plans. Outlay proposed is for the above activities, implemented directly or through other agencies.

04 *Prevention of Air and Water pollution*103. *Kerala State Pollution Control Board*

(Outlay for 1990-90: Rs. 700.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Pollution Control Board is the statutory authority for planning, monitoring, supervision, surveillance, enforcement, research and development, education and training in Pollution Control.

The Kerala State Pollution Control Board proposes to implement the following programmes during 1990-95.

- (i) Augmentation of infrastructure of the Board.
- (ii) Establishing water & Air Monitoring Station.
- (iii) Air quality studies in industrial areas.
- (iv) Squad for checking air pollution from automobile and other distributed sources.
- (v) Pollution Status survey and classification of water bodies.
- (vi) Data Bank.
- (vii) Installation of demonstration treatment plants.
- (viii) Setting up of a Training Institute
- (ix) Setting up of a Research & Development Wing
- (x) Land Pollution Control Schemes.
- (xi) Noise Pollution Control Programmes.
- (xii) Incentive for Pollution Control
- (xiii) Public relations wing
- (xiv) Ground Water Pollution Potential Studies.
- (xv) Hazard Management Wing.
- (xvi) Mobile Laboratory.
- (xvii) Back water quality profile.
- (xviii) Acquisition of land and construction of Building.

800. *Other Expenditure**Environmental Projects for Integrated Development of Cochin*

Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

In view of the deterioration of the ecological status of Cochin and the adjoining islands, a Centre State team for integrated development of this area has identified a number of environmental schemes during the Seventh Plan period. The State Committee on Science, Technology and Environment also had identified certain specific projects for the environmental restoration of the Cochin area. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs earmarked during the Seventh Plan had already been released for implementation of some of the identified schemes. The outlay proposed is for covering the spill over activities during the current plan period.

1 10 0000 00 IX. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

1 101 3451 00 Secretariat Economic Services

Secretariat and other Offices

091. Secretariat

(i) *Strengthening of Monitoring Unit*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 15.00 lakh)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The Central Plan Monitoring Unit (C.P.M.U.) under the Planning and Economic Affairs Department undertakes monitoring of plan implementation at the State level. A computer unit has already been set up in the C. P. M. Unit. A U.P.S. System has to be installed for the smooth functioning of the computer system. The two vehicles in the Planning and Economic Affairs Department (C.P.M.U.) need replacement during the plan period. The proposed outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is for the installation of the U. P. S. system, for meeting the cost of consumables and peripherals, for establishing network facilities and for developing software packages for monitoring and for training personnel in computer operations and programming. The outlay includes Rs. 4 lakhs for the replacement of the vehicles in the Planning and Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department. The outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs for 1991-92 includes provision for replacement of one vehicle.

(ii) *District Development Council*

(Outlay for 1991-95: Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 14.00 lakhs)

The outlay is intended for meeting the travelling expenses of the members of the District Development Council for attending the meetings during the plan period. The Eighth plan outlay is Rs. 75 lakhs and the outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 14 lakhs.

(iii) *Modernisation of Government Offices under National Informatics Centre Network*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 : Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The National Informatics Centre, Government of India, has set up a state Centre at Thiruvananthapuram and 14 district centres at the District Head quarters. For the smooth and efficient functioning of these district centres. UPS stems have to be installed all the centres during the plan period. The proposed outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is for meeting the cost of equipments and installation and other related expenses during the plan. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

(iv) *Publication of District Plans and District Level Reports*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme is intended for the publication of District Plans and District level Reports. With the implementation of District Administration Act and decentralisation planning process, there will be increasing necessity for district level reports during the plan period. The outlay proposed is Rs. 25.00 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1991-92...

091. Attached Offices

Implementation of Malayalam as Official Language

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay Rs. 1990-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs provided is for implementing of Malayalam as official language in Government Offices during the plan period. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

092. Other Offices

Institute of Management in Government

Outlay for 1990-90: Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Institute of Management in Government conducts training courses and seminars, undertakes research and policy oriented studies and carries out consultancy and extension services. The Institute proposes to widen the coverage and improve the quality of training and research activities during the Eighth Plan Period beside strengthening the infrastructure facilities.

The proposed schemes under the Eighth Plan are centred mainly on improvement of library and documentation facilities, auditorium and hostel facilities, providing office and teaching equipments, providing water supply to the regional centre, Kozhikode and faculty improvement. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for carrying out the above activities on a priority basis during the Eighth Plan. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

101 State Planning Board

(i) *Strengthening of State Planning Machinery Including Purchase of Vehicles*

(Outlay for 1990-1995: Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The State Planning Board has been engaged in the task of formulating Five Year and Annual Plans and preparation of Annual Economic Reviews. The functions of the Planning Board include periodic assessment of the State's resources, review of the resources mobilization efforts undertaken, monitoring and evaluation of plan programmes, building up of comprehensive data base for planning etc. The Planning Board undertakes in-depth studies with the involvement of outside individual experts/agencies/institutions.

With the implementation of the District Administration Act during the current year, the planning process will be decentralised. The monitoring of plan programmes would have to be strengthened during the Eighth Plan. The present monitoring of the plan programmes on the financial side has to be supplemented with the physical side also as monitoring will be effective only when both financial and physical progress are monitored simultaneously. Monitoring at the State and local levels has to be carried out during the plan. There is need for giving regular training on plan formulation to the staff attached to the Planning Cells of different departments, and also to the staff in the district planning units and in the State Planning Board. The various divisions of the Planning Board have to be restructured and strengthened, if needed, so as to formulate State plans/sectorial plans as aggregate of local level plans consistent with multi-level planning as envisaged under the decentralised planning framework.

An Outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs is for the purchase of vehicles. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs, including Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the purchase of a vehicle. The budgetted outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

(ii) *Strengthening of District Planning Machinery*

(Outlay for 1990-95 : Rs. 50.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92. Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The major items of works of the District Planning units are the formulation of District Plans, monitoring and evaluation of the Special Component Plan, Tribal subplan and Western Ghat Development Programme, convening of District Development Council meetings and other co-ordination works. Consequent on the increase in the planning functions in the State, the work and responsibilities in the district planning office will also be increasing. It is also proposed to take up concurrent monitoring and evaluation of plan schemes at the district level during the plan period.

Government have already initiated steps for the implementation of District Administration Act. In Schedule I of the District Administration Act, a number of subjects including Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Village and Small Industries, Elementary Education, Health etc., are listed, which would stand transferred to the District Councils. Plan Schemes in respect of these sectors will have to be prepared by the District Councils. In this context, the District Planning Units will have to play a crucial role in the district level planning process. In respect of schemes transferred administrative sanction for implementing the schemes will have to be issued by the districts which is now being done in the District Planning office. When more Schemes are transferred to the districts the work in the District Planning offices will go up substantially.

In order to carry out the increased planning functions in the district, the technical and administrative manpower in the district will have to be suitably strengthened during the Eighth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is earmarked for strengthening the district units with a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for 1991-92. The budgetted outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

(iii) *Electronic Data Processing Unit in the State Planning Board*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs 50.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Computer Division of the State Planning Board undertakes data processing needs of the Board and that of certain other departments and development of plan models to aid plan formulation. The division has already undertaken processing of a number of large scale survey schedules and the development of a comprehensive data base needed for planning and decision making. The division is also expected to assist departments/institutions engaged in preparing data base/resource maps for local level planning. The Outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is for meeting the cost of hardware, software, consumables and manpower.

(iv) *Surveys and Studies of the State Planning Board and District Planning Units*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakh
Quality for 1991-92 Rs. 17.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at taking up surveys and studies in the areas, where the conventional data sources are weak or inadequate. Moreover, ad hoc surveys and studies may have to be carried out to assess the emerging threats and opportunities faced by the state economy from time to time due to endogenous and exogenous factors. In order to bring out qualitative improvement in the formulation of plans and to evaluate alternative development strategies, new techniques and methodologies including construction of state wide input output models, macroeconomic models sector, model etc. have to be under taken. Apart from the secondary data, these works involve collection of data at primary sources. These works are to be taken up independently by the Board or jointly by professionals, voluntary agencies, research organisations and universities etc. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for the purpose with a provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs for 1991-92

(v) *Plan Publicity*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 30.00 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for conducting seminars, meetings, participation in exhibitions, making audiovideo presentations of planned activities, during 1990-95. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The budgetted outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

(vi) *Construction of a building for the State Planning Board*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 70.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs proposed is for the construction of a building for the State Planning Board. The Provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has already been budgetted during 1990-91.

1 10 3452 00 Tourism

Kerala offers immense scope for the development of tourism. It is estimated that about 52,000 foreign tourists and 5.8 lakh domestic tourists visited Kerala during 1988. On the basis of this trend about 1.13 lakh foreign tourists and more than one million domestic tourists are expected to visit Kerala annually by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan which indicate a growth rate of about 9% for domestic tourists and 12% for foreign tourists.

The objectives of tourism development aimed in the Eighth Plan are (1) to develop tourism so as to bring socio-economic benefits to the society to create employment opportunities, to generate income and revenue to the State and also for securing foreign exchange, (2) to attract a large number of foreign tourists coming to India and ensure substantial growth in domestic tourism including pilgrim tourism, (3) to

increase their average length of stay in Kerala (4) to provide more spending avenues and also to ensure that the development of tourism does not adversely affect the environmental surroundings.

A selective strategy is adopted by concentrating on the development of identified tourist centres. The promotion and publicity effort in the field of Tourism will be given utmost importance in the Eighth Plan. A better involvement of private sector in Tourism Development will be ensured. Development of new area of tourism like backwater tourism, beach tourism, recreational tourism, adventure and sports tourism will be undertaken during the Eighth Plan. The decentralisation process which was initiated during the Seventh Plan will be given momentum through the activities of the State Tourism Promotion Council. The schemes formulated for the Eighth Plan are aimed at achieving the above said objectives.

01 *Tourist Infrastructure*

101 *Tourist Centres*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 70.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

This outlay is earmarked for developing the identified tourist centres by creating necessary infrastructural facilities. The Task Force on Tourism constituted for the Eighth Plan has identified certain centres having tourism potential which will be taken up for development during the Eighth Plan.

During the year 1991-92, a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for the development of Bekal Fort and beach, Nelliampathi, Thirumullavaram and Peerumedu. The Eighth Plan outlay proposed is Rs. 70 lakhs.

102 *Tourist Accommodation*

(a) *Construction of Guest Houses*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 80.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages construction of Guest Houses, Tourist Bungalows etc. During the Eighth Plan completion and furnishing of Guest houses at Kasaragod Wayanad, Idukki, Alleppey, Pathanamthitta and additional guest houses at Calicut, Cannanore and is proposed.

During the year 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed for undertaking these programmes and the Eighth Plan outlay is Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

(b) *Accommodation at Pilgrim and Other Tourist Centres and Holiday Homes*

(Outlay for 1990-95 : Rs. 15.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 : Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme is for the construction of temporary and semi permanent low cost accommodation at the tourist centres and also at pilgrim centres. It is also proposed to utilise a part of this outlay as seed money for raising institutional finance for the construction of holiday homes at identified tourist centres.

This scheme is aimed at attracting the private entrepreneurs to make investments in new areas and also for mobilising institutional finance for tourism development.

In the Annual Plan 1991-92 a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is earmarked for providing temporary or semi permanent accommodation facilities at Bekal and Peerumedu. It is also proposed to extend similar facilities at Sabarimala and Malayatoor during season.

103 *Tourist Transport Service*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 20.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The natural waterways existing in Kerala can be profitably exploited for tourism development by providing specialised tourist transport facilities through the backwater system. Eventhough Kerala has a fairly good road net work system, not many air conditioned tourist coach services are available.

An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed as incentives to the private sector for making investments on the transport services for tourism development. The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

190 *Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertaking*

(i) *Kerala Tourism Development Corporation*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 650.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 110.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Tourism Development Corporation is mainly concerned with the construction and running of hotels to provide better accommodation facilities for both foreign and domestic tourists. The Corporation also provides tourist transport services.

The Corporation proposes to implement the following programmes during the Eighth Plan.

(i) *Strengthening of the Transport Division*

The Corporation proposes to augment the tourist transport facilities during the Eighth Plan. The programmes proposed include replacement of existing coaches with new ones and addition of coaches of varying size, luxury boats and water sports equipments. The Corporation proposes to make an investment of Rs. 300 lakhs for this programme during the Eighth Plan of which the State Government's contribution is Rs. 175 lakhs. In the Annual Plan 1991-92 Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed as State Government's contribution for the programme.

(ii) *Development of Mascot Hotel*

The proposal is to add 80 rooms to the Mascot Hotel, Thiruvananthapuram. For this, a multistoried tower block is proposed to be built in the hotel at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 crores. The Health Club and the Conference facilities will also be strengthened. The programme is proposed to be implemented during 1991-92. The share capital from State Government is Rs. 150 lakhs.

In the Annual Plan 1991-92, Rs. 125 lakhs is expected as share capital contribution from State Government.

(iii) Development of Hotel Samudra

It is proposed to construct a 100 room block of 4 to 5 star standard in the existing hotel premises. Provision will also be made for a swimming pool, a conference hall, health club, ball room & ayurvedic centre. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 800 lakhs, the State Government's contribution being Rs. 75 lakhs. It is expected to complete the work by the fourth year of the Eighth Plan.

(iv) Development of Bolgatty

The development proposals for Bolgatty island addition of 100 rooms of 4-5 star standard, a swimming pool, a health club, conference hall, ball room, rope-way and handicraft village. The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the third year of the Eighth Plan. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1000 lakhs, the State Government's share being Rs. 50 lakhs.

(v) Development of Kumarakom

The expansion programmes envisaged for the Baker's Estate at Kumarakom consist of addition of 50 rooms of 3-4 star standard with facilities like conference hall, swimming pool, health club, club house, ayurvedic centre and boating and water sports facilities. The total cost of the project is Rs. 1000 lakhs of which the State Government's contribution is Rs. 50 lakhs.

(vi) Improvement of existing units

The scheme consists of renovation works to the existing units. An outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs is set apart for the programme in the 8th Plan and Rs. 25 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

(vii) Other Works

A policy decision has been taken by the Government to hand over some of the projects taken up under centrally sponsored schemes like Yatri Nivas, Beach Resorts, Motels etc. to the Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for furnishing and equipping these units during the Eighth Plan period.

In the Annual Plan 1991-92 Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for undertaking these activities by the Corporation.

(2) *Tourist Resorts (Kerala) Ltd.*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 119.00 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 19.00 lakhs)

The Tourist Resorts (Kerala) Ltd. is a subsidiary company of the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation incorporated on 29th August 1989 for the purpose of taking over constructing and operating the 4 star hotel project (Cochin project) partly completed by this Corporation. The total cost of the project is Rs. 600 lakhs. The project is proposed to be implemented with the financial assistance of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Tourism Finance Corporation of India. The share capital contribution expected from the State Government is Rs. 119 lakhs during the Eighth Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 19 lakhs is proposed for the Company for the year 1991-92.

(3) *District Tourism Promotion Councils*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 115.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 24.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to allot Rs. 115 lakhs to the District Tourism Promotion Councils for undertaking tourism promotion activities in the Districts in liaison with other agencies in the area. The involvement of this agency is by way of providing facilities for entertainment and transport within the district for tourism movement.

In the Annual Plan 1991-92, Rs. 24 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

(4) *State Tourism Promotion Council*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 8.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 1.00 lakh)

It is proposed to set up an agency at the State level to coordinate the activities of District Tourism Promotion Councils. The outlay is for meeting the initial expenses for organising the above state level agency.

In the Annual Plan 1991-92 Rs. 1 lakh is set apart for the purpose.

(5) *Kerala Institute of Tourism & Travel Studies*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

In order to introduce professionalism in the field of tourism an Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies was set up in the State.

During the Eighth Plan it is proposed to expand the infrastructural facilities of the Institute. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for establishing library, purchase of books, audio visual equipment and necessary furniture. A portion of the outlay will be for the maintenance of building of the institute.

The 1991-92 Annual Plan outlay proposed for the Institute is Rs. 10 lakhs.

(v) *Other schemes*

(a) *Developed Centres*

1. *Augmentation of Facilities at Developed Centres*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The provision is for augmenting the facilities at the centres of Kovalam, Thekkady and Cochin. These facilities would include new interpretation services, information and facilitation, public conveniences, creation of mark and sign boards.

During the year 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs is earmarked for starting the works at Kovalam and

Thekkady.

(b) *Developing Centres*

(2) *Land Acquisition at Veli, Varkala, Valara and Other Identified Centres*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for acquiring land for development at identified tourist centres like Veli, Varkala & Kappad and also for acquiring land for building up way side amenities.

During 1991-92, it is proposed to acquire land at Veli for expansion, at Varkala, for getting access to the beach. The process of acquisition will be initiated at Kappad also. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is suggested for this.

(3) *Development of Veli as a Leisure-cum-Tourist Complex*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Steps were initiated to develop Veli as a leisure cum tourist complex during the Seventh Plan. More recreational and amusement facilities are proposed to be introduced during the Eighth Plan period. A theme island will also be developed there. Other development works such as cleaning and development of the lake area, construction of pathways etc. are also envisaged. The scheme is proposed to be completed by 1994.

For the year 1991-92, Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for these activities.

(4) *Development of Ponmudi*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Development of Ponmudi as a tourism project was undertaken during Seventh Plan period. The outlay proposed in the Eighth Plan is for the improvement of existing accommodation facilities and surroundings, introduction of various amusements, construction of a golf course and development of other essential infrastructural facilities.

During 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the development works at Ponmudi.

(C) *Development of New Centres—*

(5) *Development of Peerumedu*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 1.00 lakh)

During the Eighth Five Year Plan Peerumedu is proposed to be developed as a tourist centre. At Peerumedu the Department of Tourism has about 100 acres of land available. Overall development of the site, setting up of semi-permanent accommodation and other essential infrastructural facilities are proposed

during the Eighth Plan period. All efforts will be made to attract private investment for creating amusement attractions and other facilities at the centre.

An outlay Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for 1991-92.

(6) *Development of Pathiramanal as a Lake Resort*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 31.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

A provision of Rs. 31 lakhs is proposed for the development of Pathiramanal as a lake resort. The programmes envisaged are land development, provision of accommodation and other infrastructural facilities such as shopping arcade, restaurants, conference halls, sports arenas, amusements, water sports yoga centres etc. The Government of India is extending financial assistance for the development of this lake resorts. Financial institutions and the private sector will also be attracted to make investment in this project.

During the year 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for landscaping, development of infrastructure facilities, introduction of amusements and also for furnishing cottages that are to be constructed under central assistance.

(7) *Development of Waterfalls at Athirappally, Valara and Palaruvi*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The provision is for the overall development of the waterfalls areas which include site improvement, and development, landscaping and construction of tourist facilitation centres, viewing galleries, resting places, restaurants, shopping complexes and introduction of recreation facilities.

During the year 1991-92, Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for these programmes.

(8) *Development of Bekal Beach Resort*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 16.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for building up low cost infrastructure and other minimum facilities at Bekal. The Department's effort will be limited as a pioneering agent, leaving chunk of developmental responsibilities of this Beach Resort to the private sector.

During 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for initiating the development programmes at Bekal.

(D) *Development of New Attractions at Tourist Centres*

(9) *Ropeway at Malampuzha*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is proposed for meeting the commitments on the part of the State Government

for the installation of ropeway at Malampuzha which is being done in collaboration with M/S Usha Berco. The cost towards are development, land scaping around the project and construction of approach roads will have to be met from this provision.

During the year 1991-92 a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for these programmes.

(10) *Development of Marine Park, Water Park, Recreation facilities ; & Amusements*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. Nil)

This programme is proposed to be implemented with active participation of the private sector. The State Government's role will be only to act as a catalyst for mobilising investment from the private sector.

11. *Viewing towers*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The provision is for providing viewing towers at Ponmudi. The Annual Plan Provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

E. Others

(12) *Development of Waterways*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

This outlay is proposed for developing back water tourism in the State. It is proposed to develop the waterways for making convenient connections and also to create facilities along the side of waterways for the benefit of tourists. It is also intended to provide subsidies to the private sector for developing water side facilities. At first the Cochin-Alleppey-Quilon Sector will be developed.

For the year 1991-92, Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme.

(13) *Development and maintenance of Beaches*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

This outlay is proposed for the upkeep and maintenance of beaches. Regular cleaning & maintenance, provision of public conveniences and sunshades will be undertaken.

During the year 1991-92, an amount of Rs.1 lakh is proposed for the development & maintenance of Shanghumugham, Thirumullavaram, Varkala, Kappad and other beaches.

(14) *Introduction of water sports*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Water sports will be introduced on a selective basis at selected centres in a phased manner during the Eighth Plan. Some of the identified tourist centres for introduction of water sports during the Eighth Plan are Pathiramanal, Bekal, Kovalam, Veli, Kappad, Varkala and Periyar river.

During the year 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for introducing water sports at Kappad and Varkala.

(15) *Introduction of house boats & Floating restaurants*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The Department of Tourism proposes to introduce house boats in Vembanad lake as a measure of providing self-employment. This provision is to give incentives to the individuals having entrepreneurship qualities. During the year 1991-92, a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for introducing the scheme.

(16) *Renovation of historical buildings*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

This outlay is earmarked for scientific preservation and renovation of the historical buildings, monuments places etc. which represent rich heritage of Kerala. This amount will also be utilised for conservation of monographs, improvement of illustrations etc. Priority will be given to those historical buildings identified by the Task Force on Tourism appointed by the Government of Kerala. During 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for scheme.

(17) *Creation of Revolving Fund*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This shortage of hotel accommodation in the important tourist centres of Kerala has been the single major factor blocking the progress of tourism in the State. It is therefore imperative that major hotel chains and new investors in hotel industry are attracted to Kerala. The Department plans to create a revolving fund for acquiring lands and ensure that the most suitable sites are made available for tourism projects. During the year 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs is set apart for this purpose.

(18) *Subsidy for creation of Infrastructure in private sector like Motels, Toilet, Wayside, amenities etc.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to have a series of motels and way-side amenities along the national and other highways connecting tourist centres by giving subsidy to private entrepreneurs.

During the year 1991-92 a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme.

(19) *Preparation of Project Reports*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

This amount for the preparation of projects to be undertaken by the Department during the Eighth Plan. Out of the annual Plan provision for 1991-92 it is proposed to keep Rs. 1.00 lakh for the purpose.

(20) *Survey and Statistics*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Survey and statistics is important to understand the profile of tourists coming to Kerala and also to have an estimate of number of arrivals. The survey and statistics helps in formulating future development plans and for planning marketing strategies. During the year 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

(21) *Promotion of fairs and festivals*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

During the Eighth Five Year Plan besides the traditional fairs and festivals having routes in our cultural and social life certain new festivals will be organised and promoted for tourism development. The Government of India has included 5 festivals from Kerala to be promoted internationally. These are (1) Nehru Trophy Boat Race (2) Pooram Festivals (3) Sea Food Festival (4) Tourism Week Celebration (5) Great Elephant March. The outlay provided under this is the State's share of for the scheme.

(22) *Promotion of local cultural programme boat race etc.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Under this scheme assistance is given to the promoters of cultural programmes and festivals typical of Kerala if they are held regularly. During the Annual Plan 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is set apart for the purpose.

(23) *Promotion of Youth Tourism*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

This amount is proposed to be utilised for providing subsidy to the established organisations for conducting tour for youth, for setting up tourism clubs in schools and colleges and to have cultural exchange programmes. During 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is set apart for meeting the expenditure on the above programme.

(24) *Assistance for self employment ventures in Tourism*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

For creating new employment avenues in the tourism industry, technical assistance will be provided

through the proposed State Tourism Promotion Council. It is also proposed to give encouragement to traditional skills and to development of handicrafts. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme during the year 1991-92.

(25) *Assistance to travel & tour operators as incentives*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8.50 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakh)

The Department proposes to assist Travel and Tour Operators by giving incentives for making the publicity materials on Kerala. Under this scheme the assistance will also be extended for publication of quality literature, tour guides & books for making audio visuals, slide shows and other relevant materials for promotion of tourism in Kerala. During the year 1991-92 the proposal is to keep Rs. 3.00 lakhs for this purpose.

(26) *Infrastructural Facilities for Scheme sponsored by Government of India*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 195.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

This outlay is earmarked for the various infrastructural facilities such as developed land, water supply, electricity and approach roads to be provided by the State in respect of schemes sponsored by the Central Government. During 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed for the following schemes already sanctioned.

- (1) For providing facilities for Yatri Nivases at Quilon and Thiruvananthapuram
- (2) For providing State's share for 5 way side amenities already sanctioned
- (3) Tourist information centre at Thiruvananthapuram
- (4) Temporary accommodation at Nelliampathi
- (5) Purchase of Boats

80. *General*

001. *Direction & Administration*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 11.00 lakh)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The Department of Tourism was earlier the State's Guest Department concerning only with the hospitality functions of the State Government. Since then this Department has evolved into an important Department which undertakes tourism planning & projects implementation, besides marketing and promoting Kerala as a tourist destination. The tourism Department continues to handle the hospitality function of the State also. For undertaking the new responsibilities it is proposed to strengthen the planning cell of the department. During the Eighth Plan this wing can look after systematic planning and production of project reports and undertake follow up action. During 1991-92 a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for establishing this planning wing of the Department.

003. *Training*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

This outlay is proposed for meeting the expenditure connected with the training of different personnel of the Department of Tourism in various subjects in various institutions. During the year 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the programme.

104. *Promotion & Publicity*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 280.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 55.00 lakhs)

During the Eighth Plan efforts will be made to publicise and market Kerala on systematic lines through planned publicity campaigns and attractive folders, brochures, maps and other important tourist literature will be printed which will provide useful information to the tourists. The Department will produce special audio-vedio films for the overseas promotion. An effort will be made to improve the present tourist information centres and also open new tourist information centres in places where ever felt necessary during the plan period. This amount will also be utilised for expanding hospitality to Travel Trade.

An amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is envisaged for publicity and promotion during the year 1991-92.

798. *International Cooperation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The Department proposes to participate in the international fairs and festivals during the Eighth Five Year Plan. This outlay will also be utilised for conducting various marketing and promotion, conferences meetings overseas besides producing literature which will be exclusively sent to foreign travel agents.

1 10 3454 00 Surveys and Studies.

The Department of Economics and Statistics is the apex and nodal agency of the state government responsible for the collection, compilation and analysis of socio-economic and demographic statistics relating to the state. The Eighth Five Year schemes for the generating has been drawn up taking into account the need for generating block and panchayat level data due to the growing emphasis on local level planning and to ensure timely availability of processed statistics. The schemes proposed for implementation during the Eighth Plan (1990-95) and Annual Plan 1991-92 are given below.

A.Improvement of Data Collection.(1) *Strengthening Data Collection to Cover Local-Self Government Institutions*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 31.00 lakhs)

Decentralised Planning requires collection of basic data at the level of panchayats and municipalities. For

drawing up plans at local level and for their effective implementation through the local self-government institutions the assistance of a statistical agency is needed. For the proper and effective evaluation of the various development programmes to be implemented through local level agencies periodic assessment of developments in all sectors would have to be undertaken at the lowest development unit level. The data collected from different sources and methods are to be scrutinised, evaluated and documented for further use which essentially requires a statistical agency.

The scheme is to collect primary and secondary data for the different sectors of the economy and to preserve the data for future use. The scheme will be implemented, mobilising the available resources in terms of manpower and infrastructure of the State Statistical machinery and creating only the minimum additional manpower required at the primary and intermediate level as detailed below:

U.D. Investigators	.. 75 (Nos.)
L.D. Investigators	.. 75 "
Statistical Inspectrs	.. 15 "

An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs is provided for implementing the programme during the 8th plan and Rs. 31 lakhs for starting the scheme during the year-1991-92.

(2) *Setting up of a Computer Division in the Directorate*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs 13.00 lakhs)

(" 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The Department is handling large volumes of data collected through censuses and sample surveys, and there is considerable lag in publishing the results. In order to speed up data processing and also to ensure proper storage and retrieval of data a Computer Division was set up in the Directorate in the place of the Mechanical Tabulation Unit. The manpower in the mechanical tabulation unit will be utilised for data entry and processing in the Computer Division. For efficient functioning of the Division should have a programmer in the cadre of Deputy Director. Any outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs is provided for the development of suitable software packages, purchase of consumable, peripherals and additional hardware and also for meeting the salary of the programmer. The provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for 1991-92 is for the purchase of additional hardwares, for the development of software packages and for purchase of consumables and to meet the salary of the programmer.

(3) *Purohase of Vehicles*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs))

(" 1991-92 Rs. 3.25 lakhs)

All the District Offices are at present provided with one Jeep each. But, the jeeps of Ernakulam and Palakkad districts, purchased in Seventies, have to be replaced because frequent repairs and high cost of repairing charges. The only staff car in the Directorate also has to be replaced by a new one. Thus the two jeeps and a staff car have to be replaced during

the Eighth Plan. Of these, one jeep and a staff car are proposed to be replaced in 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the year 8th plan. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 3.25 lakhs.

(4) *In Service Training to Statistical Personnel*

(Outlay for 1990-94	Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92	Rs. 2.75 laks)

In order to maintain an efficient statistical system, it is necessary to organise periodical training for the statistical personnel for the Department. The scheme is intended for imparting training to newly recruited personnel of lower levels and also for sending senior and middle level Officers to training in Institution outside the State such as Indian Statistical Institute Calcutta, Indian Institute for Population studies, Bombay etc. An annual of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed during the VIII plan and Rs. 2.75 lakhs for the year 1991-92 for the purpose.

B. *Ad hoc Surveys.*

(1) *Survey on Inter-state Movement of Goods Through Check-posts.*

(Outlay for 1990-95	Rs. 2.00 lakhs.)
(,, 1991-92	Rs. Nil.)

Data relating to the commodity flow covering the inter-state movement of goods as well as foreign imports and exports throw light on the structure of an economy and on the nature of inter-regional transactions taking place in the economy of a region. Most of the interstate movement of goods take place through road and rail.

However, the bulk of the inter-state movement of goods take place through roads and reliable data in this respect are not available on a time series basis. The Department has conducted two rounds of surveys only the inter-state movement of goods through check posts of Kerala in 1975-76 and 1980-81. The present scheme is intended for conducting a similar survey in 1990-91. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for conducting the survey during the 8th plan period.

(2) *Survey to Collect Cultural Statistics*

(Outlay for 1990-95	Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92	Rs. Nil.)

Cultural Statistics are required for formulating strategies and programmes for cultural development of a nation or an area. As a base for the collection of cultural statistics, it is proposed to conduct a survey to collect basic data on cultural statistics during 8th plan. The main objective of the survey is to build up a comprehensive inventory of cultural institutions engaged in its promotion, preservation and dissemination. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for conducting the survey during the 8th plan.

(3) *Other Ad hoc Surveys and Studies*

(Outlay for 1990-95	Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92	Rs. Nil.)

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to take up surveys and studies on topics of importance during

the course of the Eighth Five Year Plan period for which no separate provision is available.

(C) *Centrally Sponsored Scheme.*

Timely Report of Agricultural Statistics (State Share 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95	Rs. 600.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92	Rs. 105.00 lakhs)

This Centrally Sponsored scheme with 50 per cent Central Assistance aims at the estimation of lands used for various purposes, area under and production of different crops in the State. The scheme was introduced in the State during 1975-76 and the first round of the survey was completed in 1980-81 and the second round in 1985-86. The third round of the survey was initiated in 1986-87. The sample design adopted for the survey till 1986-87 provided estimates only at taluk level for paddy and at district level for other crops. With the emphasis on decentralised planning, there has been increasing demand for statistics at lower level and accordingly, from 1987-88, the sample design for TRS was modified, so as to generate annual agricultural statistics at block/town level. Block level statistics are also needed for successful implementation of crop Insurance Scheme in Kerala. The Scheme will be continued during the 8th plan and the State share during the plan is Rs. 600 lakhs. The provision for 1991-92 will be Rs. 105.00 lakhs.

1 01 3456 00 Civil Supplies

Formation of Consumer Protection Councils.

(Outlay 1990-95	Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(,, 1991-92	Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages protection of consumer's interest qualitatively and quantitatively and provides an effective and speedy redressal to consumer's complaints and disputes against unfair trade practices and defective goods and services. Consumer Protection Councils have already been established on a regional basis with head quarters at Quilon, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. It is proposed to extend this facility to all the districts during 1991-92. The outlay proposed for this purpose.

1-10-3470-00 Other General Economic Services

Regulation of Weights and Measures

The main functions of the Weights and Measures Department are to implement the Kerala Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and the Kerala Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rule 1964. These legislations are intended to protect the interests of the consumers in the state. The accuracy of weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments used in the commercial transactions has to be maintained and malpractices of traders have to be prevented. Recently the task of implementing the standards of Weights and Measures (packaged commodities) Rules, 1977, which is a Central legislation, has also been entrusted with the department. These legislations are also aimed at safeguarding the interests of the consumers regarding price, quality and quantity of

goods traded. Additional manpower, machinery and equipments, laboratories, vehicles etc. are essential for the effective implementation of the above legislations. The following are the programmes proposed for implementation during the plan period.

(i) *Implementation of Standards of Weights and Measures Including Setting up of a Flying Squad.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 38.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

The Department is to be strengthened in terms of manpower, machines and equipments even to perform the routine work of verification of weights and measures and inspection of trading establishments in the State.

The main items of equipments are working standard balances, weights and measures, dies and punches etc. for the day to day work of the enforcement officers. These items are supplied by the Government of India Mint, Bombay and certain manufacturing firms approved by the Central Government. The department also needs other costly machinery and equipments to verify taxi, autorikshaw, water metres etc.

The enforcement officers have to conduct surprise inspections, over and above their regular inspections. Besides, the Department has to conduct surprise inspections of sub offices and trading establishments to detect malpractices. To undertake this task a flying squad is proposed to be set up.

An outlay of Rs. 38 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan for purchase of machinery and equipments and setting up a flying squad. This also includes Rs. 35.00 lakhs for the purchase of

machinery and vehicles. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 6 lakhs including Rs. 1.50 lakhs for a vehicle.

(ii) *Constructing a Secondary Standard Laboratory*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The Department is expected to maintain a Secondary Standard Laboratory for the proper up keep of the standards in ideal conditions. The working standards used by the officers have to be verified annually. The laboratory is to be established in the manner prescribed by the Organisation Committee set up by Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for the construction of the laboratory during the plan period. The budgetted outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 1 lakh. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 12 lakhs.

(iii) *Publicity*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

At present, the public especially in villages is not fully aware of the functions of the department and the services rendered by it for the benefit of the consumers. The consumers particularly in rural areas have to be made aware of the functions of this department so that they can escape from the clutches of unscrupulous traders who resort to malpractices in terms of quantity, quality price etc. An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is provided for giving publicity on the functions of the department, and educating the public on their rights through advertisements, exhibitions, seminars, study classes and campaigns especially in the rural areas during the plan and Rs. 2 lakhs during 1991-92.

2 00 0000 00 X SOCIAL SERVICES

*Introduction**Education*

Kerala has made commendable progress in the areas like education, health, water supply, housing etc. It has a unique record of very nearly achieving the constitutional requirement of universalisation of elementary education in the age group 5 to 14. The state has a literacy rate of 70.2 per cent according to 1981 census. Ernakulam district has achieved 100 per cent literacy and all out efforts are taken now to achieve 100 per cent literacy. The enrolment ratio at present is 93.5 in the 5-9 age group and 85.2 in 10-14 age group.

The objective during the Eighth Plan is to achieve 100 per cent enrolment. For this purpose, special efforts are being made to identify the backward pockets of enrolment. Already more than 35 pockets have been identified in this direction. One of the areas which require more attention during the 8th plan is provision of physical facilities like buildings, water supply, sanitation facilities etc. The department has prepared a priority list of 1343 works of which 427 works were completed during the seventh plan. It is proposed to take up the remaining works during the 8th plan for which an amount of Rs. 914 lakhs is proposed. The quality improvement programmes are envisaged in a massive way and the various training programmes are to cover about 15,000 teachers every year.

At present vocationalisation of education is introduced in 157 schools and is proposed to be extended to 250 schools with an annual enrolment of 25,000 students. The state have introduced the plus two system of education from 1990-91 onwards and the objective is to introduce the programme in more schools during the 8th plan.

There are 172 arts and science colleges in the state. The thrust during the 8th plan is to improve the quality of education. There are 12 junior colleges which are to be upgraded during the 8th plan. The three universities ie Kerala, Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi are to be developed by starting courses in emerging areas and new departments.

The technical education infrastructure in the state consists of 7 Engineering Colleges, 47 technical high schools and 28 polytechnics. During the seventh plan 2 Engineering colleges, were started one at Kannur and the other at Ernakulam. The Technician Education Programme (development of polytechnics) with World Bank assistance is a major scheme for which a provision of Rs. 35 crores is made. As against an outlay of Rs. 15.5 crores. provided in the 7th plan for the technical education sector, the outlay for 8th plan is Rs. 63 crores.

Health

Kerala has made unique achievement by reducing infant mortality rate to 26 death rate 6.4 birth rate 22.

The life expectancy at birth is estimated at 70 years. The health infrastructure under allopathy consists of 140 hospitals, 51 dispensaries, 883 primary health centres, 20 T. B. centres/clinics, 11 leprosy control units, 54 community health centres, 77 subsidiary health centres and 34 grant in aid institutions. During the 7th plan 722 primary health centres and 44 ayurveda dispensaries were started. There are 35,554 beds in the government sector and the bed population ratio is 120. Besides there are 50,000 rural beds available in the private sector. During the 8th plan, it is proposed to introduce more than 4000 beds so that the objective of reduction in regional imbalances may be materialised largely. The thrust is that the already started institutions are to be fully established during the 8th plan. The facilities in Medical Colleges are to be improved substantially for which a higher provision is earmarked. The nursing education and other demanding para medical courses are proposed to be strengthened. The outlay proposed for health in the 8th plan is Rs. 90.6 crores.

Water Supply and Sanitation

While analysing the present status of coverages, about 32 lakhs of people constituting approximately 70% of the urban population have been provided with protected water supply. Sewerage facilities are now available only upto 30 per cent of Thiruvananthapuram City and a very small percentage in Cochin. At the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan 1153 villages were partially covered and 43 villages have not been provided with even a spot source of drinking water. As on 1-4-1990 villages without any coverage was reduced to one. The rural population of Kerala is about 206 lakhs of which 31% have been provided with protected water by 31-3-1988. About 12 lakhs of people were additionally covered by drought relief programmes. The status of coverage by the end of the Seventh Plan was 35.3% of the rural population. The Eighth Five Year Plan schemes are drawn up with the following objectives: (i) To cover 100% of the population both urban and rural with the basic minimum need of water supply, (ii) To cover 80% of the towns including class I cities with sewerage treatment facilities and (iii) To cover about 50% of the rural population with sanitary toilet facilities. For achieving the above objectives, an outlay of Rs. 303.40 crores is proposed for the VIIIth Plan.

Housing

According to 1981 census there were 42.89 lakh households and 41.33 lakh houses in Kerala. These figures show that the numerical shortage of houses, during 1981 was 1.56 lakhs. Of the 41.33 lakh houses, nearly 10 lakh are huts and 6 lakhs are sub standard huts which are not fit for human dwelling. In addition to this 5 to 6% of the existing houses required to be demolished and reconstructed due to obsolescence. The number of such houses comes to about 2 lakhs. Further on the basis of the trend noticed during the last decade it would be assumed that some 7.7 lakh new houses

Information and Publicity

would be constructed in the State during the 9 years from 1981 to 1990 against the requirement of 8.2 lakhs houses, the shortage being 0.50 lakh houses. Thus the existing demand for houses at the beginning of 1990 will be just over 10 lakhs. The total requirement of new houses comes to a little more than 20 lakhs during 2000 A.D. Out of this, 25% (5 lakhs) will have to be constructed in urban areas and the remaining 15 lakhs in rural areas. Assuming a minimum cost of Rs. 8000 per house in rural areas and Rs. 10,000 per house in urban area the total amount required to be spent in 10 years would be Rs. 1700 crores. In other words the yearly requirement will be Rs. 170 crores. Investment of this order in the housing sector by the Government is neither possible nor necessary at present. The institutional funds flow is expected of a substantial order. An outlay of Rs. 82 crores is proposed for 1990-95. A higher share of the outlay is earmarked for the schemes distribution of house sites to the landless, rehabilitation housing etc.

Kerala has a well developed mass communication system with more than 90 newspapers and a large number of periodicals, 4 Radio Stations and a few T.V. transmitting Centres. The Department of Public Relations implements about 20 schemes under plan. The major schemes implemented include advertisement on the welfare and developed activities of the state, supply of information, organising exhibitions, conduct of press tours, cultural programmes and publication of Books and Periodicals. The press academy at Cochin conducts diploma course on journalism and also imparts inservice training to pressmen. Also short films, documentaries and newsreels on different aspects of the social economic life of the state are produced. Besides the department implements the distribution of community viewing sets and during the 7th plan 272 T.V. sets were distributed. The 7th plan expenditure amounted to Rs. 415.63 lakhs as against the outlay of Rs. 406.35 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 550 lakh is proposed for 1990-95. Under community viewing sets the targets is to distribute 914 T.V. sets.

Urban Development

Kerala has an Urban Population of 4.8 million as per 1981 census. It is expected to increase to 6.6 millions in 1991 and to about 9 million in 2001. This would put the urbanisation level at 26 per cent. The overall population density of 654 persons per sq.km. in 1981 will shoot up to a figure of 875 persons per sq.km. in 2001. A close look at the settlement pattern in the state would indicate that rural urban differences do not exist in Kerala as in the case of other states. The Town Planning Department, Department of Municipal Administration, Development Authorities Municipalities and Townships are involved in the urban Development Programmes. The expenditure during the Seventh Plan on Urban Development amounted to Rs. 2333 lakhs. During the Seventh Plan under the slum improvement programme 94144 persons were benefitted. By March 1990 the scheme Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns was under implementation in 13 towns.

The major objective during 8th plan is to promote balanced growth of cities and towns in the state. For achieving this major objectives two priority areas of development given adequate importance in the 8th plan are: development of infrastructure facilities in Small and Medium towns with a view to equipping them by absorbing rural migrants and function as service centres for the rural hinterland and development of 3 cities of Thiruvananthapuram, Cochi and Calicut. The major programme with World Bank Assistance at an estimated cost of Rs. 306 crores is proposed to be implemented in the three city region of the State, Kochi, Calicut and Thiruvananthapuram. The urban basic Services scheme implemented in the state from 1987-88 is proposed to be implemented with 50% Central Assistance as it has made tremendous impact. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is proposed for the Nehru Rozgar Yojana which will generate employment and development of micro enterprises in the towns and cities of the State. The outlay for urban development sector is Rs. 86.5 crores.

Labour and Labour Welfare

The craftsmen Training, general labour welfare and employment schemes are the major schemes implemented in the sector. There are 23 government ITIs imparting training in over 31 engineering trades and 4 non engineering trades, of which 18 trades are of one year duration and 17 of two year duration. Besides there are 227 private ITIs which have an intake of 23940. The annual intake capacity of all ITIs together is 34232. In view of modernising the ITIs in the government sector and introducing courses in emerging areas the government implemented the skill Development Programme with 50 per cent central Assistance. The project cost is Rs. 1792 lakhs of which 50 percent of the cost is fully proposed by the state. By the end of march 1990, there were 23 town employment exchanges in position. As against an outlay of Rs. 566 lakhs provided in the seventh Plan the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 756 lakhs.

The major thrust during the 8th Five Year Plan is consolidation and strengthening of the already created infrastructure in the area of training to enhance the quality of training. Out of the 22 government ITIs 11 do not have permanent affiliation and these ITIs have to be provided with adequate machinery and equipments and building facilities. In emerging areas new courses and trades will have to be introduced. It is proposed to start 3 ITIs during the 8th plan.

As a longtime objective the wage workers in the unorganised informal sector have to be brought within a comprehensive and self supporting social security and welfare schemes. This is conceived as a process through which the organisation of the working people strengthen the productive forces of the economy. The approach is to facilitate and provide infrastructure support to bring the unorganised under the framework of welfare programme for which the new scheme is proposed. Another area which needs attention is the organisation of housemaid servants for which special employment cell is proposed in the eighth five year plan.

In the area of employment service modernisation is the felt need for which necessary provision is included in the plan. The 8th plan outlay for the sector is Rs. 1475 lakhs of which Rs. 1079 lakhs is for training schemes, Rs. 107 lakh for employment schemes and Rs. 285 lakhs for other schemes. The department of factories and Boilers, Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment are proposed to be strengthened. As a matter of policy no welfare scheme is continued or proposed under plan from 1991-92.

Social security and Welfare and Women Development

Over the years of development effort several social security and welfare schemes were introduced in view of attaining the goal of reducing income insecurity among the weaker sections in the society. As a result there are as many as 30 social security welfare schemes for which there is direct budgetary support. The schemes implemented cover destitutes, widowed/divorced, handicapped, agricultural workers, coir workers and other weaker sections. The major plan schemes implemented are broadly classified in to welfare of the handicapped, welfare of children correctional services and social defence, social security and women development. From the 5th Five Year Plan onwards, a new approach which aimed at integration of welfare and developmental services giving more thrust on the expansion of prevention and developmental aspects was given importance. The new approach not only got reflected but in several dimensions got strengthened during the 6th and 7th Five Year Plans. The vocational training facilities, self employment facilities for women, and schemes for the handicapped were given priority. The women Development Corporation was established during the period with the view to draw of and

implement schemes for the development of women. The employment schemes benefitted more than 5000 women during 1985-90. During the 8th Five Year Plan more emphasis is given to training and employment of women and other vulnerable sections of the society. For the benefit of handicapped persons it is proposed to open 1000 sales bunks in panchayats.

As on 31-3-1990 there were 84 ICDS Projects in position of which 60 were central sector projects and 24 state sector projects. Out of these projects 6 projects started during the 1989-90 is continued under plan. The target is to start 30 projects during 1990-95. Over and above the ICDS Projects, cresses are proposed to be started to cater to the specific needs of vulnerable sections of the society.

Women Development

The objective and thrust should be that women should be the active partners of development in the integrated development approach. Though the approach of women development is not to allocate some funds, it is essential that a few special schemes are introduced, in major areas relating to training, employment and social conscientisation. During the VIIIth Five Year Plan more employment avenues have to be developed for which a higher outlay is proposed for the women Development Corporation. Also the Department of Social Welfare through its network of district offices has to actively work among women for the promotion of employment programmes for which separate provision is proposed.

A higher provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95.

2 21 0000 00 Education2 21 2202 00. *General Education*01. *Elementary Education*052. *Equipment*(1) *Improvement of Science Education including Supply of Laboratory Equipments to Primary Schools*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The Scheme aims at imparting training through correspondence-cum-Contact courses to science teachers and teachers-in-charge of Junior Science Clubs. It is also for giving financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 250 each to the 157 educational sub districts. During 1985-89 about 10,000 teachers were trained and the 8th plan target is to cover about 3000 teachers annually. The scheme also envisages to provide science kits to U. P. Schools. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 1 lakh for 1991-92.

053. *Maintenance of Buildings*(1) *Construction of Buildings and Staff Quarters (TSP-MNP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The scheme was introduced in 1978-79. Of the targetted 21 L.P. Schools in the Tribal Sub Plan areas, only 10 buildings were completed. Besides, four works are in progress. The amount proposed is for the completion of the ongoing works and to start new works. This also includes provision for construction of staff quarters attached with Tribal Schools. A higher outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 with a view to complete all the works in the TSP areas. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 for completing the already started works. The entire outlay is rural component.

(2) *Construction of Buildings for LP/UP Schools (MNP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 664.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at construction of class rooms and buildings for LP/UP Schools. During the 7th plan, a total of 252 works were completed and there are a large number of spill over works in the sector. During 1990-95 it is proposed to take up about 1343 works in a phased manner which includes construction of 500 L.P. Schools. Top priority is to be given to complete about 210 spill over works. The services of the Nirmithi Kendras can be fully utilised for this purpose. Out of the provision for 1990-95, Rs. 400 lakhs is the rural component. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 100 lakhs of which Rs. 75 lakhs is the rural component.

101. *Government Primary Schools-Pre-Primary Education (MNP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The major objectives of the scheme are to start one model pre-primary school in all 157 educational sub-districts, introduction of uniform syllabus and training to teachers. The outlay proposed is for meeting the salary cost of staff in the programme, conduct of short term training programmes for nursery school teachers and for supply of play materials to pre-primary schools started by Parent Teacher Association of Government Schools. at the rate of Rs. 1000.

106. *Teachers and other Services*4. *UNICEF Assisted Programme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

There are two programmes implemented with UNICEF assistance—Learning Centre and Comprehensive—Access to Primary Education (CAPE). The main activities under these are conduct of orientation classes to Community workers, workshops for preparation of learning materials and supply of play materials and toys to Community Education Centres. The outlay proposed is to establish a multipurpose resource centre, payment of salary to staff and for a new immunisation project to propagate the need for immunisation through Children, teachers, Mothers etc. The target is to benefit about 2000 workers under orientation programmes during the 8th Plan. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 3 lakhs.

107. *Teachers Training**Inservice Training to Primary School Teachers*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at imparting inservice training to about 3000 primary teachers annually during the 8th plan period. Also financial assistance at the rate Rs. 1100 is given to each district for conducting quiz programmes. The outlay is also intended for bringing out handbooks in Social Science and Mathematics for different standards and for the conduct of National Talent Search Examination for U. P. Classes. It is proposed to conduct 35 courses during the 8th plan. The outlay proposed for 1990-95 is Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. The rural component of the scheme is about 75 percent.

800. *Other Expenditure**Removal of backwardness including education of girls (MNP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at increasing the enrolment rate and to decrease the droppage rate among girl students. There are 35 identified backward pockets in

the districts of Kasaragode (7) Wyanad (3), Palghat (16) Malappuram (2) Idukki (4) Quilon (1) and Trivandrum (2). Also backward pockets are proposed to be identified if gaps still exist. The amounts proposed is for organising meetings of educational extension officers, one day conference of parents, and headmasters and for the free supply of text books for pupils of standard II to IV in the above backward pockets. The entire outlay is rural component. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 2 lakhs.

(2) *Works experience Programme other than MNP including Introduction of Socially useful Productive Work*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to integrate work and education at all levels. The work experience programme is introduced at present in 3078 primary schools and 360 U.P. Schools and socially useful productive work in 2002 High Schools. About 3079 teachers have already been trained under this scheme. The Five Point Programme viz., cleaning and sanitation work, beautification of the school, agriculture, preparation of teaching aids and craft work on clay, paper etc., is proposed to be implemented. The target during VIII plan is to cover the remaining schools under these schemes. The proposed outlay is also for conducting State level work experience seminar and exhibition. Out of the provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for 1990-95, Rs. 20 lakhs is rural component. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

(3) *Improvement of facilities in Special Schools*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

There are 15 special schools in the State having standards upto VII for deaf and blind children. The provision is for improvement of facilities like purchase of furniture, teaching and learning equipments, vessels for the hostels and for the construction of compound walls, buildings for hostels, schools, staff quarters etc., in these schools. Out of the provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for 1990-95, Rs. 10 lakhs is for construction and the remaining is for other activities. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs. Of which the capital component is Rs. 2 lakhs.

02. *Secondary Education*

052 *Equipment*

Improvement of Science Education Including Supply of Laboratory Equipment to Departmental Schools

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at conducting science seminars, Summer Institutes in Physics, Chemistry and Biology workshops, inservice courses for science teachers, giving audio-visual training programme, Science Club Sponsor Courses etc. The target during 1991-92 is to train about 5000 teachers and 500 science clubs sponsors. It is also for conduct of District level Science

Fair and South Indian Science Fair and for giving financial assistance to high school science club @Rs. 200 per school for 10 schools in each of the 31 Educational Districts in the State. About 70 per cent of the outlay is rural component. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 4 lakhs.

053. *Maintenance of Buildings*

Buildings and Facilities

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The proposed outlay is for completing spill over works and also for undertaking new works. It was estimated that there were 230 spill over works in high school at the end of 1984-85. During 1985-90 a total number of 175 buildings were completed. The department has prepared a priority list and proposed to complete/take up 463 works during 1990-95. Out of the provision of Rs. 250 lakhs during 1990-95 Rs. 200 lakhs is the rural component. The majority of the buildings proposed are in rural areas. Of the outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs proposed for 1991-92, Rs. 40 lakhs is the rural component.

104. *Teachers and Other Service*

(1) *State Institute of Education—Officers Training*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for conducting training programme to District Educational Officers, Assistant Educational Officers and Headmasters towards academic improvements/supervision and management in administrative matters. The target is to train about 700 Headmasters/Assistant Educational Officers and 150 teacher librarians during 1991-92. The 8th plan target is to train about 4000 persons. The outlay for 1990-95 is Rs. 12 lakhs and provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 3 lakhs. The rural component of the programme is about 70 percent.

105. *Teachers Training*

Inservice Training to Secondary School Teachers including Language Teachers

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at imparting training to high school teachers and for the conduct of Summer Institutes for Mathematics and Geography. Deputation of teachers for 4 months course at the Regional Institute of Language, Bangalore is also envisaged under the programme. The target for 1991-92 is to train about 400 teachers under the 4 weeks Summer Institute programme and 800 teachers under the training programme for language teachers. The total target is to train about 4000 teachers during 1990-95 for which provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 2 lakhs. The rural component of the programme is about 70 percent.

107. *Scholarship**Award of Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Students (SCP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to award scholarships to 2 boys and 2 girls belonging to Scheduled Castes in each standard in Upper Primary and High School levels. The Scholarship is awarded based on their performance in the annual examination of the previous year. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 60 for high school classes and Rs. 40 for U. P. classes. It is also intended to under take useful schemes in schools to the SC pupils. It is expected to benefit about 25000 SC student during 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 30 lakhs for 1991-92. The rural component of the scheme is 80 per cent.

(3) *Award of Scholarships to Scheduled Tribe Students*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The outlay is proposed for giving scholarship @Rs. 60 and Rs. 40 per annum to 2 boys and 2 girls belonging to scheduled tribes in each standard of high schools and UP sections respectively. The selection of pupils, will be based on their performance in annual examinations of the previous year. The target is to benefit about 2500 Scheduled Tribes students during 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 4 lakhs for 1991-92 is proposed for giving awards to S.T. Students and for undertaking other suitable schemes to benefit the S.T. students in secondary classes. The rural component of the programme is about 90 per cent.

108. *Examinations**Examination Reforms*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 16.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The provision is for preparation of model question papers for VI, VII and VIII standards and for giving training to teachers for educational evaluation. Out of

this provisions of Rs.3 lakhs during 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is for the conduct of National Talent Search Examination.

800. *Other Expenditure*1. *Work Oriented Education*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme teachers are given training to carry out work oriented education in schools. Training is imparted in garment making, book binding, fruit preservation, agriculture, electronics, photography, tailoring etc. The programme is under implementation in 781 high schools. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 10 lakhs for 1991-92 is proposed under this scheme towards rolling capital, supply of raw materials, tools and equipments, organising training programme for teachers etc. The target is to train about 5000 teachers during 1990-91. Of the provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for 1990-95 Rs. 40 lakhs is the rural component. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

(3) *Vocational guidance programme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs.)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00)

The provision is for conducting of training courses for career matters and for conducting of career days celebrations, state level career exhibition, organisation of camps for gifted students from U. P. classes, remedial instruction for educationally backward children and vocational and educational guidance camps for high school students etc. The target is to cover about 500 teachers under training during 1991-92.

(4) *Popularisation of Science Literature*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The proposed outlay is to prepare and publish booklets under Ganitha Sastra Granthavali and Sastra Grantavali, supplementary reading materials to Science Students etc. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 1 lakh for 1991-92 is proposed for the scheme.

(5) Vocational Education in High Schools and Technical High Schools.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 600.00 lakhs.)

(,, 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs.)

Vocational Higher Secondary courses has been introduced now in 157 schools with a total intake of 7850 students. The target for 1990-95 is to introduce the course in another 100 schools and to double the intake from 50 to 100 students in each school. Thus by the end of 8th plan vocational courses will be

introduced in 250 schools and intake capacity will be 25,000 students. The main vocational areas are agriculture, animal sciences, fisheries, paramedical, engineering, technology, physical education, home science etc. The proposal includes strengthening of the Directorate purchase of equipments and machineries, starting a regional office, training facilities to staff, formation of a examination wing, construction of Directorate building, modernisation of lab and workshops etc.

The cost requirements worked out for the 8th plan is given below:

Sl.No.	Particulars of Schemes	Pattern of Assistance Central & State Government in %		Provision for 1990-95	Central Share	State share	Provision for 1991-92	Central Assistance	State Assistance
		Central Govt.	State Govt.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I.	(1) Directorate & Regional Offices of V.H.S.E.	50	50	110	55	55	40.00	20.00	20.00
	(2) Examination Wing	..	100	25	..	25	8.00	..	8.00
	(3) Vocational Survey	100	..	5	5	..	1.00	1.00	..
	Total	..	..	140	60	80	49.00	21.00	28.00
II.	Introduction of VHSC in GHS and JHS								
	(1) Salary of Vocational staff	75	25	691	519	172	140.00	105.00	35.00
	(2) Salary of Non-Vocational Staff	..	100	413	..	413	80.00	..	80.00
	(3) Salary for Management structure including new post. for VHS Institutions	50	50	470	235	235*	80.00	40.00	40.00
	(4) Equipments for Vocational Subjects	100	..	543	543	..	200.00	200.00	..
	(5) Equipments for Foundation Subjects	..	100	76	..	76	30.00	..	30.00
	(6) Consumables	..	100	50	..	50	10.00	..	10.00
	Total	(ii)	..	2243	1297	946	540.00	345.00	196.00
III.	Construction of Workshops	100	..	600	600	..	50.00	50.00	..
IV.	Other New Schemes with 100% Central Assistance								
	(1) Preparation of Text books. Development of Instructional materials Curriculum Development and for training staff	200	..	69	69	..	16.25	16.25	223.00
	Total (i to iv)	..	..	3052	2026	1026	655.25	432.25	223.00

*Expenditure can be met from non-plan provision of State Budget for Rs. 235 lakhs of the State Share.

Out of the total provision Rs. 600 lakhs is proposed under state plan and the remaining state commitment is fully protected under non-plan. The anticipated flow from the centre is Rs. 2026 lakhs during 1990-95.

The provision for 1991-92 under state plan is Rs. 10 lakhs. The target is to introduce the scheme in 25 schools during 1991-92. Out of the provision 70 per cent is the rural component.

(6) *Institute of Science*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00)

The Institute of Science foster quality improvement of science education in high schools. The programmes of the Institute include inservice courses, conduct of state level science fair, equipping science museum etc. The targets is to train about 800 teachers during 1990-95. The proposed outlay is for the implementation of the scheme and for meeting the salary cost of Deputy Director and his staff in the Institute. The staff commitment per year is Rs. 2 lakhs. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs and the target is to train about 200 teachers.

(7) *Coaching Classes for Scheduled Caste Students (SCP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Special Coaching classes are conducted in subjects of English, Malayalam Mathematics, Physical Science, Natural Science and Social Studies for the Scheduled Caste students of standard I to X for a period of 3 months. The programme has covered more than 600 schools. The outlay proposed is for the payment of teachers Rs. 150 per subject for the whole term and Rs. 100 for Headmaster. It is also intended for undertaking other useful schemes for SC students in Schools. Also it is proposed to increase the coverage of schools. The outlay for 1990-95 is Rs. 100 lakh and the provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 20 lakhs. Out of the provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for 1990-95, Rs. 80 lakhs is the rural component.

(8) *Coaching Classes for Scheduled Tribes Students. (TSP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

Special coaching classes are conducted in six subjects for the benefits of S.T. Students for a period of 3 months. The proposed outlay is for payment of allowances to teachers per subject at Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 to Headmaster for the whole term. It is also for undertaking other useful schemes in schools where there are large number of S.T. pupils. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. The rural component of the outlay is about 90 per cent.

(9) *Revision of Curriculum*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
(„ for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs.)

The major programmes envisaged under this scheme are preparation of syllabus, preparation of handbooks, printing of extra reading materials, monthly meeting of teachers, conduct of evaluation and research, reference books, preparation of workbooks for pupils etc. During the 7th plan together 2040 books are prepared by the unit in four language media for standard V to X. The re-orientation of teachers and headmasters in high schools envisaged under the

scheme is expected to cover 2500 persons during the 8th plan. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 4 lakhs for 1991-92 is proposed for the scheme. The coverage of rural teachers will be about 75 per cent.

(10) *Library Movement*

Contribution to Raja Ram Mohan Roy Foundation and allied matters.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh.)

The outlay is towards matching grant to Raja Ram Mohan Roy Foundation for its various activities through the state library planning committee. The Foundation distributes books to libraries and every year about 2000 books are distributed. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 1 lakh.

(11) *Population Education (State Share)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs.)

The scheme aims at introducing population education in school curriculum through training of teachers and publication of supplementary reading materials to students and teachers. It also aims at conducting of inservice courses to teachers and for meeting the salary cost of population Education Cell. During 1985-90, the orientation programmes covered over 10000 teachers. During 8th plan the objective is to conduct 200 inservice courses covering about 12500 teachers. The outlay for 1990-95 is Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. The rural component of the programme is about 70 per cent.

(12) *Development of School Libraries*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs.)

The proposed outlay is for the supply of books to each school library based on the recommendations of the Library Committee. A higher provision is proposed in the 8th plan in order to distribute over 1 lakh books. The target for every year is about 20000 books. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

(13) *Development of Sanskrit Education*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs.)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 „)

The provision is for the conduct of orientation courses, Scholarships to students, financial assistance to sanskrit pandits and for giving grant to the Adharsha Vidya Peet, Balussery. Every year scholarships at a rate of Rs. 150 and 120 respectively for H.S. and U.P. classes are awarded to 6 students each of standard VI to X of the pure sanskrit schools. The number of beneficiaries is approximately 630 per year. The inservice training courses for junior sanskrit teachers is a major programme and 10 courses are proposed every year. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 3 lakhs for 1991-92 is proposed under this scheme. The rural component of the programme is 70 per cent.

(14) *District Centre of English*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs.)
(„ for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Government have started a District Centre of English at Trissur during 1989-90. The Government of India formulated the scheme as a 100 per cent centrally sponsored one and several states implemented it during the 7th plan. During 1990-95 the Government of India will meet the cost of conducting training programmes etc. Through the Central Institute of Hyderabad and the State Government will meet the staff commitment. It is proposed to conduct 25 courses per year having duration of 10 days. The proposed outlay is for meeting the cost of conducting courses and for the salaries of tutors. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

(15) *Introduction of plus two courses in schools*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)
(„ 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Government have introduced the Higher Secondary Courses in 31 High Schools one batch in each school. Science group has been introduced in 16 schools and humanities in 15 schools. Further it is proposed to start 110 schools during 1991-92 and science group and humanities or commerce group are proposed to be started. It is worked out that a total of about 1200 science group teachers and about 1000 humanities teachers are required. Also lab assistants are required in all schools. The programme cost for 5 years is worked out at about Rs. 35 crores. As there will be corresponding reduction in the salary bill of higher education sector and in other areas the plan provision is only towards development of lab facilities, provision for laboratory assistants and for other essential commitments. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 25 lakhs for 1991-92

03. *University and Higher Education*102. *Assistance to Universities*(1) *Development of Kerala University*

(Outlay for 1990-95, Rs. 350.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The University of Kerala, started in 1957 at present has 60 affiliated colleges of which 43 are Arts and Science Colleges and the rest are Professional Colleges. There are 1,12,711 students and 5676 teachers in the affiliated Colleges. The thrust areas during the 8th plan are to improve the quality of education and to introduce new courses in emerging areas. The departments established are to be strengthened with more inputs like staff, laboratory and library facilities. The printing press and the training department are to be strengthened. Also departments of Applied physics, Basic Medical Sciences, M.Sc. Bio-Technology, Business Administration etc., are to be newly started. The golden Jubilee Building Project has to be completed during the 8th Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed. The Kariavattom Centre

of the University has to be developed and compound walls are to be constructed. Also, modernisation of the laboratories of the science departments should be done as a priority activity. Out of the remaining provision of Rs. 300 lakhs, Rs. 50 lakhs is for the provision of laboratory equipments, library development and publication department. The remaining provision is for the development of existing departments and starting of new departments and for other activities. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 60 lakhs.

(2) *University of Calicut*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The University of Calicut established in 1968 has 101 affiliated colleges and 25 departments of post graduate study and research. There are about 1,75,000 students in the affiliated colleges. During the 7th plan period, the UGC had sanctioned departments of Anthropology and V. K. Krishna Menon Memorial Centre of International Relations. A higher outlay is proposed during the 8th Plan period to strengthen the existing departments with more courses of studies, promotion of research activities, development of library and laboratory facilities, hostel for teachers, student centre, additional guest house, expansion of university press, improvement of water supply facilities etc. A provision of Rs. 250 lakhs during 1990-95 and Rs. 50 lakhs for 1991-92 is proposed for implementing the programmes proposed by the university.

(3) *Mahatma Gandhi University*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 450.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 125.00 laks)

The Mahatma Gandhi University started in 1983 has 68 affiliated Colleges with 1,25,000 students and 5000 teachers. During the 7th plan, Rs. 300 lakhs was spent largely on campus development, buildings, and development of departments. The University has taken up construction of faculty buildings, guest house, hostels and improvement facilities of the library etc. During 8th plan the plan provision is for development of the existing departments by providing equipments to various departments, purchase of furniture, vehicles, books etc. Also, being a new University more departments are to be started. The University has drawn up a plan for Rs. 1180 lakhs for 1990-95. The non-plan commitment for the university is Rs. 175 lakhs annually. An outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs is proposed under plan for 1990-95 and Rs. 125 lakhs for 1991-92. The University has proposed to generate internal resources and envisages flow of funds from UGC and other bodies.

103. *Government Colleges and Institutions*(1) *Construction of buildings for Colleges and Hostels*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 370.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

There are many colleges and hostels which do not have proper buildings. During the 7th plan period priority was given for the construction of buildings. Out of the 30 works taken up 14 were completed and

16 are in various stages of construction. Out of the 28 1st grade Colleges 4 Colleges do not even have permanent buildings, basic amenities for the students and staff and the facilities in 12 Junior Colleges have to be improved substantially. Also separate hostels for boys and girls, recreational facilities, play grounds etc., are envisaged under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 370 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 50 lakhs for 1991-92. The target is to complete about 40 works during the 8th Five Year Plan.

(2) *UGC assisted construction works*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 10 lakhs)

UGC gives 50% assistance to major colleges for construction works. During the 7th plan UGC sanctioned Rs. 16 lakhs. By utilising the UGC assistance and budgetary support provided by the state about six works were taken up. The scheme is proposed to be continued and a higher assistance is expected from UGC. The provision proposed under state plan for 1990-95 is Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(3) *Minor Construction Works*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to undertake minor repair works and maintenance for the buildings. During the 7th Five Year Plan 32 minor works were taken up and completed. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 5 lakhs for 1991-92.

(4) *Purchase of furniture and Equipments for Deputy Directorate and Annexe Buildings*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

There are five deputy directorates functioning under the department at Quilon, Kottayam, Thripunithura, Trichur and Kozhikode. These Offices are to be provided with adequate furniture and equipments, photo copier, typewriter, duplicators etc. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 4 lakhs for 1991-92. The provision also includes for purchase of furniture for the annexe building of the directorate functioning in Sanskrit College Campus, Trivandrum.

(5) *Expansion of Libraries in Government Colleges*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to equip the government college libraries including 4 government training colleges with books and periodicals in all subjects. In rural areas where well developed libraries are not available, the college library is the only source of reference to the students. Taking into account of the commitment towards improvement of quality a higher outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 5 lakhs for 1991-92. The provisions would facilitate to provide books worth more than Rs. 10000 per year to each of the Government college libraries.

(6) *Purchase of furniture for Government Colleges*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing furniture to 44 Government colleges including 4 government training colleges. Also the 12 Junior Colleges are to be upgraded gradually. Moreover new courses and additional batches have to be started in the existing colleges. Necessary furniture in colleges have to be provided. A higher provision is made taking into account of the cost escalation in furniture costs. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 5 lakhs for 1991-92.

(7) *Expansion of Laboratory facilities in Government Colleges*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The aim of the scheme is to strengthen the laboratory facilities in government colleges with necessary equipments. Science courses have not so far been introduced in 4 evening colleges and 2 Sanskrit colleges and 7 1st grade Colleges. More over science subjects are offered for study only at the predegree level in three 1 grade colleges. Post graduate courses in science subjects are offered only in 10 government colleges. During the 8th Plan period it is proposed to start science subjects in all government colleges at pre degree and degree levels and P. G. classes in some of the well established colleges. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 5 lakhs is for 1991-92.

(8) *Student Amenities*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The object of the scheme is to provide basic amenities in government colleges and hostels. The various components include improvement of drinking water facilities, provision of urinals, latrines etc. Also the kitchen facilities attached with hostels are to be improved by introducing LPG gas etc. During 1985-90 Kentrol T.V. sets were installed in all the college hostels. The proposed outlay is Rs. 30 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 5 lakhs for 1991-92.

(9) *Maintenance of Playgrounds and facilities*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The provision is for the urgent maintenance and repair of play grounds attached to Government Colleges. During 1990-91 all the Government Colleges are sanctioned funds @Rs. 3000 each for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 1 lakh for 1991-92.

(10) *Purchase of Sports and Games equipments*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing assistance to government colleges for promoting sports and games. During 7th plan period selected colleges were given assistance

@Rs. 5000 each annually for this purpose. During 1990-91 all the government Colleges are sanctioned funds @Rs. 3000 each for the purchases of sports goods. Considering the high cost of sports goods an increased outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 2 lakhs for 1991-92.

(11) *Planning Forums*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Planning forums attached with the Colleges conduct Social-economic surveys and organise seminars, film shows, discussions on various aspects of Five year Plan etc. The scheme is implemented in selected Colleges by providing funds @Rs. 1600 to category 'B' forums and Rs.400 each to category 'A' forums annually. The proposed outlay is Rs. 5 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 1 lakh for 1991-92 for continuing this scheme during the 8th Plan period.

(12) *Study Tours*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to assist the colleges for the conduct of study tours to students of science faculties at degree and post graduate levels. During 1990-91 funds are allotted to 12 government colleges for the conduct of study tours. The teaching and non-teaching staff accompanying the students for study tours are also eligible to draw their TA/DA expenditure from this provision. During the 8th Plan period science courses are proposed to be started in more government colleges at degree and post graduate levels. Hence an increased provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 3 lakhs for 1991-92.

(13) *Starting of new courses in Government Colleges*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

During the 7th Five Year Plan, there was serious restraint in starting new courses even in emerging areas. Number of advanced courses offered for study in government colleges are comparatively few. The proposed outlay is for starting more commerce and science courses at the degree and pre-degree levels in government Colleges. An increased outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 10 lakhs for 1991-92 is proposed.

(14) *Upgradation of Junior Colleges/Starting of new colleges*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Out of the 15 Government Junior Colleges started during 6th Plan, 3 Colleges were upgraded during 1989-90. The remaining 12 have to be upgraded during the 8th plan period. All these colleges are offering only III and IV Groups for studies except two government colleges at Chavara and Kolencherry. New courses have to be started in these colleges. An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan and Rs. 10 lakhs for 1991-92.

(15) *Law Colleges*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for providing assistance to the Government law colleges at Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode and Ernakulam for the construction of additional hostel building for boys and girls, construction of staff quarters etc. Out of the provision, Rs. 10 lakhs is for meeting the establishment charges and Rs. 20 lakhs is for completion of the building works. Consequent upon the introduction of the 5 years LLB Courses, more facilities are to be provided. A higher provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 so as to complete the construction works. The 1991-92 provision includes Rs. 2 lakhs for meeting the salary cost.

(16) *Remedial Courses (SCP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme introduced in 1981-82 aims at giving coaching to SC/ST students in science, English, and Commerce subjects, so as to make them successful in examination. At present the scheme is implemented in more than 50 colleges. Under this scheme about 2000 students get benefited every year. In order to make the scheme more effective it is proposed to increase the duration of the courses from 5 months to 7 months in a year and increase in remuneration of the teachers. A higher outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 10 lakhs for 1991-92 in view of making the scheme more effective in quantitative and qualitative terms.

(17) *Special Coaching in Sports and Games (SCP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme, special coaching is given to 20 SC/ST students in selected colleges for a period of 2½ months during the academic year. Each College selected is given an assistance of Rs. 2750 per year. The budget provision of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1990-91 has already been allotted to 166 colleges including 130 private colleges. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 5 lakhs for 1991-92.

105. *Faculty Development programme-
Faculty Development and Research*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at organising inservice training and workshops for teachers in various faculties to government colleges and also for conducting guest lecture classes for P. G. students in colleges. During 1989-90 funds were allotted to 18 government colleges having post graduate courses for conducting guest lecture classes. The proposed outlay is for conducting 10 inservice courses in 10 different faculties, guest lecture classes to P. G. students in 18 government colleges and for extending financial aid to expert teachers to go outside the state to present papers in national level seminars and conferences. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made for 1990-95 and Rs. 5 lakhs for 1991-92.

106. *Text Books Development**Book Bank scheme in Government Colleges*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at giving assistance to government colleges including 4 training colleges for purchase of books and equipping their book banks with latest books. Books are given on loan basis from book banks to students coming from socially and economically backward communities. The proposal is to give Rs. 10000 to government colleges having a total number of 2500 more students and Rs. 5000 to colleges having less than 2500 students. During 1985-90 this scheme was implemented in 40 Government colleges including 4 Training Colleges. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 2 lakhs for 1991-92

107. *Scholarships**Renewal of Scholarships and District Merit Awards to Students*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Scholarships are awarded to students of Sanskrit and Music Colleges who secure 45 per cent or more marks in annual examinations and whose parental income does not exceed Rs. 2000 and Rs. 5000 respectively. Merit awards are given to the first 5 ranks in the State as well as in the District in post metric, Post inter and post graduate students. The scheme benefits about 1000 students every year. For 1990-95 an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed and Rs. 3 lakhs is made for 1991-92.

800 *Other Expenditure*(1) *NCC/NSS*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The major schemes of the department during the 8th Five Year Plan are construction of Boat House and office building at Ernakulam including the acquisition of 30 cents of land, Office accommodation for Naval Unit at Kottayam, Calicut, Kozhikode and Akkulam, Boat House at Changanacherry, fencing, repair and maintenance of Akkulam Boat House and starting a Publicity wing at NCC Directorate, Thiruvananthapuram. Out of Rs. 60 lakhs proposed, Rs. 40 lakhs is for construction. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is made for 1991-92 as the land acquisition in Ernakulam has to be completed during 1991-92 and is estimated to cost Rs. 11 lakhs. The remaining outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1991-92 is for other expenditure of the NCC directorate.

(2) *Open University*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The outlay proposed is towards meeting the initial expenditure for establishing the open university in the State. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and 1 lakh for 1991-92.

(3) *Matching grant for the renovation of selected well established government colleges*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 85.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The scheme was introduced from 1988-89 and was implemented in 11 colleges viz., Government Arts College, Thiruvananthapuram; Government-Sanskrit College, Thiruvananthapuram, Government College, Kottayam, Government Sanskrit College Thrippunithura, Government College, Pullut, Government Sanskrit College, Pattambi, Government College, Chittur, Government College, Malappuram, Government Arts & Science College, Kozhikode Government College, Madappally, and Government College, Kasaragod. Six more colleges were brought under the scheme during 1990-91, thus making a total of 16 colleges. The proposed outlay is to bring some more established Government Colleges under this scheme with increased people's participation. Government colleges can collect funds and undertake major development activities together with matching grant from Government. An increased outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 15 lakhs for 1991-92.

(4) *Starting of IAS coaching centres at educationally backward areas:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to start IAS coaching centres for candidates from educationally backward areas. Three government colleges at Malappuram, Chittur and Kasaragod have been identified for this purpose. At present two IAS coaching centres are run by the department at University college, Thiruvananthapuram and Maharajas College, Ernakulam. Even the minimum facilities required for the purpose are not available in these colleges. The proposed outlay is to make available the minimum facilities required for the starting of IAS coaching centres at the above three colleges.

05. *Language Development*102. *Promotion of Modern Indian Language and Literature-Support Institutions*(1) *State Institute of Encyclopaedic Publications (Grant-in-aid)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The State Institute of Encyclopaedic Publications was established in 1961. The major scheme under plan is preparation and publication of Malayalam Encyclopaedia in 20 volumes and Encyclopaedia of World Literature in 10 volumes. So far 9 volumes of Malayalam Encyclopaedia have been published and the Xth volume is in its preliminary stage of preparation. The major items of expenditure include printing charges, cost of paper and art paper for Xth volume of Malayalam Encyclopaedia and the 2nd volume of Encyclopaedia of World Literature. In addition to these costs, the payment of remuneration to authors, salary cost, purchase of furniture, library books etc., are envisaged.

The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is for the work relating to the compilation, editing and printing of 10th volume of Malayalam Encyclopaedia and the preliminary work of 2nd volume of Encyclopaedia of World Literature.

(2) *State Institute of Children's Literature*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Government of Kerala have set up the State Institute of Children's Literature in 1981 with the ultimate objective of carrying out programmes useful to children's literary development. The activities include publication of Children's Encyclopaedia "Balakairali Vijnanakosam" in Malayalam, establishment of "Balakairali Complex" near Rangasala at Museum campus, publication of reference books and supplementary books, production of pre-recorded tapes of poetry and stories, extending cultural contact programmes to various schools in the state, establishment of a Deposits Centre for all the publications of children's Literature in Malayalam, development of Library, conduct of Book Fairs, Mass Education and Communication, sales promotion programmes etc. The outlay proposed for 1990-95 is Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(3) *State Institute of Languages*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The State Institute of Languages was established in 1968 with the objective of developing regional languages as medium of instruction at the university level. The production and publication of books are the major activities of the Institute. It has published 1122 titles in the last 20 years. Out of this 817 are original works and 305 are translations. The major works proposed to be undertaken during the 8th Plan are publication of about 140 titles in different subjects, construction of a permanent building at Nalanda campus—Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode, continuing the scheme of National integration, modernisation of printing equipments, expansion of sales facilities, expansion of library facilities, organising seminars and conferences etc. An outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 20 lakhs for 1991-92 is proposed for the institute.

(4) *International School of Dravidian Linguistics*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The main object is to carry out research pertaining to linguistic problems of the four southern states and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The institution has set up a computer unit, a library with 11,000 volumes and 110 journals. There are 5 blocks constructed for the academic work of the Institute. The proposed outlay is for undertaking computer translation from Malayalam to other Indian languages, research in the field of speech defects in children especially in tribal areas and the setting up of a Resource Centre for linguistics and languages oriented research problems. The proposed outlay for 1990-95 is Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

103. *Sanskrit Education*

(1) *Sanskrit University*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The outlay proposed is for establishing Sanskrit University in the State.

2 21 2220 00 **Technical Education**

003 *Training*

(1) *Apprenticeship training*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

The objective of the scheme is to impart apprenticeship training for degree and diploma holders in engineering and in vocational disciplines. The expenditure on career development and supervisory development programmes are met under this provision. During the 7th Plan 300 engineering degree holders and 450 engineering diploma holders were placed under various organisations. At the Foreman Training Institute, Bangalore, every year 35 diploma holders are nominated for training. Of the outlay proposed Rs. 5 lakhs is for the building and special training programme of the supervisory development centre Kalamassery, and Rs. 20 lakhs is for apprenticeship training. The supervisory development programme for final year diploma/degree student covered 150 engineering and 694 Polytechnic students during 1985-90.

(2) *Faculty Development*

Faculty Development Programme.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The major programmes proposed to be implemented under this scheme are (1) Faculty development in the engineering colleges through full time and part time training courses, (ii) deputation of engineering college teachers for P.hd and M. tech programmes (iii) Continuation of the doctoral level programmes in engineering colleges at Trichur and Thiruvananthapuram, deputation of staff to attend national and international seminars and conferences etc. Also it is proposed to establish a training institute in the directorate to train the staff so as to keep them abreast of the technological advancement through training programmes. Of the outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs proposed for 1990-95 Rs. 10 lakhs is set apart for starting the training institute and Rs. 30 lakhs is for faculty development programmes. Under the faculty development programmes during the 7th Plan about 400 teachers got benefited. The faculty development programmes benefit about 150 teachers every year. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

102. *Assistance to Universities for Technical Education Cochin University of Science and Technology.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 600.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 115.00 lakhs)

The University of Cochin established in 1971 was declared as the Cochin University of Science and Technology in 1986. The University has at present 12 departments and 4 schools of study and and research, offering regular courses and one school of continuing education offering correspondence courses. Most of the departments are offering post graduate and P.h.d. programmes. The students strength under different programmes in 1374. The main thrust areas during the 8th Plan are consolidation and strengthening of the existing schools and departments, establishment of bio-technology centre, starting of MCA course, M. Tech, (Opts electronics) M.Sc. electronics Science and M.Sc. Marine Physics. Also additional infrastructure required for strengthening teaching and research are to be provided. An outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 under state plan. Also substantial assistance is expected from U.G.C. and other technical bodies for the various programmes of the University. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 115 lakhs.

103. *Technical Schools*

Technical High Schools

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 64.00 lakhs)

There are 47 technical high schools in the State. At present 2700 students are being admitted every year. Of these only 21 institutions are fully established. Out of the remaining 26 institutions 11 have lands, but require buildings and workshops, 15 institution require both land and buildings. All the institutions require both land and buildings as well as additional facilities. The staff cost of the technical high schools started recently at Kavalam, Haripad, Kadaplamattom, Kanji-rappally, Kurichi, Ayavana, Varapetty Muamthuruthy, Thiroorangadi, Naduvil, Purapuzha, Nannamukku and Ulloor are to be met under plan head. It is also proposed to start 10 technical schools during the 8th plan. The staff cost for a school is approximately Rs. 2.5 lakhs per year. Out of the provision of Rs. 250 lakhs proposed for 1990-95 Rs. 150 lakhs is earmarked for construction. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 64 lakhs and the capital content is Rs. 35 lakhs. The rural component of the programme is about 80 per cent.

104. *Assistance to Non-Governmental Colleges and Institution*

(1) *Assistance to Private Polytechnics*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

There are 6 private polytechnics in the state. The provision is for consolidation and improvement of laboratory and workshop facilities, provision for student amenities introduction of new courses, industrial residency programme etc. New courses in automobile engineering and electronics have been started in SSM

Polytechnic, Thirur. Also building facilities are required in SSM Polytechnic, Kottiyam. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and the outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

(2) *Assistance to Private Engineering Colleges*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing financial assistance to the three private engineering colleges at Kollam, Kothamangalam and Palakkad for their development and maintenance activities. The grant proposed for maintenance of buildings, modernisation of laboratories, library and for other improvement activities in the above three engineering Colleges in the private sector.

112. *Engineering/Technical College and institution*

(1) *Government Engineering Colleges*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

There are 4 engineering colleges in the Government Sector including the Model Engineering College at Ernakulam. The provision allocated here is for the development of the Engineering Colleges-Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur only. In the Thiruvananthapuram Engineering College, the activities proposed are construction of an architecture block, establishment of an industrial engineering laboratory, hostel for ladies and establishment of a full fledged computer centre. It is proposed to improve the library facilities in the college as a standard resource centre with documentation facilities. Also programmes for the consolidation of the existing projects and facilities for the students are to be carried out. Out of the provision of Rs. 150 lakhs, Rs. 80 lakhs is earmarked for the Trivandrum Engineering College and Rs. 70 lakhs for the Thrissur Engineering College. The major programmes contemplated include establishment of laboratories and workshop for production-cum-plant engineering department, construction of a separate block for computer science and engineering department and a computer centre, new hostel blocks etc. Also campus development and student amenities are envisaged under the programme. Of the provision of Rs. 70 lakhs Rs.40 lakhs is for capital works and Rs. 30 lakhs for other activities including salary component of posts created under plan.

(2) *Assistance to Regional Engineering College-Kozhikode*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 70.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for giving grant to the Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode for the development of Campus facilities and for the renovation of the existing water supply system which is the commitment of the state. The water supply system requires about 60 lakhs and remaining provision is for providing scholarships/prizes to students getting I and II places in the University Youth Festivals. Also fencing of the college campus and student amenities are to be undertaken. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

(3) *Establishment and development of the Engineering College—Cannanore*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 355.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The Engineering College at Cannanore was started during 1985-86. Four courses viz, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical and electronics engineering and electronics and communication engineering are offered with an intake of 40 students in each course. During the 7th plan an expenditure of Rs. 409.37 lakhs was incurred for the development of the college. It is estimated that an investment of about Rs. 400 lakhs is required for establishing the college fully. An outlay of Rs. 355 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. The major programmes are purchase of equipments, development of workshop facilities, construction of buildings and campus development activities. Being a new College more departments are also to be established. Out of the 8th plan provision of Rs. 355 lakhs, Rs.100 lakhs is the capital content. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 80 lakhs.

(4) *Food Craft Institute*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs 5.00 lakhs)

The Food Craft Institute at Kalamassery, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram and Kottayam conduct certificate courses in hotel reception and restaurant services, cooking, bakery food preservation etc. The Food Craft Institute Kalamassery taken over by the Government of India is run as a national institute. Building facilities are to be provided in all the extension centres of the institute. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 5 lakhs for 1991-92.

(5) *Extension Centre of Technical Teacher's Training Institute*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The Extension Centre of the Technical Teachers Training Institute is now functioning in the government Polytechnic—Kalamassery. The institute offers short term courses in subject updating, curriculum development, short term-long term training programmes and preparation of study materials and text books. The provision is for purchase of furniture and other articles for the Centre. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for 1991-92.

(6) *Kerala State Science and Technology Museum*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The Science and Technology Museum was established in 1981. The entire project was established to cost Rs. 4.5 crores including the projector cost of Rs. 143 lakhs. The projector was already purchased and has to be installed. The construction is the priority activity and is proposed to be completed during 1991 positively. The galleries, Conference halls, lecture theatres, workshops, laboratories etc. are to be developed. The campus of the museum is to be landscaped as a technological

garden. During the 7th plan and expenditure of Rs. 288 lakhs was incurred under the project. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 of which Rs.150 lakhs is for construction. The remaining outlay is for other activities of the museum. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

(7) *Institute of Commercial Practices*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

There are at present 17 commercial institutes. These institutes together train about 1000 students every year. The outlay proposed is for meeting the salary of staff and for improving the facilities in the established institutes.

(8) *Tailoring and garment making training Centres*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

There are 47 Tailoring and garment making training centres in the state. There is demand for these institutions in the rural areas. The provision proposed is for improvement of facilities in the existing schools including minor construction works. Of the outlay proposed Rs. 10 lakhs is for construction and the remaining outlay is for other activities. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs.4 lakhs.

(9) *Institute of Human Resource Development in Electronics*(a) *IHRD*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The institute of Human Resources Development in Electronics was established in 1987 in order to foster generation of highly skilled and competent manpower required for the electronics and computer sectors. During the 7th Plan period an assistance of Rs. 77.5 lakhs was provided by the State and Rs. 80 lakhs is received from the government of India. The Institute utilised the State government assistance for meeting the matching grant for centrally supported schemes and establishing a model polytechnic at Vadakara and a model engineering college at Ernakulam. The ongoing programmes of the institute are computer operation, maintenance, one year industry oriented post-graduate course in computer application, post-diploma in Computer engineering etc. It also envisages setting up of Pilot centres for the repair and maintenance of electro-medical equipments. The institute has started regional centres at Calicut, Cochin and four pilot centres for the repair and maintenance of electro-medical and electronic equipments. The institute through different training programmes imparts training to more than 1000 candidates every year. During the 8th plan the institute envisages starting of model technical higher secondary schools to impart training in branches like-electronic production technics, electronics equipments maintenance, computer technics and Video-production techniques. The target is to train 300 technically qualified personnel every year. Industrial Training-cum Production Centres for rural women, starting of a model polytechnic for women, development

of course materials and teaching aids for technical education, training of physically handicapped persons and centre for medical informatics and instrumentation are envisaged. The institute has drawn up loan for Rs. 1526 lakhs for 1990-95. The provision under State plan for 1990-95 is Rs. 200 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(b) *Model Polytechnic - Vadakara*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 40.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The Model Polytechnic at Vadakara established by the Institute in 1988 in behalf of the government of Kerala is a turn key project undertaken by the Institute. The Polytechnic was started to meet the requirements of highly skilled technicians in certain emerging areas of electronics and computers. At present a three year diploma course is offered in the following three disciplines—Computer hardware maintenance, medical instrumentation and process instrumentation. The present intake is 75 and is proposed to be increased to 120. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 to fully establish the Polytechnics during the Plan period.

(c) *Model Engineering College - Ernakulam*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 340.00 lakhs)
(Outlay 1991-92 Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The Model Engineering College at Cochin was started in 1989. The following branches of study leading to the award of B. Tech. degree are offered—Electronics Engineering with specialisation in process control and digital communication, computer engineering with specialisation in CAD, Parallel processing and Artificial intelligence. Bio-medical Engineering with specialisation in Medical Imaging and Medical Informatics. The present annual intake is 120 students and students and 40 each in the above branches of study.

The college is currently housed in the premises of the government high school—Edappally. The Cochin University of Science and Technology has already handed over a portion of the land required for the college and the process of acquiring remaining land is in progress. It is proposed to start more branches of study in Petrochemical engineering and Video engineering. Also it is proposed to start P G Programmes in the frontier areas of electronics technology. A provision of Rs. 340 lakhs proposed is for construction of the college and hostel buildings, procurement of equipments and furniture and for meeting the salary commitment.

(10) *College of Fine Arts and Fine Arts Institutes*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1990-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The provision is for improvement of studio, audio-visual facilities, construction of auditorium and art gallery, introduction of new courses in the College of Fine Arts in Trivandrum and for consolidation of facilities in other five arts institutions at Mavelikkara and Trichur. The provision also include creation of facilities for students. Out of the provision for 1990-95 Rs. 5 lakhs is for construction.

800. *Other Expenditure*

(1) *Teacher's Training*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The provision is for importing training to teachers in technical education institutions. It is proposed to train every year about 500 teachers under different training programmes. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

(2) *Construction of building for the Directorate*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Directorate of Technical Education is now housed in a rented building. The outlay is to start the construction of building for the Directorate for which the land had already been acquired and administrative sanction received. It is proposed to complete the construction during the Eighth Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed and the amount set apart for 1991-92 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

(3) *Diversification of Courses*

(Outlay for 199-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to start new courses at post graduate degree, post-diploma, diploma and certificate levels in technical institution in order to keep pace with the man power requirement in emerging areas of technology. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 15 lakhs for 1991-92 is proposed for the scheme.

(4) *Matching grant to central schemes (State share)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is to meet the commitment under post diploma course in computer application started at central polytechnic, Trivandrum. It is also proposed to start a similar course at women polytechnic Thrissur for which government of India have given approval. The outlay for 1990-95 is Rs. 25 lakhs and provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

(5) *Construction of staff quarters for engineering colleges.*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for the construction of staff quarters attached to the government engineering colleges, staff of the department of technical education polytechnics and technical schools. The outlay for 1990-95 is Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(6) *Special Component Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for continuing the schemes of free supply of text books, instruments, uniforms, calculators sewing machines, typewriter etc. to the scheduled caste students and for the conduct of remedial courses and special training programmes. These programmes benefit over 2000 students every year. The provision also includes for the improvement of facilities and for providing land and buildings for the tailoring and garment making Training Centres started for Scheduled Castes. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

(7) *Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for the supply of text books, instruments, uniforms, calculator, typewriter etc. to Scheduled Tribes students and for conducting remedial courses for them. These schemes benefit about 200 students every year.

(8) *Lal Bahadur Sastri Centre for Science and Technology*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 40.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The LBS centre for Science and Technology established in 1976 through various self financing courses trained 8000 candidates in short term courses in computer language and packages and 50 candidates in post graduate diploma in computer applications and 110 persons in post diploma in process plant operation. The Centre has executed about 500 consultancy-Project in the areas of soil investigation, architectural and structural designs, pollution control interior decoration, campus planning etc. It also offers computer services to various organisation like Banks, ODEPC, KFC, SBT HANTEX etc. It provides temporary employment for 60 people per month as data entry operators. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 for the development of instrumentation centre expansion of air pollution monitoring unit at Kalamassery, construction of a building to the regional unit of the centre at Thrissur, establishment of a regional unit at Kozhikode, etc. Also the Centre has undertaken and executed a number of jobs on system analysis and software developments for various government departments. The provision also includes for expansion of these activities during 1990-95. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 7 lakhs.

(9) *Technician Education Programme--Polytechnic (World Bank Aided)*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 3500.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 1060.00 lakhs)

There are 28 polytechnics in the state of which 21 are in the government sector. The polytechnics offer 3 year diploma courses in 19 subjects with an annual intake of 4200 students. These institutions require modernisation and strengthening in terms of manpower, equipments, workshop facilities, building facilities.

Also emerging courses are to be introduced in the existing polytechnics and new polytechnics are to be started. The World Bank aided technician education programme is implemented in the state as an integrated package of development activities under three broad categories. The capacity expansion programme aims at starting of new courses, in two new polytechnics, strengthening of community polytechnics, establishing hostels, construction of buildings, staff quarters etc. Under quality improvement programmes, measures for improving the academic activities are taken up. The third programme component is improvement of efficiency in polytechnic education. The total commitment for the project is Rs. 34.14 crores of which Rs. 22.1 crores expected as World Bank assistance. Over and above the project cost, Rs. 86 lakhs is proposed for land acquisition. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 3500 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 in view of fully completing the project. According to the phasing of the programme, Rs. 1060 lakhs is required for 1991-92 which is fully proposed.

21 2204 00 Sports and Youth Services

Over the years Kerala has proved to be a most fertile ground in India for sports investment. In the approach to development of sports and youth services training should start from the early age and talents available should be spotted out and trained accordingly. This calls for investment on development of sports infrastructural facilities right from the school level to the university level. Intensive coaching schemes with talented and committed sportsmen are to be systematically organised. Therefore a higher outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan taking into account of the importance of development of sports and youth services in the State.

101. *Physical Education*(1) *Physical Education Colleges*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to assist the development of physical education colleges. The major commitments are payment of salary, purchase of books sports goods and development and maintenance of playground for the physical education college at Kozhikode. It is proposed to start a three year degree course in the college. Out of the provision of Rs. 15 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakhs is towards commitment of staff. Rs. 2 lakhs for purchase of books and sports goods, Rs. 1 lakh for the development and maintenance of playgrounds and remaining provision is for construction. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

(2) *Physical Education Programme in Schools*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The objective under Physical Education Programme for students in schools is to catch and train them at a very early age. At present there are no regular physical education activities at the L.P. level. In the Upper primary schools a special teacher is posted for physical education where the strength of pupils exceed more than 500. Annual sports com-

petition is conducted at district level for the pupils of Upper Primary Schools. In the high school level only schools having more than five divisions in standard 8 and standard 9 are having a post of Physical education teacher. District level and State level competitions are conducted in athletics, games and aquatics every year. On the basis of the performance of pupils in the State meets, state teams are constituted and they participate in national level competitions, Coaching Camps are also conducted during summer vacation for pupils under 18 years of age. The objective is that at the L.P. level teachers interested in sports are to be given some orientation training. At the middle school level and high school level the activities have to be systematically promoted. Of the outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs proposed, Rs. 10 lakhs is for training of L.P. teachers, Rs. 50 lakhs is for strengthening of staff at U.P. and High School levels, Rs. 25 lakhs for conduct of sports and games, Rs. 15 lakhs for conduct of Coaching Camps, Rs. 10 lakhs for delegating candidates to national and athletic meet, Rs. 10 lakhs for Bharat Scouts and Guides and remaining outlay is for other activities. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

103. 1. *Youth Welfare Programme for Students*

((Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to conduct Youth festivals at district and state level and Balakalolsavam at the sub districts and revenue district levels as well as providing awards to the winners. Out of the provision of Rs. 25 lakhs proposed for 1990-95, Rs. 10 lakhs is for the above activities and Rs. 15 lakhs is for the development and improvement of facilities at the G.V. Raja Sports School at Thiruvananthapuram, Sports School, Cannanore and sports division. In G.V. Raja-sports school hostel building and infrastructure facilities are to be provided. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

2. *Scheme implemented through the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 395.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 78.00 lakhs).

The Directorate of Sports and Youth affairs established in 1987 is co-ordinating the sports and youth activities, in the state. The Directorate has to be strengthened during the 8th plan. An outlay of Rs. 395 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 78 lakhs for 1991-92. The following are the major programmes.

(Outlay Rs. lakhs)

Programme	1990-95	1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Strengthening of Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs.	20.00	3.00
(2) Participation in National Festivals/Seminars/Exhibitions, Cultural exchange Programme etc.	15.00	3.00

Programme	1990-95	1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)
(3) Trekking Programme	20.00	4.00
(4) Scheme for training of Youth	10.00	2.00
(5) Conduct of Youth Leadership Camps	10.00	2.00
(6) Youth hostels at Veli, Ernakulam and Calicut	15.00	2.00
(7) Training Programme for rural social animators	10.00	2.00
(8) Infrastructure developments (State share)	100.00	25.00
(9) G.V. Raja Sports School	50.00	10.00
(10) Other Programmes	145.00	25.00
Total	395.00	78.00

104. *Assistance to Kerala Sports Council.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 360.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Sports Council is the agency implementing programmes for the development of Games and Sports outside the educational institutions. There are two sports schools and two sports divisions imparting coaching in sports and Games to nearly 1700 boys and girls. There are 33 sports hostels attached to 33 colleges and about 150 coaches under the sports council. The outlay proposed is towards payment of stipend to National Institute at Sports Trainees, State Team expenses to be met for National Meets South Zone, boarding expenses to sports hostels, sports schools and divisions, grant to district sports councils, state level, district level summer coaching camps, development of infrastructure facilities, grant for development of playing facilities in villages, construction of Indoor Stadium at Kottayam, Kozhikode and at Kadavanthara at Kochi, construction of swimming pool at Alappuzha and for other activities. The outlay for 1990-95 is Rs. 360 lakhs and provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 75 lakhs.

(2) *Establishment of Sports Authority*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to amalgamate the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs and the Kerala Sports Council. In order to implement the programmes effectively, more co-ordination is essential. Also, at present there is duplication of efforts. The outlay proposed is for establishing the Kerala Sports Authority. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 1 lakh.

(3) *Centre for Martial Arts*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Kerala has a very unique tradition for Martial arts. During the past, Kalarippayattu was taught among boys and girls as an effective device for fight and for self defence. Kalarippayattu gives exercise to limbs and power to body and increases the Stamina and impart self confidence courage and vigour. The style and skill of Kalarippayattu could be used in Olympic disciplines like fencing. Recognising its great potential and sports value it is proposed to establish a centre for Martial Arts for promoting excellence in Kalarippayattu. It is envisaged to conduct advance training programme for those who have basic training in northern and southern styles. The centre is proposed to be started at Thiruvananthapuram. An outlay of Rs.15 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during the VIII Plan and Rs.3 lakhs for 1991-92.

(4) *Sports Medicine Centre*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

At present there is no well equipped sports medicine set up in the state. Advanced Medical and health cover should be given to the sports persons. Also no qualified and experienced sports Doctors and sports Scientists are available to help our sports persons. All the developed countries have already established well equipped sports medicine set up. Research and development in the field of sports medicine are in its last developing stage. Considering the backward position of our State in this field, it is proposed to establish one sports medicine centre at Thiruvananthapuram during the VIII Plan period. In the proposed centre all facilities connected with sports medicine has to be provided. Experienced doctors are to be posted along with required staff and medicines. A clinical dispensary along with beds for keeping patients under observations, physiotherapy unit, medical store, minor operation theatre etc. are to be established under this centre. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during VIII plan and Rs.3 lakh for 1991-92.

(5) *Circus Institute at Kannur*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Most of the circus companies are recruiting their stars from, Kerala especially from Tellicherry. The training in traditional martial arts in the young age and the national gymnastics talent with the young ones are the main reasons for attracting the circus companies for selection of stars from Kerala. To the northern parts of the state exists an atmosphere in this respect and in certain pockets acrobatic families are concentrated and there are also many acrobatic wanderers who give street performance to make their livelihood. It is proposed to establish a circus institute in Tellicherry in Kannur district. It is envisaged to give training to those who have real talent in the field in the institute. An outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for this institute during the 8th plan period and Rs.5 lakhs for 1991-92.

2 21 220500 Art and Culture102. *Promotion of Art and Culture**Music Colleges and Academies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The Scheme aims at providing financial assistance to the three Music Colleges-Sree Swathi Thirunal College of Music, Thiruvananthapuram, R.L.V. College of Music and Institute of Fine Arts, Thrippunithura and C. M. Government Music College, Palghat. The outlay is for purchase of musical instruments, books and other articles, payment of remuneration to the guest artistes etc. The commitment on the parttime evening course in Kadaprasangam started during 1989-90 at S.M.V. Government High School, Thiruvananthapuram is also under plan. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and R. 4 lakhs for 1991-92.

(2) *Kerala Sahitya Academy*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The major activities of the Kerala Sahitya Academy are publication of periodicals, translation of books etc. The major three periodicals published are Sahitya Lokam, Sahitya Chakravalam and Malayalam Literacy Survey. The Academy published several books during the 7th plan. The programmes contemplated for 8th plan are payment of research scholarships to encourage studies and research, conduct of study tour, publication of quality books, translation of books for other Indian languages to Malayalam, giving awards and other assistances to men of letters and so on. At present assistance is given at Rs. 750 per year for four scholars working in different research projects. The Academy has drawn up programmes for Rs.120 lakhs during 1990-95. The state grant proposed for 1990-95 is Rs.30 lakhs and Rs.5 lakhs for 1991-92.

(3) *Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The Sangeetha Nataka Academy conducts several programmes which include conduct of State level competition in arts, District and State level drama competitions, award of scholarship to the winners of state level art competitions, payment of grant to Kala samithis, conduct of workshops in dance, drama, music, folk art and story telling etc. The Academy during 1989-90 conducted several workshops for the promotion of music, natakam and so on. The academy has drawn up an ambitious plan for Rs. 102 lakhs for the period 1990-95. The outlay proposed as state grant to the academy for 1990-95 is Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs for 1991-92.

(4) *Kerala Lalitha Kala Academy*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Kerala Lalithakala Academy conducts State level exhibition for Art, Paintings at various centres in and outside the State, exhibition of paintings by outside artists as well as exhibition of drawings, posters etc. It also conducts All India Camps of artists, sculpturers and workshops. The academy proposed to implement a plan for Rs. 97 lakhs during 1990-95. The major activities contemplated are conducting national artists camp and art festival, sculpturers camp, zonal artists study camp, state artists camp, exhibition of art and awards, exhibition of the artistic works of Kerala artists in other states, exhibition of paintings of eminent artist participation in national exhibitions, publication of books and bulletins on art, printing and paintings on cards, construction of building for the Academy and setting up of art gallery in Durbar Hall at Ernakulam. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 5 lakhs for 1991-92 in the state plan.

(5) *Kerala Kalamandalam*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 30.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

Kalamandalam caters to the needs of Kathakali and other traditional performing Arts of Kerala like Koodiyattom, Krishnanattom etc. It has won national and international recognition and attracts students and scholars from India and abroad. It conducts trainings and organises troupes for performances inside and outside India. The programmes proposed to be taken up during the VIII Five Year Plan are Kalaries, Museums, Portrait gallery, library, film documentation, publications, awards for top artists, workshops on art etc. The provision also includes for purchase of equipments, construction of staff quarters, students' hostels, providing of research scholarships etc. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 4 lakhs for 1991-92.

(6) *Financial Assistance to men of Arts and letters*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 35.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

It is envisaged to provide financial assistance to Men of Arts and letters selected by Government of India. The rate of assistance is Rs. 600 per month and the ratio between centre and state is 2:1. At present the assistance is provided to 75 eminent persons. Every year five to ten beneficiaries are selected afresh. It is also proposed to enhance the monthly assistance from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1000 from 1991 onwards. The outlay proposed for 1990-95 under the scheme is Rs. 35 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs for 1991-92.

(7) *Cultural Publications Department*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The Cultural Publications Department publishes rare books of cultural and classical value. It commissions writers to prepare and publish a series of biographies

of makers of Kerala history and culture, gives subsidies to authors who find it difficult to get their books published etc. Besides, the department conducts seminars and symposiums and publishes a quarterly viz. Samskarakeralam. During the 7th five year plan the department published 14 books. It is in the process of bringing out a detailed cultural history of Kerala in four volumes and also publications relating to the ancient culture, art and literature of Kerala. It further envisages to start a Reference Library and to produce taped cassettes of musical works of Kerala composers like Maharaja Swathi Thirunal. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 8 lakh, for 1991-92.

(8) *Training in Kathakali MARGI Thiruvananthapuram*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme assistance is provided to Margi Thiruvananthapuram for running the School of Thekkenkalari and school for Koodiyattam. The centre conducts regular programmes in Thekkenkalari and Koodiyattom. The provision for 1990-95 is Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(9) *Non recurring grant to cultural activities*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for payment of non recurring grant to cultural organisations/institutions engaged in promotion of art and culture in and outside the state. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 2 lakhs for 1991-92.

(10) *Assistance to Kerala Film Development Corporation*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

Kerala State Film Development Corporation was established in 1975. Now about 40 per cent of the Malayalam films are produced at Chitrajali Studio of KSFDC. The income earning capacity of the corporation has increased from Rs. 38 lakhs in 1984-85 to Rs. 122 lakhs in 1988-89. The major thrust areas for KSFDC during the VIIIth Plan are: equity financing of long term projects,

to maintain its primary as a major film making infrastructure,

to promote existing audio-visual means for serialising culture and developmental ideology confined to Doordarsan, AIR and Films Division.

In view of attaining the objectives the reorganisation of the exhibition sector is necessary. Technology based projects which includes CDIT activities, computerised animation centre, providing infrastructure for cinema electronic industrial area, VIDEO activities which includes Video duplication and software generator project, video-graphic contemporary events etc., instruction and entertainment programmes comprising childaens film complex, childrens theatre, viewing rooms for children Videofilms, providing training in rudimentary filmmaking to children etc. are proposed.

As priority activities during the VIII plan, it is proposed to take up the following:

provision of additional facilities in Studio complex
procurement of outdoor unit equipments,
completion of theatres
development of Children Film Complex
Film archives
video projects and
animation centre.

The estimated cost for the above projects is worked out at about Rs. 575 lakhs of which Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed as plan assistance for 1990-95. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(11) *Kerala Grandha Sala Sangham*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The major activities of Kerala GrandhasalaSangam are, home distributing village library scheme, book bank (inter library loan), rural information and guidance centre, academic study centres in selected libraries, conduct of refresher course to library workers jail library service and conduct of the book binding course. The village library scheme benefits about 35000 persons per year. It also pays grants to libraries for purchase of books. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the VIII plan 1990-95. The amount proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

(12) *Kerala Gazetteers*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is preparation of State and District Gazetteers. During the VII Plan an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs was spent on the preparation of Kerala State Gazetteers against an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs. Volume I, part II of volume II and Volume III of the State Gazetteer have been published and Volume IV is almost completed. The remaining volumes of the State Gazetteers and the District Gazetteers to the newly formed districts are targeted to be completed during the VIIIth plan. The cost of preparation of a volume is about Rs. 3 lakhs. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 3 lakhs for 1991-92.

3) *Zonal Cultural Centre Thiruvayyar*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Zonal Cultural Centre was established at Thiruvayyar, Thanjavoor District in 1987. The State Government has a commitment to pay Rs. 100 lakhs to the Centre of which only Rs. 57 lakhs has been provided during the VII Plan and Rs. 8 lakhs during 1990-91. For the VIII Five Year Plan the outlay proposed for this scheme is Rs. 25 lakhs and for 1991-92 proposed outlay is Rs. 5 lakhs.

(14) *Archaeology*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

At present there are 65 historically important monuments under the management of the department of archaeology. During VIIIth plan the Archaeological Museum, Padmanabhapuram Koikkal Palace Museum, Nedumangad, Pszhassikuteeram project museum, Manamtody Heritage Museum, Ambalavayal Wynadu are to be preserved by providing additional buildings and facilities. Besides the department proposed to take up systematised Archaeological explorations and resultant excavations in accordance with the topography, programmes like epigraphy folk and classical Arts and Ethnology. The other programmes include publication and education activities, strengthening Regional conservation laboratory, scientific conservation of the 65 protected monuments under the department. The outlay proposed under the scheme for the VIII Five Year Plan is Rs. 175 lakhs and for 1991-92 Rs. 25 lakhs. This amount includes provision for strengthening the Regional conservation Laboratory also.

(15) *Archives*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The State Archives is responsible for the custody and management of public records of the State. At present three regional archives are functioning in the State at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. During the 7th plan the main building for the department was completed. A part of air conditioning has to be completed. During the VIIIth five year plan it is proposed to implement the following schemes: Record management including appraisal of records and preparation of retention schedules, preparation of reference media, acquisition of records/Micro film copies of records, publication programmes, setting up of a library, awakening of Archival consciousness in the state conservation of records Reprographic Unit. Pilot project in computerisation in archives, archives buildings, strengthening of administration of the Directorate and regional offices etc. Besides these activities the remaining work of the building constructed during the VII plan is also to be taken up.

The amount proposed for 1990-95 is Rs. 75 lakhs of which Rs. 20 lakhs is for capital works. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

(16) *Public Library, Thiruvananthapuram*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages to provide financial assistance for strengthening of the public library, Trivandrum and to meet the expenditure connected with the micro film unit, book preservation, plain paper copier and inter library loan programmes of the Public Library. It also includes provision for Children's Library. The outlay proposed for 1990-95 is Rs. 20 lakhs and for 1991-92 Rs. 4 lakhs.

(17) *Museums and Zoo*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The major programmes of the department with outlay for 1990-95 and 1991-92 are shown below.

Schemes	(Rs. lakhs)	
	Provision 1990-95	Provision 1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Construction of a new building for Sreechitra Art Gallery	25.00	2.00
(2) Construction of new animal cages at Thiruvananthapuram and Trissur Zoos	25.00	7.00
(3) Shifting Trissur zoo to Peechi	25.00	2.00
(4) Acquisition of additional land for the development of Trivandrum zoo	15.00	5.00
(5) Introduction of boating facilities	3.00	3.00
(6) Installation of intercom in the department	3.00	3.00
(7) Purchase a Generator	1.00	1.00
(8) Construction of orchiderum	3.00	2.00
(9) Maintenance of animal cages and buildings	25.00	5.00
(10) Improvement of Botanical garden and construction of a glass house	6.00	..
(11) Construction of Musical fountain	6.00	..
(12) Construction of Kiosk for Television and a T.V. projector	2.00	..
(13) Establishment of a tissue cultural laboratory	5.00	..
(14) Improvement of children's park	5.00	..
(15) Improvement of Display Galleries in Natural History Museum and Art Museum	15.00	..
(16) Establishment of conservation laboratory and computersied colour laboratory	10.00	..
(17) Establishment of a public park with radio and Television Kiosk at Thrissur	6.00	..
(17) Improvement of land at Kozhikode including construction of compound wall	20.00	—
Total	200.00	30.00

(18) *Bharat Bhavan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

Bharat Bhavan, Thiruvananthapuram established in 1984 acts mainly as a venue for the cultural activities of the different linguistic groups coming from various parts of India and temporarily residing at Thiruvananthapuram. The main objectives are to promote cultural integration and to provide a forum for the cultural activities of the various linguistic associations and organisations, encourage and promote the development of various Indian languages and to provide a venue for teaching and training of persons hailing from other parts of India and residing in Kerala and to establish multi linguistic libraries. During the year 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided for construction of building for Bharat Bhavan. For the year 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed for completion of the building and for establishing a library. The outlay proposed for 1990-95 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

(19) *Establishment and development of Botanical Garden At Olavanna, Kozhikode*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The Project Report on the establishment of Botanical garden at Olavanna was prepared in 1988. It envisaged originally an investment of Rs. 179 lakhs as detailed below.

Activities	Approximate cost (Rs. lakhs)
(1) Acquisition of 35 acres of land at Olavanna	40.00
(2) Construction of compound wall	15.00
(3) Construction of buildings	46.50
(4) Filling up the area	54.00
(5) General land scaping	6.00
(6) Acquisition of plants and planting etc.	4.00
(7) Vehicles	1.50
(8) Staff of various categories 91 in number-Annual Recurring expdr.	9.00
(9) Water Supply and Electification	3.00
Total	179.00

Due to cost escalation the land value originally estimated to cost Rs. 40 lakhs is to cost now over Rs. 160 lakhs. Though a provision of only Rs. 6 lakhs is made in 1990-91 budget, the government through supplementary demand sanctioned Rs. 86.37 lakhs for the acquisition of Block I and Block II of the land. For the acquisition of the remaining land and for initiating the activities a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed during 1991-92. Out of this for staff cost and other expenditures Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed. The outlay proposed for the VIII plan is Rs. 150 lakhs.

(20) *Memorials to Eminent men of Art and letters*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for giving maintenance grant to the memorials in the state fully aided by the Government for construction or extension of buildings etc. The nine major memorials are the following.

- (i) Kumaranasan Memorial, Thonnakkal
- (ii) Appan Thampuram Smarakam, Trichur
- (iii) Kunjan Nambiar Memorial, Killikurissiamngalam, Alappuzha
- (iv) Kunjan Nambiar Memorial, Ambalazmpuzha
- (v) Thunjan Smarakam, Tirur
- (vi) Muloor Smarakam, Pathanamthitta
- (vii) Govindapai Memorial, Manjeswaram
- (viii) Asan Memorial, Kaikkara
- (ix) Sahodaran Ayyappan Memorial Cherai

(21) *Jawahar Balbhavan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The Jawahar Balbhavan organises holiday camps regularly for children in Trivandrum and other districts. There are altogether 4 Jawahar Balbhavans in the State at Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Kollam and Alappuzha. The Balbhavan imparts training to

young children in various disciplines in order to develop their talents. Improvement of the facilities in all the Balbhavans are necessary for their smooth functioning. This includes construction work also. It is proposed to construct a double storeyed building for the Balbhavan Thiruvananthapuram. For the VIII five year plan the outlay proposed is Rs.20 lakhs and Rs.5 lakhs for 1991-92.

(22) *Centre for Development of Imaging Technology (CDIT)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 11.00 lakhs)

CDIT was established in June 1989 with the following objectives (i) Designing communication software package which will delive into the actual process of socio-economic development of the country and (ii) Indigenising hardware used in the visual media that would best suit India's needs and to achieve the technological development in hardware with socially relevant programme content. The major activities contemplated in the 8th plan are (a) centre for technology adaptation and absorption (b) centre for advanced studies in Image electronics (c) centre for development communication and (d) Regional Centre for Integrated Training in film and Video technics and Image Aesthetic. The prioritised programmes proposed to be implemented are building and infrastructural development facilities and expenses for Training course, salaries and employees benefits and establishment expenses and overheads. The outlay envisaged for the scheme during 1990-95 is Rs. 100 lakhs and for 1990-91 Rs.11 lakhs. Over and above the provision available in this sector, there is an outlay of Rs. 280 lakhs proposed under Science and Technology sector during the VIII plan and Rs.80 lakhs for 1991-92.

2 22 2210 00 Medical and Public Health

01. Urban Health Services-Allopathy

102. Employees State Insurance

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to provide medical care to insured persons and their family members by way of both inpatient and outpatient treatment including free supply of medicine, specialists' treatment X-ray and laboratory facilities for investigation, ambulance service etc. At present there are about 3.17 lakh persons covered under ESI benefit. One of the major programmes for 8th plan is to start intensive coronary care units in all ESI hospitals where the bed strength is 100 and above Peroorkada, Paripalli, Ezhukone, Ashramom(Kollam), Udyogamandal and Farook. Also, the cancer detection unit started in Udyogamandal has to be strengthened during the 8th plan. The expenditure of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is being met jointly by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the State Government in the ratio of 7:1. The share of Employees' State Insurance Corporation for Eighth Plan is Rs. 245 lakhs and that for 1991-92 is Rs.49 lakhs. An amount of Rs.35 lakhs is proposed as State share for 1990-95 and Rs.7 lakhs for 1991-92.

109. School Health Programme

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The School Health Programme was introduced during 1980-81. During the 7th Plan a total of about 30 lakh children were examined. During Eighth Plan period, the objective is to examine all children in a phased manner. Each year children of standard 4, standard 7 and standard 10 will be examined so that all the children in high school, middle school and primary school except children of the first standard joined in 1990-91 will be covered after three years. In the fourth year (1993-94) it will be a re-examination for the children who reach 7th standard and 10th standard and for the children of the 4th standard, it will be the first medical examination. In the 5th year it will be the second medical examination for all the children. Thus during 1990-95 about 50 lakh children will be covered. It is intended to immunise girls leaving standard 10 against Tetanus Toxoid and to give them education regarding menstrual hygiene, maternity and child care etc. Of the proposed outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs for 1990-95, Rs.100 lakhs is towards cost of cards and the remaining is towards staff cost, vehicles, orientation training to teachers and for provision of other facilities. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.50 lakhs of which Rs. 20 lakhs is towards cost of health cards. Out of the provision for 1990-95, Rs.175 lakhs is rural component

110. Hospitals and dispensaries

(i) Mental Hospitals at Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur and Kozhikode—Improvements

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The strengthening and modernisation of the existing three mental hospitals at Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur and Kozhikode are very essential for which additional posts are to be created and equipments and furniture are to be purchased. Out of the provision of Rs.100 lakhs proposed for 1990-95 Rs. 20 lakhs is for Capital works. The capital work,

include construction of compound walls, kitchen modernisation, renovation and reconstruction of wards etc. The patient amenities have to be improved substantially during the VIII Plan. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 of which Rs. 4 lakhs is for capitas works. The provision includes continuance of the State Monitoring Cell in the Directorate for which Rs. 2 lakhs is necessary.

(ii) Improvement of Health Care and Delivery system—State, District, Other levels.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 975.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 190.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at development of State level district level and taluk level health facilities. A uniform pattern of 500 beds in district hospitals and 200 beds in taluk hospitals has to be introduced and 4 taluk headquarters hospitals have to be started during the 8th plan. In order to achieve the norms accepted by the Government, about 4800 beds are to be introduced. This is proposed to be achieved during the 8th and 9th plan periods. At present there are 8W & C hospitals in 6 districts (Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Allapuzha, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Kozhikode). It is proposed to start W & C hospitals attached to the district hospitals in the remaining districts. During 1991-92 it is proposed to establish W & C hospitals at Malappuram, Palakkad and Kannur. Three shift system to staff nurses, nursing assistants and hospital attendants Grade I and II has been introduced in 9 major hospitals. During 8th plan period, this has to be introduced in the remaining districts and general hospitals. Also, strengthening of activities in regard to blood banks, providing equipments and other facilities including infrastructure, staff and vehicle to major hospitals, taking over fisheries dispensaries etc., have to be implemented. The following are the major activities proposed to be implemented during the 8th plan period.

Programme	(Outlay Rs. lakhs)	
	1990-95	1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Improvement of hospitals	500	90
(ii) Strengthening of district level and state level administration and Monitoring Cell	50	10
(iii) District Medical stores	50	10
(iv) Blood Bank	75	15
(v) Power Laundries and Generators	25	6
(vi) Ambulance van to district and taluk headquarters hospitals	40	10
(vii) Re-organisation of Health Transport Wing	30	7
(viii) Better equipment to major hospitals	100	20
(ix) Establishment of Limb Fitting Centres	40	8
(x) Taking over fisheries dispensaries	15	4
(xi) Construction (spill over works)	50	10
Total	975	190

200 *Other Health Schemes*(i) *Nursing Education*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to increase 10 per cent seats in the existing 9 Nursing Schools. The provision is for the payment of stipend to 837 students of general nursing at the rate of Rs.200 per mensem and uniform allowance at the rate of Rs. 150 per annum. The per trainee expenditure is Rs. 2550 per year. The provision is also for creating additional facilities, like staff, vehicles and construction works. Of the outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs Rs. 15 lakhs is for construction during 1990-95 and Rs. 4 lakhs for construction during 1991-92.

ii) *Health Statistics and Research*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 for the strengthening of the statistical section and Health Intelligence system at the Directorate and peripheral levels.

It is intended to purchase a photostate machine during 1991-92 for which Rs. 1 lakh is required.

(iii) *Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The main objective of this Institute is to provide mental health care for early detection of mental illness especially among rural population, imparting training to medical and paramedical staff and conduct research in the field of mental health. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 1 lakh for 1991-92 for the continuance of this institute.

(iv) *Chemical Examiner's Laboratory*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Chemical Examiner's Laboratories are now examining over 25,000 articles involved in various crime cases in a year. During Seventh Plan period, the construction of buildings for the Regional Chemical Examiner's Laboratories at Ernakulam and Kozhikode were completed. The construction of the building for the Central Laboratory commenced during 1988-89 is expected to be completed in another two years. The facilities in the central laboratory and regional laboratories are to be strengthened as there are pending cases for more than 3 years. Therefore necessary staff have to be provided to the laboratory. Also, adequate provision is to be given for the purchase of chemicals. The programmes to be undertaken during the Eighth Plan period are:—completion of the construction of the building for the Central Chemical Examiner's Laboratory at Thiruvananthapuram, commissioning and continuance of the Regional Laboratory at Ernakulam, continuance of the Regional Laboratory at Kozhikode,

modernisation of the Laboratories and instrumentation, appointment of qualified scientific staff and other personnel to cope with the increased work load, human resources development, purchase of departmental vehicles, increase in library facilities and construction of staff quarters at Kozhikode.

Out of the provision of Rs. 75 lakhs proposed for 1990-95, Rs. 25 lakhs is for construction works. The remaining outlay is towards staff cost, purchase of chemicals etc. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 15 lakhs of which Rs. 5 lakhs is for construction.

(v) *Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Unit*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

There are 11 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation units in 11 district hospitals in the State. These PMR units are not having the minimum facilities. The outlay is for providing additional staff, equipment, artificial appliances, vehicles, construction works, starting new units in taluk level hospitals, imparting orientation training in physical medicine and rehabilitation for medical and para medical staff, monitoring, supervision and co-operation of various activities etc. Out of the provision of Rs. 25 lakhs proposed, Rs. 4 lakhs is for construction and the remaining is for revenue expenditure items. The outlay includes provision for the staff proposed to be created at the Directorate. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs of which Rs. 1 lakh is for capital works.

(vi) *Sports Medicine*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Sports medicine is a developing new branch of medicine practised in actual sports field and sports institutions for the development of skill among sportsmen and women and for the treatment of illness associated with sports and games. The provision is for the establishment of pilot centres, staff, imparting training to personnel involved in sports such as coaches, officials, physical education teachers etc. It is also intended to undertake research and development especially oriented to field analysis. The outlay proposed for 1990-95 is Rs. 10 lakhs and for 1991-92 Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed.

(vii) *Rehabilitation of the Disabled in Speech and Hearing*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to establish E.N.T. Rehabilitation units in all district and taluk hospitals. The provision is for appointing Speech Pathologist and Audiologist in all district hospitals supplying hearing aids at subsidised rates or free of cost according to the income of patients, supplying audio meters to all district hospitals, machinery and equipments, staff and for imparting orientation courses to doctors and staff to get them familiarised with the latest trend in the field. During 1990-95, priority will be given to establish such units in

backward districts where there are no medical colleges. The outlay proposed for 1990-95 is Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(viii) *Strengthening of Medical Record Section*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Strengthening of medical record section in State district and taluk level is essential for the efficient planning and management of the medical institutions. The outlay is for the strengthening of the medical record units of the hospitals, standardisation of the medical record library at Ernakulam with sufficient staff and for establishing Medical Record Cell in the Directorate with supporting staff to the Medical Record Officer for imparting technical guidance to the staff of the medical record units in hospitals. The outlay proposed for 1990-95 is Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. Out of Rs. 2 lakhs proposed for 1991-92, Rs. 1 lakh is for salary commitment and Rs. 1 lakh is for improvement of other facilities.

(ix) *Dental Clinics—Improvement*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The provision is for improving the service facilities of the dental clinics in the general and district hospitals by creating the posts of dental surgeons in 5 district hospitals, dental hygienists in 7 district hospitals, dental mechanics in 4 district hospitals and purchasing dental units, dental chairs, operation instruments and dental material in 5 taluk headquarters hospitals. Out of the provision for 1990-95, Rs. 10 lakhs is toward staff cost and Rs. 15 lakhs is for purchase of equipments and other items.

(x) *Decentralisation of Mental Health Care and Mental Health Education*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to open mental health clinics in the Community Health Centres at Tellissery, Neeleswaram in Kasaragode and Nedumkandam in Idukki for decentralising mental health care. It is also proposed to start de-addiction centres at Kozhikode and Thiruvananthapuram district hospitals with facilities to treat at least 10 inpatients. The provision is for providing necessary infrastructure facilities including staff, furniture, equipment etc. The provision for 1990-95 is Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. It is estimated that the cost of maintaining a mental health clinic would amount to about Rs. 2 lakhs in the initial stages and the de-addiction centre about Rs. 1.75 lakhs per year. The objective during 1991-92 is to start one de-addiction centre and one mental health clinic.

(xi) *Introduction of Referral System in Hospitals—Kottayam, Alappuzha etc.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The provision is for the continuance of referral system in Kottayam district, introduction of referral system in Alappuzha district and improvement of facilities for medical institutions in Idukki district. Out of the outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs for 1990-95 Rs. 30 lakhs is for capital works, Rs. 40 lakhs is for staff cost and Rs. 80 lakhs is for purchase of necessary equipments. It is worked out that for fully establishing these two hospitals, the provision required would be about Rs. 300 lakhs. The bed facilities have to be augmented additionally and corresponding staff have to be provided. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 30 lakhs.

(xii) *Geriatric/Diabetic/Cardiology/Neurology Clinics*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to start a geriatric centre at Thiruvananthapuram and 3 geriatric clinics at district hospitals in Kottayam, Palghat and Kannur. Also three special diabetic clinics, 3 cardiology clinics at district hospitals in Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode and Neurology clinics are to be started by providing required staff, furniture, equipments, chemicals etc. The objective is to start these clinics in a phased manner. It is roughly estimated that the cost of running a unit would be about Rs. 2 lakhs initially. The outlay proposed for 1990-95 is Rs. 50 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 5 lakhs is for taking up minor construction activities. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 10 lakhs of which Rs. 1 lakh is for construction.

(xiii) *Community Based Rehabilitation Programme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at rendering proper service to the physically handicapped persons by conducting survey of the disabled persons, imparting training to the personnel regarding the various methods of rehabilitation of the disabled, giving health education to the community, supplying artificial appliances, monitoring at the State headquarters level etc. The outlay is for these activities and also for the construction of the training centre, hostel, procurement of vehicle and facilities including staff. Out of the provision of Rs. 25 lakhs made for 1990-95, Rs. 2 lakhs is towards construction and the remaining is for other programmes. The provision includes staff commitment proposed at the headquarters to effectively supervise and monitor the programmes. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

(xiv) *Medical Rehabilitation Institute at Thiruvananthapuram*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The proposed Medical Rehabilitation Institute aims at co-ordinating the activities regarding prevention, early detection and rehabilitation of the disabled at

community level with the help of the existing rehabilitation centres, giving training to the personnel in this regard and compiling and analysing the data on the physical disabilities for research purposes. A detailed Project Report was prepared and the proposal is to establish the Institute over a period of 10 years. It envisages an investment of Rs. 822 lakhs. The major components proposed are clinical, preventive, and curative services and training, research and education. It is proposed to submit the project to Government of India and other external bodies. The State Plan provision proposed is to initiate the activities during VIII Plan. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 3 lakhs.

02 Urban Health Services — Other Systems of Medicine

101 Ayurveda Hospitals and Dispensaries

(i) Improvement of Health Facilities in State, District and Rural Levels

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 101.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 24.25 lakhs)

(1) Strengthening of Administrative Wing and construction

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 for strengthening the administrative wing in the Directorate and construction. The work of the Directorate has increased considerably due to growth of institutions viz. dispensaries and hospitals. But, there has been no corresponding increase in the staff structure in the directorate. Out of the provision, Rs. 10 lakhs is for staff cost and Rs. 10 lakhs is for construction. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 8 lakhs.

(2) District Offices

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 21.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1990-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

At present, only six district offices have vehicles. During 8th Plan, Vehicles have to be purchased for the remaining 8 district offices and the administrative machinery in the district offices has to be strengthened. The outlay for 1991-92 is for creating additional posts and also for the purchase of 2 jeeps for the use of district offices.

(3) Raising the Status of Ayurveda hospital into district hospital and development of district hospitals.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 42.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

District hospitals have to be developed by increasing bed strength from 50 to 100, increasing laboratory facilities and introducing speciality. An amount of Rs 42 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 1990-95 of which Rs. 7 lakhs has been set apart for the construction of buildings for district hospitals. An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 for the above purposes. The cost requirement of strengthening one district hospital is about Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs. Also, along with strengthening of beds, the supporting staff are to be provided. The laboratory facilities are to be developed in the district hospitals.

(4) Starting Marma sections and development of Panchakarma

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

During Seventh Plan period, two marma sections were started in the district hospitals at Ayiroor and Kozhikode. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 for introducing marma and panchakarma specialities in 6 hospitals. During 1991-92, these specialities will be introduced in 2 hospitals for which Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed.

(5) Sidha Vaidya sections attached to hospitals

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

During the 8th Plan it is proposed to start Sidha Vaidya sections in 3 hospitals for which Rs. 5 lakhs is earmarked. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 1 lakhs is proposed for implementing this scheme in one hospital and also for the continuance of the two sidha vaidya sections proposed for the year 1990-91.

(6) Providing equipments to hospitals

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.25 lakhs)

The provision is for purchasing equipments such as Dharapathy, Vasthiyendra etc. for the hospitals.

(ii) Naturopathic Hospitals

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

It is proposed to provide 10 more beds in the Nature Cure Hospital at Varkala and to start at 10 bedded Naturopathy Ward in the district ayurveda hospital at Ottappalam. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during 1990-95 and Rs. 1 lakh for 1991-92.

(iii) Opening of Unani dispensary

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-93 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

At present unani system of treatment is not available under the control of the department. The unani dispensary, proposed to be started during 1990-91, has to be continued for which Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 1 lakh for 1991-92.

(iv) Improvement of Central Store and establishment of district Store

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 7.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed for establishing district stores at Kollam and Kannur during 1990-95 and Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. The establishment of a store costs about Rs. 2 lakhs. Out of the provision for 1991-92, Rs. 1 lakh is towards salary cost.

102. *Homoeopathy—Hospital and Dispensaries*(i) *Improvement of Health facilities in State District Taluk and Rural Levels.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 78.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 22.30 lakhs)

1. *Starting and improvement of district Offices.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 18.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 6.50 lakhs)

The scheme aims at starting and improvement of district Offices and increasing staff strength in the existing district Offices. Of the 14 districts, district Offices have been started only in 5 districts till March 1990. During the VIII Plan five more district Offices in Kollam, Trissur, Idukki, Malappuram and Kannur are proposed to be started. The district Offices presently functioning at Kasaragode, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Ernakulam and Pathanamthitta are to be strengthened and infrastructure in terms of strengthening of administrative side of the district Offices is essential. An outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs is proposed for starting five district Offices and increasing staff strength in the district Offices. An outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. Strengthening the staff position in the district Offices at Kasaragode, Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Pathanamthitta and starting a new district Office at Kollam are proposed for 1991-92.

2. *Strengthening of Administrative Machinery in the Directorate.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

The administrative machinery in the directorate needs to be strengthened. The existing staff strength in the directorate is inadequate to cope with the workload which increased with the opening of new hospitals, dispensaries etc. No staff expansion has taken place during the last ten years and therefore a critical minimum staff required is proposed during the VIII Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 1.50 lakhs for 1991-92.

3. *Opening of Taluk Hospitals*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.50 lakhs)

Opening of taluk hospital is a continuing scheme. At present there are 12 taluk hospitals with bed strength of 25 each are functioning under the department. It is proposed to start 5 taluk hospitals with 25 beds in districts of Kollam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Malappuram and Kozhikode. An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is for the continuance of the two taluk homoeo hospitals proposed in Kollam district during 1990-91 and for starting a 25 bedded taluk hospital in Kollam district during 1990-91 and for starting a 25 bedded taluk hospital in Kollam District during 1991-92.

(4) *Increasing bed strength in the District and Taluk Hospitals.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 mRs. 4.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

The Government Homoeo Hospital, Kurichy is a collegiate hospital. Presently the hospital is functioning with 105 beds and has to be increased to 150 beds and the the bed strength of the Government hospital, Thiruvananthapuram which is 75 at present has also to be enhanced to that level. These two hospitals are imparting clinical training to the Degree students of Homoeopathy colleges. So also the bed strength of the District Homoeo hospital at Palakkad has to be raised in a phased manner during the VIII Plan period. The outlay proposed in the VIII Plan is Rs. 4 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for the year 1991-92 for meeting committed expenditure and for adding 20 more beds in Government homoeo hospital, Thiruvananthapuram.

(5) *Starting of District Hospitals*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.50 lakhs)

Of the 14 districts in the State, 12 districts are having Homoeo District hospitals. District hospitals, with 25 beds each in Kozhikode and Kasaragode have to be started during this plan period. The outlay proposed for 1990-91 is Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 3.50 lakhs is for 1991-92.

(6) *Providing modern equipments and other facilities in Hospitals*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.30 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed for providing L.P. gas connection in Thiruvananthapuram and Kurichy hospitals and for starting clinical laboratories in Palakkad and Nileswaram Homoeo hospitals during the VIII Plan period. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is for starting a clinical laboratory in the Government homoeo hospitals, Palakkad.

(7) *Construction of buildings for existing hospitals and Dispensaries.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for constructing hospital buildings for the Government homoeo hospital at Attingal and Nileswaram and for constructing dispensary building in Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam districts. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 for the scheme.

(8) *Construction of Staff quarters*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

There are no residential quarters provided for the staff of the department. An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed during the VIII Plan period for

constructing staff quarters in Thiruvananthapuram and Kottayam districts. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

(ii) *Purchase of Vehicles for existing District Offices and Directorate*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.70 lakhs)

At present only one vehicle is provided to this department for the use of the Director. Vehicles have to be provided to all the district offices in a phased manner to make the system functionally effective. The outlay proposed is for purchasing 5 vehicles during 1990-95. One jeep is proposed to be purchased for one of the District Offices during the year 1991-92.

03. *Rural Health Service — Allopathy*

103. *Primary Health Centres—Strengthening of existing and opening of new centres.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 700.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 130.00 lakhs)

The Seventh Plan target was to establish 800 P.H. Centres. Against this target, the achievement was 722 centres. This is over and above the 199 block level P.H. Centres in the State as on 31-3-1985. In the 8th Plan, the objective is that there should be one P.H. Centre for every Panchayat. The outlay for 1991-92 is for establishing 60 P.H. Centres in the panchayats not having allopathic medical institutions and for the continuance of the P.H. Centres sanctioned during 1990-91. The provision is also for improving the infrastructure facilities in the existing P.H. Centres. Also, thrust will be given to ensure minimum number of 30 beds in the 199 block P.H. Centres and 12 beds in mini P.H. Centres. Out of the provision of Rs. 130 lakhs for 1991-92, Rs. 67 lakhs is for the construction of additional wards and completion of spill over works. The remaining outlay is for provision of facilities and equipments, necessary staff, etc. The objective is that all primary health centres started during the 7th plan are to be fully established during the VIII plan. Over and above the provision under general sector an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is given under SCP and TSP during 1991-92.

104. *Community Health Centre*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

Against the target of establishing 100 Community Health Centres during the Seventh Plan, the achievement was 50 centres. At present a total of 54 centres are in position. The provision is intended for providing additional inputs such as inpatient facilities with 30 beds, four major specialities with supporting staff, equipments vehicles, X-ray, laboratory facilities etc. Out of the provision for 1990-95 Rs. 75 lakhs is for construction. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 80 lakhs and the capital content is Rs. 15 lakhs.

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800 *Other Expenditure*

(iii) *Training and Employment of Multipurpose Health Workers, Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

During the Seventh Plan period, 1437 female health workers (Jr. P.H. Nurses) and 1044 male health workers were given training. The provision is for meeting the expenses for training the trainers of female and male Health Workers Schools, medical and para-medical staff under Multipurpose Scheme, conducting Health Inspector course to untrained health workers at Family Welfare Training Centres and four I.P.P. Schools and pre-service training to Laboratory Technician students at Public Health Laboratory, at Thiruvananthapuram. The provision is also meant for imparting promotional training to Junior Public Health Nurses at Public Health Training School at Thiruvananthapuram and Health Supervisory Training School under I.P.P. A separate cell in the Directorate is also proposed to conduct the examination to the trainees under the scheme. The outlay for 1990-95 is Rs. 100 lakhs and provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

(iii) *Special Component Plan*

(a) *Strengthening and opening of PHCs and Sub Centres drugs for existing Sub Centres and dispensaries in backward area .*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 125.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The provision is to establish 10 new P.H. Centres under Special Component Plan in Panchayats having substantial S.C. Population and to continue 3 P.H. Centres sanctioned under the scheme during 1990-91. During 1985-90, 95 P.H.Cs were started under Special Component Plan. The provision is intended to strengthen the PHCs started under SCP during 1985-90 and to those proposed for 1990-95. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 40 lakhs.

(b) *Multipurpose Health Workers Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is to meet the expenditure under plan component of the two female health workers schools at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode including payment of stipend etc. Annually 90 students are admitted for the course. During the 7th plan period 450 students were trained.

(iv) *Tribal Sub Plan*

(a) *Strengthening and opening of PHCs and Sub Centres drugs for existing sub centres and dispensaries in backward areas and mobile Medical Units for tribal block at Attappady, Nilambur, Wayanad and M.C.H. Centres,*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The provision is to establish 6 P.H. Centres under T.S.P. and also to provide mobile clinics with staff for the benefit of people in tribal settlement areas. It is also envisaged to improve the infrastructure facilities in the existing primary health centres under the scheme by providing necessary equipments, furniture, creating additional posts etc.

(b) *Multipurpose Health workers scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The provision is for the continuance of the female health workers school at Nemmara in Palghat District which includes payment of stipend also. Every year 45 female health workers are trained in the school.

04. *Rural Health Services—Other Systems of Medicine*

101. *Ayurveda*

(i) *Opening of new dispensaries*

(Outlay for 1990-95: Rs. 83.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92: Rs. 19.00 lakhs)

There were 599 dispensaries as on 31-3-1990 of which twenty two were started during Seventh Plan Period. During 8th plan, the target is to open 100 dispensaries for which Rs. 83 lakhs is earmarked. The cost of starting a dispensary is Rs. 80000. An amount of Rs. 19 lakhs is set apart for opening 20 dispensaries during 1991-92 and also for the continuance of 15 dispensaries proposed to be opened during 1990-91.

(ii) *Upgrading of dispensaries into hospitals*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 22.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 5.00 lakhs Rs.)

Six dispensaries have been upgraded into hospitals with 10 beds during the Seventh Plan period. During 1990-95, 7 dispensaries are proposed to be upgraded into 20 bedded hospitals. During 1991-92, 3 dispensaries are proposed to be upgraded. The provision for 1991-92 is also for the continuance of 3 hospitals to be upgraded during 1990-91.

(iii) *Opening of new Ayurveda hospitals in rural areas/ opening of taluk hospitals*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 24.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

During 1990-95, 6 hospitals are proposed to be started under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 24 lakhs is earmarked for 1990-95 of which Rs. 5 lakhs is for capital works. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 for starting one hospital and also for the continuance of two hospitals proposed to be started during 1990-91.

(iv) *Sengtheinng of dispensaries*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 9.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.75 lakhs)

At present, there is no post of pharmacist in 70 dispensaries, out of the total of 599 dispensaries. Since the service of Pharmacist is essential for dispensing medicines to patients, the post of pharmacists will be created in these dispensaries in a phased manner. An amount of Rs. 9 lakhs is proposed for this during 1990-95. During 1991-92 15 posts are proposed to be created for which Rs. 1.75 lakhs is required.

Special Component Plan.

(v) *Opening of new dispensaries and hospitals in rural areas*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 22.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Ten dispensaries were opened under SCP during the 7th Plan. It is proposed to open 15 dispensaries under SCP during 1990-95. An outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95, of which Rs. 4 lakhs is required for capital works. One dispensary is proposed to be opened during 1991-92. The outlay for 1991-92 also includes the expenditure for the continuance of 5 dispensaries proposed to be opened during 1990-91.

Tribal Sub Plan

(vi) *Opening of new dispensaries*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 22.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Under TSP, 12 dispensaries were started during 7th plan period. An amount of Rs. 22 lakhs is proposed for opening 15 dispensaries under TSP during 1990-95. During 1991-92, one dispensary will be opened under this scheme in addition to the 5 dispensaries proposed to be opened during 1990-91. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

102. *Homoeopathy*

(i) *Opening of Homoeo Rural Dispensaries*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 130.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 26.00 lakhs)

There are 256 Homoeo dispensaries functioning and the target for the 8th plan is to start dispensaries in 150 panchayats. The approximate expenditure for a homoeo rural dispensary is worked out at Rs. 94000. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 26 lakhs.

Special Component Plan

(2) *Opening of Homoeo Rural Dispensaries*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 22.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

During the 6th and 7th Plan periods 14 homoeo rural dispensaries were opened under SCP. During the VIII Plan period the physical target is to open 30

homoeo rural dispensaries under SCP. Free medical camps are also proposed to be conducted in harijan areas. For 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for the continuance of the 7 dispensaries proposed to be opened in 1990-91 and for starting 7 new dispensaries and for conducting medical camps in harijan colonies.

Tribal Sub Plan

(3) *Opening of Homoeo Rural Dispensaries*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 14.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

An outlay Rs. 14 lakhs is proposed for starting 20 homoeo rural dispensaries in tribal settlements and to conduct free medical camps. During the VI and VII Plan period nine homoeo rural dispensaries were opened under TSP. An outlay of Rs.4 lakhs is proposed for the continuance of the 5 dispensaries to be opened during 1990-91 and for opening 5 new rural dispensaries and for conducting medical camps in tribal settlements during 1991-92.

05 *Medical Education, Training and Research*

101 *Ayurveda*

(I) *Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram is conducting BAMS degree course as per CCIM syllabus. The annual intake is 50 for BAMS Course. Besides, MD education is imparted in Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram. The annual intake is 24. As per the pattern, Ayurveda College must have a minimum of 14 departments. But this Ayurveda College is functioning with 7 departments. During 8th Plan, thrust must be given for the reorganisation of the existing departments and creation of new departments and for which additional staff are to be created and new laboratory equipments, furniture and other teaching inputs have to be provided.

The collegiate hospitals are functioning in the Ayurveda College campus, Thiruvananthapuram and Poojappura (Maternity Hospital). The bed strength and other facilities of the hospitals have to be increased so as to maintain the student bed ratio 1:5 as prescribed in the CCIM syllabus. The construction of Mens Hostel in Poojappura is on progress. This has to be completed and the pending works of the Ayurveda College and attached institutions have to be completed. The following are major programmes of the Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram.

(Outlay Rs. lakhs)

Programme	(Outlay Rs. lakhs)	
	1990-95	1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Development of departments	50.00	10.00
(ii) Construction of hospitals, staff quarters, pharmacy, hospital etc.	45.00	10.00

	(1)	(2)	(3)
(iii) Expansion of collegiate hospitals		40.00	8.00
(iv) Acquiring and preserving manuscript, preparing text books & expanding Collegiate Library		5.00	1.00
(v) Specialisation in ayurvedic branches and starting degree course in pharmacy and B.Sc. (Nursing) in Ayurveda		15.0	4.00
(vi) Publication division		5.00	1.00
(vii) Pharmacognosy unit, Model Demonstration Garden and Drug standardisation Unit		55.00	10.00
(viii) Training in Prakritihichikilsa		5.00	1.00
(ix) Refresher course for medical teaching and paramedical staff		5.00	1.00
(x) Training of Pharmacists and Nurses		5.00	1.00
(xi) ISM Collegiate Pharmacy		15.00	3.00
(xii) Scientific evaluation of ayurvedic drugs		5.00	..
Total		250.00	50.00

II. *Ayurveda College, Tripunithura*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 170.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

At present there are seven departments in this colleges including the newly created Salyasalakya department. The annual intake is 30 for BAMS course. These departments are to be developed according to CCIM syllabus for which laboratory equipments, chemicals, charts, models, furniture etc. have to be purchased. Administrative sanction was accorded by Government for the construction of Type I to Type V staff quarters for the employees of this department. The construction of Type I quarters have almost been completed. Approximately nine acres of land adjacent of the college has been acquired for the developmental activities of this college. Construction of 3 paywards attached to the collegiate hospital, Tripunithura has been completed. Necessary furniture and equipments have to be provided. The following are the major programmes to be implemented during 8th Plan.

Programme	Outlay Rs. lakhs	
	1990-95	1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Development of departments	84.00	18.00
(ii) Construction of hostels, staff quarters, pharmacy, 350 bedded hospital etc.	80.00	10.00

(1)	(2)	(3)
(iii) Acquiring and preserving manuscripts, preparing text books and expansion of library facilities	3.00	1.00
(iv) Furniture and equipments to the paywards for collegiate hospital	3.00	1.00
Total	170.00	30.00

III. Others

Grant-in-aid to Private Ayurveda Colleges, Shornur and Ollur and assistance to Ayurveda College, Kottakkal.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 for the payment of grant-in-aid to private ayurveda colleges and Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

102 Homoeopathy Education

(i) Degree College and Hospitals in Homoeopathy, Thiruvananthapuram.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The Government Homoeopathic college at Thiruvananthapuram was started during the 6th Plan period. During 1985-90 an outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs was provided for the development of the College. The construction of buildings, purchase of equipments, development of various departments, starting of a Research Institute of cancer, Diabetes etc. are the major programmes for 1990-95. The Central Council of Homoeopathy has not yet given permanent recognition of courses. The construction of 250 bedded hospital, completion of college buildings and equipping the 12 departments with adequate staff and other facilities etc. are to be done on a priority basis. It is necessary that facilities for surgery, gynaecology, and obstetrics are to be developed in the homoeopathic hospital. Also funds have to be provided for starting P. G. Courses, purchase of college bus for transportation of students from one clinical section to another as well as to visit the institutions for study purpose. For the different activities, an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed during the VIII plan period. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed for the development of departments, construction of building for college and collegiate hospitals, creation of new posts as per the Central Council norm etc. during 1991-92.

(ii) Development of Homoeopathic Degree College and Hospital, Kozhikode

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The departments and specialities of the Kozhikode Homoeopathic college and hospitals have to be developed as per the norms of the Central Council of Homoeo-

pathy. An outlay of Rs. 160 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. The major programmes proposed are starting a maternity ward attached to the college, rehabilitation centre for mentally retarded children, drug addition and psychiatric clinic, starting P. G. Course in homoeopathy, nurse-cum-pharmacist course, acquisition of land for college hostel, play ground and staffquarters etc. An outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 for the development of different departments and for meeting other commitments.

105 Allopathy Education

(i) Directorate of Medical Education

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Directorate of Medical Education was formed in 1983 to co-ordinate the activities of the five medical colleges, two dental colleges, three nursing colleges, one college of pharmaceutical sciences and ten attached collegiate hospitals. A separate audit wing, vigilance section, paramedical examination wing, centralised purchase and monitoring section and data processing and statistical wing are to be started. At present the Directorate is being housed in a rented building. Government have accorded administrative sanction for the construction of "Arogyabhavan" at an estimated cost of Rs. 66 lakhs. The construction has to be started immediately. Improvement of the press under D.M.E. has also to be undertaken during the plan period in order to satisfy the increasing demand for printing materials. Out of the provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for 1990-95, Rs. 30 lakhs is for construction. The remaining outlay is for other schemes. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 10 lakhs of which Rs. 6 lakhs is for capital works.

(ii) Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The Medical College has an annual intake of 200 students for M.B.B.S. course, 162 students for M.D/ Diploma courses and 172 students for paramedical courses. During Eighth plan period, the following on-going works are to be completed: auditorium-cum-examination hall, furnishing the second floor of the college of pharmaceutical sciences and the additional building attached to the dental college, Thiruvananthapuram. The new works proposed are, construction of a Sump and overhead tank in the Medical college campus, extension of college building for augmenting the existing teaching facilities; construction of flat type quarters for various categories of staff, construction of super speciality block and acquisition of land for construction of staff quarters, hostels etc.

An amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 40 lakhs for 1991-92 for capital works. The remaining outlay is for providing additional staff as per Medical Council of India requirements, commissioning the Neonatology Wing in the S.A.T. hospital, improvement of Special Care Nursery, equipping the Cardiology department, improving the facilities in the Microbiology department, starting a vaccine Testing Laboratory and upgradation of Central Library.

(iii) *Medical College, Kottayam*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 450.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

There are 100 seats for M.B.B.S. course, 75 seats for MD/Diploma courses and 100 seats for paramedical courses in this Medical College. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs for 1990-95, Rs. 250 lakhs is set apart for the following construction works.

- (1) Construction of college building and separate building for pharmacy department
- (2) Accommodation to various categories of staff and
- (3) Construction of post graduate hostels and obstetrics Gynaecology block and Lecture Hall Complex, improving existing facilities in the departments of Psychiatry, Cardiology, Cardio-thoracic Surgery, Neonatology wing etc., by providing more staff and equipments, equipping the newly constructed Cancer Care Unit, providing additional staff and vehicle for the Community Medicine Department for the training of students, increasing the intake capacity of students for P.G. Courses such as M.D./Diploma in Anaesthesia and M.D. in Psychiatry etc. are the major programmes to be implemented during the plan period. A total outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 for the above purposes.

(iv) *Medical College, Kozhikode*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 350.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The Medical College has 200 seats for M.B.B.S. course, 127 seats for MD/Diploma courses and 210 seats for paramedical courses. The kidney Transplantation Unit has started functioning during Seventh Plan period. The capital works proposed during 1990-95 are (1) completion of ongoing works (2) Building for speciality Complex (3) augmenting existing facilities of the Institute of Maternal and child Health. (4) setting up of an Institute of Mental Health and (5) repairs. The newly completed 100 bedded hospital has to be commissioned with staff, furniture, equipments, etc. The existing facilities in the Department of Nephrology, Cardio-thoracic surgery, Genito-Urinary Surgery, Neonatology wing and Neo-surgery are to be improved. The starting of tissue-typing unit attached to Microbiology department, providing 2 hour centralised laboratory service, improving the existing facilities in various departments as per Indian Medical Council recommendation and starting of new courses viz. diploma in Hospital Management, D.M. (Neurology) D.M. (Cardiology) and D.M. (Gastro Enterology) are proposed. An outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth plan period of which Rs. 150 lakhs is set apart for capital works and Rs. 80 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(v) *Medical College, Alappuzha*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

In this Medical College, 100 students are studying for MBBS course, 4 students for M.D. Courses and 65 students for various paramedical courses. The major

construction programmes proposed for completion are the hospital block I and II, pharmacy building, Cobalt Therapy Unit, student hostels, staff quarters, overhead tank and digging of wells in Hospital Complex at Vandanam. Also the development of department and specialities need more attention for which more equipments have to be purchased. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs for 1990-95 Rs. 200 lakhs is for capital works. Also, there is land acquisition involved during 1990-95. Out of Rs. 80 lakhs proposed for 1991-92, capital content is Rs. 40 lakhs.

(vi) *Medical College, Thrissur*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 450.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

The Medical College has an annual intake of 100 students for MBBS course and 335 students for various paramedical courses. The capital works proposed for completion during the 8th plan period are, staff quarters, auditorium cum examination hall, college building, compound wall, Cobalt Therapy Unit and 700 bedded hospital and Nurses hostel and hostel for students. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed for construction for 1990-95 and Rs. 60 lakhs for 1991-92. The existing facilities in the various departments are to be strengthened by providing necessary equipments and staff as per Indian Medical Council Norms. The provision includes for improving patient care, developing ENT, obstetrics & Gynaecology and Orthopaedics, starting a unit of Neuro Surgery and Neonatology wing for managing the accident victims and Cardiology and Neurology Units under Medicine department and providing incinerator to the hospital. An amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 30 lakhs for 1991-92 for development of departments and specialities and other facilities.

(vii) *Regional Limb Fitting Centres*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

There are 3 Regional Limb Fitting Centres attached to Medical Colleges at Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam and Kozhikode. The construction of building for the Regional Limb Fitting Centre at Medical College Kottayam, has to be started. Regional Limb Fitting Centres at Medical College, Alleppey and Medical College Thrissur have to be started. A Provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for construction. The Proposed outlay is for the above works and also for giving subsidy to the cost of appliances to be issued to the eligible handicapped persons from the Limb Fitting Centres at Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam and Kozhikode. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for these purposes for 1990-95 and Rs.10 lakhs for 1991-92.

(viii) *Nursing Education*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

There are 3 Nursing Colleges at Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam and Kozhikode having a total intake capacity of 75 students for BSc, Nursing. M.Sc. Nursing is conducted only in Medical College, Thiruvana-

nanthapuram with an annual intake of 4 students. The Nursing Colleges at Kozhikode and Kottayam have no separate buildings. These constructions have to be undertaken during the Plan period. The speciality departments have to be organised and the staff position in these colleges have to be strengthened as per the Indian Nursing Council recommendation. The annual intake capacity of B.Sc. Nursing students is proposed to be increased from 25 to 50 in each college for which additional facilities have to be provided. New P.G. Courses have to be started in the Nursing College, Thiruvananthapuram. Audiovisual equipments, books, journals, furniture etc. have to be purchased. Out of the total provision of Rs. 150 lakhs for 1990-95, Rs. 75 lakhs is for capital works. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(ix) *Nursing Education—Special Component Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for providing adequate staff, equipments, books, furniture etc., to increase the facilities of Priyadarshini Institute of Paramedical Sciences, Thiruvananthapuram to make it a full-fledged institute for training 150 to 200 SC/ST students in six different paramedical courses. Construction of a separate hostel for men and women is also proposed. Out of the provision of Rs. 150 lakhs Rs. 25 lakhs is for construction. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 30 lakhs.

(x) *College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Thiruvananthapuram*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for setting up an analytical complex attached to the College of Pharmaceutical Sciences to assess quality, toxicity and therapeutic efficiency of drug monitoring.

(xi) *Dental College Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 125.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The two dental colleges together have an annual intake capacity of 70 students. The construction of an additional building for Dental College, Thiruvananthapuram was sanctioned by Government at an estimate cost of Rs. 35 lakhs. The outlay proposed is for the construction work, purchase of equipments, salary to staff etc. in the two Dental Colleges. It is also envisaged to start new P.G. courses in the two Dental Colleges and dental hygienist course at Dental College, Kozhikode. A sum of Rs. 125 lakhs is proposed for these purposes for 1990-95 and Rs.35 lakhs for 1991-92. Of these, Rs. 30 lakhs is for the capital works for 1990-95 and Rs.10 lakhs for 1991-92.

(xii) *Upgradation of the Department of Ophthalmology in Medical Colleges*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for the construction of building attached to P.H. Centres at Kumarakom and Aniba-la

puzha, completion of the construction works of P.H. Centre at Athirampuzha, purchase of medicines for P.H. Centres, salary to staff and purchase of medicine and equipments for the upgradation of the department of Ophthalmology at Thiruvananthapuram and a Kozhikode.

(xiii) *Training of teachers in specialities and Continuing medical education*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The provision is for meeting the T.A. and D.A. of the medical teachers attending conferences, seminars, workshops and training programmes within and outside the country to update their knowledge in their specialities and also for the conduct of continuing medical education programme.

(xiv) *Regional Cancer Centre*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 500.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The regional Cancer centre, Thiruvananthapuram is an autonomous scientific institution sponsored jointly by the Government of Kerala and the Government of India. The main objective of this Centre is to provide the most modern cancer treatment and conduct cancer research and thus assumes the role of an apex referral centre for comprehensive cancer management and research. During the Seventh Plan period, this objective had been achieved partly by providing comprehensive cancer care facilities through acquisition of a few modern equipments and construction of first phase of building. The Institute has drawn up a plan for Rs.1250 lakhs of which the construction programmes would require 700 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.500 lakhs is proposed for this Centre for the Eighth Plan period and Rs.100 lakhs for 1991-92 under health sector. The programmes to be implemented are providing inpatient facilities in the new premises, improvement of diagnostic and therapeutic facilities, starting of special clinics and clinical research, automation of laboratory services, introduction of newer diagnostic procedures, development of information technology and computerisation, continuation of advanced cancer research and development of Medical Oncology Service, Expansion of Community Oncology Services, maintenance of ongoing services and construction of second Phase of building.

Research

(xv) *State board of Medical Research*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 9.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The State Board of Medical Research was established for the co-ordination of research work in the medical field and financial assistance is given to professional bodies engaged in research. The outlay is to provide grants for research project and to provide travel grant within the country.

*Other Expenditure***(xvi) Providing generators in the Medical College hospital**

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The outlay is for the installation of small generator in the Medical College hospitals.

(xvii) Continuance of Sports Medicine Laboratory

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The outlay proposed is for the purchase of equipments for the Sports Medicine Laboratory attached to the Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram.

(xviii) Infectious Disease Unit

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The provision is for increasing the existing facilities in the Infectious Disease Unit in Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram by strengthening staff and purchasing equipments. It is proposed to make the Infectious Disease Unit a full fledged department with a Clinical AIDs Unit for the isolation and treatment of AIDs patients. Out of the provision of Rs.15 lakhs for 1990-95 Rs.7 lakhs is earmarked for the department of micro-biology.

(xix) Improvement of Selected specialties in Medical Colleges at Thiruvananthapuram Kozhikode and Trissur (Assistance from Government of Japan State share.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for the above scheme.

(xx) Information centre for Childhood Disability

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The information Centre on Childhood Disability has been set up in the Physical Medicine department attached to Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram. This is under implementation with UNICEF assistance. The scheme has to be continued under state sector from 1990-91. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs.2 lakhs.

(xxi) Drug Addiction, Prevention centre attached to the Department of Psychiatry Medical College Thiruvananthapuram

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages out-patients' de-addiction services/out-patients psychotherapy and counselling, training of medical and paramedical staff for equipping them for early detection and management of drug

addiction and conducting health education classes in schools and colleges. The outlay proposed is to provide necessary infrastructure facilities by way of additional 30 beds, furniture, equipments, staff etc.

(xxii) Trauma Care Set Up

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for the setting up of separate trauma care centres at Medical College Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode to manage trauma cases with the necessary ambulance service, separate operation theatre, equipments, staff etc. Out of the provision of Rs.40 lakhs for 1990-95, Rs.15 lakhs is towards salary cost and the remaining is for purchase of equipments, vehicles etc.

(xxiii) Blood Transfusion Service

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for the Blood Bank at Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram and the development of centralised Blood Banks at Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode. These blood banks should be fully equipped to undertake transfusion services and separation of blood products with facilities for blood component fractionation of the transfusion service. The outlay is also for fostering research, organising training programmes, purchasing vehicle with all accessories for collection of blood from periphery and conducting AIDS testing of blood and blood products.

(xxiv) Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme in Medical Colleges

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The water supply problem in five medical colleges is so acute. This is an essential service required not only for the inpatients, but also for by-standers and others. The outlay proposed is to provide uninterrupted water supply to the five Medical Colleges by augmentation of the existing system on priority basis.

06. Public Health**101. Prevention and Control of Disease****(i) Tuberculosis-operational cost**

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

The outlay is to provide accommodation facilities to the staff of the district T.B Centres at Waynad and Idukki by constructing buildings. The outlay is also for meeting the expenditure for the continuance of these district T. B. Centres.

(ii) *National Malaria Eradication Programme-Additional Operational Cost.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 52.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The provision is for meeting the cost of focal spray salary of six additional posts of District Malaria Officers proposed in 1990-91 and for purchasing laboratory item

(iii) *Tuberculosis Excluding Operational Cost (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The provision is intended for the salary of additional staff to be created in the District T.B. Centres at Wayanad and Idukki and for the purchase of anti-T.B drugs, stains, chemicals, minor equipments etc. to all district T.B. Centres and vehicles to district T.B. Centres at Idukki and Wayanad.

(iv) *National Malaria Eradication Programme (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 53.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The provision is for meeting the expenditure on salary and purchasing spray equipments, microslides, vehicles, essential laboratory items etc.

(v) *Filaria Control (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The provisions is for meeting the expenditure on procurement of drugs, vehicles, sprayers, microscopes, microslides, larvicides etc.

(vi) *Cholera. Gastro-enteritis*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for giving training to medical and paramedical personnel, educating the community especially mothers on the proper and effective use of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) so as to achieve effective control of diarrhoeal diseases and purchasing anti-diarrhoeal drugs.

(vii) *Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Including AIDS*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The provision is for establishing new STD clinics and for continuing the clinics proposed in 1990-91.

(viii) *Filariasis Control—Operational Cost*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Three filaria clinics have been established during the Seventh Plan period. At present there are 11

filaria clinics, 16 filaria control units and 1 filaria survey unit. The provision is for the establishment of six new filaria survey units and for the continuance of the unit/clinics proposed for 1990-91.

102. (i) *Prevention of Food Adulteration and Administration (Augmentation)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The provision is for the continuance of two District Food Inspectors' Offices and establishment of mobile laboratory with required staff, vehicles, equipments and fuel. It is also intended for the creation of additional posts of Food Inspectors for the better implementation of PFA Act and Rules.

(ii) *Government Analysts Laboratories*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Government Analyst's Laboratory at Thiruvananthapuram and Regional Analytical Laboratories at Ernakulam and Kozhikode are concerned with the analysis of food and water. The water pollution problems are also being undertaken here and the laboratories are declared as the appellate laboratory under the Pollution Control Act. The outlay is for the purchase of modern equipments, vehicle, books and periodicals, giving training to officers to familiarise with modern method of analysis and for the formation of mobile laboratories.

104. *Drugs Control*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Drugs Control Department was set up with the sole object of enforcing the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules. During the Eighth Plan period it is proposed to strengthen the enforcement machinery and make the Drugs Testing Laboratory a full fledged one with facilities for testing all classes of drugs and more samples. During the 8th Plan drug inspectors, supervisory and supportive staff proportionate to the enforcement staff and more Deputy Drugs Controllers are proposed to be appointed. Also vehicles are to be provided to effectively discharge the functions of the department. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 15 lakhs.

105. *Public Health Laboratories*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The sterile solution section of the Public Health Laboratory at Thiruvananthapuram is manufacturing distilled water, normal saline and dextrose 15% for parenteral use. It is necessary to construct a new building with all amenities for this section. The Anti-Rabic Manufacturing section is manufacturing anti-rabic vaccine and also undertaking quality control tests. The production of anti-rabic and cholera vaccine has to be increased and new tests have to be con-

ducted taking into account of increased demands. It is intended to improve the district laboratories and open new laboratories at Idukki and Kasaragode. Major maintenance works have to be done in the Regional Laboratories at Ernakulam and Kozhikode. Machinery and equipments, chemicals and glasswares have to be purchased for the different sections of these laboratories. Out of the outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs proposed Rs. 10 lakhs is for capital works. The remaining outlay is for strengthening of staff, purchase of equipments, chemicals etc.

112. *Public Health Education and*

113. *Public Health Publicity*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

The provision is for conducting health education seminars, orientation training camps mainly in tribal settlement areas and family health education, purchasing A.V. equipments, materials for workshop, banners etc., producing various types of media materials and films and for printing publicity materials.

800. *Others*

(i) *India Population Project III—State Contribution*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Nil.)

India population project III is a World Bank project being implemented in the backward districts of Idukki, Malappuram Palakkad and Wayanad with effect from 1-4-1984 with a project outlay of Rs. 4910.88 lakhs. The State is committed to bear 10% of the project cost in addition to the value of land as per the directions from the Government of India. As per the original programme the project was to end in March 1989. The outlay proposed is to take up spill over commitments under the project.

(ii) *The Pharmaceutical Corporation I.M. (Kerala Ltd.)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 10.00 lakhs)

The Pharmaceutical Corporation is a fully owned Government of Kerala undertaking engaged in the production and sale of ayurvedic medicines. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 10 lakhs for 1991-92 towards equity participation to the Corporation.

2 22 22000 Water Supply and Sanitation

There are 5 Class I Towns, 8 Class II Towns, 64 Class III Towns, 21 Class IV Towns, 6 Class V Towns and 1 Class VI Towns in the state as per 1981 Census. Eventhough all these cities and towns have been covered with protected Water Supply Schemes, only three Corp rations, 35 Municipal Towns or Townships have been provided with water supply systems of urban standards. Water Supply Schemes are also under different stages of execution in 14 Municipal towns. The remaining towns have only water supply systems covering limited portions. Water Supply Systems now in operation in the three municipal corporations are also in immediate need of augmentation. While analysing the present status of coverage about 32 lakhs of people constituting approximately 70% of the urban population have been provided with protected water supply.

Severage facilities are now available only upto 30 percent of Trivandrum City and a very small percentage in Cochin.

Out of the 1219 villages in the state as per 1981 census 1196 villages have been identified as problem villages (including 72 villages identified in 1985). At the beginning of the seventh five year plan 1153 villages were partially covered and 43 villages (16 villages as per 1980 list and 27 villages as per 1985 list of problem villages) have not been provided with even a spot source of drinking water. As on 1-4-1990 villages without any coverage have reduced to one, since more villages have subsequently been covered, as per 1981 census. The rural population of Kerala is about 206 lakhs of which 31% have been provided with protected water by 31-3-1988. About 12 lakhs of people were additionally covered by drought relief programmes. The status of coverage by the end of the seventh plan is 35.3% of the rural population. The programme for providing water supply gained momentum with introduction of the centrally sponsored accelerated rural water supply programme. During the first 4 years of the Seventh plan Rs. 4617 lakhs was received as central assistance for the implementation of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Besides this, the activities carried out under the Technology Mission also have considerably helped to speed up the implementation of Drinking Water Supply Programme.

In order to mobilise the financial resources, required for the implementation of water supply and sewerage schemes, the state government is availing the loan assistance of LIC of India. The possibility of obtaining loan assistance from HUDCO, and the consortium of LIC, GTC & UTI for urban water supply schemes is also being explored.

Negotiations have already been successfully completed with World Bank for their loan assistance for the implementation of 7 water supply schemes and 2 Low Cost Sanitation Programmes, one for urban areas and other for rural areas. Substantial financial assistance has also been received from the Royal Netherlands Government for the implementation of 8 rural water supply schemes. Danida has also provided financial assistance for the implementation of 3 comprehensive water supply schemes. The Eighth Five Year Plan Schemes are drawn up with the following objectives.

(i) To cover, 100% of the population both urban and rural the basic minimum need of Water Supply,

(ii) To cover 80% of the towns including Class I Cities with sewerage treatment facilities; and

(iii) To cover about 50% of the rural population with sanitary toilet facilities.

(1) *Survey, Investigation and Strengthening of Investigation Planning, Design and Execution Units.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

There are a number of spill over schemes from the Seventh Plan while formulating the plan proposals. Utmost importance has been given to the expeditious completion of these schemes. It is also proposed to take up new urban water supply schemes with World Bank loan assistance, and LIC loan assistance. A number of new comprehensive rural water supply scheme are also proposed to be taken up with financial assistance from the Royal Netherlands Government and Danida, and other donor countries. Action has already been initiated for seeking assistance from these agencies during the Eighth Plan. The organizational set up of Kerala Water Authority has to be strengthened considerably for attending to the new works contemplated. The provision will also be utilised for strengthening the hydrogeological unit of the K.W.A. for the construction of Administrative Block, for the purchase of vehicles etc. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for the same. Also, a number of schemas have to be investigated and detailed designs have to be drawn up in sufficient details to get clearance from the World Bank and other donor agencies. The existing units will have to be strengthened considerably and an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 25 lakhs.

Research and Training

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 125.00 lakhs

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Recent studies undertaken in the water quality control and optimization of the dose of chemicals have revealed that considerable savings in the operation and maintenance of schemes can be achieved, through the reduction in the use of chemicals without proving detrimental to the water quality. A number of studies are proposed to be undertaken with a view to improve the organisation and bring in about cost reduction through the use of cheaper alternate technology developed through R & D. It is also proposed to take up waste control and leak detection programmes and other similar programmes. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 for research programmes. It is proposed to establish a training centre for meeting the training needs of a specialised nature required for the organization. Particular care has to be taken to ensure that the training facilities already available will not be duplicated. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed. The provision for 1990-91 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

Urban Water Supply Programmes(3) *Angamali Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)
 Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakh)

The scheme was started with LIC assistance in 1980 to benefit a population of 50000 at an estimated cost of Rs. 99.5 lakhs. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 315 lakhs. The expenditure on this scheme up to March 1990 amounted to Rs. 194.97 lakhs. Out of the requirement of Rs. 121 lakhs for completing the scheme, an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 1990-95. The balance amount will be received as HUDCO loan. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 15 lakhs.

(4) *Pathanamthitta Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 36.00 lakhs)

The scheme was started in 1980 with an estimated cost of Rs.87 lakhs. The revised estimated cost is Rs.419 lakhs. The scheme is designed to benefit a population of 64,000. During the Seventh Plan 52% of the work was completed. The cumulative expenditure up to the end of March 1990 was Rs.219.26 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan. The balance amount of Rs. 100 lakhs will be met as loan from HUDCO. The scheme is proposed to be commissioned during 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.36 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(5) *Thodupuzha Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 110.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 48.00 lakhs)

The scheme was started in 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs.137 lakhs to benefit a population of 74000. The cost has been later revised to Rs. 470 lakhs. The expenditure incurred up to the end of the Seventh Plan was Rs. 250 lakhs and 53% of the work was completed. For continuing the scheme during the Eighth Plan with World Bank assistance an outlay of Rs.110 lakhs is proposed. The balance amount of Rs. 110 lakhs required for completion of the scheme will be received as HUDCO loan. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 48 lakhs is proposed. The scheme is targeted to be completed fully during 1993-94.

(6) *Nedumangad Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 180.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985 with LIC assistance is scheduled to be completed by 1992-93. The cost is now revised to Rs. 780 lakhs. The scheme is designed to benefit a population of 87,000. The expenditure up to the end of March 1990 was Rs.221 lakhs and 35% of the work was completed during the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed for continuing the scheme with World Bank assistance during the Eighth Plan. The balance amount of Rs. 310 lakhs required for completion will be met from HUDCO loan. The outlay proposed for 1991-92, is Rs.180 lakhs

(7) *Kothamangalam Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 43.00 lakhs)

The scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.246 lakhs was started in 1985 with LIC assistance. The revised estimated cost is Rs. 348 lakhs and is designed to benefit a population of 62,000 in Kothamangalam town. The cumulative expenditure of the scheme up to the end of the Seventh Plan was Rs. 227.85 lakhs. About 65% of the work was completed during the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed for commissioning the scheme during the Eighth Plan. The balance amount of Rs.60 lakhs required for completion of the scheme will be met as loan from HUDCO. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 43 lakhs.

(8) *Chavakkad- Kunnankulam water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 245.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 135.00 lakhs)

The scheme was started in 1985 with LIC assistance and was estimated to cost Rs. 406 lakhs. It was originally scheduled to be completed by 1990. The cost is now revised to Rs. 799 lakhs. The expenditure upto 31-3-1990 was Rs. 288.75 lakhs. About 37% of the work was completed during the Seventh Plan period. For completing the scheme during the Eighth Plan Rs. 245 lakhs is proposed under state plan. The balance amount of Rs. 265 lakhs required for completion of the scheme will be met as HUDCO loan. An outlay of Rs. 135 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(9) *Manjeri Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 160.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

The Manjeri water supply scheme was started in 1985 with LIC assistance at an estimated cost of Rs.453 lakhs. The revised estimated cost is Rs. 737 lakhs. The scheme is designed to benefit a population of 1,12,000. The expenditure up to the end of March 1990 was Rs. 416.59 lakhs. About 56% of the work was completed during the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 160 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. The balance amount of Rs. 161 lakhs required for completion of the scheme will be met as HUDCO loan. The provision proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 90 lakhs.

(10) *Ponnani water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

The scheme was started in 1985 and was targeted to be completed by 1990. The original estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 325 lakhs which is now revised to Rs. 582 lakhs. The population to be benefitted is nearly 75,000. The cumulative expenditure up to the end of March 1990 was Rs. 281.82 lakhs. About 48 percent of the work was completed during the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. For completing the scheme during the 8th plan HUDCO loan of Rs. 150 lakhs will also be utilised. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

(11) *Calicut water supply scheme (interim augmentation)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 590.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1986 with LIC assistance was estimated to cost Rs. 316 lakhs. This is intended to improve the service level of water supply in Calicut Corporation area and was proposed to be completed in three years. The revised estimated cost is Rs. 1362 lakhs. The expenditure as on 31-3-1990. was Rs. 181.68 lakhs. Only 13 percent of the work was completed during the seventh plan. The proposed outlay for the Eighth Plan is Rs. 590 lakhs. The scheme will be completed during the VIII plan by utilising HUDCO loan to the tune of Rs. 590 lakhs. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 300 lakhs.

(12) *Perumbavoor water supply scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 190.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 128.00 lakhs)

This scheme was started with LIC assistance during 1987-88 at an estimated cost of Rs. 392 lakhs. The expenditure upto March 1990 was Rs. 122.4 lakhs. The scheme on completion will benefit a population of 1,57,000. About 31 per cent of the work was completed during the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 270 lakhs is necessary for completing the scheme during the Eighth Plan of which Rs. 190 lakhs. is given under plan and Rs. 80 lakhs will be met from HUDCO as loan. For the Annual plan 1991-92 Rs. 128 lakhs is proposed. It is targeted to complete the scheme during 1992-93 and therefore a higher provision is made for 1991-92.

(13) *Shornur water supply scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 240.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 215.00 lakhs)

The Scheme was started in 1986-87 with LIC loan assistance. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 529 lakhs and is designed to benefit a population of 73,400. The expenditure upto the end of the Seventh plan was Rs. 48.76 lakhs. Only 9 per cent of the work was completed during the Seventh Plan. For completing the scheme during the during the Eighth Plan Rs.480 lakhs is required. An outlay of Rs. 240 lakhs is proposed under state plan and balance amount of Rs.240 lakhs will be met form HUDCO as loan. For 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 215 lakhs is proposed.

(14) *Chengannur water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 85.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 170 lakhs. The scheme was taken up with LIC assistance during 1987-88. The revised cost of the scheme is Rs. 189 akhs and is designed to benefit a population of 37,000. The expenditure on the scheme upto March 1990 was Rs. 18.9 lakhs. About 10% of the work was completed during the VII Plan. An outlay of Rs.85 akhs is proposed under state plan. For completing the scheme Rs. 85 lakhs will be raised from HUDCO is loan. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

15) *Augumetation schemes and completion of partially Commissioned Schemes*

(Otulay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)
(Oultay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

For continuing the balance works in the partially commissioned schemes such as Chhalakudy, Punalur, Tirur, Peppara Dam, Vaikom, Trichur, Palakkad, Trippunithura and the augmentation schemes of Malappuram, Kayamkulam, Cherthala, Palai, and other schemes an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95.

The ourlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

Rural Water Supply(16) *L.I.C. aided Rural Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1000.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

There are 35 rural water supply schemes which were started with L.I.C. loan assistance. The progress of work of these schemes ranges between 40 to 90 per cent. The total amount required for completion of these schemes is Rs. 2000 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 1000 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth plan. The schemes will be completed utilising HUDCO loan and Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. On completion of these scheme, a total of about 5 lakhs population will be provided with water supply facilities.

(17) *Other Rural Water Supply Schemes*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

There are 24 other ongoing rural water supply schemes which are implemented with state funds. The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 1212 lakhs. For continuing the works of these schemes and for meeting the expenditure for the extension of water supply from municipal schemes, the proposed outlay is Rs. 200 lakhs and the outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 30 lakhs.

(18) *Improvement to Existing schemes*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 350.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

For making improvements to the existing schemes which are in urgent need of improvements and for completing the partially commissioned schemes an outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

World Bank Aided Schemes (MNP)(19) *Quilon Water Supply Scheme (Augmentation)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1308.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 445.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at augmenting the present water supply system in Quilon town and providing water supply to six adjoining panchayats. The revised

estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2586 lakhs. The scheme is designed to benefit a population of 429,000. The expenditure up to the end of March 1990 was Rs. 1286 lakhs. It is proposed to complete the scheme by 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 1308 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Plan. For 1991-92 Rs. 445 lakhs is proposed.

(20) *Kottayam Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 368.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 170.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985 is designed to benefit a population of 186,000 in four sub urban panchayats of Kottayam. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 883 lakhs. The expenditure of the scheme upto March 1990 was Rs. 516 lakhs. For completing the scheme by 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 368 lakhs is proposed. The 1991-92 outlay is Rs. 170 lakhs.

(21) *Water Supply to G.C.D.A. --South West Zone and Central Zone (Rural)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1957.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

The scheme is designed to benefit a population of 500,720 in 12 panchayats in Greater Cochin Development Area. It was started in 1986-87 and is scheduled to be completed by 1993. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 3145 lakhs. The expenditure upto the end of the Seventh Plan was Rs. 1124 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1957 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. An amount of Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(22) *Vilappil Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985 is to benefit a population of 34000 in Vilappil panchayat. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 193 lakhs. The expenditure upto the end of 1989-90 was Rs. 132.87 lakhs. The Eighth Plan outlay proposed is Rs. 60 lakhs. The target is to complete the scheme during 1991-92 and therefore an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed.

(23) *Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Chuthara and adjoining panchayats*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 404.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985 is scheduled to be completed by 1992-93. The target is to benefit a population of 1,50,900 in four panchayats. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 714 lakhs. The expenditure upto the end of 1989-90 was Rs. 310.38 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 404 lakhs is proposed for the completion of the scheme. For 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 175 lakhs is proposed.

(24) *Comprehensive Water Supply to Adoor and adjoining panchayats*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 422.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985 is designed to provide water supply to 6 panchayats. The revised estimated

cost of the scheme is Rs. 838 lakhs and the works are expected to be completed by 1993-94. The expenditure upto March 1990 was Rs. 422 lakhs. For completing the scheme an outlay of Rs. 422 lakhs is proposed. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 120 lakhs.

(25) *Comprehensive Water Supply to Puthencruz and adjoining panchayats*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 146.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985 is designed to benefit a population of 111,600 in 4 panchayats. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 382 lakhs. It is scheduled to be completed by 1992. The expenditure till March 1990 was Rs. 284.33 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 146 lakhs is proposed for fully completing the scheme. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

Bilaterally Aided Schemes

(1) *Netherland Aided Water Supply Scheme*

(26) *Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Vaikkom Anjengo*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 114.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The scheme was started in 1977 with a target to benefit a population of 194,200. The originally estimated cost was Rs. 382 lakhs and the revised cost is Rs. 537 lakhs. The expenditure upto the end of March 1990 was Rs. 423.3 lakhs. The scheme is expected to be completed by 1991-92. The outlay proposed is Rs. 114 lakhs for 1990-95 and 50 lakhs is made for 1991-92.

(27) *Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Nattika---Firka*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 623.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 104.00 lakhs)

The scheme was started in 1982 and is intended to cover 9 panchayats benefiting a population of 491,800. The original estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 674 lakhs which has been revised to Rs. 1175 lakhs. The expenditure on the scheme upto the end of 31-3-1990 was Rs. 1318.89 lakhs. A further estimate is in progress and is expected to cost another Rs. 625 lakhs for completion. The scheme is expected to be completed by 1992. An outlay of Rs. 623 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan and Rs. 104 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(28) *Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Kundara and adjoining panchayats*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 196.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 136.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985-86 is designed to provide water supply to seven panchayats. The estimated cost of the scheme is 789 lakhs. The expenditure upto the end of 1989-90 was 515.15 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 196 lakhs is proposed for completing the scheme by 1993. An outlay of Rs. 136 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

29. *Koipuram Water Supply scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985 is intended to provide water supply to Koipuram Panchayat and to benefit a population of 44,500. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 92 lakhs and the revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 148 lakhs. The cumulative expenditure under the scheme till March 1990 amounted to Rs. 108 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for completing the scheme. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 6 lakhs.

30. *Comprehensive Water supply scheme to Mala and Adjoining Panchayats*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakh)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The scheme was started during 1985. The originally estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 342 lakhs which has been revised to Rs. 503 lakhs. The scheme will benefit a population of 2,03,750 in 6 panchayats. The expenditure on the scheme upto March 1990 was Rs. 414 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs is proposed for completing the scheme and Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(31) *Cheriyannadu Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 62.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 12.00 lakhs)

The scheme started during 1985 is intended to benefit a population of 34,748 in Cheriyannadu Panchayat. The originally estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 42 lakhs. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 134 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure on the scheme up to March 1990 was Rs. 54 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 62 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 in view of completing the scheme fully. An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(32) *Thrikkunnapuzha Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme started during 1985 is designed to benefit a population of 10,800 in Thrikkunnapuzha panchayat. The revised estimated cost including the extension of the scheme to some additional area is Rs. 35 lakhs. The scheme has already been commissioned. An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed for extension of the distribution system. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

(33) *Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Pavaratty and adjoining Panchayats*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1525.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 127.00 lakhs)

The scheme was started during 1985-86. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4888 lakhs and is designed to benefit a population of 5,22,000 in 19

panchayats. The expenditure of the scheme upto March 1990 was Rs. 371.80 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1525 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan and Rs. 127 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

Danish aided schemes(34) *Comprehensive water supply scheme to Kolancherry and adjoining Panchayats*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 835.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 215.00 lakhs)

The scheme started during 1985-86 was designed to serve 8 panchayats benefiting a population 2,42,920. The estimated cost of the scheme which was originally scheduled for completion by 1989 was Rs. 811 lakhs. The revised estimated cost is 1767 lakhs. The expenditure upto 31-3-1990 was Rs. 935 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 835 lakhs is proposed for fully completing and commissioning the scheme during 1990-95. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 215 lakhs.

(35) *Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Edappal and adjoining panchayats*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 275.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 135.00 lakhs)

The scheme was started during 1985-86 with a target to provide water supply to 5 panchayats covering a population of 1,95,800. The originally estimated cost was Rs. 330 lakhs and the scheduled time for completion was 1989. The revised estimated cost is Rs. 700 lakhs. The expenditure up to 31-3-1990 was Rs. 426.38 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 275 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 for fully completing and commissioning the scheme. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 135 lakhs.

(36) *Comprehensive Water Supply scheme to Cheekode and adjoining Panchayats.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 625.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985 at an estimated cost of Rs. 264 lakhs is designed to provide water supply to 10 panchayats benefiting a population of 2,94,130. But now it is proposed to take up phase I covering 3 panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs. The project cost of the scheme has been revised to Rs. 806 lakhs. The expenditure upto March 1990 was Rs. 181 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 625 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 to complete phase I of the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(37) *Water Supply scheme Benefiting Harijans (SCP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2500.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

There are 6500 identified harijan colonies in the state out of which 2700 have been provided with drinking water supply. There are 350 schemes under implementation now and Rs. 850 lakhs is necessary for completion. It is proposed to complete the ongoing

schemes and take up new schemes to achieve substantial coverage. For providing water supply to Harijan settlement an outlay of Rs. 2500 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(38) *Water Supply Schemes Benefitting Tribals (TSP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

There are 1000 tribal settlement in the State of which 120 have already been provided with drinking water supply. There are 59 schemes under implementation. For completing these schemes and for taking up new schemes an outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(39) *Open Dug wells*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to provide drinking water facilities through open dug wells in areas not served by piped water supply. The cost of providing a well is Rs. 10,000. With a target of digging 1000 wells an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92

(40) *Open Dug Wells (SCP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

For implementing the scheme exclusively for the benefit of scheduled castes during 1990-95 the outlay proposed is Rs. 100 lakhs to provide 1000 wells. The outlay for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 10 lakhs and the target is 100 wells.

(41) *Open Dug Wells (TSP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for implementing the scheme exclusively for the benefit of scheduled Tribes. The target is to provide 500 wells. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed. The target is 70 wells during 1991-92.

(42) *Integrated Programme for Drinking Water and Rural Sanitation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 54.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The objective is to provide safe drinking water and sanitary latrines to the families living below poverty line. Under the scheme, panchayats without basic drinking water/sanitation facilities will be selected and

families below poverty line will be given assistance at the rate of Rs. 1500 for constructing latrines. Along with sanitation support Ground Water Department will provide bore wells in the Panchayat area. An outlay of Rs. 54 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 3 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

(43) *Bore wells with Hand Pumps Shallow Tube Wells*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 73.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at construction of deep/medium shallow bore wells. An outlay of Rs. 73 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 for constructing bore wells/ tube wells in the identified areas of the State giving priority to selected scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes colonies. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

(44) *Water Supply Scheme to Naval Academy, Ezhimala*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 126.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 688 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 126 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth plan and an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(45) *Water Supply Scheme for Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum (KUDP)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 7100.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2500.00 lakhs)

The World Bank aided Kerala Urban Development Project is proposed to be implemented in the three regions of Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode. The major component of the programme are water Supply, road development and traffic management, Sewerage and Sanitation and upgradation of slums etc. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 306 crores. The project preparation is in progress and it is anticipated that the implementation will commence during 1991-92. The project cost under sewerage and water supply schemes is Rs. 131.00 crores of which Rs. 20.00 crores is expected as assistance from HUDCO outside the Plan. An outlay of Rs. 7100 lakhs is proposed for Water Supply Scheme to be implemented in the three city regions of Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Calicut. During 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 2500 lakhs is proposed.

(46) *Other Works to be taken up with World Bank Assistance*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The provision is for establishing meter repairing workshop, conducting consultancy studies etc., relating to World Bank aided projects. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

Sewerage and Sanitation

- (47) *UNDP—Low Cost Sanitation Programme (Urban)*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Urban Low Cost Sanitation Programme is being implemented through the Director of Municipalities in 10 selected towns viz., Attingal, Vadakara, Kasaragod, Mavelikara, Moovattupuzha, Palai, Ponnani, Punalur, Shoranur and Trissur. For continuing the programme during the Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed. Of this Rs. 40 lakhs is for Special Component Plan and Rs. 20 lakhs is for Tribal Sub Plan. The target for 1991-92 is to construct 6000 latrines. The outlay includes Rs. 10 lakhs for Special Component Plan and Rs. 5 lakhs for Tribal Sub Plan.

- (48) *UNDP—Low Cost Sanitation Programme (Rural)*
(Outlay for 1991-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The Rural Low Cost Sanitation Programme is being implemented through the Director of Panchayats. The target fixed is to construct 18,350 latrines and 32 panchayats have been selected for this. About 7510 latrines were completed as on 31-3-1990. For implementing the programme in rural and coastal areas, an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

- (49) *Rural Sanitation Programme*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to construct latrines at a cost of Rs. 1200 in rural areas. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

- (50) *Rural Sanitation Programme (SCP)*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

For implementing the Rural Sanitation Programme exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Caste an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

- (51) *Rural Sanitation Programme (TSP)*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

For implementing the Rural Sanitation Programme exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes in rural areas an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

- (52) *Calicut Sewerage Scheme*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 150.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Calicut Sewerage Scheme, which was started in 1975 with LIC loan assistance is now progressing at a very low pace due to paucity of funds. For the continuance of the scheme an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan and Rs. 5 lakhs for 1991-92.

- (53) *Quilon Sewerage Scheme*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Scheme started in 1979 was originally estimated to cost Rs. 468 lakhs. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 869 lakhs. About 35 per cent of the work was completed as on March 1990. For

continuing the work an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan and Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

- (54) *Trivandrum Sewerage Scheme*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 260.00 lakhs)
(" " 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Scheme which was originally estimated to cost Rs. 480 lakhs was started in 1979 with LIC assistance. It is designed to cover an area of 15 sq.km. within the Corporation area and is to serve a population of 70,000. For covering the C.D. and E blocks of the Trivandrum city an amount of Rs. 260 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 10 lakhs for 1991-92.

- (55) *Sewerage and Sanitation Schemes (KUDP)*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4000.00 lakhs)
(" " 1991-92 Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

Sewerage and Sanitation is a major component under KUDP Project. The estimated cost under Sewerage and Sanitation is Rs. 40 crores and is fully proposed during 1990-95. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 600 lakhs.

- (56) *Water Supply to Newly Formed Municipalities*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

A number of Census towns have attained the status of municipalities and these newly formed municipalities do not have water supply system of urban standards. It is proposed to implement water supply schemes in some of these municipalities. During the Eighth Plan period an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed.

- (57) *Rural Water Supply Schemes with Bilateral Assistance*
(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1000.00 lakhs)

Negotiations are being made with Danida and Netherlands seeking assistances for implementing water supply and sanitation programmes. Assistance is expected 15 rural water supply schemes. An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95.

2 23 2215 00 Housing

The Magnitude of the Problem in Kerala

According to the 1981 census there were 42.89 lakh households and 41.33 lakh houses in Kerala. These figures show that the numerical shortage of houses during 1981 was 1.56 lakhs. Of the 41.33 lakh houses, nearly 10 lakhs are thatched huts of a semi permanent nature. Out of this 10 lakhs huts, 6 lakhs are sub standard huts which are not fit for human dwelling. In addition to this 5 to 6% of the existing houses required to be demolished and reconstructed due to obsolescence. The number of such houses comes to about 2 lakhs. Further on the basis of the trend noticed during the last decade it could be assumed that some 7.7 lakh new houses would be constructed in the State during the 9 years from 1981 to 1990 against the requirement of 8.2 lakh houses, the shortage being 0.50 lakh houses. Thus the existing demand for houses at the beginning of 1990 will be just over 10 lakhs.

Numerical shortage during 1981	1.56 lakhs
No. of sub standard huts which should be reconstructed	6.00 "
No. requiring major repairs/reconstruction	2.00 "
Gap between requirement and construction during the 9 years from 1981 to 1990	0.50 "
	<hr/>
	10.06 "

According to the recently formulated National Policy on Housing, the broad objective should be to solve the problem of housing in the country by the year 2000 A. D. To estimate the housing requirement during the year 2000 A. D., the demand for houses for the new families that will be added to the existing number due to the increase in population should also be taken into account. It is estimated that nearly 1 lakh houses will have to be constructed every year for meeting the requirements of new families alone. Thus during the period between 1990 to 2000 A. D. some 10 lakh new houses will have to be constructed for accommodating the new families as a result of the increase in population. When the existing shortage is added to this the total requirement of new houses come to a little more than 20 lakhs during 2000 A. D. In other words nearly 2 lakh new houses are to be constructed every year if the housing problem is to be solved completely by the year 2000 A. D.

Out of this 20 lakhs, 25% (5 lakhs) will have to be constructed in urban areas and the remaining 15 lakhs in rural areas. Assuming a minimum cost of Rs. 8000 per house in rural area and Rs. 10000 per house in urban area the total amount required to be spent in 10 years amount to Rs. 1700 crores. In other words the yearly requirement will be Rs. 170 crores. Investment of this order in the housing sector by the Government is neither possible nor necessary at present. What is expected of the Government is to bestow more attention to certain major problem in this sector, the solution of which require substantial public investment.

As far as Kerala is concerned there are three major areas which are to be given equal importance for developing a housing strategy for the State during the next decade.

1. Relatively high price of land in Kerala, even in rural areas.
2. Steep increase in the price of house building materials and the consequent increase in the construction cost.
3. Reluctance of banking sector to finance the construction of residential buildings especially of the Low Income Groups.

Formulation of any programme to solve the housing problem in the state should take note of the above points. Infact the states 8th plan proposals were drawn up keeping in view of the above mentioned points.

Government Residential buildings

General Pool Accommodation

1. Rental Housing Scheme

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Housing Board has been implementing Rental Housing Scheme for government employees in all the three major cities of Trivandrum Cochin and Calicut. The major ongoing Rental Housing Scheme at Poojappura construction of 588 flats were taken up, 230 flats were

already completed and handed over to Government. Besides the construction of 258 flats are almost completed and these flats will be handed over to government shortly. Out of the balance 100 units, 84 flats are under various stages of construction. These flats will have to be completed without further delay. Moreover considering the huge demand for rental accommodation by the Government servants, new rental housing schemes will have to be implemented in all the District and Taluk Headquarters.

To complete the Housing Scheme at Poojappura and to take up new schemes where it is very essential, an amount of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided in the plan. The outlay earmarked for 1991-92 is Rs 100 lakhs.

(2) Governmental Residential Quarters

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages provision of quarters to certain categories of officers at their places of work. Further in hilly areas like Idukki, officers will not be able to get private accommodation. In such places Government should aim at providing housing accommodation to all categories of officers. The allocation of Rs. 400 lakhs made during the Eighth Plan is for completing the construction works already taken up and to take up new construction works of an urgent nature. The outlay earmarked for the scheme is also intended for certain new constructions at Travancore House New Delhi and for providing residential accommodation for the Chairman and Members of Public Service Commission and Judicial Officers. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for the scheme during 1991-92.

(3) Police Housing Scheme

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Certain norms have been fixed by the Government regarding housing of police personnel. According to these norms it is obligatory on the part of government to provide barrack/housing accommodation to police personnel. The government has been striving to achieve this goal by incurring expenditure under plan and non plan. Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed during the plan period to complete the ongoing works and to take up new works in places where it is highly essential. The provision made during 1991-92 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

(4) House sites to landless workers in Rural areas

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

One of the major problems confronting the landless workers in rural areas is to find out a piece of land where they can build a small house. This problem is all the more acute in a state like Kerala where the land price is relatively high even in remote rural areas. The scheme is formulated with a view to providing house sites free of cost to landless workers in rural areas. This is being implemented by the Board of Revenue through the

District Collectors. Under the Scheme the Panchayats are entrusted with the task of selecting and purchasing suitable lands after getting the necessary sanction from the district collector. However the district collector will have to verify the suitability and reasonableness of the price of the land selected before the sanction is accorded for the purchase. The land so purchased in the name of government is developed by providing facilities like roads, drainage and drinking water. Thereafter it is divided into 4 cents plots and distributed to landless workers in rural areas. During the seventh plan period a total of 17619 house plots were distributed under the scheme. The objective is to provide house sites to 15000 families during the Eighth Plan at the rate of 3000 house sites every year. A welcome feature of the scheme is that about 50% of beneficiaries are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The outlay earmarked for the scheme during 1990-95 is Rs. 1200 lakhs. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 200 lakhs. Of this Rs. 50 lakhs will be given to panchayats to rehabilitate dwellers in puramboke lands.

(5) Construction of huts/houses to rural workers (MNP)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The scheme is designed for giving financial assistance for the construction of houses to those who have been allotted housesites under any one of the schemes implemented by the government and to those who own house sites otherwise. The quantum of financial assistance under the scheme is Rs. 4000 per unit. Of this Rs. 3000 is given as loan and the balance as grant. The loan amount has to be repaid in 25 instalments and the rate of interest charged is 8 per cent. Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for the scheme during 1990-95. The allocation for 1991-92 is Rs. 20 lakhs. Of this Rs. 15 lakhs is loan component and Rs. 5 lakhs is grant component.

(6) Various Housing Schemes in Tribal areas

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

It is estimated that there are 20,000 houseless Tribal families in the state. The scheme is formulated with the objective of providing houses to all these Tribal families in a phased manner. However preference will be given to the construction of houses in the five tribal project areas of Attappady, Manantoddy, Nilambur, Idukki and Punaloor. The responsibility of implementing this scheme rests with the Tribal Development Department. It is a hundred per cent subsidised scheme. Under the scheme Rs. 9000 is given as grant for a tiled house and Rs. 12000 for RCC house. An additional 20 per cent of the grant is also given for houses constructed in difficult and inaccessible areas. Under the scheme 1759 houses were constructed and handed over to tribal families during the

Seventh Plan. The outlay proposed for the scheme during 1990-95 is Rs. 200 lakhs and the amount earmarked for 1991-92 is Rs. 25 lakhs.

(7) Kerala State Housing Board

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1000.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Housing Board was constituted in the year 1971 with the objective of formulating and implementing housing schemes in the State. Although the Housing Board has been catering to the requirements of all income groups, priority is given to low income groups and economically weaker sections. During the Seventh Plan period the Housing Board has completed the construction of 292 residential buildings and 1250 flats. Besides 300 plots were also developed and distributed. In addition 10598 applications for cash loans were sanctioned. Out of this 6000 were from Economically Weaker sections, 3700 from Low Income Group, 800 from Middle Income Group and 98 from Higher Income Group. The Board's main source of finance is the loan from HUDCO. But HUDCO loans are not available to all the schemes undertaken by the Board. Long-term loans are not available from other financial institutions at the rate of interest charged by HUDCO. Moreover usually there would be a gap between the expenditure and receipts of incomes of the Board. To tide over such exigencies the Housing Board has to get finance from some other sources. Market borrowings by issuing bonds to public is an important source of finance to the board. Till 31st March, 1990 the housing Board has issued bonds for Rs. 2151 lakhs. During 1990-95 a sum of Rs. 1000 lakhs has been proposed under market borrowings. The outlay provided for market borrowing during 1991-92 is Rs. 200 lakhs.

(8) Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 400.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Ltd., Trichur is the nodal agency for implementing housing schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the state. The Corporation has taken up six housing schemes from 1975 onwards utilising government grants and loans from HUDCO. The first five housing schemes together envisaged financial assistance for the construction of 32,300 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 1704 lakhs. The Corporation has extended financial assistance for the construction of 30427 houses so far under the above mentioned five housing schemes. There is prompt repayment to HUDCO loans irrespective of collection from beneficiaries. Government have approved the VI housing scheme during 1988 for construction of 10,000 houses. In this scheme the unit cost comes to Rs. 8500—of which Rs. 4500—is loan

from HUDCO, Rs. 2500 subsidy from State Government and Rs. 1500, beneficiary's contribution. Till June 1990, 1432 houses have been completed under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is proposed for the Corporation during 1990-95 as Government grant towards subsidy, administration and supervision charges and interest on loan from HUDCO. Of this Rs. 40 lakhs is exclusively earmarked for giving assistance to people belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The provision made for the Corporation during 1991-92 is Rs. 60 lakhs including Rs. 7.5 lakhs set apart for Scheduled Tribes.

(9) *The Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 600.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 110.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation is an apex body formed during 1970 with a view to meeting the financial requirements of the primary co-operative housing societies in the State. It raises funds from other financial institutions and public and distributes it to the affiliated primary housing societies to be advanced to the members for the construction of new houses as well as repairs and extensions of the existing houses. There are at present 207 primary housing societies affiliated to the federation. The federation is catering to the needs of applicants whose annual family income does not exceed Rs. 60,000. The maximum amount of loan that can be sanctioned to a member is fixed as Rs. 75,000 and the rate of interest is 14½% inclusive of group insurance premium of 1%. The maximum period of loan is 20 years. Loans at a concessional rate of interest of 12½% inclusive of group insurance are given to the people belonging to economically weaker sections and low income group. The maximum amount in respect of this type of loan is limited to Rs. 20,000. The federation has been raising the funds mainly from LIC and by floating debentures with Government guarantee. Another source of fund is the share capital contribution by the Government and member societies. So far the Housing Federation has disbursed a sum of Rs. 10843 lakhs to its members as loan for the construction of 43699 houses. It is estimated that during the current year the Federation would be able to extend financial assistance for the construction of 4870 houses. During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs is provided for the Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 110 lakhs. Of this Rs. 20 lakhs will be given as share capital contribution and the balance will be raised by the federation through market borrowings.

(10) *Government Servant's/Policemen's Housing Co-operative Societies*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 175.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The scheme is intended to give share capital contribution and loans to government servant

housing co-operative societies including government secretariat housing co-operative society and policemen's housing co-operatives. The provision is also for meeting interest subsidy on co-operative housing loans to government servants. The outlay proposed for the scheme during 1990-95 is Rs. 175 lakhs. The amount earmarked for 1991-92 is Rs. 35 lakhs.

(11) *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

This scheme is implemented by the Board of Revenue through district collectors. It is drawn up with the intention of providing housing loans to people whose annual income falls between Rs. 7200 and Rs. 18000. Loan amounts are limited to a maximum of Rs. 27500 or 80% of the cost of the house and is repayable in 300 monthly instalments with 8% interest. The outlay proposed for the scheme during 1990-95 is Rs. 100 lakhs. In 1991-92 Rs. 35 lakhs is set apart for the scheme. This is mainly for giving the subsequent instalments of those loans which were already sanctioned and first instalments given. Therefore the priority should be to complete the payment of remaining instalments of already sanctioned loans. As far as possible no new applications should be entertained.

(12) *Rehabilitation Housing Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1700.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

This is one of the major housing programmes launched by the Government in recent years with the objective of rehabilitating the economically weaker sections in rural areas. The scheme is designed in such a way as to tap the available institutional finance for the maximum extent possible, especially from such agencies as HUDCO, consortium of Banks HDFC etc. The scheme is implemented through Revenue Authorities. The target was 1,50,000 houses under 1st and 2nd phases of the scheme. The first and second phases are almost completed. Till the end of March 1990 about 131702 houses were constructed under the scheme. The Third Phase of the programme has already been launched and will be implemented through the Panchayats, Municipalities, Townships and Municipal Corporations. It is believed that the participation of local bodies in the implementation of the programme will make it more cost effective and time bound. The estimated cost of construction per house is Rs. 9000. Of this an amount of Rs. 7500 will be given as loan recoverable in 180 equal monthly instalments and Rs. 1500 will be given as subsidy. Out of this subsidy of Rs. 1500 per house, government will provide Rs. 750 and the balance will have to be met by the local bodies. To meet the government portion of subsidy Rs. 1700 lakhs is provided during 1990-95. This outlay will be sufficient to

meet the government share of the subsidy for the construction of 2.25 lakh houses. In the Annual Plan Rs. 300 lakhs is provided to give subsidy for the construction of 40,000 houses.

(13) House Building Advance to Government Servants

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1000.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

House building advance is given to Government employees for the construction, completion, Extension and repairs of residential buildings. The scheme is implemented by the finance department. All the State Government employees who have completed 5 years of service are eligible for getting house building advance. The original advance allowed is Rs. 1,00,000 or 40 times of the basic pay whichever is less. The rate of interest charged is 9 percent per annum. The maximum instalments admissible for repayment including interest charges is 216. Separate fund is earmarked every year for SC/ST employees under Special Component Plan. At present 4817 applications for house construction advance are pending with the Government and about Rs. 2400 lakhs is required for clearing these applications. A sum of Rs. 1000 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during 1990-95.

The allocation for 1991-92 is Rs. 200 lakhs.
(14) Slum Clearance Scheme

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The State Housing Board is implementing one slum clearance scheme at Chengalchoola in Trivandrum City. The target was to complete 688 flats. However 328 flats were completed and allotted to the beneficiaries under 1st and 2nd stage of the scheme. Another 200 flats, under the 3rd stage is almost completed. Construction of the balance 160 flats is taken up under the 4th stage and will have to be completed within two years. Any prolongation in completing the construction will necessitate additional expenditure due to price escalation. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for the scheme during 1990-95. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

Other Schemes

(15) Completion of spill over works

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 175.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The outlay earmarked is for the completion of spill over works under Village Housing Project and Low Income Group Housing. No new programmes will be taken up for implementation during the year. The outlay provided is for the specific purpose of completing the ongoing programmes only.

(16) Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The house construction programme for beedi workers is proposed as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The loan component will be raised from HUDCO. However the State Government have already taken steps to extend financial assistance to beedi workers under the scheme. The scheme envisages financial assistance to the beedi workers at the rate of Rs. 8500 for the construction of a house. Of this Rs. 6500 will be given as loan and the balance Rs. 2000 will be given as subsidy. All the formalities have been completed for giving house construction assistance to 500 beedi workers during the current year. In the Eighth plan Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for the scheme with a view to extending house construction assistance to 2500 beedi workers. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

New Schemes

(17) Shelter for Traditional Workers

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The housing conditions of the workers who are engaged in traditional industries like coir and handlooms are in no way better than that of the beedi workers. Although some welfare programmes are being implemented with a view to raising their general living conditions nothing substantial was done to solve their housing problems. Therefore the State Housing Board has formulated housing schemes for coir and handloom workers on the basis of the directions from the Central and State Governments. Presently the scheme is formulated along the lines of the rehabilitation housing scheme, Rs. 100 lakhs is provided during the Eighth Plan. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 15 lakhs.

(18) Nirmithi Kendras

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The first Nirmithi Kendra in the country was started in August 1987 in Quilon district as a pioneering experiment to propagate the message of low cost housing. Since then Nirmithi Kendras were started in all the 14 districts of the state. These were started with the objective of developing an effective link between the urban researcher in housing techniques and the rural house builder. It seeks to bring the fruit of housing research from the laboratory to local builders at the village level by exposing them to the modern development in house building technology. The Kendras also aim at manufacturing standardised building materials at reduced costs. This assumes added importance in the context of the rapidly escalating prices of

building materials. Presently the Nirmithi Kendras are manufacturing on a mass scale many building materials like rubble filler blocks, funicular shells for roofing, hollow bricks, pre cast plate floors, ferrocement rafters, RCC frames for doors and windows, water tanks and smokeless chulas. It has also plans to make cheap and strong building materials from rubber wood by making necessary treatment. This would cost only just one third of what other timber costs. Apart from these the Nirmithi Kendra undertakes manufacture of low cost housing materials as and when they are developed by the various housing research institutions in the country.

Another important activity of the Kendra is to impart training to masons and carpenters in innovation housing techniques. The district level Nirmithi Kendras have so far imparted training to 2000 masons, carpenters and unskilled workers, a large number of them belonging to scheduled caste and tribes. An outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is provided for the Nirmithi Kendra in the Eighth Plan for enabling them to develop and produce cheap building materials on a large scale and to impart training in low cost building technology to sufficient number of masons, carpenters and other workers. The outlay proposed during 1991-92 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

2 23 2217 00 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

01 State Capital Development.

191 Assistance to Local Bodies, Corporations Development Authorities etc.

(1) Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation started in 1970 extends financial assistance to development authorities and local bodies for taking up remunerative schemes like commercial complexes, bus stands, office buildings, markets stalls etc., and for non-remunerative scheme like conversion of dry type latrines into sanitary type, improvement/formation of roads etc. The Corporation since inception has disbursed Rs. 3126 lakhs till 1988 to local bodies and authorities for their projects. The Corporation till the end of 1988 assisted 411 projects of which 327 were completed.

Now the Corporation gives more priority to schemes taken by smaller local bodies having poor financial resources. The Corporation raises its funds from HUDCO and market borrowing. The Corporation raised over 20 crores from HUDCO alone since its inception. The provision under plan is to be met by way of market borrowing. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed for the Corporation during the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 80 lakhs for 1991-92.

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(2) Assistance to Greater Cochin Development Authority

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The Greater Cochin Development Authority is implementing several non-remunerative and remunerative schemes. Over and above the market borrowing assistance of Rs. 260 lakhs provided during 7th plan in the budget, Rs. 1798 lakhs was raised from HUDCO as loan. For the period 1990-95 the Authority has drawn up a plan for Rs. 77 crores. Of this Rs. 45 crores is for Urban Development, Rs. 13 crores for Housing, Rs. 3 crores for roads and bridges, Rs. 2 crores for environmental improvement and Rs. 14 crores for development of agricultural marketing facilities. The major schemes to be implemented during the 8th Five Year Plan are Elamkulam West extension, housing development scheme at Chilavannoor, Rameswaran West Scheme, Residential Development Scheme at Thottakkattukara, Nettoor Residential Area Development, Karimughal Housing Scheme, Kaloor Sub Centre, Cochin Marine Drive main ferry station, Edathala Housing Scheme, Maradu Agriculture Market etc. The HUDCO loans and market borrowing are the major resources of funds for the authority. During 1991-92 the authority has proposed to take up projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crores. A sum of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed for the authority during the 8th plan period and Rs. 50 lakhs for 1991-92 which is to be met by market borrowing.

(3) Assistance to Calicut Development Authority

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The Calicut Development Authority is implementing several remunerative and non-remunerative schemes. The authority has completed 14 major schemes till March 1990. The major spillover schemes started during the seventh plan are (i) widening of Muthalakulam area, (ii) housing scheme-cash loan with assistance from HUDCO, (iii) shop building at Karaparamba, (iv) development of Jawahar Nagar housing colony and (v) planetarium project etc. The authority has proposed to take up major schemes like commercial complexes, in ward V and XIII of Calicut Corporation, Commercial complex at Cheruvannoor Panchayat, commercial complexes near Jawahar Nagar housing colony etc. During the eighth plan the authority has to also co-ordinate and implement the different components under the Kerala Urban Development Project. For completion of the spillover works of the projects started during the seventh plan and prior to the seventh plan and for taking up of the major projects mentioned above during the 8th plan, the authority has proposed to raise over Rs. 20 crores for 1990-95. The state Commitment of Rs. 250 lakhs for the authority during 1990-95 is proposed to be met by market borrowing. Provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

(4) *Assistance to Trivandrum Development Authority.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The Trivandrum Development Authority implements several schemes. The major schemes undertaken by the authority during 7th plan were development of Palayam Centre, Medical College area Commercial Centres etc. The authority raised Rs. 94.53 lakhs from HUDCO during 1985-86 to 1988-89. Over and above the market borrowing assistance of Rs. 260 lakhs provided under plan the authority has drawn up a plan for Rs. 24.32 crores during 1990-95. Of this Rs. 270 lakhs is for Palayam Market Complex, Rs. 245 lakhs for Kesavadasapuram Commercial Complex, Rs. 210 lakhs for medical College Commercial Complex, Rs. 700 lakhs for Veli Market Scheme, Rs. 132 lakhs for Chalai Market Scheme, Rs. 160 lakhs for tourism, Rs. 200 lakhs for housing, Rs. 500 lakhs for construction of a ring road for the city and Rs. 15 lakhs for the construction of a Vishram Sanketh in the Medical College Campus. The authority has acquired 1.87 hectares in Medical College area and constructed two commercial centre buildings. Necessary land has been acquired at Palayam and Kesavadasapuram areas also. Acquisition of adequate land for the development of centres as envisaged is given priority during 1990-95. An amount of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed for this during 1990-95 and Rs. 50 lakhs for 1991-92 which is to be met by market borrowing.

03. *Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns*(1) *Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town (State Share)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

This is a 50 per cent centrally sponsored scheme introduced during 1979-80 with the objective of promoting balanced rate of growth of small and medium towns having a population of one lakh and below and to check the rate of migration to metropolitan cities. Under the scheme Government of India provides assistance to the tune of Rs. 52 lakhs including a compulsory component of Rs. 6 lakhs for low cost sanitation. During the VI Plan period 9 towns viz., Guruvayoor, Kottayam, Tirur, Trichur, Kayamkulam, Vadagara, Tellicherry, Changanacherry and Malappuram and during VII Plan period 4 towns Manjery, Thodupuzha, Palakkad and Kannur were selected under the programme. Project reports in respect of Punalur, Ponnani, Aluva, Muvattupuzha and Kothamangalam are forwarded to Government of India for sanction. The Government of India sanctioned an assistance of Rs. 278.23 lakhs under the scheme. For the completion of the spill over works and for taking up new towns an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs and 30 lakhs are proposed for 1990-95 and 1991-92 respectively.

04. *Slum Area Development*(1) *Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The scheme is an item under the New Twenty Point Programme. The pattern of assistance is that 50 per cent is given as grant and 50 per cent as loan to municipalities in the State. The major components under the schemes are construction and improvements of roads and lanes, extension of street lighting, drainage, provision of sanitary type latrines and water supply. Under this scheme about 2 lakh persons could be covered so far out of the estimated 4.5 lakh slum population in the state. The objective is to cover the remaining persons over a period of 10 years. The percapita investment approximately is Rs. 400 and an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed during the eighth plan period which would cover about 50000 persons. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 30 lakhs and the target is to cover 7500 persons. The slums are to largely benefit also from the scheme Housing and Shelter Improvement under Nehru Rozgar Yojana.

05. *Other Urban Development*(1) *Financial Assistance to other Urban Local Bodies for non-remunerative town improvement works.*

... (Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to assist the Urban local bodies to take up non-remunerative schemes such as construction of municipal office buildings, town halls, roads, drains, play fields etc. The pattern of financial assistance is that 50 per cent is given as grant and 50 per cent loan to municipalities. During the 7th plan about 40 projects of the municipalities were assisted and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 107.98 lakhs. For the completion of the spill over works and for taking up schemes on a priority basis a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(2) *Urban Basic Services for the poor*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 240.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The scheme introduced during 1987-88 envisages provision of basic services and essential amenities like water supply, low cost sanitation, education programme to improve awareness, motivation, immunisation, child health and material health. The scheme is now implemented in the urban local bodies of Alleppey and Ernakulam districts. According to an assessment made by the department, the scheme has found well and also could enlist full participation from local bodies. The pattern of assistance during the 7th plan was that 40% of the cost was met by UNICEF, 20% by Government of India and the remaining 40% by State Government. From 1990-91 onwards the

Government of India initially thought of implementing this as a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme and an amount of Rs. 58 lakhs was sanctioned for 1909-91. From 1991-92 onwards this will be continued as a 50% centrally sponsored scheme and the scheme is renamed as Urban Basic Services for the poor. During 1991-92 to 1994-95, it is proposed to implement programme in more municipalities. The estimated cost of the programme is Rs. 400 lakhs of which Rs. 200 lakhs will be assistance from Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 240 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan under state sector and Rs. 50 lakhs is for 1991-92.

(3) *Modernisation of slaughter houses*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented during the 8th plan period. The objective of the scheme is to provide wholesome and hygienic meat to consumers and to eliminate avoidable suffering of animals. A Project Report was prepared and the cost is estimated at Rs. 1040 lakhs. The major components of the programme include Civil construction, creation of dressing facilities, utilisation of products etc. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 1 lakh for 1991-92. Institutional assistance is expected for the project to the order of about 75 per cent. Also, Government of India assistance is likely to be available for the scheme.

(4) *Nehru Rozgar Yojana*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 650.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

The scheme introduced during 1989-90 aims at generation of more employment opportunities to the people living below poverty line in urban areas. House holds with income of below Rs. 7300 at 1984-85 prices are eligible to be benefited under the scheme. The broad three components of the scheme are Urban Micro Enterprises, Urban Wage Employment, and Housing and Shelter upgradation. The scheme Micro Enterprises is applicable to all urban settlements and is designed to encourage unemployed and under employed urban youth to take up self employment ventures. The two components of the Urban Micro Enterprises are Loan and Subsidy, and Training and Infrastructure Support. The pattern of assistance is that 25 per cent of the unit cost of Micro Enterprises subject to a ceiling of Rs. 4000 for beneficiaries in general category and Rs. 5000 for SC/ST/Women is given as subsidy and 75 per cent as loan which should be provided by Banks at a subsidised rate of interest. The subsidy amount is shared between centre and state on 50:50 basis. The Government of India assistance for 1990-91 is Rs. 25.19 lakhs. For the training and infrastructure support component the assistance is 100 per cent and Rs. 10.55 lakhs is anticipated for 1990-91. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs is made for the subsidy component under micro enterprises under state plan during 1990-95.

The Urban Wage Employment Scheme is designed to provide employment to the urban poor through the creation of socially and economically

useful public assets, especially in low income neighbourhoods. The objective is to take up such works like roads, pathways, drainage, improvement of water sources, environmental improvement of slums etc. Expenditure on this scheme is to be shared on 80:20 basis between the central government and state governments/local bodies. The anticipated assistance from centre during 1990-91 is Rs. 157.27 lakhs. The anticipated state commitment for 1990-91 will be Rs. 40 lakhs. The state plan provision under the scheme is Rs. 200 lakhs.

The scheme Housing and Shelter upgradation aims at providing employment through housing and building activities. The two components of the schemes are (i) imparting training and skill upgradation for masons, carpenters, plumbers, sanitary workers etc., and ii subsidy and loan assistance to housing/shelter upgradation. The subsidy of 25% would be shared between the central and state Governments/urban local bodies on a 80:20 basis and institutional finance would be provided by HUDCO. Out of the unit cost of Rs. 4000 the subsidy is Rs. 1000, Rs. 3000 from HUDCO as loan. The anticipated central assistance for 1990-91 is Rs. 93.74 lakhs. Under training and infrastructure the central assistance anticipated for 1990-91 is Rs. 3073 lakhs.

(5) *Financial assistance to development authorities other than Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum for implementing statutory town planning schemes.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

There were 9 development authorities started in the state prior to the 7th plan. They are Greater Cochin, Trivandrum, Calicut, Palakkad, Quilon, Kottayam, Idukki, Trichur and Velloor-Mulakulam. Government have sanctioned to set up authorities in Alleppey and Cannanore recently. All these authorities together have drawn up plan schemes to the order of over Rs. 50 crores during 1990-95. The major part of assistance is envisaged from HUDCO. Housing is one of the major programmes of the authorities. The pattern of assistance is 50% grant and 50% loan. An outlay of Rs. 175 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan period and Rs. 30 lakhs for 1991-92. For the three major authorities viz., Cochin, Trivandrum, and Calicut budget support by way of market borrowing assistance is provided. The outlay proposed is for implementing essential non-remuneration works, implementation of priority development projects under statutory town planning schemes.

(6) *Financial Assistance for meeting establishment charges of the Development Authorities.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

There are 11 Development Authorities including the recently constituted Alleppey and Cannanore authorities, During the Seventh Plan period assistance was given to Calicut, Palakkad, Kollam, Idukki, Kottayam, Trichur and Velloor-Mulakulam to meet part of their salary commitment. The

provision from 1990-91 is towards meeting the establishment charges of the Alleppey and Cannanore authorities. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 10 lakhs for 1991-92.

(7) *Financial Assistance to Municipalities and Township Committees for implementing Town Planning Schemes.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

There are 57 municipalities and one township committee viz., Guruvayoor in the state. An amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed during the 8th plan for giving financial assistance to municipalities and township committee to implement the already sanctioned town planning schemes. The financing pattern is that 50% of the outlay is given as grant and 50% as loan. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 35 lakhs. A higher outlay is proposed for the scheme in view of implementing more schemes in the newly constituted municipalities.

80. *General*

(1) *Training and Research*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is for imparting training to personnel of the town planning department in engineering, architecture, etc. The scheme also aims at providing training facilities to apprentices. The target is to train about 40 persons during 1991-92.

(2) *Urban and Regional Information System*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at conducting aerial survey of the urban areas and preparing town maps in co-operation with National Remote Sensing Agency. A computer and other modern facilities are required for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 3 lakhs for the annual plan 1991-92. The provision also includes payment to National Remote Sensing Agency for the work done through the agency.

800 **Other Expenditure**

(1) *District Planning Units, Kasaragod and Wynad*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

At present district planning units are functioning in all districts except Wynad and Kasargod. It is proposed to start district planning units in the above two districts during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The outlay proposed is for meeting the salary cost and for other expenditures. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 5 lakhs for 1991-92.

(2) *Master Plan for Agro Industrial Centres*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to prepare master plans to serve as a broad frame work for evolving suitable development programmes for the overall growth of the concerned region. The preparation of 16 master plans have already been completed. During 1988-89 a unit office at Tiruvalla has been set up for the preparation of Master Plan for Tiruvalla. The salary commitment under Thiruvalla unit is about Rs. 2 lakhs per year. For the continuance of the existing unit and for taking up new schemes a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 2 lakhs for 1991-92.

(3) *Preparation of Traffic and Transportation Plans to synchronise with urban land use plans.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

It is essential to create a cell in the town planning department for the preparation of traffic operation plans and comprehensive traffic and transportation plans for urban centres in the state to synchronise with the urban land use plans. The cell has not been created so far or want of administrative sanction. The scheme is to be implemented during the 8th plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 1 lakh. The provision is for meeting the salary cost of the proposed cell and to meet other related expenditure.

(4) *Reorganisation of Headquarters Office*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to reorganise the Town Planning Department into eight functional divisions for technical and administrative efficiency in a phased manner. The Special Project Division for Slum and Small Towns had already been sanctioned by government. The Local Area Project Division is to be started during the 8th plan period. The main function of the Local Area Project Division is to attend to the development schemes of the local bodies in the State covering design and layout planning of the municipal bus stand, municipal shopping complex, town hall, library, slaughter houses, taxi stand, rest houses, parks, playgrounds etc. For the continuance of the Special Project Division and also for the creation of Local Area Project Division a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs and 3 lakhs are proposed for 1990-95 and for 1991-92 respectively.

(5) State Town and Country Planning Board

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

The State Town and Country Planning Board has been constituted to guide, control and monitor the formulation of the state spatial development plan. A Nucleus staff has already been created. For strengthening the cell a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan period and Rs. 1 lakh for 1991-92.

(6) Integrated Development of Cochin and Adjoining Islands

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The project report prepared by the Centre-State Team on Integrated Development of Cochin and Adjoining has identified various development Schemes in Cochin City and adjoining areas to be implemented by Central Government agencies, state government agencies and local bodies. Some of the schemes envisaged are to be covered by the World Bank Project proposed for Cochin city under Kerala Urban Development Project. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Plan to take up a few priority schemes identified by the Centre-State Team to be implemented by the State Government which are not covered under the Kerala Urban Development Project. An outlay of Rs 2 lakhs is made for 1991-92.

(7) Capital City Development Programme

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 55.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The National Commission on Urbanisation has recommended to take up special schemes for the development of capital cities. Thiruvananthapuram as the capital city has to be given special consideration and priority for the development of infrastructure facilities and for improving the environmental and aesthetic quality. Development of parks and open spaces, better street lighting, conservation of historic places and buildings etc., are some of the items which can be given special attention. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed during the 8th plan and Rs. 10 lakhs during the annual plan 1991-92.

(8) Kerala Urban Development Project (World Bank Aided)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5400.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

The World Bank Aided Kerala Urban Development Project is proposed to be implemented in the three city regions of

Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode. The major components of the programme are water supply, road development and traffic management, sewerage and sanitation, upgradation of slums etc. The estimated cost of the total project is Rs. 306 crores. Out of this 70% (Rs. 215 crores) is expected as World Bank loan and Rs. 70 crores is available from HUDCO as loan. The HUDCO assistance is envisaged outside the budgetary flow. The Component wise break up of the programme is given below.

(Rs. in crores)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Of which		
		Total Provision	State Plan Provision	HUDCO Loan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Road Development and Traffic Management	101.00	71.00	30.00
2.	Sewerage & Water Supply	131.00	111.00	20.00
3.	Urban Development	74.00	54.00	20.00
Total		306.00	236.00	70.00

The project preparation is in progress and it is anticipated that the implementation will commence during 1991-92. In order to complete the project according to Schedule full provision is ensured in the plan. The project cost under urban Development Component is Rs. 74 crores of which Rs. 20 crores is expected as assistance from HUDCO, outside the plan. The remaining provision of Rs. 54 crores is fully proposed. Under water supply and transport Rs. 111 crores and Rs. 71 crores respectively are proposed as shown above.

2 24 2200 00 Information and Publicity

01 Films

105 Production of Films

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

Production of films, short films, documentaries and feature films on different topics of social and economic life are envisaged under the scheme. During 1985-90 about 15 films were produced. During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed to produce about 20 films. A higher provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to produce 5 films in connection with the 4th anniversary of present Ministry. The provision also includes payment of pending bills to the Kerala State Film Development Corporation for the films produced to the department.

60 Others

101 Advertisement and visual publicity.
Display Advertisement

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Public Relations Department is the main agency through which Government advertisements both routine and display are channelled. The scheme is intended to give wide publicity to the welfare and developmental activities of the Government by issuing attractive display advertisements in popular dailies, prominent periodicals and other publications in and outside the State. It is also proposed to organise a Design and Art studio unit during 1991-92. The provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is for the above activities.

102 Information Centres

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The people mainly depend on the Information Centres of the Public Relations Department for getting detailed information relating to the policies and programmes of Government. At present, Information Centres are functioning at Thiruvananthapuram, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam, Trissur, Palakkad, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Kannur, Kasaragod and Pathanamthitta. It is proposed to start two Information Centres at Thodupuzha and Kalpetta during 1991-92 for which an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed. The provision also includes renovation and strengthening of the existing centres.

103 Press Information Services

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(1) Press Tours

The scheme is intended to organise tour for the pressmen, to areas of developmental and cultural importance and for exchange of journalists to other states and to receive them in the State. During the 7th plan period, pressmen from Kerala visited Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. Also the State received about 30 pressmen from Madhya Pradesh, Punjab Gujarat and so on. The provision is also for payment towards KSRTC buses hired on special occasions like the visit of President of India, Prime Minister and so on. Annually the department spends more than Rs. 2 lakhs towards KSRTC buses hired on special occasions. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed during 1991-92 for the implementation of the scheme.

2. Press Academy

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 75.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Press Academy at Cochin is an autonomous body constituted for the development of a healthy and responsible press in the state through inservice training, research, strengthening of library exhibition and publication of books and periodicals. The Academy conducts full-time and part-time diploma courses in Journalism, refresher courses, short-term training and workshops for the media officers etc. Every year the Academy trains about 50 journalists and more than 100 are covered through inservice training programmes. The Academy also proposes to take up the following schemes—training, publication of books and periodicals, library service, preservation of old and defunct periodicals, research, study tours, exhibition, award and fellowships, courses in Journalism and starting of faculties etc. An amount of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 10 lakhs for 1991-92.

106 Field Publicity

(1) Field Publicity Organisation

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 35.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

Field publicity is an effective medium for educating and moulding public opinion. The existing field publicity units in all the districts have to be strengthened by providing vehicles, projectors, film and other modern field publicity equipments. An outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs, is proposed for the scheme during 1990-95. An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during 1991-92. The provision includes replacement of vehicles at Kannur and Kottayam District Information Offices and for the replacement of the Mini Bus of the Directorate. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is also provided for imparting training to the officers of the Department of Public Relations as part of field publicity activities in the operation of the various media of mass communication, advertisements, printing and lay out and exhibition in various institutions in India.

2. Exhibitions

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 125.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at publicity on developmental activities and achievements of the state through participation in All India Exhibitions organised annually by Government, local bodies and other voluntary agencies, conduct of mini-exhibitions in rural areas in connection with publicity campaigns and other week observances are also envisaged under the scheme. The State Government participates in the India International Trade Fair Organised at Pragathi Maidan, New Delhi annually for which there is a permanent

structure at the Pragathi Maidan, New Delhi allotted by the Trade Fair Authority to house the Kerala Pavilion. The Public Relations Department is entrusted with the work of organising the Kerala Pavilion at New Delhi and co-ordinating the participation of different Departments. The State Government have to undertake the annual maintenance of the building and has to put up suitable facade to the structure periodically and arrange interior decoration and landscaping annually. A provision of Rs. 125 lakhs is made for the scheme during 1990-95. During 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed which includes payment of annual rent of about Rs. 5 lakh for the Trade Fair Authority.

107 Cultural Affairs

Songs and Drama Services

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 26.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at encouraging performing arts by instituting awards and by providing opportunities to present such items on selected occasions. The following are the major programmes implemented under the scheme.

- (1) Inter-State Exchange of Cultural troupes being jointly Sponsored by the Government of India and State Government.
- (2) Professional Drama Awards.
- (3) Float and folk dance for the Republic Day Celebrations at New Delhi.
- (4) Conduct of Special Programmes.
- (5) National Integration Cultural Festivals and
- (6) Folk Arts Centres. A sum of Rs. 26 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 8 lakhs for 1991-92.

109. Photo Publicity

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 32 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

Starting of a Video unit and the establishment of a colour processing laboratory at the Directorate and starting photographic units in the Districts are the programmes envisaged under the scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan. During the 7th plan period sanction was accorded to start photographic units at the District Offices of Kottayam and Trissur. It is proposed to start photographic units in Kollam and Cannoor during the 8th plan. The provision also includes purchase of photographic materials such as roll films, photographic papers, cameras, and accessories for the Directorate as well as to the District Information offices. An outlay of Rs. 32 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 7 lakhs for 1991-92.

110. Publications:

1. Publicity Materials.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme, production of photo pamphlets, booklets, wall calendars, table calendars and media hand books on socio-economic aspects for distribution among the urban and rural population are envisaged. The proposal also includes the publication of the Departmental Journals, Kerala Calling (English) and Janapatham (Malayalam), and books on different topics of plan formulation, implementation etc. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. During 1991-92 a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for the production of publicity materials.

2. Publication of Books:

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 13.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages publication of books on important cultural educational and social topics and on important personalities by eminent scholars. During the 7th plan three books viz. 'Mohiniyattom' 'Theyyam' and 'Murals of Kerala' were published. Five other books 'Dances of Kerala, Fairs and Festivals of Kerala, Sopana Sangeetham, Koodiyattom' and a Hand Book of Kerala are proposed to be published. A provision of Rs. 13 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is allocated for 1991-92.

3. Community Radio & Television:

1. Community viewing sets.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

The scheme is intended for giving subsidy to the panchayats to install colour T. V. sets for the benefit of the rural masses. The pattern of assistance is that 50% of the cost will be met by the panchayats concerned and 50% by the State as subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000. During the 7th Five Year Plan assistance was given to 50 panchayats to install T. V. sets. The target for 1990-95 is 50 T. V. sets. It is proposed to assist 100 panchayats in installing 120 colour T. V. sets during 1991-92 for which an amount of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed. The entire outlay is rural component.

2. Special Component Plan:

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 38.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

The scheme is intended for installing community viewing sets predominantly in harijan areas. The entire cost is given to the panchayats

as State subsidy. The target during 1990-95 is to install 290 T. V. Sets. A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to install 69 T. V. sets under scheme. The entire outlay is rural component.

3. Tribal Sub Plan:

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 16.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme is to give 100% subsidy to panchayats for installing community viewing sets in Tribal pockets. The target for 1990-95 is to install about 123 T. V. sets. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is made under the scheme during 1991-92 to install 16 T. V. sets. The provision is fully meant for rural sector.

800. Other Expenditure:

1. Welfare Fund for Journalists (Government Contribution)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The scheme was introduced during 1976 with the objective of giving financial assistance to working Journalists dependents in distress. At present there are 178 persons receiving the benefit @ Rs. 300 and one person @ Rs. 500 per mensem. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs was provided during 1990-91. The scheme is proposed to be shifted under non-plan from 1991-92.

2. Welfare Fund for Cine Artists

(Government Contribution)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

with the objective of giving financial assistance to Cine Artists in distress. Assistance is given to 146 beneficiaries @ Rs. 300 per mensem for which an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided for 1990-91. The scheme is proposed to be shifted under non-plan from 1991-92.

2 25 2225 00 Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

01 Welfare of Scheduled Castes

The size of Scheduled caste population in Kerala as per 1981 census is 25.49 lakhs, constituting about 10.02% of the population. Estimates show that the number of scheduled caste families has increased from 4.83 lakhs in 1981 to 5.6 lakhs at present. Rural-urban distribution of scheduled Caste population reveals that the concentration of Scheduled caste population is high in rural areas, constituting about 87.88%.

The Seventh Plan period witnessed remarkable progress in the activities towards the

development of Scheduled Caste. During this period out of a budgeted outlay of Rs. 1604.25 lakhs an amount of Rs. 1582.53 lakhs has been expended under the programme welfare of Scheduled Caste. The expenditure during the Annual Plan 1989-90 is also encouraging. It is reported as Rs. 346.40 lakhs against a budgeted outlay of Rs. 347 lakhs. In addition to this nearly Rs. 20 crores were spent by way of SCA to SCP against an indicated outlay of Rs. 21.50 crores under the programme.

Pointed attention is being given Plan after Plan to the Socio-economic development of Scheduled Caste by all development departments. In addition to the special component plan of sectoral departments, Scheduled Caste Development Department as a nodal agency, implements welfare schemes as well as a few economic development schemes which are meant exclusively for scheduled castes. Besides continuing the programmes already initiated during the previous plans, a few new schemes have been proposed for 1990-95. They are upgradation of performance level of scheduled caste students in sports and games, construction of boys' hostel, rehabilitation housing for landless and houseless scheduled castes, programme for human resources development, establishment of information-cum-guidance centre, development of dependants of Scheduled Castes who were engaged in unclean occupation in the past, development programmes for vulnerable groups among scheduled caste girls etc. The thrust area of welfare activities of the Department during the plan period is rehabilitation housing scheme for landless and houseless Scheduled Caste families. The year 1990-91, being Birth Centenary Year of Dr. Ambedkar, the Government have bestowed more importance to the development of Ambedkar Gramms in each block during the year.

More attention will be given for checking the dropouts and qualitative improvement of the students during the Eighth Plan. Special incentive for talented students, admitting the brilliant students in well-run public school type institutions, coaching for appearing in competitive examinations are all intended towards equipping the future generation to compete with the general population in all respects.

The outlay proposed for the sector welfare of SC/ST/OBCs for the eighth plan is Rs. 4240 lakhs against an agreed outlay of Rs. 2200 lakhs for the 7th plan. Out of Rs. 4240 lakhs proposed for the sector, an amount of Rs. 2701 lakhs is indicated for the Welfare of Scheduled Caste alone and Rs. 152 lakhs for the Welfare of OBCs. For the annual plan 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 578.50 lakhs is proposed for the Welfare of Scheduled Caste against a total proposed of Rs. 917 lakhs for the sector Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs. 90% of the total outlay for the programme welfare of Scheduled Castes may be reckoned as 'rural component'. The schematic details are furnished below:

102. Economic Development Programmes

1. Co-operatives for Scheduled Castes

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages organisation of Co-operatives for Scheduled Castes in the State in all possible areas besides assisting the existing co-operatives. Multipurpose service Co-operative Societies comprising Societies for undertaking essential utility services like home appliances repair, plumbing, electrical wiring, automobile repair etc., Co-operatives for conducting mini bus services wherever possible, and those for the purchase and cultivation of agricultural lands will be organised. Poultry and dairy co-operatives will also be organised at panchayat level in areas having sufficient scope. Scheduled Castes engaged in bamboo works will be considered for extending assistance to the Co-operatives set up for the purpose. For taking up construction activities and manufacture of building components the ex-trainees of various training programmes will be organised into co-operatives. 5 co-operatives are targeted for the Eighth Plan.

2. Financial Assistance for Self Employment Ventures.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to assist all technically or traditionally trained Scheduled Castes in various crafts|skills|trades to set up self employment ventures. The outlay is also meant for providing assistance to Scheduled Caste families engaged in traditional occupations like mat weaving, basket making, bamboo works etc., as well as to professionally qualified persons like Doctors, Engineers, Dentists, Advocates, Laboratory Technicians etc., to set up their own practice|business. The maximum amount of assistance in all cases will be Rs. 5000 but limited to 50% of the project cost. For setting up an industry|business, 50% of the share capital contribution will be given as Margin Money Assistance for raising loan from financial institutions. It is also proposed to assist 5% of the total investment as investment subsidy to supplement the existing programme of Industries Department.

The Scheme will be implemented through the Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes.

It is expected to assist 600 persons during the Eighth Plan period and the target set for 1991-92 is 100.

3. Integrated Development of Scheduled Caste Habitats.

(Ambedkar Gramam Programme)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs 102.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages identification of the most backward Scheduled Caste Habitats in each

district on the basis of Socio-economic indicators as well as drawing up and implementing of plans for development of these habits after assessing their specific problems and needs. The identification of habitats, assessment of their problems and needs and preparation of plans for their development have already been started during the previous years.

During the Ambedkar Centenary Year, Government have decided to establish 212 Ambedkar Gramam where co-ordinated programmes of various departments are to be taken up for the overall development of these identified Scheduled Caste concentrations. The programme will include infrastructural development, economic development and scheme for providing basic necessities etc. All development departments will integrate their programmes and implement them in the identified habitat.

The outlay proposed under the scheme will also be utilised to fill in the critical financial gap of any of other development departments due to paucity of funds or technical or administration bottlenecks. 212 gramams will be initially developed as model habitats in the first attempts by providing all the requisities in that area. During 1991-92 this task will be completed by utilising the above provision. This is expected to generate a multiplier effect and will have a demonstrative value. In the subsequent years as a second phase, fresh concentrations will be identified and similar integrated area development experiments will be taken up.

4. Production Training Institutes:

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 45.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay is meant for running and organising production|training institutes on the lines envisaged by the Technical Committee constituted by the Government for organising Centres by introducing modern trades which will open up new avenues for self-employment. Cost of modernising the existing trades and starting of new trades can be met from this provision. The expenditure for reorganisation of staff in the current plan, cost of vehicles for headquarters and regions, purchase of modern tools and machines, running and maintenance of vehicles for training purpose will also be met from the provision.

By the end of Seventh Plan there were 64 production cum training centres in the State. 63 Production|Training Institutes will be organised during the current plan.

5. Programmes for Development of Adaptive Technology.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

The scheme is proposed in accordance with the emphasis attributed to Science and Technology for various groups as there has been a

demand for evolving programmes of this type for Scheduled Castes also. Field programmes on technology demonstration and utilisation, technology generation and adaptation are the main thrust of the programme. It includes a process of identification of Scheduled Castes occupational groups, their present tools and equipments, the available stock of improved tools and techniques, the gap between the two and possible ways of enabling adoption of the better technology by the occupational groups. The last of these would entail field demonstration as well as other publicity efforts. There will be efforts to develop better technology and tools for the identified occupational groups and induce them for adaptation of the successful results.

The outlay provided is to meet the expenditure for the above efforts. The outlay is also to be utilised for educating Scheduled Castes on the use of non-conventional energy sources with the help of Government agencies like ANERT, it is proposed to identify "SURYA GRAMAMS" in selected Scheduled Caste habitats at remote areas where the use of solar energy will be clearly demonstrated and smokeless choolahs in these selected habitats will be provided. Training to Scheduled Caste Youth in the installation and repairs of devices connected with non-conventional energy use is also envisaged under the scheme.

6. Training in Trades:

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The scheme aims at imparting training to Scheduled Castes in all areas where there is adequate scope for employment. These include heavy duty driving, PBX/Telex operations, Automobile repairs especially 2/3 wheeler repairs, repair of agricultural tools, machinery and equipments. Imparting training in entrepreneurial skill development, conduct of market surveys and product design etc. will also be undertaken in this programme. Suitable follow up action for establishing the trainees in this field of activity is also envisaged.

Organising job linked training programmes in collaboration with Industries and public sector undertakings so as to fill all the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste will also be undertaken utilising this provision.

Against the target of 400, 250 Scheduled Caste Youths were given training in various trades during the Seventh Plan period. The target for the current plan is 300 and 25 people are expected to be trained during 1991-92.

7. Pre-Recruitment Training for Scheduled Castes

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Recruitment to Defence Service, Police Force, Para Military Services etc. is made

frequently at various recruiting centres in the State. As the criteria for selection to such posts in the Defence and security services are physical and mental efficiency, educated Scheduled Castes youths find it difficult to complete with other persons. There is no reservation to Scheduled Castes in these services. In order to ensure proportionate representation of Scheduled Castes in Military and Para Military services, it is necessary to prepare and equip them physically, mentally and intellectually to appear for the competition and tests connected with these recruitments. Under this scheme it is proposed to arrange training classes to selected Scheduled Caste candidates at three centres in the State for a period of 75 working days within a period of three months. Each batch will consist of 25 Scheduled Caste Youths having the minimum physical standard as well as educational qualifications prescribed for the posts for which they are trained.

Training will be imparted utilising the services of retired Army personnel who were engaged in recruitment and training in the defence service. 375 S. C. youths will be given training during 1990-95 and 75 in 1991-92.

190. Assistance to Public Undertakings:

1. The Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes (51% State Share).

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 415.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 85.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST was registered as a Government Company in 1972 with the object of promoting and implementing socio-economic development programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the State with its headquarters at Thrissur. The total paid up capital as on 31-3-1990 was Rs. 13.83 crores of which Rs. 8.06 crores are from State Government and Rs. 5.77 crores from Central Government. The share capital contribution is provided by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 49:51. The grant-in-aid provided by the Centre i.e., 49% of the Share Capital is utilised by the Corporation for depositing margin money under self employment programmes. The State Government is also giving 51% of the share capital as grant to the Corporation which is utilised for providing loan under various scheme.

The proposed outlay is the State share of 51% of the share capital contribution to the Corporation. The matching contribution will be provided by the Central Government.

Agricultural land purchase scheme, Foreign Employment Scheme, Margin Money Scheme and Assistance to Co-operative Societies are the ongoing schemes implemented by the Corporation.

The new schemes proposed by the Corporation are margin money loan for starting dealership in petrol and cooking gas, margin

money loan for purchase of Trekker, Tempo, Taxi etc. and margin money loan for starting industries.

The Corporation also proposes schemes with loan assistance from NSFDC. They are:

- (i) Self employment programme for technically trained SC|STs.
- (ii) Purchase of land for group cultivation.
- (iii) Margin money scheme for dealerships, purchase of vehicles etc.
- (iv) Purchase of agricultural land for SC|STs.
- (v) Allotment of shops|sheds in Shopping complexes.
- (vi) Establishing a quarry complex at Thonnakkal.
- (vii) Land for landless SC|STs.

Out of the total provision of Rs. 415 lakhs for the Eighth Plan and Rs. 85 lakhs for 1991-92, Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively are provided as matching assistance to the Corporation during the Eighth Plan period for promotional activities such as field studies, survey etc. and staff for monitoring, evaluation, technical and recovery wings. The Corporation is eligible to get an equal amount from Government of India also.

2. Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (KIRTADS) (State Share 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 58.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies for Scheduled Castes| Scheduled Tribes is a specialised centre for research and evaluation. The Centre is entrusted with the task of:—

- (i) Conducting basic research on various problems being confronted by the weaker sections of the society in their day to day life in general and that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular;
- (ii) Conducting of anthropological studies on the culture, life and developmental problems of various communities in the State;
- (iii) Evaluation of programmes undertaken for the development of Tribes in particular;
- (iv) Conducting entthrographic Studies among the tribals;

(v) Conducting studies on classification of communities; and

(vi) Imparting training to officials and non-officials to understand the life and culture of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

New activities like setting up a separate unit for concurrent evaluation of SC|ST programmes and conduct of a study of SC|ST in Kerala through a professional body like Kerala History Association are also envisaged.

The outlay forms the State Share for undertaking the above activities and strengthening the staff position of the Institute during 1991-92.

277. Education

1. Pre-matric Scholarships and Stipends

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme is intended for giving pre-matric scholarships at varying rates to Scheduled Castes students studying in Standards I-X and also for those in various pre-matric institutions in the State.

2. Special Incentive to Talented Students

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 14.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at encouraging Scheduled Caste Students to achieve higher level of performance in public examination as well as in sports and games. The rates of incentives have been enhanced and would vary depending on the course of study. Special incentives will also be given to Scheduled Caste students showing outstanding performances in sports and games. It is proposed to extend the programme to Standards VIII and IX at school level and also to students obtaining II class in Arts subjects at College level.

3. Boarding Grants

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 24.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme is for the payment of boarding grants for Scheduled Caste students residing in the 15 subsidised hostels run by voluntary organisations which provide subsidised food and lodging facilities. The boarding grant now given is proposed to be revised during 1991-92.

4. Coaching and Allied Scheme (State Share 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 45.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme having 50% Central Assistance. The Scheme encompasses the Pre-examinations Training Centres

intended for training candidate in appearing for competitive examinations. It is proposed that all Pre-examination Training Centres in the State will function under this scheme and will be strengthened suitably under an apex body. It is intended to raise the standards of instructions given in those centres as recommended by the Working Group. It is also proposed to give need-based training for all large scale recruitments by giving autonomy for each institution in choosing the type and requirements for each programme. Training for appearing for entrance examination to professional courses will also be given by these centres. Training for selected Scheduled Caste Youths who are appearing for All India Service Examinations will be provided through the training centre established at Thiruvananthapuram exclusively for this purpose, utilising this provision.

There are three pre-examinations training centres functioning in the State at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. The expenditure towards all above will be met from the provision earmarked for the scheme.

5. Pre-matric and Post-matric Hostels

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay is meant for the running of pre-matric and post matric hostels under the Scheduled Caste Development Department. During the current year it is proposed to start three post-matric hostels in Idukki, Kannur and Thrissur Districts depending on the availability of buildings on rent. The provision will also be utilised for the conduct of an excursion once in every year for the hostellers. The construction works of the pre-matric and post-matric hostel buildings at Thiruvalla, Peermade etc. and completion of the ongoing works will also be taken up.

In order to improve the standards of hostels it is also intended to introduce an efficient management system with resident tutors, warden etc. and peoples' participation. An advisory committee consisting of Headmasters of feeder Schools, representatives of parents of inmates and departmental officers will be formed and they will visit the hostels periodically, and suggest better running of the hostels.

During the Seventh Plan period 5 hostels were started and the target set for the Eighth Plan is 130. Out of the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for 1991-92, Rs. 5 lakhs is towards capital account.

6. Girls' Hostels (State Share 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme having 50% Central Assistance. The outlay is for construction of hostel buildings for girls and the

entire outlay is shown under Capital head as Central assistance is available for construction of buildings. It is proposed to construct 5 new hostels for girls during 1991-92 where land is already available. The outlay will also be utilised for completing the works taken up during the previous years.

18 hostels are expected to be started during 1990-95.

7. Book Banks in professional Colleges and Polytechnics (State Share 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme having 50% Central Assistance is intended for providing costly text books and study materials to Scheduled Caste students studying professional courses. The Scheme had covered some of the professional Colleges during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods and it is now proposed to cover all the professional Colleges and Polytechnics of the State during the 8th Plan periods. It is also intended to procure revised editions of the available books, provide sufficient storage facilities for the books and also purchase new books for these Colleges.

8. Bharat Darshan

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 7.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

Study tours of selected groups of students (both boys and girls) and adults to other parts of the country so as to expose them to the vista of developments and achievements are planned under the Scheme. A moderate beginning was made during 7th Plan, which will be continued in a bigger way in the 8th Plan utilising this provision.

9. Tuition System in Schools and Colleges

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 34.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The Scheme envisages introduction of a sound tuition system for students studying in High Schools and Colleges. Tuition Centres will be set up in Scheduled Caste concentration or in the hostels run by Scheduled Caste Department in order to give special coaching to students in those subjects in which they are weak. Centres will be started in most backward districts and in hostels where the performance of students is below average. The involvement of Voluntary organizations, retired teachers and young enthusiastic jobless graduates and post graduates, in the running of such tuition centres is also envisaged under the Scheme. Standard remuneration and incentive awards can be given to teachers who conduct the classes and ensure success of students in the examination. The Scheme has been initiated in some pre-matric

hostels and this provision is intended for extending it to other hostels. The Special Component Plan provision of the General Education and Collegiate Education Departments will also be fooled to cover the entire hostellers.

10. Establishing of Model Residential Schools

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 18.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

Scheduled Caste students find it difficult to get opportunities for under going the type of training and education that are available in high standard Residential Schools like public School, although quite a number of them are functioning in Kerala and elsewhere. It is in this context that the establishment of one model residential School in the pattern of the public school was proposed which, it is hoped will ameliorate the situation although in a modest way.

The outlay proposed will be utilised for meeting the expenses of starting model Residential School in Thiruvananthapuram district.

11. Study Centres

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 14.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Environment of Scheduled Caste houses are not conducive to the studies of children which reason accounts maily for the high level of drop outs among them. One way of solving the problem is to offer enough reading facilities to Scheduled Caste Children outside their homes, in a not far off common place. Common buildings with minimum necessary facilities like furniture, lighting reference books, learning aids etc., are to be made available in as many Scheduled Caste concentration as possible. While doing so, it was envisaged that the children will continue to take their food etc., in their houses. The students will be put under the control and supervision of a senior teacher or retired teacher or an unemployed graduate or post graduate who will help them in their studies. By this the students will develop learning and reading habits and also understand the techniques of group discussions. By the end of 7th Plan 16 study centres in Scheduled Caste concentration were started. It is proposed to extend the programme to needy areas during the 8th Plan period with at least 5 study centres in each district. During 1991-92, 10 Centres will be started.

12. Financial Assistance to Failed Scheduled Caste Students

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 35.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 9.50 lakhs)

Owing to lack of conducive study facilities, environment and to the peculiar social and family

situation many Scheduled Caste Students fail in the examinations. Majority of them do not continue studies because of the financial burden involved in private studies. It will be waste of resources if these failed students are not given opportunities for continuing education. The scheme envisages providing financial assistance to the selected scheduled caste students who had scored at least 30% marks in the SSLC Pre-degree examination. Selected students will be given assistance for a period of 8 months for studying in reputed tutorial colleges. The amount will cover the tuition fee, stationery and training expenses.

This is a scheme proposed for the educational upliftment of scheduled caste and also for reducing the man power wastage. In the 7th plan students who failed in SSLC examination were covered. As the success rate was about 75%, it is proposed to extend the scheme to pre-degree level during 8th plan utilising the provision.

13. Providing better educational facilities for bright Scheduled Caste Students

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 49.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

There are number of schools functioning in private sector within and outside the State providing better coaching when compared to government owned schools. The cost of educating students in such schools are high so that the poor and bright students among scheduled caste are not able to attend such schools for better education. This scheme aims at giving better education facility to bright scheduled caste students who wish to join such private schools where the standard of instruction is high. The entire cost of education of the selected students will be met from the provision under the scheme. It is proposed to admit students every year to standard V. The selection will be on the basis of merit-cum-means. The assistance will be given up to standard 10,12 depending upon the highest class in the school in which the student seeks admission. The selected students will be admitted in different schools in all districts of the State having high standard of coaching. During 1989-90, 30 students have been admitted utilising the provision under pre-matric studies. As the result is very encouraging it is proposed to introduce this programme as a new scheme in 8th plan and to cover 20 more bright students (total 50 students).

New scheme stated in 1990-91.

14. Upgradation of Performance Level of Scheduled Caste Students in Sports and Games

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Many scheduled caste boys and girls who are quite proficient in sports and games are living in

very poor Conditions and so are not able to improve their skill. They just fall out of the areas after a brief appearance. The sports schools are also not able to help them as desired. This scheme is intended to take care of this situation and provides for substantial financial assistance to S. C. boys and girls who show very high level of skill in sports and games by the programme "Catch Them Young". The amount will be utilised for their nutritious food, dress, equipment for practice and other urgent necessities. About 30 boys/girls will be assisted every year under the programme.

15. *Boy's Hostels (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme having 50% Central assistance for construction of boys' hostels in district headquarters. The outlay is to be utilised for the construction of boys hostels at urban centres in the State which has been agreed to by the Government of India. It is proposed to construct 3 boys hostels and a hostel complex for boys in Thiruvananthapuram. An agency other than PWD can be entrusted with the work of hostel complex for speedy execution.

16. *Hostel Complex* ...

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Students from far off places who get admission in educational institutions in Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Thrissur and Kozhikode—find it very difficult to get admission in hostels due to the lack of hostel facilities. Hence it is proposed to construct a hostel complex with multi storied building, library hall, play ground, recreational facilities and other amenities for creating a better environment for studies as well as maintaining good health for the inmates. The outlay provided will be utilised for constructing the proposed hostel complex in Thiruvananthapuram. The scheme will be implemented by the Department utilising the plan outlay for the year 1991-92 through an external agency.

New scheme proposed to be started in 1991-92.

17. *Special Incentives to Indigent Scheduled Caste Girls*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at reducing the drop outs among scheduled caste girls in the pre-matric level and also supplementing the lumpsum grant given for SC girl students at pre-matric level so as to meet the special requirements of SC girls. The

assistance will be given only to poor SC girls whose annual parental income will be less than Rs. 6400. If applicants are too many, merit criterion will be introduced for indentifying the beneficiaries. The assistance will be to the tune of Rs. 20 per month for 10 months an year disbursed in three instalments. The scheme will be introduced in standard VIII, IX and X as a beginning.

283. *Housing*

1. *Construction of Houses*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 280.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages financial assistance to SCs. by way of grant for construction of houses in selected scheduled caste habits. A house here will include not only the structure of the house but also other additional facilities like latrine, bathroom, electrification, improved choolah, provision of drain, water taps etc. This integrated house will cost Rs. 9150 including the cost of smokless choolah which will be installed in each house with the help of ANERT. Of the total funds 60% will be utilised for implementing the scheme in the habitats, while the balance 40% will cater to the dispersed S.C. population. The payment will be in three instalments of 30%, 50% and 20% of the cost. The scheme will be implemented under the personal responsibility of the Taluk Development Officers for S.Cs.

2. *Improvement of Housing Facilities*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The outlay is meant for providing financial assistance by way of grant/subsidy to improve housing facilities like tiling, plastering, hygiene lavatories, bathrooms, waste water drains, electrification and drinking water in scheduled caste habitats or for individual households. It is also to be used for the improvement of house-site including constructing the retaining walls/bunds and strengthening of the base in water logged regions like Kuttanad, Kole lands etc. Besides, the provision is also intended for environmental improvement of scheduled caste habitats. The provision will also be made available to meet the expenditure for the integrated housing scheme comprising of house and connected facilities.

New Schemes Started in 1990-91

3. *Rehabilitation Housing Scheme for landless/houseless Scheduled Castes*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1000.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

This is a scheme for the landless/houseless scheduled castes of the State whose estimated number is 22000. The scheme envisages the

provision of 4 cents of land and a low cost house at a total cost of Rs. 15000 as grant (a maximum of Rs. 5000 for land and Rs. 10,000 for the house). There will be a minimum of 10 houses in a locality and will be implemented through agencies like Nirmithi Kendras, Cost-ford Regional Housing Development Centre etc., who are engaged in popularising low cost construction techniques. The scheme will be implemented through the District Development Officer for SCs. The selection of site, beneficiaries etc., will be done by a committee constituted by Government for the purpose.

The provision is to be considered as an addition to the plan provision of the Department and is to be used to assist 2600 beneficiaries during 1991-92.

800. Other Expenditure

1. Enforcement of PCR ACT (State Share 50%)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme having 50% Central assistance. It is found that even with the posting of the special police squad, enforcement of protection of Civil Right Act has not been fully effective in Chittur and Kasaragod taluks of the boarder districts of Palakkad and Kasaragod. The main reason is that the scheduled Castes are hesitant to approach the police with complaints partly arising from their inherent inhibition. So the programmes under the scheme focus attention in conscientising the general public and scheduled Caste in the civil right and the evils of untouchability.

The training of the police squad will be done with the provision which be utilised for the organisation of "awareness camps" among SCs, in the districts of Idukki, Palakkad, Waynad and Kasaragod. It is also proposed to form concensies groups at every Block Panchayat among SCs. especially in the above districts who will take up the issue of atrocities on SCs. The group will have SC representatives and elected SC/ST members of the Panchayat. A committee in each taluk/block with the Taluk Development Officer for SC, Circle Inspector of Police and a member of the group will review every month the situation and will take suitable action.

Exhibition of hoarding, depicting the evils of untouchability, staging of dramas, conuict of seminars, conscientisation campaign and assistance of voluntary organisation etc., are envisaged as part of the programme. A programme of establishing consulting and guidance centres in each block so as to have an improved delivery system of benefits, opportunities etc., is also thought of. SC women may be brought under the programme by organising them exclusively. The provision will also be utilised for the above purpose.

2. Inter-caste Marriage Grant

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The provision under the scheme is intended to ameliorate the social isolation and hardship experienced by the inter-caste married couples and to make them self dependent for their livelihood. The present rate of assistance of Rs. 2000 per couple of inter-caste marriage is found too insufficient for them to set up an economic enterprise to ekeout a living. Hence it is proposed to enhance the rate to Rs. 5000 per couple from 8th plan onwards. The assistance will be linked with an economic enterprise and the department will explore the possibility of availing institutional finance for the beneficiaries to set up the enterprise.

3. Provision of Common facilities in areas of Scheduled Caste concentration

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The outlay is meant mainly for construction of common facilities like community halls in SC concentration. Expenditure for construction of Kiosks for installing radios or television stes and such other buildings, serving a common purpose for the community will also be met from this outlay. Provision will be given for completing the construction of community halls already taken up. New community halls will be set up in identified areas where common land is available.

4. Assistance for Marriage and Major Treatment of Poor Scheduled Castes

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 73.50 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Financial assistance of the order of Rs. 2000 will be provided under this scheme to parents/guardians of poor scheduled caste girls who are getting married to cover the expenses in connection with the marriage. The outlay will also be used to assist extremely poor scheduled castes to meet the expenses incurred on major treatment. The actual medical expenses will be reimbursed subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 to a family.

5. Upgradation of Planning and Monitoring Unit

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing necessary equipments for improving the working facilities of the planning and monitoring cell and upgrading the administrative facilities in various offices of the department. It is proposed to

establish an electronic data processing system with a micro processor for compilation and analysis of data and for efficient management of information flow. As a preliminary step in establishing the data processing system, aids to administration and monitoring like fitting cabinets, office equipments etc., are to be purchased from this outlay. A portion of the outlay will be utilised for the purchase of a vehicle for the planning and monitoring unit of the Scheduled Caste Development Directorate. Expenditure for imparting training to departmental personnel for skill upgradation and exposure to modern approaches in administration and management is also envisaged under this scheme.

6. *Supply of Colour T. V. Sets to Scheduled Caste Habitats*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The scheme is intended to provide colour T. V. sets to selected scheduled caste habitats. T. V. as a mass media can play an active role in the promotion of education, culture, art, science etc. Above all it will provide an opportunity to develop awareness of their rights.

7. *Seasonal Day Care Centres*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2.50 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakh)

A large number of S. C. women agricultural labourers find work in the padasekharanis of Kuttanad and Kole lands of Thirssur and Ponnani during the peak seasons of agricultural operations. Many of them have to leave their children at home and go for work in the paddy fields to earn their livelihood. The grown up children who are naturally asked to look after infants at home are forced to forgo their classes during the period. Under this scheme it is intended to provide seasonal day care centres for looking after children of SC agricultural labourers in the above areas during the peak seasons of agricultural operation where the women would go for work in far away paddy fields. The centres will function in rented buildings near the work place and will be run by persons engaged on contract basis or by voluntary or women organisations.

New scheme started in 1990-91

8. *Programme for Human Resources Development and Publication of periodicals*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The programme aims at improving the literacy level among scheduled castes in the taluks of Chittur and Kasaragod where atrocities on Scheduled Castes are more. This

scheme will be implemented with the help of agencies like KANFED, Ministry of Education (Government of India), NSS and other voluntary agencies. It is also proposed to start a periodic publication which will highlight the issues involved in the process of social integration. It can be a quarterly in the beginning which may later be made a monthly. The provision will be utilised for the above activities.

9. *Information-cum-guidance centres*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to establish a centralised Facility for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes where information on all job openings, avenues, development programmes, application forms etc., will be made available. The centre will also guide scheduled castes/scheduled tribes on choosing of institutions, vocation, study areas, jobs etc. It will disseminate information on the schemes implemented by various departments which every SC/ST should know as a beneficiary of the programme. It will also have a documentation centre where forms in short supply will be made available, notification published and other necessary publicity materials prepared. The provision is to cater to the setting up of and running of the centre and for purchase of equipments, furniture etc.

10. *Development of Dependants of Scheduled Castes who were engaged in unclean occupation in the past (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

In Kerala scavenging has been done away with and all scheduled castes engaged in this unclean occupation have been rehabilitated by giving employment in the respective local bodies. There are other unclean occupations in the State like sweeping, tanning etc. Unless the dependants of those who were earlier engaged in unclean occupations are well protected there is every chance of them being forced to accept some other unclean occupation. A survey conducted at Palakkad and Kozhikode showed that the rehabilitated scheduled castes have still the stigma and have certain genuine needs like house to live, special provisions for their children's education, prioritised economic assistance for setting up an enterprise of their own etc. This scheme also aims at providing to scheduled castes, who are employed in sweeping, tanning and also to dependants of those who were previously engaged in any unclean occupation, the following facilities.

(a) A house in 4 cents of land at a total cost of Rs. 15,000.

- (b) Special scholarships to the tune of Rs. 30 p. m. up to standard V Rs. 40 in standards VI and VII Rs. 50 p. m. in standards VIII, Rs. 60 p. m. in standard IX and Rs. 75 p. m. in standard X.
- (c) Margin money assistance to a maximum of Rs. 5000 which will be released through the KSDC for SC/ST for setting up an enterprise.
- (d) Preferential allotment of shops in complexes constructed by local bodies.

It is proposed to assist 30 persons during the second year of the 8th plan under this programme.

11. *Development programmes for vulnerable groups among scheduled castes (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

There are certain communities like Nayadis and Vedars among scheduled castes who require special programmes for their development because of their low literacy, economic backwardness and semi nomadic type of living. This programme aims at conducting of literacy campaigns, awareness camps, location/purchase of land, construction of houses, employment training programmes etc. These programmes will be implemented based on the specific need of the locality and the group concerned.

It is proposed to assist 10 families during 1991-92.

02 *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*

The basic objective of all the programmes proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 is to accelerate the pace of overall development of tribal communities living in the project area, Dispersed Tribes in other areas and Primitive Tribal Communities. A wide range of programmes is envisaged for the development of tribes during eighth plan period. They are classified into six categories-Economic development, Assistance to voluntary organisation, Health, Education, Housing and others. For implementing various programmes benefiting scheduled tribes an amount of Rs. 1387.00 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 298.50 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. The entire outlay may be treated as 'rural'.

The following are the details of the programmes proposed to be implemented during the Eighth Plan and the Annual Plan 1991-92

102 *Economic Development*

1. *Hamlet Development*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 96.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at the integrated development of the most backward scheduled tribe

hamlets. A list of the most backward hamlets in each district will be prepared and detailed project reports for the development of each hamlet will be drawn up on the basis of priority. The programme will be chalked out on the basis of needs and local conditions of each such hamlet. Scope of the scheme covers integrated infrastructural development programmes as well as family oriented economic development schemes.

In addition to the funds earmarked for this programme TSP schemes of other sectoral departments will also be implemented in these hamlets as was envisaged in the development of Ambedkar Grammams in the Ambedkar birth centenary year of 1990-91. During the eighth plan period an amount of Rs. 96.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme and an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

2. *Sericulture Development*

(Outlay for 1990-95 -Rs. 29.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

Sericulture development as an economic development programme has already been under implementation in tribal areas and it has been proved economically viable in these areas. It is proposed to impart proper training to selected scheduled tribe farmers alongwith necessary infrastructural facilities and guidance. The outlay of Rs. 29.00 lakhs proposed for the eighth plan period is intended to extend sericulture activities in tribal areas. For 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme.

3. *Assistance to Priyadershini Tea Estate at Pancharakolly*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

This project has been launched during the 7th plan period with the intention of rehabilitating 109 freed tribal bonded labourers through a Co-operative Tea Project in Mananthavady. The major components of which are plantation of Tea, construction of roads in the project area and construction of houses etc. The outlay proposed is for expanding the activities of the project during the Eighth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. For the entire plan period an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the project.

4. *Assistance for starting Small Scale Industries based on MFP in Tribal Area:*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

This is a new scheme started during 1990-91. Tribal economy has been traditionally dependent on forests for raw materials. About 12% of the on forests for raw materials. About 12% of the tribal population are engaged in MFP collection.

With a little processing, many of the MFP items will fetch higher market value. This scheme intends to give financial assistance to tribal groups/societies for starting such processing unit. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs are proposed for the Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

5. *Financial Assistance to Sugandhagiri Cardamom Project*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

Sugandhagiri Cardamom Project was started in 1976 with the aim of rehabilitating 750 tribal families in 1500 hectares of vested forest land in Wayanad. At present there are 896 tribal labourers in the project. Most of them are also members of the society which is running the project. Major components of the project are cardamom, pepper, coffee, and mulberry plantations. Sericulture has picked up well. The proposed outlays of Rs. 100 lakhs for eighth plan and Rs. 25 lakhs for 1991-92 are meant for taking up expansion and other developmental activities of the project. Project is expected to be self-sustainable by 1993-94.

6. *Assistance to Pookot Dairy Project*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Pookot Dairy Project was started in 1979 with the object of rehabilitating 110 tribal families. Now, there are about 100 members in the project, of whom about 80 have been provided with houses inside the project. Besides dairy farming, cultivation of coffee, cardamom and pepper have also been undertaken. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed for eighth plan period and Rs. 15 lakhs for the Annual plan 1991-92 for the expansion of plantations as well as for the development of live stock under the project. Project is expected to be self-sustainable by 1993-94.

7. *Assistance to Attappady Co-operative Farming Society*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 125.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

Attappady Co-operative Farming Society was started in 1975, with the intention of settling 420 tribal families. More than 1000 hectares of vested forest land was assigned to these tribals. Coffee, pepper, cardamom and clove etc., are being cultivated in the four units of the farm of the society. The outlays proposed for 1990-95 and 1991-92 to the tune of Rs. 125 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs respectively are meant for the development of plantations during the period.

8. *Assistance to Vattachira Collective Farming Society*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This society was established in 1981 with the object of rehabilitating freed bonded tribal labourers. The society has about 300 acres of land. Schemes like soil conservation, agricultural development, construction of houses etc., have been implemented earlier. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for taking up agricultural development programmes, fencing, water supply, building construction etc., during 1991-92. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for the entire plan period.

9. *Share capital contribution to Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST for taking up schemes benefiting STs. (State Share 51%)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 37.50 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 7.50 lakhs)

This scheme aims at giving share capital contribution to KSDC for SC/ST for taking up economic development schemes benefiting scheduled tribes, such as scheme for purchase of agricultural land, Foreign Employment scheme, margin money scheme etc. An amount of Rs. 37.50 lakhs is proposed for the programme for eighth plan period. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is proposed as the share of the State for the scheme. Matching share of 49% will be central assistance for the programme.

New Programmes

10. *Assistance for cultivation of Medical and Aromatic Plants in Tribal Lands*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented from 1991-92 onwards. This scheme is aimed at promoting individual tribals having cultivable lands for taking up cultivation of medical and aromatic plants and processing them. The produce from this will find a ready market from Oushadhi which is a public sector undertaking manufacturing ayurvedic medicines. Variety of herbs will be selected, in consultation with Oushadhi in order to ensure the availability of the market. Cultivation will be taken up as a group farming activity. An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 3 lakhs for 1991-92.

11. *Grants to Voluntary Organisation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The scheme has been implemented since 7th plan with the intention of providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations running

residential schools, balawadies, hostels etc., in tribal areas for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. The assistance was given in the form of grant for the construction of buildings for the above purpose. Response of voluntary organisation was very poor during the seventh plan period. Therefore, it is proposed to modify the ambit of the scheme during the Eighth Plan period. Under the modified programme, it is proposed to give financial assistance to voluntary organisations for running hospitals, schools etc., for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes in addition to construction grant already given. Voluntary Organisations which are promoting handicrafts of tribals and providing vocational training to the tribals will also be assisted under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for Eighth plan and Rs. 1 lakh for the Annual plan 1991-92.

12. Assistance to Co-operative Societies for giving Medical and Educational facilities

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing financial assistance to co-operative societies implementing suitable medical and educational programmes for the benefit of scheduled tribes. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. For the entire Eighth plan period an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for the programme.

277 Education

1. Tribal Hostel

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing boarding and lodging facilities to scheduled tribe students in schools. There are 110 Tribal Hostels under the Tribal Development Department at the end of Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 for the maintenance of two hostels started during 1990-91 and for starting two more new hostels during 1991-92. During the Eighth Plan Period 5 new hostels are targeted for an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs.

2. Girls Hostels (50% State Share)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme having 50% Central Assistance. The outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs for 1990-95 is meant for meeting the spill over commitment and to take up construction of new girls' hostel buildings. The work will be executed through Public Works Department. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 as State Share of the Scheme.

3. Grants to Students Studying in Tutorials

(Outlay for Rs. 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

The Scheme envisages provision of financial assistance to selected SSLC/PDC failed scheduled tribe students for continuing their studies in tutorial institutions. The assistance will cover tuition fee, stationary, monthly stipend and training expenses. Accommodation will also be provided to students for continuing their education. While implementing the scheme preference will be given to students from educationally backward districts. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Plan and Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

4. Tutorial System

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 35.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 6.50 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing special coaching to scheduled tribe students studying in VIII to X Standards. The Scheme is proposed to be implemented in the selected schools of Wayanad, Palakkad, Malappuram and Kannur Districts. The ambit of the scheme is proposed to be changed during the Eighth Plan Period as the existing arrangement for coaching under the scheme is not effective. Now, it is proposed to admit scheduled tribe students in well run private tutorial schools located near their regular schools. Tuition fees and allowances for light refreshment etc., will be paid under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 against a proposed Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs for the scheme.

5. Special Incentive to Brilliant Students

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 22.50 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 4.50 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing special incentive to brilliant scheduled tribe students securing highest marks in SSLC, Pre-degree and Degree Examinations at the Revenue District and State levels. The outlay proposed is for meeting the expenditure for giving awards under the scheme during 1990-95 and 1991-92 respectively.

6. Bharath Kerala Darsan

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Under Bharath Darsan, selected scheduled tribe boys with meritorious background will be taken for an all India Study Tour for enabling them to expose themselves to the vista of development the Country has achieved. In the case of girls, meritorious scheduled tribe students will be included for an all Kerala

Educational Tour. Scheduled Tribe Students studying in various Colleges in the State will form the team for the Bharath Kerala Darsan. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme.

7. *Incentive to Specially Talented Tribal Youth in Sports and Arts*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 7.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

The Scheme aims at promoting sports talent among Scheduled Tribe Students. It is proposed to conduct Sports Camps in order to 'Catch the Young' Scheduled Tribes with the assistance of Sports Council and similar competent agencies. The selected young ones will be given intensive coaching and nurturing in their interested field. Sports festivals for pre-matric hostel students at District and State level will be conducted. It is also proposed to give special incentive to first or second place winners of the Sports competitions held at the District/State levels or above in the case of school students, and university and above in the case of College Students. Scheduled Tribe Students admitted in the Sports hostel Thiruvananthapuram will also be assisted with the provision proposed for this programme. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan period. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for the programme.

8. *Schceme for providing better educational facilities for talented Scheduled Tribe Students*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

Based on the result of Scheduled Tribe Students in Fourth Standard, 50 specially talented students will be selected from all districts and admitted in the best residential schools of the Districts concerned each year. Total expenses of these students upto 10th or 12th Standard will be met by the Government under this programme. This outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs proposed for 1991-92 is for meeting the expenses towards boarding, lodging, tuition fee etc., of the students admitted during 1990-91 and for admitting 50 students in Standard V during 1991-92. For the Eighth Plan period an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme.

9. *Study-cum-Recreation Centre*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

This scheme is aimed at providing better atmosphere for tribal students for their studies

near their home. As they may not be having at home facilities like electric light, table, chair etc. in these selected centres these facilities will be provided along with a set of books and newspaper etc. These Centres will be located close to the tribal settlements at common places. A portion of the existing Community Halls/Mini theatre building in tribal areas will be utilised for this purpose and arrangements will be made for providing study and recreational opportunities. It will help develop reading habits and check the drop outs also. The proposal is for starting 10 new centres in the year 1991-92 and for maintaining the existing ones. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. For 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed.

10. *Construction of Boys' Hostels (50% State Share)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Out of the 86 boys' hostels run by the ST Department, only 19 hostels had permanent buildings at the end of the Seventh Plan period. The objective of the scheme in the Eighth Plan is to construct permanent hostel buildings for those functioning in rented buildings or temporary sheds. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 as the State Share of the scheme. For the Eighth Plan an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed. The Scheme is 50% Centrally Sponsored.

12. *Purchase of Land for Tribal Hostels*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This scheme is intended for purchasing 50 cents of land for constructing tribal hostels. Outlays of Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs are proposed for the Eighth Plan and for the Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

13. *Model Residential School*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 45.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

During the seventh Plan it was envisaged to establish a Model Residential School on the pattern of Public School for giving better education to Scheduled Tribe Students. The building construction for the School is nearing completion at Nallooradu in Wayanad District. The School is expected to be opened during 1990-91. The outlay proposed is for completing the construction work and for running the school. Out of the outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 1991-92, Rs. 5.00 lakhs is for the maintenance and Rs. 10.00 lakhs is for completion of the construction work. For the Eighth Plan an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is proposed for the Scheme.

14. *Model Residential Primary School*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92 Nil

During 1990-91 it was proposed to start 5 model Residential Primary Schools by converting 5 GRB Schools of the Scheduled Tribe Development Department. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided for the programme during 1990-91. Owing to various reasons the scheme could not be implemented so far. Hence no outlay is proposed for the remaining years of the Eighth Plan.

15. *Starting of (Ashram) School in Primitive ... Scheduled Tribal Areas (25% State Share)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.50 lakhs)
Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

The Scheme is aimed at starting residential primary schools in the interior primitive tribal settlements. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed as 25% State Share of the Scheme, for 1991-92. The outlay is for meeting the recurring expenditure of the schools started in 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 12.50 lakhs is proposed as State Share of the programme for the Eighth Plan.

HEALTH

1. Benefit oriented Camps

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The Scheme aims at conducting medical Camps and awareness campaigns in tribal areas. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. For the annual plan 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed. The above outlay is for meeting the expenditure incurred in connection with the conduct of such camps and campaigns.

2. Health Pdoject, Wayanad (25% State Share)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme having 75% Central Assistance. The Health Project, Wayanad, envisages detection, prevention, treatment and control of diseases like tuberculosis, Scabies, helmethiasis and visual impairment among Scheduled Tribes. As part of the project, a hospital is functioning in a rented building near Mananthavady in Wayanad district. An extent of 4.25 acres of land at Nalloodnadu has been transferred to Kerala State Construction Corporation and the construction of hospital building is in progress. Out of the outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs proposed, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is for construction work and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for maintenance of the hospital. The construction of the building is expected to be completed by 1992-93. The outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs proposed is 25% State Share of the Scheme for 1991-92. For Eighth Plan period an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed as State Share of the Scheme.

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3. Health Project, Attappady

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The Project aims at the eradication of factors responsible for the spread of epidemic and infectious diseases like tetanus, diphtheria, Polymyletise, measles etc. in the tribal belt of Attappady. As part of the project 35 Scheduled Tribe youth were selected and imparted training and they were appointed as Health Guides in the Project areas. It is proposed to launch a separate hospital system as part of the Health Project during the Eighth Plan period for which separate financial assistance from Government of India will be sought for. The outlay proposed is for meeting the expenses towards honorarium being paid to the health guides. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1991-92. For the Eighth Plan Period an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed.

4. Health Pdoject, Idukki

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

This scheme was launched during the 7th Plan with the aim of fighting against contagious diseases like diarrhoea, fever, helmanthiasis, anaemia, brochits, T.B. etc. which are commn among the Scheduled Tdibes of Idukki district. Under the programme 32 Scheduled Tribe youths of Idukki district were imparted training in various aspects of health care and preventive measures etc. They wtre appointed as health guides in different Scheduled Tribe settlements of Idukki district. The project is proposed to be revised and Government of India's assistance will be sought for separately.

HOUSING

1. Housing

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 240.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This scheme is intended for construction of houses for houseless Scheduled Tribe families. The Government is celebrating 1990-91 as Dr. Ambedkar Birth Centenary. One of the items in the Action Plan approved by the Government on this behalf is that all the houseless Scheduled Tribe families in the State will be provided with house within a period of three years. It is roughly estimated that there are about 20,000 houseless Scheduled Tribe families in the State. Out of 20,000 families estimated, 10,000 families are proposed to be assisted for construction of houses under other departmental schemes viz. JRY etc. The remaining are proposed to be assisted by the Scheduled Tribes Development Department. The present rate of assistance for the construction of the houses is as follows:--

- (i) Rs. 9,000 for a tiled house
- (ii) Rs. 12,000 for an RCC roofed house.
- (iii) 20% additional grant for house construction in accessible and difficult areas.

An outlay of Rs. 240 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for the programme.

2. Repairs of Houses and Wells

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 17.50 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.50 lakhs)

The scheme is intended to give financial assistance for periodical repairs and maintenance of houses and wells constructed for Scheduled Tribes under various schemes. Scheduled Tribes are not in a position to undertake major repairs of these houses and therefore it is proposed to the existing rate. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92, and for 1990-95 an outlay of Rs. 17.50 lakhs is proposed.

New Schemes

3. Rehabilitation of landless and houseless Scheduled Tribe families.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

This scheme is aimed at the rehabilitation of landless and houseless Scheduled Tribe families. The programme envisages the purchase of land and construction of houses thereon for the landless and houseless, within a period of two years. 3000 landless Scheduled Tribe families will be benefited under this scheme. Special attention will be paid to the nomadic tribes under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme for the Eighth Plan. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed.

OTHER EXPENDITURE

1. Mini Theatres/Community Centres

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages construction of Mini Theatres/Community centres in areas of Scheduled Tribes concentration. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan and for the annual plan 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. Publicity

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to strengthen the activities of the publicity wing during the Eighth Plan period. An exhibition unit is proposed to be organised attached to the Publicity wing. Exhibition materials such as panel sets, display boards, light setting charts, maps, photographs etc. have to be provided during the plan period. It is also proposed to take vide films on contract basis depicting various tribal development activities being undertaken. For the Eighth plan an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92. The above provision is for the maintenance and for undertaking various publicity activities of the publicity wing.

New Schemes started in 1990-91

3. Installation of Colour T. V. sets in Hostels

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 7.50 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

The scheme envisages installation of colour T. V. sets in the hostels. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for the programme during 1991-92. For the Eighth Plan period an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is proposed.

4. Solar Village/Fencing

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

This scheme is proposed for providing solar lamps in those settlements where electric lines can not be extended and raising solar fencing around tribal settlements for saving them from the attack of Wild animals. The scheme will be implemented through ANERT. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. For the Eighth Plan an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme. The solar village is proposed to be developed by making use of solar energy in whichever areas possible.

5. Insurance Scheme for primitive tribes 75% Central Assistance)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakhs)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme having 75% Central Assistance. There are about 1500 families (10000 persons) belonging to 5 primitive tribes in Kerala. Under the package scheme they all will be insured with respect to the following matters

(i) Huts/Dwellings

(ii) Personal accidents (Deaths/Disabilities)

(iii) Medical facilities on Hospitalisation.

Proposals are being finalised through United India Assurance Company. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the programme for 1991-92 as 25% of State share. For the Eighth Plan period an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed as State Share of the scheme.

6. Strengthening of Administration for monitoring the Schemes implemented under TSP

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

This cell will help monitor tribal sub plan schemes implemented by different departments with a view to promote quick and timely implementation. The outlay proposed is to be utilised for meeting the recurring expenditure towards salary/maintenance of vehicle/equipments sanctioned during 1990-91 and taking up new steps to strengthen the administration in ITDP areas including purchase of vehicles and setting up of data bank in ITDP offices. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the Eighth plan.

New Schemes proposed for 1991-92

7. Ambadkar Memorial Rural Institute for Development (AMRID) WAYANAD

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for Rs. 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

This scheme is aimed at the multifarious development of the scheduled tribes in various fields. It was started at Kalpetta with the efforts of District Collector, Wayanad. The major components of the scheme are:--

- (1) Conducting tutorial classes for SSLC|PDC|Degree Scheduled Tribes Students with accommodation facilities.
- (2) Conducting leadership training camps for Scheduled Tribes Youth.
- (3) Conducting self employment training programmes for Scheduled Tribe youth.
- (4) Starting of a printing press to train and employ Scheduled Tribes.
- (5) Other vocational courses of feasible.

Apart from the provision under this scheme, resources from various other sources will be raised for the Institute. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 for taking up various activities. For the Eighth Plan an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs is proposed for the programme.

8. Conduct of District|State level youth festivals for Scheduled Tribes

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at promoting sportmen spirit and artistic qualities of the Scheduled tribes, and also promoting their cultural heritages. Youths of the age group of 15-35 will be allowed to compete at District and State levels in various traditional sports and arts items. Suitable prizes will be given to the winners. Apart from State Government funds, financial assistance will be sought from other organisations such as State Youth Welfare Board, Sports Authority of India and Central Government etc. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 and Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the Eighth Plan period. The above provision is for conducting such youth festivals at district and State levels.

9. Assistance to Scheduled Tribe Mahila samajams

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

This scheme is intended to promote the spirit of social leadership and organising capacity among scheduled tribe women. This programme will enable them to organize themselves

and to form Scheduled Tribe Mahilasamajams for taking up social welfare and economic activities inside tribal settlements. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1991-92 and Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the entire Eighth Plan period.

9. Establishment of Employment Guidance Centre at the Directorate of Scheduled Tribe Development

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The objective of the scheme is the establishment of an employment Guidance Centre at the Directorate for collecting details of employments reserved for Scheduled Tribes in Public and Private sectors and thereby enabling educated Scheduled Tribes to apply for such posts. Details of the programmes contemplated in the scheme are subscribing employment journals|magazines and arranging complete information regarding vacancies reserved for scheduled tribes advertised in them. A list of all Scheduled Tribes who have passed / failed SSLC or higher level of examination will also be maintained and based on their eligibility for the posts advertised, they will be given information at their home addresses and will be assisted in securing such jobs. A official in the rank of UDC will be posted under this scheme to arrange the information and correspondence under the direct supervision of the publicity officer and the Director. Salary of the U. D. Clerk and the cost of journals|magazine|postage charges etc., will be met from the provision of this scheme.

03 Welfare of other Backward Classes

277. Education

1. Pre-matric concessions and Boarding grants

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for giving educational concessions to students belonging to other backward classes for pursuing pre-matric studies and also for payment of boarding grants to those students who reside in the subsidised hostels.

190. Assistance to Public Sector and Other undertakings

1. Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts from Scheduled Castes and Recommended Communities

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 122.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts and recommended communities, Kottayam was formed in 1980 with a view to promote the social, educational, cultural and economic uplift of Christian Converts from Scheduled Castes and the recommended communities. The total population of the groups coming

under the purview of the Corporation is estimated at 18 lakhs. A high percentage of the population is socially and economically backward as in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Corporation is implementing Schemes viz., agricultural land purchase scheme, supply of autorikshaw schemes, foreign employment loan schemes, margin money scheme, housing scheme for victims of natural calamities, incentive grant to first 2 class holders of S.S.L.C exa-

In addition to these, new schemes such as Corporations own housing schemes, schemes for purchase of housesites, professional employment schemes, loan scheme for professional troupes, literary writers, starting nursery schools, crèches, home working scheme are also proposed by the Corporation for implementation during 1991-92.

2 26 2230 00 *Labour and Employment*
01 *Labour*

102 *Working Conditions and Safety*
(1) *Industrial Hygiene and Hazard Control Action Plan—Department of Factories and Boilers*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Industrial Hygiene Laboratory was set up in 1984 under UNDP/ILO Project and the scheme SAHARA PLAN was implemented after Bhopal Industrial disaster in 1984. The scheme aims at disseminating knowledge in industrial hygiene, conducting inspection and monitoring of work place environment. The SAHARA PLAN envisages the setting up of a Full Safety Control System Cell for imparting training in safety and accident control. In order to function in a most effective manner, the Cell requires certain facilities such as a safety museum, Kits for medical and chemical and the enforcement inspectors, modern medical equipments for medical examination, occupational health studies, vehicles for regions and headquarters etc. The Government of India have already initiated a Major Accident Hazard Control Project under the ILO. Hence a major Hazard Control unit has to be set up during the 8th Plan. All these scheme require strengthening of the enforcement machinery including the ministerial staff. An outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs is proposed for the department during 1990-95 of which Rs. 15 lakhs is for construction of building for the directorate. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 15 lakhs of which Rs. 3 lakhs is for capital works.

103 (ii) *General Labour Welfare*

(1) *Kerala Labour Welfare Fund Board*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 0.50 lakh)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil.)

There are about 5.56 lakh workers and about 19,000 institutions making contribution to the

Kerala Labour Welfare Fund Board. The Board implements welfare schemes like scholarship to children of workers, training in government ITIs for children of workers, payment of grant to workers libraries, compassionate relief to dependents of employees dying in harness etc. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the 8th plan. The budgetted outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 0.50 lakh. There is no provision proposed for 1991-92.

(2) *Infrastructure support for organising Welfare Fund Schemes for the unorganised*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Over 70 per cent of the working people are in the unorganised and informal sector. The low earnings, inadequate and unsteady employment, low level of skills and virtual absence of any protection and welfare cover characterise the unorganised and informal sector. This area needs serious consideration and it is proposed to organise the unorganised under the frame work of welfare measures during the 8th Five Year Plan. The State Commitment has to be limited by providing necessary infrastructure support for which a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made for 1990-95. The entire provision is rural component. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

(iii) *Social Security for Labour*

(1) *Kerala Coconut Palmyrah and Arecanut Tree climbers Welfare Scheme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 13.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The objective of the scheme is to give lumpsum financial assistance of Rs. 5000 to workers, dependents in the case of total disability or death following accident while climbing trees. An amount of Rs. 13 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th plan for the pending payments. The Budgetted outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 13 lakhs. There is no provision for 1991-92 as it is proposed to be shifted to non plan.

114. *Welfare of Emigrant Labour*

(1) *Overseas Development and Employment*

Promotion consultants Limited

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

ODEPC was started in 1977 with the major objectives of promoting employment in foreign countries for the unskilled and semi skilled workers, skilled technicians, doctors, nurses, engineers etc. As a part of diversification of its activities it has initiated steps for the setting up of a domestic recruitment wing to exploit job opportunities available with India, A travel division was started by the organisation. An

amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan and Rs. 5 lakhs is made for 1991-92

(2) *Establishment of Rehabilitation Corporation for Return Migrants*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1.00 lakh)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Nil)

It was proposed to establish the Corporation as a specialised body to promote activities like housing, education, training of welfare measures etc., for Gulf Emigrants. The Budgetted outlay for this during the year 1990-91 is Rs. 1 lakh. There is no provision for 1991-92

(3) *Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery of Labour Department*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

One of the major functions of the labour department is conciliations and negotiated settlements of industrial disputes. In order to be effective in the functioning, the conciliation and enforcement machinery of the department has to be strengthened. Additional Staff are to be provided to enforce various laws and also to inspect the establishments regularly to facilitate collections of fees due to the government. The department has prepared a master plan taking into account of the requirements. An amount of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed during the year 1991-92 for strengthening the labour department including purchase of vehicles.

(4) *Labour Complex*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Various Offices under the Labour Department are now functioning in rented buildings. It will be more efficient and cost effective if these offices are accommodated in a single building. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan to acquire one acre of land in Thiruvananthapuram and to construct a building having an area of 20,000 sq. feet. The proposed labour complex can accommodate offices of the Assistant Labour Officers, Contract Labour Board, Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment, Labour Welfare Fund Board, Court Hall, Minimum wage committee etc. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

(5) *Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment is conducting several training programmes for Labour Officers, Employment Officers, Trade Union Workers etc. Also it conducts Seminars

and workshops for different categories of workers. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for the institute during the 8th plan and Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92. During the 7th plan, the Institute, organised about 30 courses and more than 1500 workers in different categories got benefited.

02 *Employment*

101 *Employment Services*

(1) *Establishment of Town/Taluk Exchanges*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to start Town Employment Exchanges in towns having a population of 25,000. By the end of the 7th Five Year Plan, 23 Town Employment Exchanges were established in the State in addition to 14 District Employment Exchanges. Out of the 10 Town Employment Exchanges targetted to be opened during the 7th Five Year Plan, only six could be established. In order to achieve the target of establishing one Employment Exchange in each Taluk, 24 Town Employment Exchanges have to be started during the 8th Five Year Plan including the 4 units sanctioned during the financial year 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for the establishment of 24 Town Employment Exchanges during the 8th plan and an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92. The target is starting of 5 Town Employment Exchanges during 1991-92. The salary cost and other costs of one unit is 1.38 lakhs for one year.

(2) *Strengthening of Employment Market Information Programmes including computerisation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 16.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

EMI Units have been started in 14 District Employment Exchanges in the State. These units are to be strengthened to improve the quality of data collection and information from all the institutions coming under purview. An amount of Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs are proposed during the 8th Plan and during 1991-92 respectively for the continuance of the 3 units functioning in District Employment Exchanges.

(3) *Establishment, strengthening of vocational Guidance programme*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

During the 7th Five Year Plan 3 units were started at District Employment Exchanges Wynad, Pathanamthitta and Kasargode. An amount of Rs. 8 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 for the strengthening of the units started earlier and for the continuance of the three units started during the 7th plan. For this an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

- (4) Establishment of Coaching Cum Guidance Centre for SC/ST (State Share)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

With a view to give special coaching to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe applicants to equip them to participate in competitive examinations and interviews for selection to jobs, two coaching-cum-Guidance Centres were started at Ernakulam and Kozhikode during the 7th Five Year Plan. During the plan period more than 2000 applicants got special coaching under this programme.

An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 to organise the programme in three more centres at Quilon, Idukki and Palghat. The amount proposed for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 5 lakhs. The target is to cover about 5000 persons every year. The various components of expenditure include travel cost of applicants, allowances, resource persons' allowances, rent etc.

- (5) Self Employment Guidance Unit at District Employment Exchanges—State share

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

During the 7th Five Year Plan Government of India had started a scheme of setting up of self employment guidance units at Employment Exchanges for promotion of self employment for the registered employment seekers. During 1983-84 one unit was started at the District Employment Exchange, Quilon. The commitment under Quilon unit is proposed to be shifted to non-plan from 1991-92. Four more self employment Guidance Units are proposed to be started during the 8th plan in four District Employment Exchanges at Palakkad, Wayanad, Idukki and Kasaragode in a phased manner. The Government of India have already sanctioned the Kattappana unit. The maximum assistance from centre is Rs. 60,000 per annum for each unit. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan for starting 4 new units and an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed to start 2 units during 1991-92.

- (6) Establishment of Special Unit for placement of Physically Handicapped persons—State share

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

This is a 50 per cent centrally assisted scheme. At present there are 10 cells started and are attached with the District Employment Exchanges, Kozhikode, Quilon, Trichur, Kottayam, Palghat, Ernakulam, Pathanamthitta, Alleppey, Malappuram and Kannur for the placement of physically handicapped registrants. Out of the 10 cells, 5 cells were started during the 7th plan and these units will have to be continued in the 8th plan. During the 7th plan an assistance of Rs. 1.90 lakhs was received as central assistance. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed during 1990-95 for the continuance of the existing 5 units which were started during the 7th plan and for starting 5 new units. The outlay proposed during the year 1991-92 is Rs. 3 lakhs.

- (7) Starting of Special cell for Housemaid servants Unorganised in Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Trivandrum

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The problem of women employment assumes vital importance in the planning process. Not only there has been a virtual stagnation of women employment but there has been a structural shift with increasing marginalisation and casualisation of female work. The women are employed as housemaid servants in a considerable way and because of the very system of the informal nature of employer-employee relationship the women employed as housemaid servants could not be brought under the framework of any social security or welfare measure. It is proposed during the 8th plan to organise three employment cells one each at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kozhikode for registering and placement of women as housemaid servants and in other areas like hostels etc. The outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for creating the cell during 1991-92.

03. Training

003 Training of Craftsmen and Supervisors

- (1) Advanced Vocational Training Scheme

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The Advanced Vocational Training System started in 1978 at Kalamassery provides advanced training in tool and die making, Blue print reading, maintenance of electrical equipments, domestic appliances, mechanical maintenance, maintenance and operation of marine diesel engines and advanced welding. Training is given to about 400 industrial workers annually in short duration training programme. The training in AVTS has to be renewed by introducing new trades in a phased manner so that industries can get their workers trained in modern trades and techniques. The staff of the AVTS have to be deputed for training in the operation of the latest technology. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 1 lakh for 1991-92.

- (2) Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 55.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The RVTI was started during 1983 by the Government of India with the assistance of Swedish International Development Agency. The Institute imparts training to women in 5 areas viz Electronics, Secretarial Practice Basic course, Secretarial Practice Advance Course, Data preparation and Computer soft ware. The Institute trained 321 persons under regular courses and 164 persons under short term courses. The intake capacity of the Institute at present is 101 in 5 trades. The State commitment for the Institute is to provide necessary building facilities. The building construction at the estimated cost of Rs. 70 lakhs was started during the seventh plan and is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs is required for fully completing the building and electrification. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

Industrial Training Institute

- (1) Strengthening of ITIS including diversification of Trades, Advanced Course, Opening of New ITIs

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 155.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 36.00 lakhs)

There are at present 23 government ITIs of which three are exclusively for women in the state with a seat strength of 10,292 trainees. In the private sector there are 227 with a seat strength of 23940. New trades are to be introduced in the place of a few traditional trades which are not in demand because of the advancement of technology. Old and obsolete machineries in the ITIs are to be replaced, ITIs for women at Kazhakkottam, Quilon and Kozhikode and ITIs at Pathanamthitta, Malappuram, Kalpetta, Quilandy and Kasargode are to be upgraded. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for machinery and equipments for 1990-95 and Rs. 10 lakhs for 1991-92. The Institutes at Chennerkara, Women ITI Kazhakkottam, Women ITI Calicut and ITI Quilandy require land for construction of administrative blocks, class room and halls for practical training. The institutes at Kasargod, Quilandy, Calicut, Mala, Calicut (Women ITI) Kazhakkottam (Women ITI) Quilon (Women ITI) and Chennerkara are at present functioning in temporary sheds and rented buildings. For ITI Kattappana administrative blocks has to be constructed. For the civil works an outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan and 20 lakhs for 1991-92. The provision for model ITI Calicut during 1990-95 is Rs. 25 lakhs and 5 lakhs is made for 1991-92.

It is proposed to start 3 new ITIs during the 8th Plan period with a view to introduce modern trades and job oriented courses. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for starting three new ITIs including the one proposed at Aryanad. The provision for new ITIs during 1991-92 is Rs. 6 lakhs.

ITI Quilandy

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

ITI Quilandy was started during the Sixth Plan period. At present training is imparted in courses viz., Fitter, Electronics. The annual intake is 64. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 to provide necessary facilities. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 1 lakh.

- (2) Skill Development Project With World Bank Assistance (State Share)

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

There are at present 23 government ITIs in the State. The equipments in the ITIs needed replacement as they became largely obsolete. This alone required more than Rs. 300 lakhs. Moreover, new trades are to be introduced in demanding areas. Out of the 23 ITIs 11 were not having permanent affiliation. In order to modernise the ITIs in the country, Government of India with the assistance of the World Bank introduced the programme with 50 percent central assistance. The State Government started implementing the project from 1988-89. The component wise phasing of the programme is given below.

Sl. No.	Scheme	(Rs. lakhs)							
		1988-89	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	Equipment Modernisation in ITIs.	18.25	68.00	102.00	100.50	96.00	70.75	104.50	560.00
(2)	Equipment Maintenance System	0.24	3.65	11.25	18.25	21.30	24.30	16.21	95.20
(3)	Provision of A.V. Aids to ITIs.	..	..	12.00	6.00	4.80	..	..	22.80
(4)	Expansion of existing ITIs by introduction of new trade courses	..	21.68	67.52	68.52	42.52	8.56	4.40	213.20
(5)	Introduction of Courses for self Employment	..	..	5.70	5.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	18.30
(6)	Establishment of Basic Training Centres	..	..	15.00	27.00	14.00	4.00	4.00	64.00
(7)	Establishment of related instruction centres	..	..	29.55	19.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	80.55
(8)	A. V. T. S. Expansion	..	..	17.26	14.97	1.47	1.50	1.80	37.00
(9)	New Women ITIs/Wings	..	117.00	170.00	92.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	589.00
(10)	Introduction of new trades in existing Women ITIs/Wings	..	..	..	47.50	10.50	7.50	7.50	73.00
(11)	Project Management Units	2.00	7.42	6.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	38.67
Total		20.49	217.75	436.93	405.29	259.14	185.16	206.96	1791.72

Though according to original project, the outlay needed for 1991-92 is Rs. 405.29 lakhs, but the revised cost is Rs. 386 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 193 lakhs, being the State share is fully proposed in view of completing the scheme according to project schedule.

Plastic Processing Operator Trade

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.50 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This scheme introduced during 1990-91 was proposed by the Department of Chemical and petrochemicals in the Ministry of Industry to assist the plastic processing operator trade in districts having a base of consumption of plastic. The Department of Chemicals and petrochemicals in the Ministry of Industry have supplied machines, during 1990-91. An amount of Rs. 10.50 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan to introduce this trade in ITIs. The trade is now being introduced at ITI Kalamassery, is proposed to introduce at ITI Kollam. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(4) Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at providing special facilities for the training and development of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students. Training is given to 144 SC/ST candidates in 9 trades in 9 ITIs. There is another scheme for giving training to the SC/ST candidates for the two year diploma course in Foremanship Training in production and Industrial Management in the Foreman Training Institute Bangalore. New units in Electronics Mechanic Motor Vehicle, Electroplater, Electrician, Mechanic Radio and Television and painter are proposed to be introduced in the remaining ITIs. The target fixed for the Eighth plan period is to train about 1000 trainees. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the Eighth plan and Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

Social Security and Welfare and Women Development

02 Social Welfare

101. Welfare of the Handicapped

(1) Assistance to Mentally Retarded Children studying in Private Institutions

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to mentally retarded children studying in private institutions run by voluntary organisations. There are at present 60 institutions for the mentally retarded under private management and 24 institutions have newly applied for grant under the scheme. The rate of assistance at present is 60 p.m. per child as scholarship for 10 months in a year. Also, school requisite allowance of Rs. 20 and dress allowance of Rs. 40 are paid per annum. The assistance per child per annum is Rs. 660. The benefit is extended to those students whose family annual income does not exceed Rs. 10,000. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to benefit about 400 children. Out of this, the rural component is Rs. 2 lakhs.

(2) Institutions for the welfare of the Handicapped-Aged

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

There are two homes functioning at Ernakulam and Calicut and the commitments have been fully shifted to non-plan from 1990-91. These two homes together have 100 inmates. It has been proposed to start two more homes at Wayanad and Idukki during 1990-91 to benefit 100 persons. They have to be provided with maintenance grant at the rate of Rs. 110 p.m. per person for bedding, clothing, medicine @ Rs. 150 per year per person. The maintenance assistance per person per year works out to Rs. 1,470. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed during 1991-92 for the maintenance of 100 inmates and for meeting other costs. The homes are proposed to be started in rural areas and the entire outlay is rural component

(3) Grant-in-aid to Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 62.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Handicapped Persons' Welfare Corporation started in 1979 is running two department stores—one at Thiruvananthapuram and the other at Kozhikode, a bakery unit and an envelope manufacturing unit. The Corporation has proposed to fully establish the units during the VIII Five Year Plan. The Scheme wise outlay proposed is as follows:

Name of the unit/Activity (1)	1990-95 (2)	1991-92 (3)
(1) Department stores		4.00
(2) Bakery Unit		1.50
(3) Envelope making unit		0.50
(4) Sales Bunks		4.00
(5) Pre-examination Training		1.00
(6) Distribution of Aids/appliances		1.00
	62.00	12.00

It is proposed to open 1000 sales bunks during 1990-95 with a view to rehabilitate handicapped persons and the target for 1991-92 is 200 bunks. The pattern of assistance proposed is Rs. 2000 to each unit. The rural component of outlay is Rs. 40 lakhs during VIII plan.

The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 12 lakhs for the Corporation of which Rs. 8 lakhs is the rural component.

102. Child Welfare

(1) Daycare-cum-creches in the unorganised, sector.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to provide better care and feeding to the children below

3 years during the day hours so as to enable the working mothers in the unorganised sectors like Coir, agriculture etc., to continue with their occupations. The average expenditure for starting one creche for children below 3 years attached to one anganwadi is around Rs. 5500 of which Rs. 4000 is for honorarium and Rs. 1500 for nutrition cost. The World Food Programme food material is supplied to anganwadies free of cost now. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed to start about 50 creches during 1991-92. The rural component is of the order of about 80 per cent.

103. Women's Welfare

(1) Self Employment Programme for Women/ Socio economic programme for women

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The objective of the scheme is to give financial assistance to women in poor strata for starting petty trades/business so as to enable them to earn their livelihood. The provision made for 1990-91 is Rs. 8 lakhs. The Scheme is proposed to be implemented by the women Development Corporation. There is no outlay proposed for 1991-92.

(2) Employment and development Projects for Women

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Nil)

The scheme aims at generation of employment opportunities to poor Women through voluntary efforts of Women's Organisations, voluntary agencies etc. The assistance is a non-recurring grant upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000 for starting activities which would provide employment opportunities for women. The scheme has to be implemented by the Women Development Corporation and therefore, no outlay is proposed for 1991-92.

3. Implementation of Dowry Prohibition Act, prevention of Immoral Traffic Act, Implementation of Anti Beggary Act etc.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Public consciousness about the problems of women is quite essential so as to create public awareness on progressive legislations like Dowry Prohibition Act, Succession Act etc. Action programmes are proposed for which an amount of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed during 1991-92.

4. The Kerala State Women's Development Corporation.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Women's Development Corporation was established in 1988 with the objective of working for the socio-economic

development of women. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. one crore of which 51% is to be held by the State Government and 49% by the Government of India. The Corporation has increased the share capital to Rs. 1.5 crores during 1990-91. The activities of the Corporation include conscientisation programme, holding of Neethi Melas, Training Programmes, scheme for promotion of employment opportunities to women etc. The proposals for 1991-92 include conduct of conscientisation seminars, Neethi Melas, free legal advice to women etc. During 1989-90, under self employment scheme, 191 women were given assistance and training was imparted to 125 women in TV assembling, 22 tribal women in reed based handicrafts and 20 women in weaving. The Corporation has constructed hostels at Cochin and Mananthavady and during the 8th Plan working women's hostels are proposed to be constructed at Kannur, Delhi, Palghat, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur. Out of Rs. 20 lakhs proposed for 1991-92 10 lakhs is meant for construction of hostels at Manjeri and Devicolam and remaining 10 lakhs is for conducting training programmes, social activities and employment programmes. The various schemes of the Corporation largely benefit the rural women and the rural component of the scheme

is about 80 per cent.

104. Welfare of aged, Infirm and Destitutes.

1. Grant-in-aid to Orphanages (50% CSS).

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

This is a 50% centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme envisages payment of grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation for the protection, care, education and training of orphans and destitute children. There are 305 orphanages with a beneficiary strength of 25440 children. Out of this, only 34 institutions are under plan. The maintenance charge (a) Rs. 76.50 and rent (b) Rs. 16 per beneficiary per month is granted to 34 institutions under plan. The beneficiary assistance works out to Rs. 1110 per year. The maintenance of 1225 inmates require about Rs. 13.59 lakhs in a year. As additional commitments are anticipated, a higher outlay is proposed under the scheme. The rural component of the outlay is Rs. 40 lakhs for 1990-95, as the scheme benefits largely the children from rural areas.

(2) Home for the cured mental patients

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

There are about 400 patients discharged from mental hospitals every year and their rehabilitation has become a major problem. The strength of Asha Bhavan, Thrissur has to be raised from 15 to 50. The per capita monthly

maintainance grant is Rs. 110 per inmate and for bedding, clothing and medicine Rs. 150 per annum. The per beneficiary assistance is Rs. 1470 per annum. The administrative expense for running the home comes to Rs. 1.25 lakhs per year. It has been proposed to start two more institutions at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode during 1990-91. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed during 1991-92 to meet the maintenance cost of beneficiaries and administrative expenditure. The rural component of the outlay for 1990-95 is Rs. 15 lakhs.

106. Correctional Services

(1) Strengthening of probation service

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

An effective system of probation will prevent a large number of potential criminals from becoming hard criminals. This will be the right approach than establishing more number of jails. There are 137 criminal courts at present and as per norms 68 probation officers are required. But at present there are only 32 probation officers in position. It is proposed to appoint the required number of officers in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed during 1991-92 towards salary cost of probation officers, infrastructure, monitoring and evaluation and training of functionaries under the correctional and follow up services. The outlay also includes provision for purchase of a vehicle. Out of the provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for 1990-95, Rs. 12.5 lakhs is the rural component.

Industrial Units in

Balamandirs

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The outlay is to impart skill development training to the juveniles in trades like carpentry, weaving, tailoring, book binding, printing, grass mat making, soap making, candle making, sericulture etc. An umbrella manufacturing unit has already been started in rescue home at Alappuzha and similar units are proposed to be started in other institutions.

An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to start units so as to make them employable.

3. Welfare of prisoners

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

This is a 50% centrally sponsored scheme implemented for the welfare of prisoners. The different components of the scheme include providing playing materials TV sets, radios, amplifiers etc. in the central prisons, District Jails,

Women's prison, Borstal school etc., and providing library books in central prisons. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

4. Scheme for providing financial assistance to ex-convicts and probationers.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 18.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing financial assistance to ex-convicts and probationers so as to earn their livelihood and to draw them into the main stream of socio-economic life after they are discharged from jails. Institutional finance is also to be involved for starting self-help projects. At present the assistance per beneficiary is Rs. 1000 and it is proposed to be increased to Rs. 2000. Due to low budgetary provisions in the past, there are about 300 cases pending for assistance. Therefore a higher provision is made during 1990-95. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 4 lakhs and will benefit 400 persons at the rate of Rs. 1000 per person. The rural component of the programme is 70 per cent.

(5) Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

(a) Establishment of Juvenile courts, Juvenile Welfare Boards, Direction and administration

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 13.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 is a Central Act, which has come into force with effect from 22nd October 1987, repealing the Children's Act. In Kerala, Juvenile Justice Act came into effect from August 1988. The Act aims at providing facilities and opportunities for total development of juveniles, for their care, protection, treatment, and rehabilitation of destitute neglected and delinquent children. It is proposed to start Juvenile courts and Juvenile Welfare Boards in each district. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed during 1991-92. The rural component of the programme is 70 per cent.

(b) Establishment of a Monitoring Cell

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The programme envisages creation of a State Level Monitoring Cell with necessary infrastructure facilities. The objective of the scheme is to effectively implement and monitor the J. J. Act schemes. The different schemes under J. J. Act proposed are prevention and control of Juvenile social mal adjustment, scheme for children in need of care and protection, orphans, abandoned and neglected children, vocational

training facilities, training and orientation of functionaries of child care institutions, ensure quality of service in Children's Institutions, Monitor Foster care, sponsorship programme, street children programme, programme for children of prostitutes, and such other related programmes for child welfare and child development and rehabilitation. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed during 1991-92 to meet establishment charges including staff salary and their travelling allowance.

(c) *Establishment of a Model Special Home (50% CSS)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 45.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

Government of India have forwarded a Model scheme for setting up of a Special Home under the J. J. Act. The proposed home is to be started in Thiruvananthapuram where Balamandir is now functioning. It is also proposed to construct Juvenile Homes for Girls at Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Juvenile Home for Boys one each at Kollam, Alappuzha, Idikki, Palakkad, Kasargode, Cannur and Wayanad. A total outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is proposed during 1990-95 of which the rural component is Rs. 30 lakhs. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 7 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs is the rural component.

(d) *Establishment of Observation Homes (50% CSS)*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 17.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

As per the Central scheme of prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Mal adjustment, Observation homes are to be established. The expenditure under the scheme will be met equally by the Government of India and the State Government. There are at present 8 observation homes functioning in the State. It is proposed to establish observation homes one each at Kollam, Wayanad, Alappuzha and Ernakulam during 1991-92. An amount of the Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed during 1990-95 and Rs 4 lakhs for 1991-92. The rural component under the scheme is about 70 per cent.

(e) *Strengthening of infrastructure of the existing Institutions*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

With the implementation of J. J. Act and establishment of Juvenile Welfare Boards and Juvenile Courts, it has become imperative to start Juvenile homes and observation homes. Hence staff should be trained personnel to handle children with special requirements. It is necessary to strengthen the existing infrastructure to cater to the needs of more Juvenile delinquents and neglected destitute Juveniles. During 1990-95 an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed

and for 1991-92 the provision is Rs. 5 lakhs. Out of the provision for 1990-95, Rs. 15 lakhs is rural component.

200. *Other Programmes*

(1) *Special Component Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)
(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 11.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages taking up special schemes for Scheduled Castes. The major activity under the scheme is construction of Anganwadi Buildings with all modern facilities in the area predominated by S. C. population with the approval of the District Level working Group. The entire outlay is rural as the anganwadis are to be constructed in rural areas.

The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 11 lakhs.

(2) *Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
" 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The proposed outlay is to take up special schemes for the upliftment of the living conditions of the Scheduled Tribe population. It is proposed to construct new anganwadi buildings with all modern facilities in the area predominated by Scheduled Tribes. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during 1991-92. The entire outlay is rural component.

800.. *Other Expenditure*

(1) *Building for social welfare complex*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 42.00 lakhs)
" 1991-92 Rs. 11.00 lakhs)

There are 41 social welfare institutions and except six all are in rented buildings. It is proposed to construct 4 new buildings during 1991-92. The owners of the rented buildings have gone to courts for eviction and some of them have given notices. So it is essential to construct necessary buildings to accommodate these institutions. Sufficient land is available in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Tellicherry, Kozhikode, Thrissur and Kottayam districts. An outlay of Rs. 42 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 11 lakhs for 1991-92.

(2) *Preparing Ex-Servicemen for Self Employment (PEXSEM) (50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme).*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)
" 1991-92 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The scheme was introduced as a 50% Centrally sponsored scheme for imparting training to ex-servicemen. The Government of India gives 50 per cent of the cost of training directly to the Sainik Welfare Board.

The total requirement is worked out at Rs. 70 lakhs and the target is to impart training to 250 ex-servicemen every year. During the 8th Five Year Plan it has been decided to train 1250 ex-servicemen. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed in the State Sector for 1990-95 of which Rs. 20 lakhs is the rural component. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

3. Home for Mentally Retarded Children

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to set up homes for the mentally retarded children, which include diagnostic centre, day care centre, parent counselling Unit, vocational training and employment of the mentally retarded. It is proposed to develop the Home for Mentally Deficient Children, Pangappara, Thiruvananthapuram into a Model Institute. Additional Staff such as full time doctors, nurses, psychiatrists, paediatrician, research officers, Ayahas, guidance officer, attender etc., are to be appointed. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed during 1990-95 and Rs. 9 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92. The rural component of the beneficiaries is about 80 percent.

4. Statutory Women's Commission:

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to constitute a High Powered Women's Commission with a view to enhance the status of women in Kerala. The objective of the scheme is to make investigation on important issues concerning women. The Commission will monitor the laws in force and recommend executive actions or legislative measures to make laws more effective. It will also have powers to issue direction to heads of various departments to rectify practices which are discriminatory against women. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 for the implementation of the scheme.

5. Strengthening of Administrative Infrastructure.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 12.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The functions and activities of Social Welfare Department have increased with the starting of Integrated Child Development Services, Juvenile Justice Act, Upgradation of Special Nutrition Projects etc. Hence strengthening and re-organisation of the department is inevitable by creating additional infrastructure and adequate supervisory support. An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 3 lakhs for 1991-92.

,, 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

6. Purchase and replacement of vehicles.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The District Social Welfare Officers has been declared as the nodal officers of the department at the district level for co-ordinating the various activities of the department. More powers and responsibilities have been delegated to them. Therefore, vehicles are required for effective control and supervision. During 1990-95 a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed and an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs for 1991-92.

7. Inservice Training to Departmental officers

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 7.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The staff of various social welfare institutions including those under Juvenile Justice Act and Officers under Social Defence need adequate inservice training so as to enable them to discharge their duties properly and more efficiently. An amount of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 1 lakh for 1991-92. The training will be imparted through the established institutes like Institute of Management in Government, Thiruvananthapuram, etc.

2 27 2236 00 Nutrition

02 Distribution of Nutritious food and Beverage

101 Special Nutrition Programme

1. Integrated Child Development Services

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 290.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

There were 84 ICDS projects in the State as on 31-3-1990 of which 60 were Central Sector projects and 24 were State sector ICDS projects. Out of 60 Central sector ICDS projects the commitment under 6 projects started during 1989-90 is continued under plan. Aided food from World Food programme is available for general feeding and purchased local food is supplied for supplementary feeding of pre-school children. The cost of second feeding is met from this provision. The cost of second feeding per beneficiary 40 paise per day. The cost per year is Rs. 3.6 lakhs per project. During 1990-91 6 projects have been sanctioned. The proposed outlay is to meet the cost for the project started during 1989-90 and for those to be started during the VIIIth plan. The target is to start 30 projects during 1990-95. The committed expenditure under projects started prior to 1989-90 were shifted to non-plan.

800 Other Expenditure

1. Special Component plan

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs
 ,, 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

About 30 per cent of the beneficiaries under ICDS is Scheduled Caste children. An outlay

of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. The provision also includes meeting of expenditure for conducting nutrition, education and medical check up camps and for other activities. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed during 1991-92.

2. Tribal Sub Plan

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 20.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The proposed outlay is for the schemes which benefit exclusively the tribals, viz., Nutrition kitchen in tribal areas, Tribal ICDS at Attappaddy and for the schemes implemented by the State Nutrition Bureau.

80. General

1. State Nutrition Bureau

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 25.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lakhs).

The main objective of the scheme is supervision and evaluation of community Nutrition programmes, conducting diet survey, nutrition survey, nutrition education through film shows, cooking demonstration, preparation of nutrition education materials, purchase of vehicles, furniture, creation of adequate staff for implementing the scheme etc. During 1990-95 out of the provision of Rs. 25 lakhs Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for construction of building and the remaining outlay is for other activities. The outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 6 lakhs of which the capital provision is Rs. 1 lakh.

2. Establishment of a Nutrition Research Unit

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The outlay proposed is to set up a Nutrition Research unit. The objective of this unit is to study the factors at the biochemical level which are responsible for the health status of the people of Kerala. The provision includes modernisation of the nutrition laboratory, for research work by purchasing sophisticated scientific equipments, scientific books and journals, production of nutrition education materials, purchase of furniture etc.

3. Food processing and Nutrition Centre, Balussery.

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 05.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

This was under implementation as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and the state have to meet the commitment from 1990-92. It is one of the 5 pilot projects implemented in different states with the aim to help the rural families to promote the local agricultural practices. Training is imparted to process food materials on short term basis and also it implements nutrition programmes. The outlay proposed is to meet the share capital in order to convert the centre as a society. The provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 1 lakh.

3 00 0000 00 XI GENERAL SERVICES

3 42 2058 00 Stationery and Printing

The Seventh Plan outlay for the Stationery and Printing Department was Rs. 650 lakhs against which the budgeted outlay for the Department was only Rs. 352.50 lakhs. The shortfall in the budgeted outlay for the Department was due to the fact that while providing the outlay for the Seventh Plan, no separate provision was made for the Kerala Books and Publication Society. But the budgeted outlay included Rs. 320 lakhs for the Society.

Against these allocations, the Stationery and Government Press have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 354.00 lakhs and Kerala Books and Publication Society Rs. 398.19 lakhs.

For Stationery and Government Presses the schemes undertaken during the Seventh Plan were mostly construction programmes and purchase of machinery. The outlay budgeted during each year for construction programmes were not spent as envisaged in the plan with the result that many of them have spilled over to the Eighth Plan. The strategy followed while drawing up plan schemes for the Eighth Plan is to give priority to complete the spill-over schemes and programmes related to the modernisation of the presses.

The total outlay proposed for the Stationery and Printing Sector is Rs. 1000 lakhs for the Eighth Plan and Rs. 170.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. The budgeted outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 150 lakhs. The breakdown of the outlays are as follows.

	<i>Eighth Plan</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1991-92</i>
Stationery	500.00	100.00
Government Presses	300.00	30.00
Kerala Books and Publication Society	200.00	40.00
Total	1000.00	170.00

The construction works proposed in the Plan are to be completed as per schedules to avoid cost escalation necessitating higher outlays in the succeeding years. Details of schemes proposed during the Eighth Plan are given below.

101&102 A. Stationery

(1) Completion of Construction of Stationery Office, Thiruvananthapuram

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs

„ 1991-92 Rs. 7.50 lakhs)

In order to accommodate the stationery office and store at Thiruvananthapuram, construction of a building in four blocks was undertaken. So far only two blocks of the building were completed. The construction of the remaining blocks could not be taken up as the site in which the blocks had to be put up was allotted to another department. Now an adjoining site has been allotted to the stationery

department for the construction of the remaining blocks. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is needed for the construction of building. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided in the plan budget for 1990-91. An amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(2) *Construction of building for Regional Stationery Office, Kochi*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 50.00 lakhs
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

A structural design of the building and technical estimate have been approved by the PWD for the construction of a new building for Regional Stationery office at Kochi. The original estimate approved by the Government was Rs. 35.30 lakhs, which was later revised to Rs. 50 lakhs. The amount of Rs. 50 lakhs proposed in the Eighth plan is for completing the above work. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(3) *Construction of a Compound Wall for Stationery Office, Shornur*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 0.40 lakh
 „ 1991-92 Nil)

An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed during the Eighth Plan to regularise the expenditure in connection with the construction of a compound wall for stationery building at Shornur. Since the amount is already in the budget for 1990-91, it shall be spent during the current year itself.

(4) *Construction of a Dining Hall for Regional Stationery Office, Kozhikode*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 0.60 lakh
 „ 1991-92 Nil)

The provision of Rs. 0.60 lakhs intended under the scheme is for the construction of a Dining Hall for the staff of the Stationery Office at Kozhikode. The construction is expected to be completed during 1990-91 for which outlay has been provided in the budget for 1990-91.

(5) *Computerisation*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The P & ARD has proposed computerisation of the store accounting in the Chief Stationery Stores at Thiruvananthapuram. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the above scheme during the Eighth Plan. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1990-91 for conducting a systems study of their requirements and also for acquiring a computer with peripherals. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1991-92.

(6) *Construction of Staff Quarters for Stationery Office, Shornur*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages construction of 3 units of type II and one unit of type III staff quarters for the Regional Stationery office at Shornur. The cost of construction is estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs. The amount of Rs. 5 lakhs proposed is for completing the construction work during 1991-92.

(7) *Construction of Buildings for District Headquarters*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 175.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

It is proposed to construct buildings for District Headquarters in all the districts in a phased manner. The provision of Rs. 175.00 lakhs is intended to complete the construction of buildings at Kollam, Alappuzha, Trissur, Idukki, Wayanad and Kasaragod districts during the plan period.

(8) *Establishment of a Paper Testing Laboratory Attached to the Chief Stores*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The Scheme aims at establishing a paper testing Laboratory attached to the Chief Store at Thiruvananthapuram. At present, there is no facility for testing the quality of papers delivered by various suppliers. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the above scheme, out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is for 1991-92.

(9) *Establishment of Weigh Bridge attached to the Chief Stores*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

At present most of weighing in the Chief Stores at Thiruvananthapuram is done with platform weighing balances. The availability of a weigh bridge attached to the Chief Stores will facilitate efficient interstores transactions. The amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is intended for the establishment of a weigh bridge during 1991-92.

B Printing

103 *Government Presses:*

(1) *Construction of building for Government Press, Mannanthala*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
 (Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is for the completion of the building in all respects during 1990-95.

- (2) *Purchase of Machinery for Government Press, Mannanthala*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 65.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The provision of Rs. 65 lakhs is meant for meeting the expenditure related to the purchase of machinery and equipments required for the commissioning of the project in full swing. The provision is also meant for meeting the committed expenditure, installation of communication facilities and introduction of DTP etc. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

- (3) *Construction of Building for Government Press, Vazhoor*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The construction work started in 1987 is in progress and almost all civil works have been completed. The provision of Rs. 8 lakhs is for the completion of building in all respects during 1990-91.

- (4) *Purchase of Machinery for Government Press, Vazhoor*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(Outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil)

The construction of building for the Government Press, Vazhoor is expected to be completed during the first year of the Eighth Plan. In order to start functioning of the press the following items of machinery and equipments are needed.

- (a) *Offset and Letter Press Printing Machines* ... Rs. 50 lakhs
- (b) *Auxiliary machineries such as Camera, Plate making unit, Composing room equipments etc.* ... Rs. 20 lakhs and
- (c) *Binding machinery and equipments* ... Rs. 30 lakhs.

The outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs provided under this Scheme is to meet the above expense during the plan period.

- (5) *Construction of Building for Government Press, Wayanad.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. Nil

The outlay is intended to meet the land acquisition charges and also for the construction cost of the building. The amount has already been budgeted for 1990-91.

- (6) *Construction of Quarters for Employees of Government Press, Kannur.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. Nil

Government have issued administrative sanction for the construction of 8 quarters for the employees

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of Government Press, Kannur at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs which was revised to Rs. 4 lakhs. The outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is for the completion of the construction work during 1990-91 itself.

- (7) *Construction of Building for Government Press, Ernakulam.*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The land required for shifting the Government Press at Ernakulam was acquired by the department. In order to construct a building on the site, an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is proposed during the Eighth Plan out of which Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

- (8) *Purchase of Machinery for Government Press, Ernakulam*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. Nil

Along with the shifting of the press to new premises, sophisticated machines have to be installed in order to scope up with the present printing requirements. The outlay proposed is to meet the cost of purchase of new machinery to be installed during the plan period.

- (9) *Alteration of Building for Government Central Press, Thiruvananthapuram*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

To introduce modern technology as a part of modernisation, certain construction works and partition works have to be done for erecting offset machines and other machines. It is proposed to take up the work during 1991-92, for which a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed.

- (10) *Purchase of Machinery to Government Central Press, Thiruvananthapuram*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

As a part of modernisation of Government Presses, it is proposed to introduce latest technology by replacing the conventional technology now in use. The amount of Rs. 90 lakhs is intended for the purchase of modern machineries. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

- (11) *Civil Construction Work to Government Press, Kozhikode*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 40 lakhs)

„ 1991-92 Rs. 10 lakhs)

Government Press Kozhikode is functioning in a rented building. Government have transferred an extent of 1.5 acres of land from the Jail Department for construction of a permanent building for the press at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. The outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is meant for the construction work. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is intended for the year 1991-92.

(12) *Purchase of Machinery to Government Press, Kozhikode*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 60 lakhs)
 „ 1991-92 Nil)

Along with the shifting of the press to the new premises, certain modern machineries are to be purchased as part of the modernisation programme. The outlay of Rs. 60 lakh proposed is for purchasing the new machines.

800. *C Kerala Books and Publication Society*

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)
 „ 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Books and Publication Society undertakes the task of printing and production of the entire text books required for the schools in the state. The printing of answer papers for Mahatma Gandhi and Calicut Universities, Lottery Tickets (about 95 lakhs per month) for the State Lottery Department, books and journals for various State Government departments and organisations is also carried out on a regular basis. Apart from this the printing of text books for M. G. University, forms and registers for the Central Provident Fund Commission Office, Census Hand Books etc., are also taken up by the Society.

The works undertaken by the Society during the Seventh Plan period can be classified into printing and production of school text books and commercial production. The Society has produced 739.5 lakhs text books, the value of which is estimated at Rs. 806.81 lakhs (excluding the cost of the paper) during the Seventh Plan. All items other than school text books are included under commercial production, the value of which is estimated at Rs. 254.1 lakhs (excluding the cost of the paper in respect of universities) during the plan.

The Society has targetted to produce 770 lakhs of school text books, for an estimated value of Rs. 1140 lakhs and commercial production to the tune of Rs. 325 lakhs during the Eighth Plan. The outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs intended for the society during Eighth Plan is for taking up the following schemes.

1. *Desk Top Publishing System*

As a part of the modernisation of the text books printing at Trikkakara the Society procured a new web offset printing machine from France. By implementation of the scheme, the capacity of printing has increased considerably. In order to increase the output proportionately from the type setting department, it is proposed to procure Desk Top Publishing Systems at a cost of Rs. 12.50 lakhs. The purchase will be effected during the year 1990-91 itself.

2. *Electrical/Electronic Spares for Machines*

Since most of the machines now used are older than ten years, the production capacity has decreased considerably. To cope up with the increase

in the quantum of work, the production capacity of the existing machines are to be strengthened by way of procuring sufficient mechanical, electrical and electronic spares, motors, rollers etc. It is proposed procure the spare parts during 1990-91 at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

3. *Auto Plate Processor and Baking Oven*

The introduction of this machine would help to speed up the plate making and drying up of the made up plates to synchronize the increased demands of the plates from the printing section in view of the installation of Harris Machine. An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs is needed for 1991-92.

4. *Double Head Stitching Machine.*

Wire stitching and binding woks are now done on the GDR using the double head stitching system on the machine. The stitching system of this machine is getting wornout and breakdown are frequent. To replace this system, a double head wire stitching machine is proposed in its place. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is needed during the year 1991-92.

5. *Spares for Web Machines*

The provision of Rs. 17.40 lakhs is to procure spare parts for the web machines for running the present machine in good condition for longer period. The provision is intended for the year 1991-92.

6. *Construction of New Buildings*

It is proposed to take up the construction work of the following building during the plan period.

- (a) Building for Welfare Association
- (b) Building for Creche and Childcare
- (c) Building for Wastepaper Stores
- (d) Quarters for Employees.

An amount of Rs. 17 lakhs is needed to meet the construction cost of the above building during 1991-92.

7. *Mechanical Power Saw*

The Scheme aims at procurement of one mechanical power saw which will enable the mechanical section to run smoothly. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is needed for this purpose during 1991-92.

8. *Purchase of Offset machines with numbering attachment*

Most of the worn out machines of the Society needs to be replaced with new ones. It is now planned to install one offset printing machine with numbering attachment costing about Rs. 1 crore. The provision of Rs. 97.50 lakhs provided in the plan is for the procurement of this machine which would help to facilitate the speedy numbering of lottery tickets of the lottery section.

3 42 2059 00 Public Works

The outlay under Public Works is meant for meeting the expenditure on the construction of Civil Stations, Mini Civil Stations, Rest Houses and Public Office Buildings for various departments such as Land Revenue, Registration, Excise, Police, Treasury, Jails, Sales Tax, Agricultural Income Tax, Fire Service, Judiciary, Public Service Commission, Secretariat, Raj Bhavan etc., which do not have separate provisions under plan. Separate allocations have been made for construction of buildings for departments of Printing and Stationery and State Planning Board from plan funds allotted to those departments, the construction of which are also being undertaken by the Public Works Department.

The total plan outlay under Public Works during the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 3000.00 lakhs, including the outlay for the construction of Legislature Complex. The total plan expenditure during the plan period was estimated as Rs. 3351.28 lakhs (Rs. 2532.08 lakhs for construction of Public Buildings and Rs. 819.20 lakhs for construction of Legislature Complex.) Further, an amount of Rs. 182.27 lakhs was also spent under Special Central Assistance. The expenditure under the Eighth Finance Commission Award for Upgradation of Standards of Administration during the plan period has also been reconed in the total expenditure.

Separate allocations have been made for Public Office Building construction and for construction of Legislature Complex during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(A) Public Office Building Construction

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 2500.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 350.00 lakhs)

The construction of 131 works for different departments have been completed during the Seventh Plan period. The construction of 137 works for an estimated cost of Rs. 5010 lakhs for different departments under general pool accommodation has been proposed by the PWD during the plan period, the department-wise details of which are given below.

Name of Department	No. of work	Esti- cost (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Land Revenue	18	111.50
2. Stamps and Legislation	15	139.00
3. State Excise	16	313.50
4. Sales Tax	13	488.00
5. P.S.C. Office	1	140.00

6. Secretariat	2	360.00
7. Treasury and Accounts	2	42.00
8. PWD (Civil Works)	40	2193.00
9. Courts	3	140.00
10. Election	1	2.00
11. Police	9	135.00
12. Jails	3	80.00
13. Public Works	9	688.00
14. Fire Service	5	180.00
Total	137	5010.

An outlay of Rs. 2500 lakhs has been provided for completing the spill over works and for constructing some additional Public Office buildings during the 8th Plan. The budgeted outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 350 lakhs. The provision for 1991-92 is also Rs. 350 lakhs.

(B) Construction of Legislature Complex

(Outlay for 1990-95 Rs. 1000.00 lakhs
,, 1991-92 Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The construction of Legislature Complex was designed in two phases. The first phase consisted of the construction of Administrative Block including common facilities like air conditioning system, Electrical sub station, diesel generator plant room etc. and the construction of Speaker's Quarters, which was taken up in 1980. The second phase consists of the construction of Assembly Building, by the Construction Corporation in 1986.

The original project cost was estimated at Rs. 580 lakhs in 1979. The scope of the scheme was subsequently revised increasing the plinth area of the administrative block as well as the assembly building and adding provisions for services like air conditioning, telephones, fire alarm, electronic voting systems etc. and revised estimate of Rs. 1480 lakhs was prepared in 1984. This estimate has again been revised in view of the provisions for additional facilities, and the latest estimate is Rs. 3252 lakhs.

The construction of phase I programme was started in 1980 and an amount of Rs. 333.32 lakhs was spent during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The phase I construction work was continued and phase II was started during the Seventh Plan and the total amount spent during the Seventh Plan was estimated as Rs. 81.20 lakhs. Thus the expenditure incurred for all the items of works till March 1990 is Rs. 1152.52 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided for continuing the construction work during the Eighth Plan. The budgeted outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 150 lakhs and the provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 200 lakhs

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